

REVIEW OF THE REPORT
ON
THE INQUIRY INTO THE FAMILY
BUDGETS OF
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
IN
COCHIN STATE



PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF COCHIN
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

No: 66.—

Family budget enquiry—Report regarding

Read again Government Proceedings R-4-1065/1119, dated 14th December 1943.

- (2) Correspondence ending with Diwan Peishkar's report, ST. 10421/1119, dated 14th July 1946.
- (3) Sarvadhikariakar's communication C. 6584/21, dated 5th August 1946.

Order E-5-21290/1121, dated 16th August 1946

In the Government Proceedings read as first paper above Government had approved the Diwan Peishkar's suggestion to carry out an enquiry into the family budgets of Industrial workers in the State and the work was entrusted to Messrs. Joseph Pettah, and T. C. Sankara Menon, Professors of Economics of the St. Thomas' College, Trichur and the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam respectively. The Professors have completed their reports and submitted them to Government.

2. Their reports along with the Diwan Peishkar's review on them are herewith published for general information.
3. Government are pleased to place on record their warm appreciation of the work done by the two Professors.

(By order of the Government of Cochin)

C. J. MATHEW

Secretary to Government

To

The Diwan Peishkar
The Comptroller of Finance and Accounts
The Information Officer
The Gazette
Mr. Joseph Pettah
Mr. T. C. Sankara Menon

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The question of the "Cost of Living" especially of working classes came into prominence in industrial and statistical investigations during the world war of 1914, when, as a result of the price upheavals, measurement of changes in the cost of living became of first rate importance on account of the persistent demands of workers for increased wages to compensate for the increases in prices of the necessaries of life. The industrial unrest during the world war No. I and in subsequent years, led many economists and Governments to undertake cost of living studies, especially in respect of industrial workers for the ascertainment of their standard of life and measurement of the extent of rise in their cost of living as compared to that in prewar times.

2. The term "Cost of Living" means "the cost in a defined region, to persons of a defined social or industrial class, of goods of a kind usually purchased at frequent intervals, by the consumption of which, a certain standard of economic welfare is reached". The method generally adopted for measuring the change in the cost of living is as follows.—Detailed particulars of expenditure are collected from a number of working class households and an average budget is framed exhibiting the quantities of food articles, etc., consumed with the prices and expenditure in considerable detail and the relative consumption of the different commodities. The average prices of the same commodities are ascertained from time to time and the expenditure required to purchase the former quantities at the new price is computed. The expenditure on food is then taken as having increased or decreased in the same ratio as this average budget. A standard of the same kind is more or less worked out for clothing, fuel and light, rent and other miscellaneous items and the cost of the aggregate, including food is computed from time to time. The result thus obtained would be the comparative cost of maintaining a defined standard constant in every detail. It is usually expressed as a percentage, as shown below; if the costs were Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 at two dates, the ratio is $100=125$; the cost of living index number at the second date is 125 and the percentage increase is 25.

3. This method of the measurement of the change in the cost of life necessitates an elaborate study of family budgets with a view to ascertain the actual quantities of the different kinds of food, clothing, fuel and lighting and miscellaneous items consumed by any class of people and the actual expenditure incurred on that account. The cost of living studies, besides furnishing the information as to the standard of living of any class of people, also supply valuable data for the fixation of weights to be used in the construction of the cost of living indices. "The weights have to be determined on the basis of the relative consumption of the different commodities by the families. Some commodities are consumed more than others and when measuring changes in the cost of living, greater importance should be attached to price changes in a commodity which enters largely into consumption than in one, the consumption of which is small". The investigations will give an idea of the 'fair living wage' and provide some valuable information as to the conditions of life among the labouring classes.

4. The cost of living studies were undertaken for the first time in India by the Labour Bureau of Bombay just after the war of 1914 for the purpose of the compilation of a scientifically constructed cost of living index number. A few other Provinces subsequently followed suit. In the Madras City, an elaborate enquiry into the family budgets of low paid industrial workers was conducted in 1935—36 and similar investigations were made in a few mofussil centres in the Madras Province in 1940. It needs no mention that the question of the cost of living has become all the more prominent now than at any other time as a result of the recent economic developments on account of the World War No. II. The cry for higher wages to

offset the increase in prices of the necessities of life has become most acute in all quarters. The necessity therefore of ascertaining accurate information in regard to the standard of living of the different classes of people, especially of industrial workers in all important and industrial towns has become all the more pressing with a view to measure the changes in the cost of living, and the Government of Cochin, on my recommendation ordered in the Government Proceedings R 4. 1065/19, dated 14th December 1943, Revenue Department that an elaborate enquiry into the family budgets of industrial workers should be taken up immediately in the State and that the work might be entrusted to the Professors of Economics in the St. Thomas' College, Trichur and the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam.

5. Accordingly, a scheme of the budget enquiry referred to above was drawn up by me in due consultation with the two Professors Messrs. Joseph Pettah and T. C. Sankara Menon and detailed proposals were submitted to Government for the conduct of the investigation which were approved in the Government Proceedings EF. 4. 19798/19, dated 21st June 1944, Education and Finance Department.

6. According to the scheme, the State was divided into two zones, Cochin North and Cochin South for purposes of the enquiry. An industrial region in each was taken to represent the zone. Thus Cochin South was represented by the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Palluruthy and Cochin North was represented by the towns of Trichur, Ollur, Puducad and Chalakkudi. But since the places of Ollur, Puducad and Chalakkudi are only industrial mofussil centres outside the limits of Trichur town, it was decided to have a separate tabulation of the budgets for these places as representing mofussil area as distinct from the urban area of Trichur. The enquiry was generally on the lines of the one conducted in the Madras City in 1935—36. Mr. T. C. Sankara Menon, Professor of Economics of the Maharaja's College was the Officer-in-Charge of the work in respect of the Ernakulam Centre and Mr. Joseph Pettah, Professor of Economics of the St. Thomas College, was in charge of the work in respect of the Trichur urban and mofussil centres. They were each given the services of three investigators on a pay of Rs. 75 plus a consolidated Travelling Allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem and a peon. All the investigators selected were either graduates in economics or mathematics or graduates in Law. The enquiry practically commenced in Karkadagam 1119 corresponding to July 1944 and closed in Medam 1120 corresponding to May 1945. The staff of the Investigators was disbanded on 30th Medam 1120. The analysis and tabulation of the results of the enquiry and the writing up of the reports involved much time and labour especially since the Officers-in-Charge happened to be full time officers in Colleges and could not in consequence devote their full attention to this item of work alone. They were given the necessary assistance of my Statistical Staff for the compilation and checking of the several tables.

7. The final results of the budget enquiry at the two centres are embodied in the two reports compiled by Messrs. Joseph Pettah and T. C. Sankara Menon. These reports are sufficiently comprehensive and provide adequate statistical data for the construction of the cost of living indices for the three centres in respect of low paid industrial workers. They also contain valuable information as to the earnings of the families of industrial workers, as to how the income of the families used to be expended on food, clothing, fuel and other necessities and comforts, the degree of well being enjoyed by the workers and the adequacy or inadequacy of their wages to pay for the things needed for their families, etc. Nothing more remains to be done by me except drawing out certain comparisons of the standard of living at the different centres.

8. The industries dealt with in the two reports come under the two categories of "organised" and "unorganised". The following are the main organised industries in the State, viz. Cotton Textiles, Rice and Oil Mills, Saw Mills, Engineering Workshops, Printing Presses, Tile Factories, Oil Installations and Harbour Workshops. Unorganised industries include the following classes of labourers, viz. Beedi workers, Tailors, Handcartmen and headload coolies, sawyers, cobblers, workmen loading and unloading steamers and country crafts, Harbour coolies and persons employed on boats engaged in cargo and human transport. The conditions of the life of the labourers engaged in all the above industries were got enquired into in detail; but in so doing the random sampling method was adopted for detailed study of the family budgets of workers in organised industries and more or less an intensive method in the case of those engaged in unorganised industries. The income limit of the main wage earner was fixed at Rs. 30 per mensem, due regard being had to the considerably lower standard of life prevailing in Cochin as

compared to the City of Madras, Bombay, etc. The basic year was fixed as 1939-40 (Malayalam year 1115) eventhough the enquiry was taken up only in 1944-45, for the reason that the base period to be adopted should always be one of generally normal living conditions. The years subsequent to 1940 could not be taken as normal, as the living conditions then had completely changed on account of the war and the consequent rise in the prices of commodities etc. It may be noted that if the year of enquiry itself had been taken as the basic year, the base prices and "weights" would have inevitably been distorted and would have had no relation to normality on account of the abnormal conditions of life prevailing then, and it would not have served as a standard period for comparing living conditions in any given year. The abnormal conditions of the war period have necessitated the introduction of the rationing system, which has affected the normal standard of life of all classes of workers. The prices of all commodities have soared up considerably, and the tendency of a frugal family has generally been to abstain from purchasing certain articles which it used to purchase during normal years, nay, even to give up certain items or at any rate, reduce the rate of consumption, with a view to balance its budget. Consequently, the "weights" determined on the basis of the relative consumption of the different commodities could never have been normal and a further elaborate enquiry would have had to be taken up immediately the normal conditions set in. It should be noted that the very object of the compilation of the cost of living index is to indicate strictly the changing cost of maintaining a certain fixed standard of living, *the standard being one which obtained during a standard period called the base period.* In the Madras City the base period was taken as 1935-36; it was also the original idea here to take the same year as base; but on account of insuperable difficulties to collect the necessary data for this period, the attempt was given up and the year just preceding the war period 1939-40 corresponding to 1115 M. E. was fixed as the base period. The conditions of life in the State during these two periods were practically the same, eventhough the prices of a few commodities showed signs of a slight increase in the latter part of 1940 when compared with 1935-36.

9. Adopting the random sampling method, the number of family budgets in organised industries collected and accepted for tabulation in the Ernakulam Centre was 261 as shown below.

Industry	No. of budgets
Oil Mills	125
Printing Presses	27
Oil Installations	30
Engineering Workshops	19
Harbour Workshops	60
Total	261

This represents 10 percent of the total number of families in organised industries eligible for the enquiry and can claim to be sufficiently representative. The number so far as the Trichur town is concerned is 184 and that in respect of the Trichur Mofussil centre is also 184 as detailed below.

Industry	Number of budgets	
	Trichur Town	Trichur Mofussil
Cotton Textiles	118	64
Rice and Oil Mills	26	10
Saw Mills	12	19
Engineering workshops	10	12
Printing Presses	11	..
Tile factories	7	60
Potteries .. .. .	..	19
Total	184	184

This number takes in 20 per cent of the total number of families in each of the organised industries included in the enquiry in the Trichur Town and 25 per cent in Trichur Mofussil and can claim to be quite representative of all the organised industries in both the centres.

10. In the case of unorganised industries too, all the budgets collected have been included in the final analysis made by the two Professors. The number collected in each of the centres is given below.

Industry	Number collected in		
	Trichur Town	Trichur Mofussil	Ernakulam Town
Sawyers	42	69	10
Handcartmen and headload coolies	39	13	20
Tailors	27	21	25
Cobblers	22	..	..
Beedi workers .. .. .	..	18	30
Harbour coolies .. .. .	..	..	135
Persons employed in cargo and human transport .. .. .	..	..	16
Workmen loading and unloading country crafts .. .. .	..	..	65
Total	130	121	301

The number of budgets collected from unorganised industries can also claim to be sufficiently representative. It may, however, be noted here that for unorganised labour there is very little stability of income and consequently very little steadiness in the matter of expenditure. So the analysis and tabulation of these budgets made by the two Officers-in-Charge are more for purposes of comparative study with those of the organised industries which are more important from our stand-point. A detailed study of the family budgets of workers in organised industries alone will give us reliable data for ascertaining the standard of life of the industrial labourers. The following paragraphs therefore deal with only organised industries in the three centres of the State.

11. A general analysis of the budgets of labourers in organised industries shows that 52.71 per cent of the labourers in Trichur Town are Hindus, as against 40.99 per cent in the Ernakulam centre and 42.39 per cent in the Trichur Mofussil centre; 46.75 per cent Christians as against 57.86 per cent and 55.44 per cent and 0.54 per cent Muslims as against 0.77 per cent and 2.17 per cent in Ernakulam and Trichur Mofussil centres respectively. In the Ernakulam town, there was also an element of other castes amounting to 0.38 per cent. The Christian workers therefore predominate in Ernakulam. This is quite in accord with the communal distribution of population in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk which has the highest proportion of Christians. Again, among the Hindu workers in the Ernakulam and Trichur mofussil centres Ezhavas preponderated, the percentage being 23.76 and 22.82 respectively. This distribution also is quite in accord with the numerical importance of the Ezhava community among the Hindus. In the Trichur town, however, a slight variation is noticed presumably on account of the fact that a majority of the Hindu workers in the Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. happen to be caste Hindus.

12. In point of literacy among the industrial workers, the budget enquiry has revealed, that 64.67 per cent of the main wage earners in the families in organised industries were literate in the Trichur Town Centre, 79.29 per cent in the Ernakulam Centre and 56.52 per cent in the Trichur mofussil centre. The corresponding figure for organised industries in the Madras City in 1935-36 was 69.27 per cent. The above figures bespeak of the high standard of general literacy maintained by Cochin. It is also interesting to note that the percentage of literacy is greater in the urban areas than in mofussil areas and that it increases as the family income increases. The percentages of literacy according to the census for the towns of Trichur and Ernakulam were 54.1 and 53.8 as against 64.67 per cent and 79.29 percent for the industrial workers in organised industries in these two centres. This shows that the degree of literacy among regular industrial workers is really higher than among the body of casual workers in these towns.

13. As regards the composition of the families of workers, the average number of persons residing with the family was 6.14 for the Trichur town centre as against 6.69 for the Ernakulam centre and 5.98 for the Trichur mofussil centre. In addition, there are also 0.08, 0.09 and 0.03 persons living away from the family but depending upon it for monetary help. Thus the economic responsibility of the principal wage earner at each of the centres extends to 6.22, 6.78 and 6.01 individuals respectively. A comparison of the size of the family in the three centres of Cochin with that obtained in several other important cities in India clearly shows that an industrial worker in the towns of Trichur and Ernakulam has to support a much bigger family than a labourer in the several other Indian cities.

Name of the city	Year of enquiry	Average size of the family excluding dependants
Sholapur ..	1925	4.57
Ahmedabad ..	1924	3.87
Bombay ..	1921—22	4.20
Do. ..	1932—33	3.70
Rangoon ..	1926	3.71
Cawnpore (Textiles, leather and Engineering)		3.40
Lucknow (Railway workshops) ..		3.48
Nagpur (Textiles) ..		4.54
Jamshedpur ..		5.15
Bengal (Railways) ..		3.78
Madras ..	1935—36	6.03
Coimbatore (Textiles) ..		4.89
Trichur town ..	1939—40	6.14
Trichur Mofussil ..	do.	5.98
Ernakulam ..	do.	6.69

The system of the joint family life that obtains among Hindus in Cochin and the high percentage of birth rate among Christians are to a great extent responsible for the bigger size of the workers' family. In the family composition it will also be noticed that the female element predominates more in the Trichur town than in Ernakulam. Out of the 6.14 members in an average family in Trichur town, 2.81 happened to be males and 3.33 females, whereas in the Ernakulam centre, in a family of 6.69 members 3.29 were males and 3.40 were females. The preponderance of female folk over males in the State in general is of course quite in conformity with the position obtained at the latest census of Cochin. This is also the feature obtained in the Madras Presidency. Further the sex proportion in the workers' families in the Trichur and Ernakulam Centres bears out the fact 'that there is a gradual diminution in the sex proportion as one proceeds from the north to south' in the State. This also shows that generally industrial centres afford scope for the gainful occupation of women who consequently flock to those places. It will also be noticed from the tables appended to the reports of the Professors that eventhough a labourer in Trichur and Ernakulam has on an average a bigger family to support than a labourer in other centres in India, he has fewer dependants living elsewhere, to look after.

14. Another feature revealed by the analysis of family composition at the two centres is that the size of the family increases with the income. There is a steady increase in the members from 3.80 for the income group of Rs. 10 and below to 9.63 for the income group more than Rs. 50 in the Trichur town whereas in Ernakulam the increase is from 4.94 for the income group less than Rs. 20 to 10.59 for the income group more than Rs. 50. There is also a regular rise in the average number gainfully employed as the family is larger. The average number of the adult males per family resulting from an application of the Lusk Scale of distribution of size and composition of families is 4.95 for all the 184 families in the Trichur town, 5.56 for the 261 families of Ernakulam Centre and 4.83 for all the 184 families of the Trichur mofussil centre as against 4.92 for the 641 families in the Madras city.

15. The following table gives particulars of the average monthly income per family of all the families of industrial workers in the three centres of Ernakulam, Trichur town and Trichur mofussil analysed according to source.

Items	No. of families											
	Trichur Town Centre 184			Ernakulam Centre 261			Trichur Mofussil 184					
	Rs	A.	P.	Percent	Rs.	A.	P.	Percent				
Income from employment—												
Earnings of the principal wage earner	13	3	4	54.24	17	8	9	54.68	10	3	1	52.73
Others	5	15	2	24.43	8	0	5	25.01	5	1	8	26.40
Income from other sources—												
Land	0	12	3	3.14	1	12	7	5.57	1	9	4	8.20
House	1	9	9	6.61	2	5	5	7.29	0	10	5	3.37
Gifts and presents	0	4	11	1.26					0	0	11	0.30
Help from relatives	0	14	11	3.83	0	7	3	1.41	0	10	1	3.26
Others	1	9	3	6.49	1	15	0	6.04	1	1	9	5.74
Total income	24	5	7	100.00	32	1	5	100.00	19	5	3	100.00

The average income per family, taking all the 184 families in the Trichur town was Rs. 24—5—7 of which 78.67 per cent was derived from employment and 21.33 per cent from other sources, such as income from lands, houses, contribution from relatives, sale of milk, hire of rickshaws, occasional sales of domestic animals like goats, pigs, etc. The greatest single source of income was of course the earnings of the principal wage earner, which amounted to 54.24 per cent of the total family income. In the Ernakulam centre the average income per family of the 261 families amounted to Rs. 32—1—5. Out of this, 79.69 per cent was earned from employment and 20.31 per cent from other sources, such as land, houses, etc. The income of the main wage earner alone amounted to 54.68 per cent. The average income per family of the 184 families of the Trichur mofussil centre was Rs. 19—5—3 as against 24—5—7 of the Trichur town. i.e., 20.83 per cent less than in Trichur town. Analysed by source 79.13 per cent of the average income is derived from employment and 20.87 per cent from other sources. The earning of the principal wage earner alone amounted to 52.73 per cent of the total income. From the above facts and figures, it can be inferred that the main source of income in all the centres was from employment and the main wage earner in each family contributed the major share of the income. It is however a fact that the relative contribution of the main wage earner tends to decrease as the income of the family increases. For example, in the lowest income group of the Trichur Town, the main wage earner's earnings constitute 71.55 per cent of the total income whereas in the highest, they account for only 32.37 per cent. The relative contribution of the other members of the family on the other hand increases as the income advances. This is also the case with respect to the other two centres as will be evidenced from the tables of the monthly incomes per family by income groups given in the reports of the two Professors.

16. As regards income from other sources, the only items which show a definite trend are incomes from land and houses. So far as the Trichur town is concerned, the relative contribution of income from land to the total family income increases from 0.61 per cent in the lowest income group to 5.22 in the Rs. 30 to 40 group, but drops slightly in the last two income groups. In the Ernakulam town it shows a definite trend to rise from 2.07 per cent in the lowest income group to 10.84 in the highest income group, except in the Rs. 40-50 group. The income from houses also rises from 2.13% in the lowest income group to 8.20% in the Rs. 40-50 group but falling to 6.13% in the last group in the Trichur town. It practically remains at a fairly constant percentage at the Ernakulam Centre for all the income groups except the second highest where it drops.

17. It will be seen from the tables of analysis of monthly income per family given in the reports of the two Professors, that there is great variation in the average income in the different income grades in each centre. A study of this variation alone will not however help us to institute a correct comparison of the standard of living of all the families in the different income groups, unless it is followed by a study of the relationship of the family incomes to the differing size of the families. It is therefore important to know what the average incomes per equivalent

adult male is in the families falling under each income group. The following table exhibits this relation, so far as the three centres are concerned.

Income group	Average income per family						Average number of equivalent adult males per family			Average income per equivalent adult male								
	Trichur town		Ernakulam town		Trichur mofussil		Trichur town	Ernakulam town	Trichur mofussil	Trichur town		Ernakulam town		Trichur mofussil				
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rs. 10 and below	8	8	5	..	..	..	2.99	..	2.94	2	13	7	..	..	..	2	9	0
Over Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	15	9	5	16	9	8	3.97	4.02	4.13	3	14	10	4	2	1	3	8	3
Over Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	24	1	1	25	7	6	5.08	5.05	5.69	4	11	9	5	0	8	4	3	5
Over Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	34	4	11	34	3	2	6.56	5.67	6.94	5	3	8	6	0	6	5	0	0
Over Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	45	5	4	45	0	3	6.83	7.97	7.36	6	10	3	5	10	4	6	4	2
Over Rs. 50	61	6	5	67	1	2	7.80	8.82	10.47	7	14	0	7	9	8	5	3	2
All incomes	24	5	7	32	1	5	4.95	5.56	4.83	4	14	8	5	12	4	4	0	0

It will be noticed from the above table that the higher income has generally to support a larger family; and very often an average family in a higher income group, is, when account is taken of the number of members to be supported, poorer than an average family in a lower income group, with only fewer numbers to support. An average family in the income group of Rs. 40—50 in the Ernakulam centre and that in the income group over Rs. 50 in the Trichur mofussil centre are instances of the kind. The average incomes per equivalent adult male for families in the above two income groups in the two centres is really less than that of the families in the income group above them, even though it would appear from the average income per family in the former two groups that they are more prosperous than the latter. The effect of the size of the families in estimating the relative prosperity of families in the different income groups is thus very striking. It will also be seen from the above table that an average labourer in the Ernakulam town gets a higher income than his "confrere" in the Trichur town and an average worker in the Trichur town gets a higher income than his "confrere" in the Trichur mofussil area. An average Madras labourer gets an income of Rs. 7—9—6.

18. As against the average monthly income of Rs. 24—5—7 per family in the Trichur town, the average monthly expenditure per family amounts to Rs. 25—7—9. In the Ernakulam town, the average expenditure per family comes to Rs. 34—3—6 as against an average income of Rs. 32—1—5, whereas in the Trichur mofussil centre, it amounts to Rs. 19—12—1 as against a monthly average income of Rs. 19—5—3. Thus in all the three centres in the State, the budget per family of all the families of the industrial workers taken up for investigation reveals a uniform deficit as against a small surplus in the Madras budget. This deficit amounts to an average of Rs. 1—2—2, in the Trichur Town, Rs. 2—2—1 in the Ernakulam town and Rs. 0—6—10 in the Trichur mofussil centre. This is not however peculiar to the budgets of our local labourers alone. In the plantations of Assam, a labourer was spending Rs. 24—4—0 as against an income of Rs. 21—1—0. So also in the Coimbatore Textiles, the average expenditure was Rs. 33—0—3 as against the income of Rs. 23—3—2. The deficit is generally financed by small borrowings from neighbours, by getting an accommodation from the shops which supply the daily needs of the families and in a few cases by borrowing from money lenders. Scrutinising the expenditure it will, however be found that some adjustments could be made without much inconvenience to balance the family budgets of our workers, as will be explained later on.

19. The expenditure in a worker's family comes broadly under the following groups, viz., food, fuel and lighting, clothing, rent and miscellaneous. The reports of the two Professors contain detailed tables showing the analysis of family expenditure in the three centres according

to the several income groups. It will be seen therefrom that the maximum expenditure is on food in all the centres. The following statement compares the average monthly expenditure incurred per family by the families of industrial workers in the three centres in the State.

No. of families Items	Trichur Town 184				Ernakulam Town 261				Trichur Mofussil 184			
	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Percentage to Total	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Percentage to Total	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Percentage to Total
Food (a) ..	15	10	3	61·37	21	15	8	64·23	13	7	8	68·24
Housing (b) ..	2	15	3	11·59	3	6	3	9·91	1	11	5	8·67
Clothing ..	1	10	6	6·50	2	1	0	6·03	1	2	2	5·74
Fuel and lighting ..	1	9	6	6·25	2	3	10	6·54	1	4	5	6·46
Miscellaneous ..	3	10	3	14·29	4	8	9	13·29	2	2	5	10·89
Total ..	25	7	9	100·00	34	3	6	100·00	19	12	1	100·00

(a) Including expenditure on liquor, tobacco, etc.

(b) Including expenditure on house requisites.

The expenditure on food works out to 61·37 per cent of the average expenditure for all families in the Trichur town as against 64·23 per cent in the Ernakulam town and 68·24 per cent in the Trichur mofussil area. The percentage of expenditure on housing is 11·59 per cent in the Trichur town as against 9·91 and 8·67 per cent in the centres of Ernakulam and Trichur mofussil. Clothing takes up an average of 6·50 per cent of the total expenditure in Trichur town as against 6·03 per cent in the Ernakulam town and 5·74 per cent in the Trichur mofussil centre. There is not much difference in the percentage of expenditure on fuel and lighting, the percentages being 6·25 per cent, 6·54 per cent and 6·46 per cent respectively. In the case of miscellaneous items, the expenditure is 14·29 per cent in the Trichur town, 13·29 per cent in the Ernakulam town and 10·89 per cent in the Trichur mofussil centre.

20. We shall now compare the percentages of expenditure on the different groups of items, obtained in the present enquiry at the three different centres of the State with those in other centres in India.

Group	Trichur Town	Ernakulam Town	Trichur Mofussil	Cawnpore (Textiles leather and Engr- neering)	Lucknow (Railway)	Jamshedpur	Madras	Bombay (1932-33)	Coimbatore (Textiles)
Food ..	61·37	64·23	68·24	48·12	52·04	56·53	52·63	46·60	57·70
Housing ..	11·59	9·91	8·67	10·51	8·19	5·33	11·14	12·94	5·49
Clothing ..	6·50	6·03	5·74	7·44	8·16	10·50	4·50	7·75	6·21
Fuel and Light ..	6·25	6·54	6·46	6·02	7·38	6·64	6·67	7·11	6·81
Miscellaneous ..	14·29	13·29	10·89	27·91	24·23	21·00	25·06	25·60	23·79
Total ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

For food, the local labourer in the 3 centres of the State utilises a greater percentage of the family expenditure when compared to the labourer in the other centres mentioned above. But it has to be noted that the local labourer has to feed a larger number of individuals, than his "confrere" in the other centres. The percentage expenditure on "miscellaneous" is however strikingly less than in all other centres. The percentages of expenditure on other groups also show slight variations from centre to centre. These differences are probably attributable to price levels, modes of life, sizes of families and family incomes.

21. According to the generalisation laid down by Dr. Ernest Engel, the smaller the income of a family, the bigger will be the proportion spent on food. As the income increases, the expenditure on a vital necessity like food usually shows an increase in amount but decrease in percentage. The proportion spent on comforts and luxuries increases. The law lays down that as the income of a family increases, "the expenditures on different items of the budget have changing proportions and the proportions devoted to the more urgent needs (such as food) decrease while those devoted to luxuries and semi luxuries increase". This law is accepted as universal and applicable. It will be seen from the reports of the two Professors that the mode of expenditure in the three centres in the State also illustrates generally the fundamental principles of the Engel's Law.

22. It has been already noticed that among the several items of family expenditure, the most important item is food, which takes in a greater percentage of expenditure. It will therefore be interesting to know the details of the food budget in each of the three centres in the State. The following statement gives particulars of the food expenditure per family and per equivalent adult male in all the three centres.

Centres	Trichur Town			Ernakulam Town			Trichur Mofussil														
	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food												
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male		Per family	Per equivalent adult male		Per family	Per equivalent adult male													
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.													
FOOD GROUP																					
I. Cereals & Pulses:																					
Rice	6	8	11	1	5	2	41.93	7	8	8	1	5	8	34.31	6	0	8	1	4	0	44.82
Other grains	0	3	7	0	0	9	1.43	0	0	5	0	0	1	0.12	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.04
Dhall	0	3	7	0	0	9	1.43	0	4	8	0	0	10	1.33	0	2	11	0	0	7	1.35
Total	6	12	6	1	5	11	43.36	7	13	9	1	6	7	35.76	6	3	8	1	4	8	46.21
II. Vegetables:																					
Potatoes	0	0	2	0	0	1	0.07	0	2	5	0	0	5	0.69	0	0	2	0	0	1	0.08
Tapioca	0	0	10	0	0	2	0.33	0	2	3	0	0	5	0.64	0	3	1	0	0	8	1.43
Onions	0	1	1	0	0	3	0.43	0	1	5	0	0	3	0.41	0	0	10	0	0	2	0.39
Cocconut	0	4	8	0	0	11	1.86	0	10	6	0	1	11	2.99	0	4	8	0	0	11	2.16
Other vegetables	0	13	2	0	2	8	5.26	1	5	1	0	3	9	5.99	0	8	10	0	1	10	4.10
Total	1	3	11	0	4	1	7.95	2	5	8	0	6	9	10.71	1	1	7	0	3	8	8.16
III. Meat, Mutton & Fish:																					
Meat	0	3	0	0	0	7	1.19	0	10	2	0	1	10	2.89	0	2	11	0	0	7	1.35
Mutton	0	2	2	0	0	5	0.86	0	10	2	0	1	10	2.89	0	1	7	0	0	4	0.73
Fish	0	13	8	0	2	9	5.46	2	3	3	0	6	4	10.02	0	10	10	0	2	3	5.02
Total	1	2	10	0	3	9	7.51	2	13	5	0	8	2	12.91	0	15	4	0	3	2	7.10
IV. Milk																					
	0	11	0	0	2	3	4.39	0	11	2	0	2	0	3.18	0	3	11	0	0	10	1.82
V. Ghee and Oils:																					
Ghee	0	0	3	0	0	1	0.10	0	3	6	0	0	8	1.00	0	0	3	0	0	1	0.12
Cocconut oil	0	3	9	0	0	9	1.49	0	8	2	0	1	6	2.32	0	2	9	0	0	7	1.28
Gingelly oil	0	5	1	0	1	0	2.03	0	4	4	0	0	9	1.23	0	3	4	0	0	8	1.54
Total	0	9	1	0	1	10	3.62	1	0	0	0	2	11	4.55	0	6	4	0	1	4	2.94

VI. Condiments:										
Chillies	..	0 4 0	0 0 10	1'60	0 6 1	0 1 1	1'73	0 3 9	0 0 9	1'74
Tamarind	..	0 3 5	0 0 8	1'43	0 3 2	0 0 7	0'90	0 2 6	0 0 6	1'16
Other condiments	..	0 3 3	0 0 8	1'30	0 7 3	0 1 4	2'06	0 2 6	0 0 6	1'16
Total	..	0 10 8	0 2 2	4'33	1 0 6	0 3 0	4'69	0 8 9	0 1 9	4'06
VII. Salt	..	0 3 9	0 0 9	1'49	0 3 3	0 0 7	0'92	0 3 11	0 0 10	1'82
VIII. Sugars:										
Sugar	..	0 4 3	0 0 10	1'69	0 8 11	0 1 7	2'53	0 2 10	0 0 7	1'31
Jaggery	..	0 1 2	0 0 3	0'46	0 2 2	0 0 5	0'62	0 1 3	0 0 3	0'58
Total	..	0 5 5	0 1 1	2'15	0 11 1	0 2 0	3'15	0 4 1	0 0 10	1'89
IX. Coffee and Tea:										
Coffee	..	0 0 9	0 0 2	0'30	0 2 10	0 0 6	0'81	0 0 5	0 0 1	0'19
Tea	..	0 2 3	0 0 6	0'90	0 3 1	0 0 7	0'88	0 1 5	0 0 4	0'66
Total	..	0 3 0	0 0 8	1'20	0 5 11	0 1 1	1'69	0 1 10	0 0 5	0'85
X. Liquor	..	0 5 1	0 1 0	2'03	1 0 3	0 2 11	4'62	0 10 2	0 2 1	4'71
XI. Tobacco:										
For smoking	..	0 3 8	0 0 9	1'46	0 9 6	0 1 9	2'70	0 4 0	0 0 10	1'85
For Chewing	..	0 5 11	0 1 2	2'36	0 3 9	0 0 8	1'07	0 6 2	0 1 3	2'86
Total	..	0 9 7	0 1 11	3'82	0 13 3	0 2 5	3'77	0 10 2	0 2 1	4'71
XII. Other foods:										
Refreshments	..	2 5 0	0 7 6	14'79	2 10 4	0 7 7	12'04	1 10 2	0 5 5	12'14
Others	..	0 2 3	0 0 5	0'90				0 1 1	0 0 3	0'50
Pansupari	..	0 6 2	0 1 3	2'46	0 7 1	0 1 3	2'01	0 6 8	0 1 4	3'09
Total	..	2 13 5	0 9 2	18'15	3 1 5	0 8 10	14'05	2 1 11	0 7 0	15'73
Grand Total	..	15 10 3	3 2 7	100'00	21 15 8	3 15 3	100'00	13 7 8	2 12 8	100'00

A characteristic feature of the above budgets is the very high proportion of expenditure given to cereals. The most important item of expenditure which in fact dominates the whole budget is rice which accounts for 41·93% of the total expenditure in the Trichur town and 44·82% in the Trichur mofussil. It accounts only for 34·31% in the Ernakulam town. But this decrease is made up by the higher percentage in the fish and meat diet. Taking the percentages of expenditure on rice, fish, meat and mutton together in the three centres, they compare as follows.

Trichur Town	49·44
Ernakulam Town	47·22
Trichur mofussil	51·92

This clearly shows that the industrial workers in the Ernakulam centre take more of fish and flesh and therefore consume less rice. This will also be proved by the fact that the Christian element predominates among the industrial workers of this town. As regards the variations in other items which constitute the food budget, they are more on account of the fact that the worker in the Ernakulam town takes in more nutritive diet than his co-worker in the Trichur town and the worker in the Trichur town a better diet than his brother in the mofussil centre.

23. The comparison of the above percentages of expenditure on food also proves the principle of the Engel's Law that as the income increases there is the tendency of the percentage of expenditure on the more essential foodstuffs like cereals and pulses to decrease. The family of industrial workers in the Trichur mofussil with an average monthly income of Rs. 19-12-1 spends 46·21% of its total expenditure on cereals, whereas the family of such workers in the Trichur town with a monthly income of Rs. 25-7-9 spends only 43·36% and such a family in the Ernakulam town with a monthly income of Rs. 34-3-6, spends only 35·76% of its total expenditure. The same applies to the group of condiments and salt which also form an essential foodstuff. On the other hand there is a noticeable increase in the relative importance of ghee and oils, sugar, coffee and tea and fish and meat. The comparison of the percentages of expenditure on the above items in the different income groups of the industrial workers in the three centres has already been made in detail and inferences drawn by the Professors, and therefore there is no necessity to repeat or reiterate them here.

24. A study of the food budget will also reveal that there is sufficient scope in the family of the industrial workers in the three centres to balance its budget as far as possible. The expenditure per family on liquor, tobacco and refreshments and pansupari alone amount to Rs. 4-14-11, 3-12-1 and 3-6-3 respectively in the three centres of Ernakulam town, Trichur town, and Trichur mofussil as shown below.

Items	Ernakulam town			Trichur town			Trichur mofussil		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Liquor	1	0	3	0	5	1	0	10	2
Tobacco	0	13	3	0	9	7	0	10	2
Refreshments and Pansupari	3	1	5	2	13	5	2	1	11
Total	4	14	11	3	12	1	3	6	3

Observing the nature of the items, we can say that some adjustments can be made without serious inconvenience in these outgoings and the family budgets balanced. The above amounts are more than double the excess of the worker's expenditure over his income. Over and above these, the expenditure on feasts and festivals is also capable of some slight adjustment. It is therefore high time that some social workers take up the problem of educating these

workers with a view to avoid this wasteful expenditure as far as possible. A careful study of the food budget of the industrial workers in the 3 centres will also enable students of nutrition problems to draw many inferences which will prove valuable to labour welfare workers and the public authorities.

25. In the family budget of industrial workers, the important item next to food from the stand point of percentage of expenditure, is the miscellaneous group. The expenditure on this group accounts for 14.29% of the total monthly expenditure in the Trichur town, 13.29% in the Ernakulam town and 10.89% in the Trichur mofussil area. The items comprised in this group and the average monthly expenditure incurred on them by all the families of industrial workers at the three centres are given below.—

Items	Average monthly expenditure for all families								
	Trichur town			Ernakulam town			Trichur mofussil		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Education	0	6	2	0	7	3	0	1	8
Dhoby or washing soap	0	9	0	0	8	3	0	5	10
Barbar	0	5	6	0	7	2	0	3	1
Travelling to and from place of work	0	0	2	0	4	7	0	..	..
Medical charges	0	7	0	0	5	11	0	5	5
Religious observances, feasts and festivals	0	13	9	0	13	0	0	11	11
Amusements	0	1	9	0	4	2	0	0	8
Payment to Provident fund, kuries, etc.	0	8	10	0	13	7	0	1	10
Repayment of debts	0	3	5	0	7	10	0	1	7
Remittance to dependants living elsewhere	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	1	2
Servants' pay	0	0	5	..	..	..	0	0	5
Total	3	10	3	4	8	9	2	2	5

The items which call for special remarks are (1) Religious observances, feasts and festivals (2) medical charges (3) Education and (4) Payments to Provident Funds, trade unions, subscription to kuries, etc. About cent percent of the families surveyed have incurred expenditure on religious observances, feasts, etc., in all the three centres ranging from Re. 0—11—11 in the Trichur mofussil centre to Re. 0—13—9 in the Trichur Town centre. Among the Madras labourers only 64.43 per cent of the families spent for this purpose as revealed in the budget enquiry conducted in 1935—36. It is also noticed that more than 95 per cent of the labourers in the State spend for medical aid as against 46.96 per cent of the Madras industrial families. 57.85 per cent of the families in the Ernakulam town spend for education as against 50 per cent in the Trichur town and 42.39 per cent in the Trichur mofussil. It may, however, be noted in this connection that vernacular primary education is free in the State. In the Ernakulam town 54.79 per cent of the families have spent towards payment to kuries, Provident Fund, etc., as against 19.02 per cent in the Trichur Town and 13.04 per cent of the families in the Trichur mofussil. In the case of repayment of debts, eventhough generally speaking, it is not the habit of our working classes to make repayments regularly, 14.94 per cent of the families of the Ernakulam town are seen making payment on an average of Rs. 3—4—6 per month as against 9.24 per cent of the families in the Trichur town making payments on an average of Rs. 2—4—7 a month, and 9.78 per cent of the families in the mofussil area with a monthly average payment of Re. 0—15—11. The number of families who contribute towards the up keep of their dependants living outside forms 5.43 per cent of the total in the Trichur town, 2.68 per cent in the Ernakulam town and 3.26 per cent in the Trichur mofussil and the average monthly expenditure on remittance is Rs. 2—10—2, Rs. 2—4—7 and 2—4—0 respectively taking only the families who incur expenditure on this account which cannot be regarded as anything negligible for a working class family. No expenditure is seen incurred by the workers in travelling to and from place of work in the mofussil area; only 1.09 per cent of the families in the Trichur town

spend on this item and the average expenditure for all families comes to only Re. 0—0—2 on this account; in the Ernakulam town however, 29·50 per cent of the families incur this expenditure just to cross over to Mattancheri and other places of work, the average expenditure for all families being Re. 0—4—7 per month. Indulgence in amusements is not uncommon amongst the working classes. The most common form of amusement is the cinema and no less than 86·59 per cent of the families in the Ernakulam Centre show expenditure on this item as against 36·96 per cent of the families in the Trichur town and 23·37 per cent in the mofussil and spend on an average Re. 0—4—10 per month as against Re. 0—4—8 and Re. 0—2—11 in the latter two.

26. The next important item of expenditure in the family budget of industrial workers is on "housing". It takes in a percentage of 11·59 of the total expenditure of a family in the Trichur town, 9·91 per cent in the Ernakulam town and 8·67 per cent in the Trichur mofussil, the actual amounts spent per family being Rs. 2—15—3, Rs. 3—6—3 and Rs. 1—11—5 respectively. The working classes in Trichur town incur a greater percentage of expenditure on "housing" than those in the Ernakulam town, the mofussil area and the Madras city. The reason for this is not far to seek. It may be noted that out of the 184 families surveyed in Trichur town, only 109 have their own houses. The remaining 75 families i.e., 42·76 per cent of the total, live in rented houses and the rent ranges from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 for 73 families and from Rs. 3 to 5 for 2 families. In the case of the Ernakulam town, however, 230 families out of the 261 surveyed own their own houses; and only 30 or 11·49 per cent of the total are put up in rented houses. Consequently the expenditure in "housing" takes in only a lesser percentage; but it has to be noted that the families living in rented houses in this town have to pay more rent, as will be evidenced by the fact that only 16 are put up in houses fetching a rent of Rs. 3 and below whereas 14 families have to pay rent ranging from Rs. 3 to 6 and above. So also in the case of the mofussil, the percentage of expenditure on "housing" is less than in Ernakulam town, even though the percentage of families put up in rented houses is 16·30 per cent of the total as against 11·49 per cent in the Ernakulam town. This is because, 20 out of the 30 families living in rented buildings have to pay only a rent of Re. 1 and below. In the case of the Madras City, the expenditure on rent represents only 10·77 per cent of the total expenditure of the family as against 11·59 per cent of the total expenditure in the Trichur town. It may be remarked here that this is partly because, in Madras, employers like the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills have provided large numbers of their workers with quarters on nominal rates of rent. Further the houses of our working families are, in general, of a better standard than the majority of working class tenements in Madras. Nevertheless, the housing conditions of the industrial workers in the State cannot be said to be very satisfactory as will be seen from the reports of the two Professors. It is time that enlightened employers take up this question and provide several amenities of life such as housing, recreation, medical aid etc., to workers as has been done by the Cochin Textiles in Amballur (Puducad).

27. Clothing is the next item of expenditure in the family budget of industrial workers which takes in a percentage of 6·50 per cent of the total expenditure in the Trichur town, 6·03 per cent in Ernakulam town and 5·74 per cent in the Trichur mofussil, the expenditure per equivalent adult male in each of the centres being Re. 0—5—4, 0—5—11 and 0—3—9 respectively. Unlike the labourers in the city of Madras or towns in the eastern districts of the Madras Presidency, both men and women workers in the State generally use white linen and not coloured fabrics. Women folk be onging to communities like Christians, Nairs, Ezhuvass etc., invariably dress themselves in white cloth like mull or jaganathan (called grey shirting in technical language) and do not use coloured sarees. The use of white linen involves frequent washing and consequently less durability for clothes which in its turn entails greater expenditure on clothing.

28. As regards the expenditure on fuel and lighting there is no marked variation in the percentages of expenditure in the three centres. The expenditure is 6·25 per cent of the total expenditure in the Trichur town, 6·54 per cent in the Ernakulam town and 6·46 per cent in the Trichur mofussil, the amount spent per equivalent adult male being Re. 0—5—2, 0—6—5 and 0—4—3 respectively in the 3 centres.

29. From the above account of the family income and expenditure in a representative family of low paid industrial workers in the three centres, we see that the families are not in a position to cover the expenditure with their monthly income. It is true that some slight adjustments in the expenditure on wasteful items may improve matters to some extent; but this alone will not suffice to improve the standard of life of the workers. Their average income should be raised and they must be so placed as to be above the need to borrow. The indebtedness of the families in general is an important feature of the living conditions of the workers in India. The budget enquiry in our State has also shown that indebtedness occupies a prominent place here in the case of the working class families. In the Trichur town, out of the 184 families interrogated, as many as 108 have admitted indebtedness. This works out to 58.70 per cent as against 51.30 per cent of the families in the Ernakulam town, 50 per cent of the family in the Trichur mofussil and 90 per cent of the families in the Madras City. The average indebtedness per family is Rs. 68—10—6 or 2.82 times of the average monthly income for all families in the Trichur town, Rs. 86—1—5 or 2.68 times of the monthly income in Ernakulam town, 51—5—9 or 2.66 times of the average monthly income in the Trichur mofussil centre and Rs. 236 or 6.32 times the average monthly income of the families in the Madras city. The average amount spent towards repayment of debts each month is only 0.88 per cent, 1.53 per cent and 0.51 per cent of the total income in the Trichur town, Ernakulam Town and the Trichur mofussil respectively as against 13.2 per cent of the average income in the Madras City. The main causes of this state of indebtedness are found on analysis to be (1) ordinary every day wants, (2) sickness, (3) marriage and (4) old outstanding debts. In the case of the Trichur rural area, the purchase of cattle and land also happens to be one of the reasons for indebtedness. The tendency of the borrowers among these workers is also generally not to make repayments of debts regularly, as will be evident from the percentages of the expenditure incurred for such repayments. This may be partly due to sheer incapacity to repay after making both ends meet; but there are at the same time several instances of families in higher income groups taking but little advantage of their better resources to reduce their indebtedness. At any rate, indebtedness is indeed a sad feature in the worker's life in the State as elsewhere in India and it has to be remedied if his life is to be lived free from want.

30. Some of the above features are more or less revealed by an analysis of the family budgets of workers in unorganised industries also in the three centres of the State. There are of course some differences, but they are mainly due to the insecurity and unsteady nature of their employment and the consequent unsteady habits. The Officers-in-Charge of the budget enquiry have given a succinct account of the salient features of the unorganised industries in the three centres, the conditions of labour and the ways of living of these workers with details of their average income and expenditure. It is self-explanatory and requires no further elucidation or comparison. The only thing which deserves notice is the high percentage of expenditure incurred on "food" by the workers in unorganised industries like hand cartmen and headload coolies, sawyers and workmen loading and unloading steamers and crafts which is mainly due to the high expenditure on "drink". In fact the expenditure incurred on drink by these workers ranges between 5 to 12 per cent of the total expenditure on food. It is therefore time enough for social workers to take steps in right earnest to free these workers from drink habit.

31. The reports of the two Professors who with the investigators conducted this enquiry and the short review of these reports which I have added above will show that the conditions of life of the industrial labourers of the State are not substantially different from those of their brethren in the Madras Presidency. Their indebtedness, however, is lower than that of their brethren in Madras though the average income of the family in Madras is higher than the income of labourer's family in the State. This is probably due to their simple modes of life. This does not however mean that the wages that the labourer gets and the conditions of life in which he lives are up to a standard which one would wish.

32. I wish to conclude this review by recording my deep sense of gratitude to and high appreciation of the work which the Professors and the Investigators did in this enquiry the magnitude of which can be realised only by a close study of the figures which are found in the

various tables appended to the reports. My thanks are also due to the Statistical Officer and his staff for the strenuous work they did in attending to every detail connected with this enquiry and specially in checking the various tables appended to the reports of the Professors.

Office of the Diwan Peishkar, }
Trichur, }
14th July 1946, }

A. MADHAVA PRABHU

Diwan Peishkar

REPORT
ON
THE ENQUIRY INTO THE FAMILY BUDGETS
OF
THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
IN
COCHIN STATE
ERNAKULAM CENTRE
INTRODUCTION

"HOW do we live?" "How do they live?" When people sought answers to these questions, not out of mere neighbourly curiosity or jealousy, but out of social enthusiasm, details of the incomes and expenditures of families began to be collected and studied. These details are called family budgets. From them we get an idea of the standards of life among the different groups of people. It is difficult to define the term standard of life, but it is indicated by the type of food, clothing, living accommodation, education, medical care, recreation, etc., which an individual provides for himself and his dependants. Information about the standard of life of a people is necessary to plan for better nutrition and health among them and to increase their efficiency. It is very useful also to maintain equity and so improve social relations between different groups in a society, as creditors and debtors, employers and employees, the affluent and the destitute.

2. The details of family expenditure are required also for the construction of Cost of Living Index Numbers which are heard of so often in these days. They are mentioned in connection with wage determination or legislation, adjudication of trade disputes, poor relief, price control, currency management and such matters of economic and social policy. These index numbers show whether the cost of living is fluctuating, and if so in which direction, by how much, and in what time. The best index numbers are "weighted," that is, in the course of their construction, prices of such commodities as are widely consumed will be "weighted." As a result, changes in the prices of such articles will be reflected more strongly, as they should be, in the Index Numbers, than changes in the prices of commodities used only by a few. Obviously, prices can be correctly weighted only after knowing how much and how widely the commodities are consumed in a community. The necessary knowledge is provided by family budgets.

3. In the western countries family budgets have been collected often since the 19th century. We note from them that the first investigators experimented with different methods of making these budget surveys. Gradually the methods have been systematised.

4. One method is known as the intensive method. The earliest investigators like Le Play adopted it. According to this, the investigation was confined to a few families, but it was most exhaustive. It was not a process of gleaning some casual information by a few questions to some member of the family. On the other hand the investigators spent much time with these families to observe things themselves and contacted the different members of the family to collect all possible details regarding the everyday life of the family. However, from such details relating only to a few families, generalisations which would be useful for any public policy affecting many could not be safely made. Probably, the earliest investigators, conducting the survey in a private capacity could not do much more.

5. When, however, Governments and public authorities realised the value of such surveys, the work was planned on a wider scale. Budgets began to be collected from large numbers of families in a locality or group, so that features really characteristic would be clearly brought out and the abnormalities submerged. As may be expected, such extensive investigation will not yield much detailed or complete information as the intensive method. However, what is collected can be considered more typical of the group.

6. Subsequently, other methods also have been tried. The ideal method would certainly be the "census method", according to which all details are collected concerning every family in the group which is the object of investigation. This, unfortunately may prove an impracticable ideal, if the group or "universe" to be investigated is of any considerable size, because by the time the last families are interrogated, the facts relating to the first ones may go out of date.

Where the universe is big, a good method is to select representative samples from it and study the samples in detail. To select samples which are truly representative is the problem and to solve it plans have to be carefully drawn up.

7. In India, in recent years, when matters relating to labour efficiency, industrial relations, poverty, rural reconstruction, etc., became increasingly important, family budgets have been collected frequently and for different groups of people. Based on these, cost of living index numbers are now constructed for many industrial centres in the Punjab, United Provinces, Bengal, Central Provinces, Bombay, Bihar, Orissa and Madras. The States of Hyderabad and Mysore publish such index numbers in their Information Bulletins. Now the Government of India is contemplating the compilation of cost of living index numbers on a centralised basis and a special officer has been appointed. The idea is to conduct family budget investigations in each Province and all the Provinces concurrently, using the same schedules and questionnaire forms.

8. In Madras Presidency alone the index numbers are published for the Madras City, Vizagapatam, Ellore, Bellary, Cuddalore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore and Calicut. To facilitate the construction of these numbers a detailed budget enquiry was conducted in the Madras City in 1935 by the Statistical Officer to the Government of Madras. It was in 1940 that in the other eight centres in the Madras Presidency the enquiries into the family budgets of low paid employees in different walks of life were conducted under the general supervision of the Collector. These enquiries provided information as to how the labourers spread out their incomes to obtain the different types of goods they needed for daily life.

9. The method of using the information for the construction of weighted index numbers is explained by the Statistical Officer, Cochin State, as follows.—"This formed the basis for the determination of the weights to be assigned to the various commodities to be taken into account in constructing the index. Weights have been assigned to all items included in the index in proportion to their relative importance in the average low paid employee's family budget at each centre." The average of prices, from July 1935 to June 1936, of selected commodities have been taken as the base index number, i. e., 100. The price data for these same commodities are collected every week at each centre and the average for the month is calculated. "These prices are expressed as a percentage of the corresponding price in the base year. The percentage of prices thus arrived at are multiplied by weights which show the relative importance of each of the items in the group. The weights are arrived at by equating the expenditure on the items in selected group to 100, and working out the percentage of the expenditure on the several items. The group index number is derived by dividing the sum of the products of the price relatives and the corresponding weights by 100. For arriving at the final composite index number, the group index numbers are weighted on a percentage basis in proportion to the total expenditure pertaining to each group and the sum of the products is divided by 100." * (Diwan Peishkar's reference M2. 12040/18 dated 14th October 1943).

Genesis of the Enquiry in the State

10. In Cochin State the need for an enquiry into the family budgets of the industrial workers has long been felt. The abnormal increase in the cost of living, the difficulties to get essential consumption goods, the purchase and rationing of such goods by the Government during these extraordinary years, all made such an enquiry more desirable than ever. A central machinery to organise the investigation seemed to be provided when the Revenue Department of the State started a Statistical Section. Its endeavour to construct a Cost of Living Index for the low paid employees in the State was the immediate occasion for this survey. The Government in their Proceedings R4. 1065/19, dated 14th December 1943, approved the suggestion of the Diwan Peishkar that an enquiry should be conducted and that the work should be entrusted to the Professors of Economics in the St. Thomas College, Trichur and the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam. After discussing with Prof. Joseph Pettah of the St. Thomas' College and myself, the Diwan Peishkar submitted detailed proposals for the conduct of the investigation. The

* Also explained in Diwan Peishkar's ST. 10421/19, dated 12th March 1945, Para. 6.

Government accepted the proposals and passed orders that the work be taken up. (Government Proceedings EF. 4. 19798/19, dated 21st June 1944).

11. *Scope of the enquiry.*—For purposes of the enquiry the State was divided into two zones, Cochin North and Cochin South. An industrial region in each was taken to represent the zone. Thus Cochin South was represented by the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Palluruthy. I was put in charge of the enquiry in this area, and three investigators were to assist me. The investigation was to be completed in six months.

12. The enquiry was to be on the lines of the one conducted in the Madras City in 1935-1936. (†) The labourers were to be broadly classified into those engaged in (a) Organised industries and (b) Unorganised industries.

The first group was to take the following industries.—

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Textiles. | 6. Oil installations. |
| 2. Rice Mills. | 7. Engineering workshops. |
| 3. Saw Mills. | 8. Tile Factories. |
| 4. Oil Mills. | 9. Coir Factories. |
| 5. Printing Presses. | 10. Harbour Workshops. |

The second group was to include the following classes of labourers.—

1. Hand cartmen and head load coolies.
2. Beedi workers.
3. Tailors.
4. Workmen loading and unloading steamers and country crafts.
5. Workmen loading and unloading country cargo, not on steamers but for inland trade.
6. Harbour coolies, whether working on contract or direct employment system.
7. Sawyers.
8. Persons employed for work on boats used for cargo or human transport.

13. Among the labourers engaged in these industries, the investigation was to be confined to those who were the main bread-winners in their families and received Rs. 30 or less per month as wages. This is less than the maximum of Rs. 50 suggested by the Whitley Report on Indian Labour Problems and adopted for the Madras enquiry. The lower maximum for the local investigation is justified because incomes in general are lower in Cochin compared to Madras. Further, the local enquiry was to be into the family budgets of "low paid employees". The main bread-winner getting Rs. 30 or less might have supplementary receipts from other sources. The total family income might be bigger also by contributions from the other members in the family. However, these details about subsidiary occupations and incomes would be known only when the "sample labourers" selected are interrogated. It is obvious that before the samples themselves can be properly selected, a group or "universe" has to be defined. Hence the main income limit was fixed at Rs. 30, and a group of labourers segregated by applying this test. Out of this group, representative samples for the detailed enquiry were to be selected.

14. The base period suggested was the year July 1935/June 1936, which was the same as in Madras and some other mofussil centres in the Presidency.

15. As many family budgets as were necessary to be quite representative of the workers in each industry were to be collected. The numbers of workers employed at this centre in the organised and unorganised industries mentioned above were at first roughly estimated at 5,000 and 6,500 respectively. Working on a 5 per cent basis the number of budgets to be collected for a preliminary study was laid down as 250 and 325 respectively or roughly a total of 600. The final analysis could, if necessary, be confined to some 360 budgets, 200 for the organised and 160 for the unorganised—selected from out of the bigger sample of 600 obtained by applying the "nth" method of sampling, the value of "n" being fixed at 32. These figures were, of course, subject to modification after the verification of the number of workers.

16. *The Enquiry.*—Three full time investigators were appointed on Rs. 75 per month. They received, besides, a monthly conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 and the allowances granted to

† Report on an Enquiry into the Family Budgets of Industrial Workers in Madras City By Sri. N. K. Adhyantaya, Statistical Officer.

all Government officers during the years of inflated prices. Two of the investigators Messrs. M. Abdul Kadir and V. Narayanankutty Menon were Bachelors of Arts and Mr. M. V. Joseph a Master of Arts, Mr. Abdul Kadir was fresh from the College, Mr. Narayanankutty Menon came from the Revenue Department and Mr. Joseph, from the Statistical Department. They had, however, as yet little experience in field work or statistical work. A peon also was allowed for us.

17. A questionnaire as used for the Madras Enquiry was prepared for use by the investigators.

18. Preliminary surveys were first begun in July 1944. These showed that reliable details could not be obtained for the base year suggested, namely 1935-1936. To the average labourer and to some of the employers the period naturally seemed to be so long ago and conditions substantially different. To them, ten years back sounded almost like "once upon a time" as in the fairy tale. On being interrogated they only shook their heads and smilingly confessed their inability to give reliable answers to the questionnaire. So after a joint discussion with the Diwan Peishkar on 16th Karkadagam 1119 (31st July 1944) it was decided to collect the details of family budgets for the period July 1939 to July 1940, i.e., 1115 according to the Malayalam Era, as living conditions and commodity prices continued to be fairly normal during that year also taken as a whole. Normality of conditions had to be considered because the purpose of the enquiry was to obtain information to fix the weightages and construct a base Index Number. The mad upward flight of prices, rationing of commodities, occasional disappearance of civilian goods from the market and such unusual developments substantially affected living habits in this locality as war advanced, but those habits were fairly normal even in 1939-1940 and so that period was acceptable as a standard or base.

19. The investigations regarding the labourers' incomes and expenditures in 1940 were made in 1944. Some may raise their brows at this, contemplating many difficulties created by the time-gap. We are told, however, that in the different centres in South India where family budgets of low paid employees have been collected for 1935-1936, the actual investigation was conducted only late in 1940. Some difficulties might have arisen during the investigation but only such as could be overcome with care. Here also as might be expected the enquiry was not easy. The investigators were, however, prepared, and they carried on the survey carefully and patiently interrogating the labourers, their families and sometimes even neighbours to get accurate details. While a loyal, forgiving wife might remain silent about her husband's drinking bouts, a talkative neighbour drawn into conversation by the offer of betel or beedi would supply useful information.

20. The collection of data for 1935 to 1936 was given up and investigation was started afresh with the new base year 1939-1940. The first step was to ascertain the total number of labourers who, in 1939-1940, were employed in each of the specified industries on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 30 and less. To obtain this information the various employers were contacted. Almost all were interviewed by the investigators. I met some of them for discussion and to prepare the way for the investigators. We discovered that some concerns working in 1939-1940 had closed down since. As many as 14 printing presses had thus stopped work in this area. This instance illustrates the dislocation that has taken place in some industries during the interval between 1939 and the current year. Some concerns had changed hands and the present owners were not in possession of the details for 1939. Such of the 1939 owners who could be got at were either addressed or interviewed, but mostly they were both addressed and interviewed. The present whereabouts of some owners could not be ascertained. Most of those who were contacted proved helpful. A few did not respond, while some could not furnish the required details of the ventures they had given up years ago. Only some of the industrial concerns had anything like a fixed wage roll. In a majority of cases the labourers were employed on some contract basis under different contractors or "mooppans" as they were called. The numbers employed at a time in these industries depended on the volume and urgency of the work just then on hand, and so varied considerably month to month or even week to week. We, therefore, accepted the list of employees in each of these concerns as it stood in a particular period which was considered normal for the year 1939-1940.

21. This probing into the past in order to reconstruct the labour world of this region as it was five years ago necessarily meant delay and trouble. These were not experienced in Madras, because the 1935 enquiry was about conditions in the same year.

22. All employers whom we had to approach gave us readily the information which we sought, if they themselves had it. Two or three of them even prepared for us the lists of labourers and also allowed us to meet a few of their labourers on the workspot for preliminary investigation, to save us the trouble of trekking often to their houses. We desire to record our gratitude to the employers for the co-operation they gave us.

23. The lists of labourers getting Rs. 30 and less per month in 1939-1940, obtained from the various concerns engaged in one and the same industry, were consolidated into one list for the industry as a whole. The names of the labourers were arranged in a continuous series of their wages. The lists thus prepared showed the following distribution of labourers.

Industry	No. employed
Oil Mills	1,517
Printing presses	360
Oil installations	285
Engineering workshops	193
Harbour workshops	604
Total	2,959

24. Of the other industries ordered to be enquired into in the Government Proceedings cited above, textile factories, rice mills and tile factories did not exist in this centre in 1939-40. The coir industry had been badly dislocated and almost all the labourers engaged in it had left the trade. Their former employers were contacted and a list, as in the case of the other industries was prepared in view of the importance which the industry once had in this area. However, we found subsequently that since work in the coir factories used to be done on a contract basis, the employers could not furnish us with the addresses of their labourers of five years ago. With the very meagre details it was found impossible to select truly representative samples. All the same, a few budgets were tentatively collected. Then they were seen to be of a few income groups only. To generalise from these would have been absurd. The industry was therefore left out of the enquiry and the budgets collected have not been tabulated. In the sawing business the Luiz Saw Mills and the Saw Mills managed by Messrs. The South India Corporation Ltd., could not furnish the lists of their 1939-1940 employees, since they did not have the necessary records. Messrs. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., used to employ sawyers. They were however engaged by a contractor and the Company did not have their addresses. The contractor was dead, the labourers had all left the Mills at the time of the enquiry and so here too we came up against a wall.

25. In the consolidated list of printing presses, a number of employees in the lowest income group were found to have been only young apprentices without dependent families, but belonging to families where the main wage-earners were either their parents or elder brothers. These apprentices were eliminated as being not eligible for the enquiry. We came across such instances in the oil mills also. Among the oil mills, The Ernakulam Oil Mills working in 1939 was closed down subsequently. The former management informed us of the number of labourers employed, but did not know anything of their present whereabouts. It was therefore impossible to contact these labourers also. On account of such circumstances a number of names had to be eliminated from the list of oil mill coolies. Thus the number of labourers eligible for the enquiry at the time was as follows.—

Industry	Number of workers
Oil Mills	1,267
Printing Presses	260
Oil Installations	285
Engineering Workshops	193
Harbour Workshops	604
Total	2,609

26. *Sampling.*—The Government had ordered that about 250 family budgets of labourers in the organised industries should be collected for preliminary study, and that if necessary, a sub-sample of some 200 could be selected from among them for final analysis. This was the procedure adopted in Madras. But the total number of labourers involved here being only about one-eighth of that in Madras it was proposed to select all cases for investigation by the "n'th" method of sampling. This consists in the selection of every "n'th" labourer from the

list of all the employees who are eligible for enquiry, that is, who come within the 'universe' defined by the income limits. To select the samples systematically, the same procedure as in Madras was to be adopted. First, for each factory in an industry, a list was to be made of the employees in it who received the stipulated maximum or less and the names or roll-numbers were to be arranged according to a continuous series of wages. Next, the various factory lists pertaining to each Industry were to be consolidated and a comprehensive list for that industry as a whole was to be prepared, the names being arranged, again, according to a continuous series of wages. Such lists give a useful idea of the volume of employment in that industry. Thus one can also determine the size of the sample which would be fairly representative. From the lists for each industry, the requisite number of samples were to be selected by the "n'th" method.

"If the number of workers in the consolidated list was N, and if the families of 'r' workers were to be investigated, "n" would be equal to the nearest integral value of $\frac{N}{r}$, and the application of the "n'th" method of sampling would consist in sampling out every "n'th" individual from the consolidated list for each industry. As "r" such individuals would by that means be sampled out, the families of the "r" sampled workers were to be taken up for investigation in so far as the particular industry was concerned." In these words the Madras Report describes the technique of finding the value of "n" and spotting the sample.

27. After selection, the method has to be checked and the samples tested for adequacy and representative quality. To do this, the average wage in the industry calculated from the consolidated list of workers is compared with the average wage for the sampled lot. If the two averages agree or the variation is trifling the samples can be considered readily acceptable.

28. In the local enquiry the number of family budgets to be collected had been fixed at about 250 assuming the total number of labourers to be about 5,000, that is, the idea was to select a 5 per cent for study. Since preliminary investigations showed that the total number was actually only a little over half of the original estimate, it was decided, in consultation with the Diwan Peishkar to adhere to the number originally fixed, of budgets to be collected, that is, about 250. This secures a 10 per cent instead of a 5 per cent representation. Thus the family budget of every tenth man in the consolidated list of employees for each industry has been collected and analysed. Five years have passed, five long years with extra-ordinary changes in industry, labour and employment everywhere, and Cochin is no exception. Labourers in large numbers have changed their occupations and places of occupation. So it has not always been possible to get at exactly the tenth man who was at work in 1939 for interrogation. In such cases the family budget of the next available labourer in the same wage-group has been collected and studied.

29. The adequacy of the sampling method was tested by comparing the average wage of the labourers included in the sample with the average wage worked out from the full consolidated list of all the workers in that industry. The test showed that the sampling was satisfactory.

30. The difficulties inherent in an enquiry of this sort have been accentuated in this case by a variety of causes. The difficulties in drawing a picture of the labour world as it was five years ago have been alluded to. The normal dislocation of so long a period and specially the abnormal changes brought about by circumstances of war had scattered local labourers far and wide. Therefore it was only after patient and protracted investigation that the present whereabouts of the sampled labourers could be known. In some cases they would be away. Then a substitute sample had to be selected and the investigations repeated. When a sample had been traced there was difficulty to get at him and interrogate him. Because, for security reasons during war, entry into certain labour centres was forbidden except with special permits. Thanks to the help from the proper authorities the necessary passes were not difficult to get, but red tape sometimes meant delay. Further, the labourers were working at high pressure, overtime and in different shifts, because of war effort. So, again, when after repeated visits, an investigator got a labourer at home he was sometimes too tired and impatient to be interrogated on how much rice and chillies he used to buy five years ago! Or, an investigator had to retreat according to plan and wait till Philip drunk became Philip sober! In some cases refreshments had to be supplied to the "sample", and suspicions had to be allayed, before relevant and correct information could be elicited. Third degree methods may not yield

satisfactory results in social investigation! Time, tact and patience were required to take the average labourer back to his conditions of life five years ago and persuade him to supply information. The investigators were eager but had to gain the necessary experience as they worked.

31. These difficulties upset our time-schedule and it was found impossible to finish the work within the period of the six months originally allowed. When the Government was addressed through the Diwan Peishkar, the time was kindly extended by three months.

32. The number of budgets from organised industries accepted for tabulation are as shown below.

Industry	No. of budgets
Oil Mills	125
Printing Presses	27
Oil Installations	30
Engineering workshops	19
Harbour workshops	60
Total	261

33. The method of the local enquiry into the unorganised industries had to be different from that adopted in Madras. In Madras the study of unorganised industries was an intensive one of all the labourers involved residing in a defined area in that city. Here, however the number of labourers is very small and they live scattered over a wide area. So the restriction of the enquiry to any particular area would not have given us a representative selection of the labourers in the specified industries.

34. There was no organisation of either the employees or employers in unorganised industries and it proved difficult to find out the total number employed in each of the industries in 1939-40. We therefore contacted some of the long established tailoring firms, stevedores, sawing contractors, tobacco licensees, boat owners, etc. and obtained a rough idea of the number of labourers in the respective trades. As for the coolies engaged in the Harbour works, the Chief Accountant of the Port kindly supplied us the figures.

35. The number of budgets collected and analysed from each industry is given below. The budgets can be considered sufficiently representative.

Industry	No. of Budgets
Hand cartmen and head load coolies	20
Beedi workers	30
Tailors	25
Workmen loading and unloading steamers and country crafts	65
Harbour coolies	135
Sawyers	10
Persons employed on boats engaged in cargo and human transport	16
Total	301

36. In the Government order relating to the enquiry, "workmen loading and unloading of country cargo not on steamers but for inland trade", appears as the fifth category among unorganised labourers. Actual investigation proved that these have no numerical importance as distinguished from the head load coolies and those loading and unloading country craft. So their budgets have not been analysed separately.

37. By the end of the extended period the collection of budgets from organised and unorganised industries was finished. Tabulation of the collected data still remained. The Government was pleased to sanction one month for tabulation. The Diwan Peishkar intimated that the following were the most essential tables.

1. Statement showing distribution of families by caste.
2. Analysis of family composition by income groups.

3. Analysis of monthly income per family, by source.
4. Analysis of average expenditure per family by income groups.
5. Analysis of food expenditure per family by income groups.
6. Details of expenditure on miscellaneous items.
7. Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families according to income groups.

All these tables have been prepared for the Organised industries as a whole and are presented in the body of Part I of the report. The tables specified above have been worked out also for each of the organised and unorganised industries and are appended to this report. Some details regarding indebtedness and literacy among the labourers have also been examined.

38. In the preparation of cost of living indices however it is desirable to take into consideration the family budgets of organised industries only since in the case of unorganised labour there is very little stability of income and consequently very little steadiness in the matter of expenditure. The various tables prepared for unorganised industries are intended for comparative study only and are not recommended to be adopted as the bases for the purpose of preparing the index numbers.

39. The results of the enquiry are presented in three parts.

Part I is a study of the organised industries as a whole based on 261 budgets of families of labourers employed in the specified industries.

Part II provides brief descriptions of the features of employment in the unorganised industries and the general conclusion.

Part III is the appendix with the many tabular statements for all the budgets collected.

40. It will be noticed that even though employees with wages higher than Rs. 30 were excluded from the enquiry, yet income groups of above Rs. 30 appear in the final tables. This is because of the fact that in all families incomes from other sources supplement the main income and the totals are well over Rs. 30. The families are arranged in different income groups as below Rs. 10, between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20, Rs. 20 and 30, Rs. 30 and Rs. 40, between Rs. 40 and Rs. 50, and above Rs. 50. Such grouping is very useful to make comparative studies of the many details in the budgets.

41. It will be noticed also that members of families are reduced to "equivalent adult males." This is in accordance with the general principle that for any true comparative study all materials must be reduced to the same denomination. Details of family budgets cannot be properly compared when the different family units consist of men and women, adults and children in different numbers and proportions. Thus in two families of five members each, one may spend Rs. 20 for food out of an income of Rs. 30 and the other Rs. 25 out of Rs. 30. This may be considered strange till we know that the first is a family of two adults with three children and the second of five adults.

To make correct comparisons, therefore, it is usual in the case of such budget enquiries to reduce the data for families of different sizes and compositions in terms of a common unit, namely, "the equivalent adult male." Different scales can be used for this process of reduction, as can be seen from the "Reports on Methods of conducting Family Budget Enquiries," published by the International Labour Office. (*) In this enquiry we have adopted the Lusk Scale, following the Madras lead. It is a scale worked out by Prof. Lusk of the Medical School Cornell, United States, calculating the physiological requirements of food of people of different ages and sexes. According to this scale, the adult male is unity, the adult woman is 0.83, a child between ten and fourteen is also 0.83, between six and ten is 0.70, and below six is 0.50. All above fourteen years of age are regarded as adult men or women.

This scale is recognised not only in America, but is of international reputation. It was used by the Interallied Food Commission. It was used for family budget enquiries in England, Egypt and Burma. In India it was adopted not only for the Madras Enquiry of 1935, but also for the enquiry by the Bombay Labour Office in 1926.

* Studies and reports, series N (Statistics) No. 9, 1926.

PART I.

ORGANISED INDUSTRIES

The Picture at a Glance

1. According to instructions five industries were to be enquired into under the 'organised' group. They were the Oil Mills, Oil Installations, Printing Presses, Engineering Workshops and Harbour Workshops situated in Ernakulam, Mattanchery and Palluruthy. Employed in these five industries, were 2609 labourers eligible for enquiry. Out of these, on the 10% basis, 261 labourers were sampled out and interrogated, and their family budgets collected.

2. These budgets show that 151 or 57·86 per cent of the labourers are Christians and 107 or 40·99 per cent are Hindus. Among the Hindus the Ezhavas predominate.

3. The labourer's family, on the average, has 6·69 members, and seems to be the biggest in India. The monthly income of this family is Rs. 32-1-5. Of this amount, the main employment of the chief wage-earner brings 54·68 per cent, that is, Rs. 17-8-9. Part of the remainder is earned by the women and other members of the family; still another part is derived from other sources like land and houses. Compare this income with the average of Rs. 52-4-6 for the Bombay (all industries—according to Mukherjee) labourer's family with 4·80 members. According to Dr. Mukherjee, the highest average income for the Indian labourer is Rs. 55-0-9 per month enjoyed by the families of the textile workers of Calcutta. The lowest average for industrial workers is Rs. 23-0-0 per month among the pottery and textile workers of Jubbulpore. In the plantations of Assam the average is only Rs. 21-12-0. The local income of Rs. 32-1-5 for a family of 6·69 members may be compared also to the national minimum wage of Rs. 30-13-0 for a family of four. This minimum is computed by Dr. Mukherjee on the basis of pre-war prices.

4. The average monthly expenditure in the local labourer's family is Rs. 34-3-6. The cost of food alone comes to Rs. 21-15-8, that is 64·23 per cent of the family expenditure. The other main heads under which information is available are Housing, Clothing, Fuel and Light, and Miscellaneous. In the average family, the expenses under these heads are, for housing Rs. 3-6-3, clothing Rs. 2-1-0, fuel and light Rs. 2-3-10 and miscellaneous Rs. 4-8-9. These items account for respectively 9·91, 6·03, 6·54 and 13·29 per cent of the total expenses.

5. The analysis of food expenditure shows that the percentage of expenditure on essential food-stuffs is less per equivalent adult as the income is higher. Thus, whereas the expenditure on this account is 15·61 per cent in the lowest income group, it is only 6·75 in the highest income group. In the case of luxury foods the feature is not noticed.

The study of expenditure on food also shows that our food is badly balanced and of poor nutritive quality. Census reports tell us that literacy in Cochin is more than three times as wide as in the Punjab; nutrition reports inform us that the Punjabi enjoys about the best diet in India, whereas we take about the worst. It is so easy to argue that literacy has nothing to do with diet, but one may desire that education will enable people to know, choose and enjoy good food, when it is available.

6. As for housing, it was seen that, of the 261 labourers, 231 lived in their own houses with their families. Labour enquiries in other parts of India show that most of the labourers have to stay in rented rooms. Thus, in Madras, out of the 641 labourers interrogated, only 31 lived in their own houses. Perhaps the "Wishing Tree" or "Tree of Wealth" as the cocoanut palm has been variously called, comes to the rescue of the local labourer, and enables him, with little or no expense to put up a small cottage to house his family.

7. The family balance-sheet shows the income of Rs. 32—1—5 opposite the expenditure of Rs. 34—3—6. The expenses are more than the income by a margin of Rs. 2—2—1. Scrutinising the expenditure we note items as follows.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Liquor	1	0	3
Tobacco	0	13	3
Refreshments and Pansupari	3	1	5
Religious and Social	0	13	0

These items cost Rs. 5—11—11, which is more than double the excess of the worker's expenditure over his income. Observing the nature of the items one feels that some adjustments can be made without inconvenience in these outgoings and the family budget balanced.

A Closer Survey

8. In the following pages a more detailed analysis of the organised industries is given under seven heads.

1. Religion and caste.
2. Family composition.
3. Income of the family.
4. Expenditure.
5. Expenditure on food.
6. Miscellaneous expenditure.
7. Housing.

9. *Religion and caste*—The survey shows that 57·86 per cent of the labourers are Christians. Hindus constitute 40·99 per cent. This percentage is made up of 23·76 per cent Ezhuvas, 6·51 per cent Valas, 4·21 per cent Nairs and 6·51 per cent other Hindus. Muslims come to 0·77 per cent and there is 0·38 per cent of other communities. The analysed table of the 261 samples collected from the organised industries is given below.

TABLE I
Statement showing distribution of families by caste

Income groups	Nairs	Ezhuvas	Valas	Others	X'ians	Muslims	Others	Total	
Rs. 10 and below	
" 10--20	..	3	14	5	4	22	..	48	
" 20—30	..	5	23	4	3	68	..	104	
" 30—40	..	1	16	3	4	32	1	57	
" 40—50	..	2	3	2	3	13	..	23	
Above Rs. 50	6	3	3	16	1	29	
All incomes	..	11	62	17	17	151	2	261	
Percentage to total	..	4·21	23·76	6·51	6·51	57·86	0·77	0·38	100·00

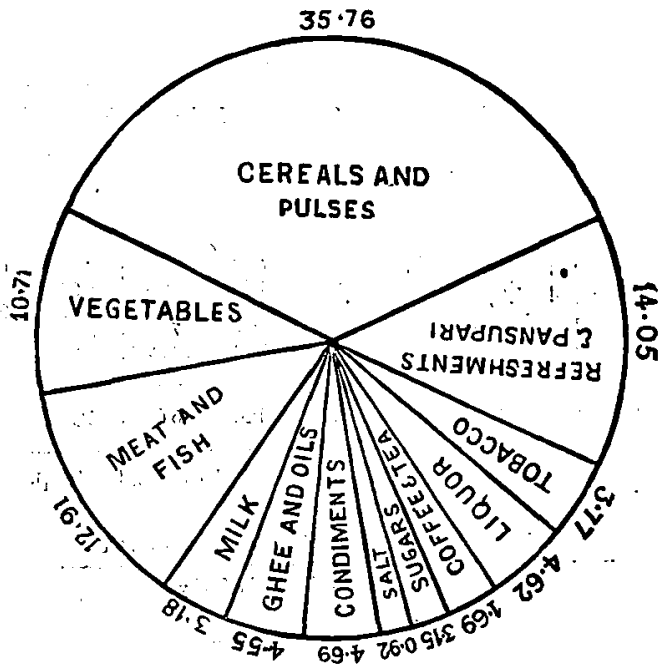
10. *Literacy*.—Only 54 of the main wage earners profess to be illiterate. As many as 180 are literate in Malayalam and another 27 in both English and Malayalam. Thus 79·29 per cent of the main wage earners are literate in this centre. The high percentage among labourers seems only natural considering the high percentage of literacy in general in the State.

11. *Composition of the family*.—It is seen that 6·69 members on the average live together as a family. Of these 2·01 are men, 2·09 women, 1·28 boys and 1·31 girls. The female element seems slightly to predominate. This feature is noticed in Madras also, where according to Mr. Adhyantayya's report, in the average family of 6·03 persons, 2·96 are males and 3·07 females. It is noticed that the local labourer has a bigger family to support than the Madras labourer and a very much bigger family than the Bombay labourer. In Ernakulam itself a survey of 150 labourers' families in 1931 showed an average of only 5·26 in each family. The local labourer in 1939 has 0·09 dependants living elsewhere. The average number gainfully employed in his family is 1·64.

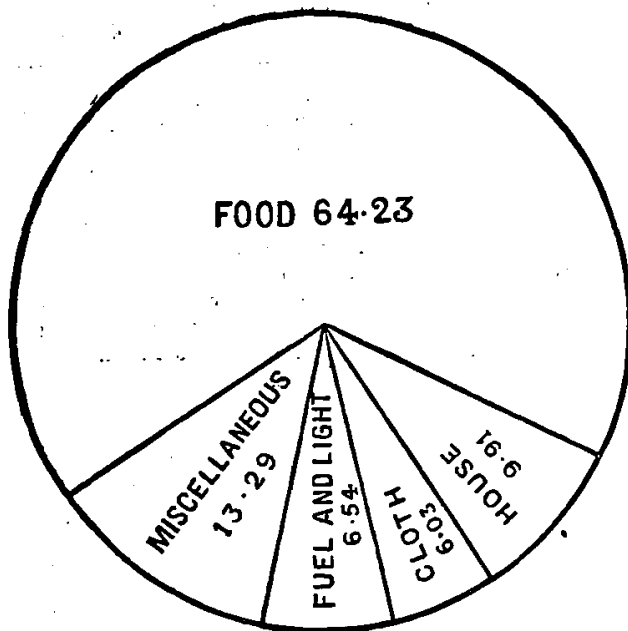
12. The family is larger as the income is higher. There is a steady rise in the numbers from 4·94 in the families with incomes less than Rs. 20, to 10·59 for the group with more than Rs. 50 income. There is also a regular increase in the average number gainfully employed, as the family is larger, a regularity which is not noticed in Madras. It must, however, be said that whereas in the two highest income groups the increase in the family is from 7·82 to 10·59, the increase in the earning members is from 2·26 to 2·41.

Note.—Since the tables presented in the body of the report form part of it, there has been no attempt to "write in words" all the figures given in the tables.

How the labourer in the organised industries spends a rupee for food materials



How he spends a rupee



ORGANISED INDUSTRIES

TABLE II

Analysis of family composition by income groups

Income group	No. of families	Average number of persons per family					Average No. of equivalent adult males per family	Average No. of dependants living elsewhere	Average No. gainfully employed per family
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total			
Rs. 10 & below	48	1.40	1.71	1.00	0.83	4.94	4.04	0.25	1.10
Rs. 10-20	104	1.73	1.94	1.16	1.25	6.08	5.04	..	1.44
Rs. 20-30	57	2.11	2.07	1.19	1.46	6.83	5.67	0.09	1.99
Rs. 30-40	23	2.78	2.48	1.52	1.04	7.82	6.65	..	2.26
Rs. 40-50	29	3.21	3.03	2.14	2.21	10.59	8.82	0.24	2.41
Above Rs. 50									
All incomes	261	2.01	2.09	1.28	1.31	6.69	5.56	0.09	1.64

It may be interesting in this connection to compare the local family with the working class family elsewhere in India. A table is given below.

Average size of working class families in different centres

Locality & Industries	Persons living in the family				Dependants living away	Total
	Men	Women	Children	Total		
Bombay (21-22) all industries	1.10	1.10	2.00	4.20	0.60	4.80
Cawnpore—Textiles, leather, Engineering	1.30	0.90	1.20	3.40	1.08	4.48
Lucknow—Railway workahops	1.15	0.91	1.42	3.48	1.16	4.64
Nagpur—Textiles	1.41	1.41	1.72	4.54	0.17	4.71
Jamshedpur	1.32	1.63	2.20	5.15	0.25	5.40
Bengal—Railways	1.16	1.11	1.51	3.78	1.53	5.31
Coimbatore—Textiles	1.36	1.48	2.05	4.89	0.25	5.14

13. *Income of the family.*—The average income of the families of the labourers in organised industries is Rs 32-1-5. Of this amount 79.69 per cent is earned by the men and women in the family from employment. The main wage-earner brings 54.68 per cent, the women 1.61 per cent and the other adult members in the family 23.40 per cent. Taking their different contributions in the different groups, it is seen that the earnings of the main wage earner come to only 33.52 per cent in the highest income group, whereas it is 82.09 per cent in the lowest. In Madras, the figures are 41.26 per cent and 94.18 per cent respectively. Here the contribution of the women is the lowest, that is 0.50 per cent in the Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 income group, and highest that is 2.08 per cent in the second highest income group. The women are employed in sweeping and washing work in the more well-to-do houses, coin spinning etc. There are no instances of children being gainfully employed in the samples for organised industries.

14. The table given below shows that the family income is derived not only from employment but other sources also. The house itself brings 7.29 per cent. Land brings to the local labourers as much as 5.57 per cent of the family income, whereas the Madrassi family gets only 0.29 per cent. In Madras the "unspecified incomes" come to 1.00 per cent, and here to 6.04 per cent. These are received usually, by poultry keeping, selling cows' and goats' milk or milk products letting of boats, fishing nets, etc. The labourers also receive some financial help from relatives and friends. The income in this centre from this source is 1.41 per cent of the total family income. Incomes from houses remain at a fairly constant percentage for all income groups except the second highest where it drops. In the case of income from lands, however, there is an increase from 2.07 per cent in the lowest income group to 10.84 in the highest.

ORGANISED INDUSTRIES
TABLE III
Analysis of monthly income per family by source

Item Number of families	All families		Family with a monthly income of																							
			Rs. 10 and below		Rs. 10—20		Rs. 20—30		Rs. 30—40		Rs. 40—50		Above Rs. 50													
	261		..		48		10		57		23		29													
	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent											
(a) Income from employment																										
Earnings of—																										
Main wage earner of the family ..	17	8	9	54·68	..	..	13	10	1	82·09	16	10	4	65·36	19	5	1	56·50	19	3	8	42·72	22	7	9	33·52
Women ..	0	8	3	1·61	..	..	0	1	4	0·50	0	5	5	1·33	0	11	1	2·02	0	15	0	2·08	1	2	9	11·75
Children ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	7	8	2	23·40	..	..	0	7	10	2·95	3	11	11	14·70	7	12	6	22·75	16	1	3	35·72	25	4	10	37·72
(b) Income from other sources—																										
Land ..	1	12	7	5·57	..	..	0	5	6	2·07	0	15	1	3·70	1	14	4	5·54	1	6	7	3·14	7	4	4	10·84
House ..	2	5	5	7·29	..	..	1	5	0	7·90	1	15	8	7·77	2	7	10	7·28	2	8	4	5·59	4	14	1	7·28
Support from relatives and friends ..	0	7	3	1·41	..	..	0	1	8	0·63	0	2	5	0·60	0	6	4	1·16	0	10	5	1·45	2	1	1	3·08
Others ..	1	15	0	6·04	..	..	0	10	3	3·86	1	10	8	6·54	1	10	0	4·75	4	3	0	9·30	3	14	4	5·81
Total income ..	32	1	5	100·00	..	..	16	9	8	100·00	25	7	6	100·00	34	3	2	100·00	45	0	3	100·00	67	1	2	100·00

15. The income of the local labourer may be compared to the national minimum wage estimated by Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee on the basis of the minimum fixed for each of the labourer's requirements by various authorities.

The National Minimum wage standard for a worker's family of four persons
(Pre-war prices)*

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
1. Physiologically adequate dietary ..	14	4	8	6. Ceremonies and festivals ..	1	0	0
2. Clothing ..	4	12	4	7. Education ..	1	0	0
3. Fuel and light ..	2	0	0	8. Barber, washerman, tailoring ..	1	0	0
4. Rent ..	3	4	0	9. Recreation, travelling and medicine ..	2	0	0
5. Betel, tobacco, soap, cigarettes ..	1	8	0	Total ..	30	13	0

16. *Expenditure.*—Following the Madras pattern, in this enquiry also expenditure in the labourers' families is analysed under five main heads, viz., food, housing, clothing, fuel and light and others.

* (Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee's calculation on the basis of minimum fixed for each of the requirements by various authorities. "The Indian Working Class" Chapter XII).

TABLE IV
Analysis of average expenditure per family by income groups

No. of families ..	All families		Family with a monthly income of											
			Rs. 10 and below		Rs. 10-20		Rs. 20-30		Rs. 30-40		Rs. 40-50		Above Rs. 50	
	261		Nil		48		104		57		23		29	
	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent
I. Expenditure—														
Food ..	21 15 8	64.23	..	..	13 3 10	63.05	18 7 0	65.98	22 15 10	64.83	30 10 10	68.11	40 4 2	59.55
Housing ..	3 6 3	9.91	..	..	2 1 10	10.07	2 12 7	9.97	3 11 8	10.51	3 14 4	8.65	6 9 9	9.78
Clothing ..	2 1 0	6.03	..	..	1 7 8	7.04	1 11 1	6.06	2 0 6	5.73	2 10 8	5.92	3 15 4	5.85
Fuel and light ..	2 3 10	6.54	..	..	1 11 9	8.26	1 15 5	7.03	2 5 10	6.67	2 9 4	5.74	3 8 11	5.27
Miscellaneous ..	4 8 9	13.29	..	..	2 6 11	11.58	3 1 0	10.96	4 5 7	12.26	5 3 6	11.58	13 3 6	19.55
Total expenditure..	34 3 6	100.00	..	..	21 0 0	100.00	27 15 1	100.00	35 7 5	100.00	45 0 8	100.00	67 9 8	100.00
II. Expenditure in relation to income—														
Total expenditure	34 3 6	106.64	..	..	21 0 0	126.47	27 15 1	109.71	35 7 5	103.70	45 0 8	100.06	67 9 8	100.79
Cash in hand ..	-2 2 1	-6.64	..	..	-4 6 4	-26.47	-2 7 7	-9.71	-1 4 3	-3.70	-0 0 5	-0.06	-0 8 6	-0.79
Total income ..	32 1 5	100.00	..	..	16 9 8	100.00	25 7 6	100.00	34 3 2	100.00	45 0 3	100.00	67 1 2	100.00

17. The general average income for all families is Rs. 32—1—5, and the average expenditure Rs. 34—3—6. Thus an average deficit of Rs. 2—2—1 is revealed. No general income-group shows a surplus, but the deficit is only Re. 0—8—6 in the highest income group, whereas it is Rs. 4—6—4 in the lowest. The adjustment between income and expenditure seems to be the best in the second highest income group where the deficit is only 5 pies; with an income of Rs. 45—0—3 and an expenditure of Rs. 45—0—8. Probably, with an income of over Rs. 50 per month there is a sense of affluence and a spurt of expenditure which ends, unfortunately with a deficit of Rs. 0—8—6. Every family, however, does not suffer from a deficit budget. In the cases of 30 families we were informed that there were savings. The total savings come to Rs. 2,081 giving an average of Rs. 69—5—10 for families with savings, and an all round average of Rs. 7—15—7 for all families.

18. *Expenditure in General.*—It is observed that out of Rs. 34—3—6 spent by the family, 64·23 per cent is spent on food. In the different income groups, however, the percentage varies between a maximum of 68·11 and a minimum of 59·55. Housing accounts for 9·91 per cent, the maximum of 10·51 per cent being noticed in the fourth income group and the lowest 8·65 per cent in the second highest income group. The average expenditure for clothing is 6·03 per cent, with a maximum of 7·04 in the lowest income group, and a minimum of 5·73 in the fourth. It is for fuel and light that 8·26 per cent of the expenditure is incurred in the lowest income group. This is the maximum percentage and it falls steadily as the income increases. Naturally the minimum percentage of expenditure, that is 5·27 for this head is seen in the highest income group. The over-all average for this item is 6·54 per cent. Expenditure on general or miscellaneous items averages 13·29 per cent, rising from a minimum of 10·96 per cent in the lowest income group to 19·55 per cent in the highest income group. Thus the fluctuation under this heading is substantial; it is less in the case of expenditure on housing, clothing, fuel and light as between the different groups.

19. The expenditure of the local labourer may be compared to that of labourer in some other centres in India as shown in the following table.

Analysis of Family Budgets of Industrial workers in India

Locality and Industry	Average monthly income			Percentage of expenditure on						Average monthly expenditure		
				Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel	House requisites	Miscellaneous			
	Rs.	A.	P.							Rs.	A.	P.
Assam—Plantation ..	21	12	0	76·2	4·1	..	2·5	..	17·2	24	4	0
Calcutta—Textiles ..	55	0	9	57·11	7·33	10·58	7·12	3·14	14·72	51	9	4
Coimbatore—Textiles ..	28	3	2	57·7	6·21	5·05	6·81	0·44	23·79	33	0	3
Jamshedpore ..	38	6	9	56·53	10·5	4·23	6·64	1·1	21·00	31	3	10
Bombay—All Industries ..	52	4	6	52·32	8·40	7·67	7·29	2·26	22·06	47	14	5
Cawnpore—Textiles, leather, engineering ..	25	·8	6	48·12	7·44	8·76	6·02	1·75	27·91	24	14	10
Lucknow—Railway ..	23	10	0	52·04	8·16	6·73	7·38	1·46	24·23	23	8	3
Jubbulpore—Potteries, Textiles, etc. ..	23	0	0	66·71	9·00	1·15	4·59	2·24	16·31	22	12	0
Madras—Textiles ..	34	7	0	64·9	7·5	4·74	7·13	1·72	14·01	34	7	0
Madras—Organised and unorganised ..	37	5	11	52·63	4·5	11·14	6·67	..	25·06	37	0	2

20. *Food.*—The expenditure on food deserves some special consideration. After all, a driving motive for the labourer to take up work is the anxiety to obtain enough to fill that span of the stomach. Also, in many cases the way is paved for industrial disputes by the payment of wages too low for the employees to procure enough food for themselves and their families.

ORGANISED INDUSTRIES
TABLE V
Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family by income groups

	All families		Percentage to total expenditure	Average monthly expenditure per family for families with monthly income of											
	261			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10-20	Rs. 20-30	Rs. 30-40	Rs. 40-50	Above Rs. 50						
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male		No. of families											
				Nil	48	104	57	23	29						
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Per cent
FOOD GROUP															
I. Cereals & Pulses—															
Rice ..	7 8 8	1 5 8	34.31	..	..	4 12 11	..	6 14 7	..	8 1 3	..	9 6 3	..	11 12 9
Other grains ..	0 0 5	0 0 1	0.12	..	..	0 0 2	..	0 0 2	..	0 0 2	..	0 0 10	..	0 1 11
Dhall ..	0 4 8	0 0 10	1.33	..	..	0 2 8	..	0 3 5	..	0 5 5	..	0 7 1	..	0 9 5
Total ..	7 13 9	1 6 7	35.76	..	..	4 15 7	37.57	7 2 2	38.70	8 6 10	36.66	9 14 2	32.22	12 8 1
II. Vegetables—															
Potatoes ..	0 2 5	0 0 5	0.69	..	..	0 0 8	..	0 1 3	..	0 3 4	..	0 3 6	..	0 7 1
Tapioca ..	0 2 3	0 0 5	0.64	..	..	0 1 3	..	0 2 4	..	0 2 0	..	0 2 2	..	0 4 0
Onion ..	0 1 5	0 0 3	0.40	..	..	0 0 10	..	0 1 2	..	0 1 6	..	0 1 10	..	0 2 8
Cocoanut ..	0 10 6	0 1 11	2.99	..	..	0 7 3	..	0 9 0	..	0 10 8	..	0 12 1	..	1 3 7
Other vegetables	1 5 1	0 3 9	5.99	..	..	0 11 11	..	1 0 6	..	1 9 0	..	1 11 11	..	2 7 7
Total ..	2 5 8	0 6 9	10.71	..	..	1 5 11	10.35	1 14 3	10.25	2 10 6	11.56	2 15 4	9.64	4 8 11
III. Meat and fish—															
Meat ..	0 10 2	0 1 10	2.89	..	..	0 4 8	..	0 7 9	..	0 10 11	..	0 13 9	..	1 7 10
Fish ..	2 3 3	0 6 4	10.02	..	..	1 6 4	..	1 13 1	..	2 9 11	..	3 1 11	..	4 1 10
Total ..	2 13 5	0 8 2	12.91	..	..	1 11 0	12.75	2 4 10	12.48	2 14 10	12.73	3 15 8	12.97	5 9 8

IV. Milk	0 11 2	0 2 0	3.18	..	..	0 3 9	1.77	0 8 9	2.96	0 12 7	3.42	1 1 2	3.50	1 8 1	3.74
V. Ghee & Oils															
Ghee	0 3 6	0 0 8	1.00	..	..	0 0 8		0 2 1		0 2 7		0 5 4		0 13 8	
Oils	0 12 6	0 2 3	3.55	..	..	0 9 6		0 10 8		0 12 6		0 14 5		1 6 3	
Total	1 0 0	0 2 11	4.55	..	..	0 10 2	4.80	0 12 9	4.32	0 15 1	4.10	1 3 9	4.02	2 3 11	5.58
VI. Condiments															
Chillies	0 6 1	0 1 1	1.73	..	..	0 4 9		0 5 5		0 5 11		0 6 9		0 10 2	
Tamarind	0 3 2	0 0 7	0.90	..	..	0 2 4		0 2 11		0 3 4		0 3 7		0 5 3	
Other condiments	0 7 3	0 1 4	2.06	..	..	0 4 4		0 5 10		0 8 1		0 10 3		0 13 5	
Total	1 0 6	0 3 0	4.69	..	..	0 11 5	5.39	0 14 2	4.81	1 1 4	4.71	1 4 7	4.20	1 12 10	4.48
VII. Salt	0 3 3	0 0 7	0.32	..	..	0 2 5	1.14	0 2 11	0.99	0 3 7	0.98	0 3 9	0.77	0 4 7	0.71
VIII. Sugars															
Sugar	0 8 11	0 1 7	2.53	..	..	0 5 9		0 7 9		0 9 8		0 11 9		0 14 9	
Jaggery	0 2 2	0 0 5	0.62	..	..	0 1 4		0 1 9		0 2 2		0 2 10		0 4 5	
Total	0 11 1	0 2 0	3.15	..	..	0 7 1	3.34	0 9 6	3.22	0 11 10	3.22	0 14 7	2.97	1 3 2	2.97
IX. Coffee & Tea															
Coffee	0 2 10	0 0 6	0.81	..	..	0 1 7		0 2 7		0 3 8		0 2 10		0 4 6	
Tea	0 3 1	0 0 7	0.88	..	..	0 2 8		0 2 8		0 3 0		0 4 0		0 4 4	
Total	0 5 11	0 1 1	1.69	..	..	0 4 3	2.01	0 5 3	1.78	0 6 8	1.81	0 6 10	1.39	0 8 10	1.37
X. Liquor	1 0 3	0 2 11	4.62	..	..	0 4 11	2.32	0 14 2	4.81	0 12 8	3.44	2 3 3	7.18	2 2 7	5.37
XI. Tobacco															
For smoking	0 9 6	0 1 9	2.70	..	..	0 6 9		0 8 0		0 10 0		0 15 0		0 14 5	
For chewing	0 3 9	0 0 8	1.07	..	..	0 2 9		0 3 0		3 11		0 5 5		0 6 4	
Total	0 13 3	0 2 5	3.77	..	..	0 9 6	4.48	0 11 0	3.73	0 13 11	3.78	1 4 5	4.16	1 4 9	3.22
XII. Other foods, including refreshments, pansupari, etc.	3 1 5	0 8 10	14.05	..	..	1 3 10	14.08	2 3 3	11.95	3 2 0	13.59	5 3 4	16.98	6 8 9	16.26
Grand Total	21 15 8	3 15 3	100.00	..	..	13 3 10	100.00	18 7 0	100.00	22 15 10	100.00	30 10 10	100.00	40 4 2	100.00

For food the local labourer utilises 64·23 of the family expenditure. The Bombay labourers' average for food is 46·60 per cent. and that of the Madrasi is 52·63. Note, however that the average Bombay family is only 3·70 strong, whereas the Madrasi has to feed 5·03 individuals. The local labourer has to feed 6·69 members in his family group. Further the average expenditure of the Madrasi labourer is Rs. 37—0—2, whereas that of the local labourer is only Rs. 34—3—6. Naturally, a higher percentage of expenditure on food may be expected here.

21. According to the generalisation laid down by Doctor Earnest Engel, the smaller the income of a family, the bigger will be the proportion spent on food. As the income increases, the expenditure on a vital necessity like food usually shows an increase in amount, but decrease in percentage. The proportion spent on comforts and luxuries like entertainments increases. Engel's law is accepted as almost universally applicable. Obviously the law can be tested only when applied to families of the same size and similarly constituted, that is, with the same number of adults, women and children, or alternatively, to a single unit, for example, an adult. When, from the budgets collected locally, an analysis is made of the monthly expenditure per equivalent adult male by income groups, it is found that in the successive higher income groups, the percentages spent for food are 15·61, 13·09, 11·44, 10·24 and 6·75 respectively. As the income rises from Rs. 10 per month to Rs. 50 and above, the percentage expenditure on food is steadily less and less in conformity with the famous law.

Again, taking the family unit itself, let us calculate the expenditure on the more essential food stuffs; the expenditure on tobacco, refreshments and pansupari being separated from food proper and added to the miscellaneous expenditure. Then we get the following results:—

Percentage expenditure in different income groups

Items	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
Food	49·88	52·47	51·33	48·82	44·75
Miscellaneous	24·75	24·47	25·76	30·87	34·35

This calculation also proves that Engel's law is generally applicable here. Still another test can be made after classifying the normal food items themselves into the more necessary and less necessary. Cereals and salt may be considered as more necessary. The percentage expenditure on these articles for the different income groups are.—

Items	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
Cereals	40·27	42·31	39·48	36·29	33·96
Salt	1·14	0·99	0·98	0·77	0·71

The table shows the general tendency for the percentage of expenditure on these necessities to decrease as income increases. Engel's law is again confirmed.

Milk and potatoes may be considered as less necessary, that is, belonging to the "comfort" or "luxury group" according to Indian standards. The percentage expenditure on these items in the different income groups are.—

Item	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
Milk	1·77	3·03	3·42	3·50	3·74
Potatoes	0·34	0·47	0·97	0·76	1·25

Here again Engel's law is proved because that law refers to the tendency for increasing percentage of expenditure on the less urgent needs, that is, comforts and luxuries as income increases. Considering the freedom which people have to spend their incomes, the differences in tastes and habits as between the sexes, the wide variety of commodities available, one should not expect that the law would be applicable to every detail. Considering, however, some of the fundamental principles, we find, that Engel's law is illustrated in some degree by the mode of expenditure in this locality.

A careful scrutiny of Table V shows many interesting features of the food habits of the labourers. The percentage of expenditure in the family on some food items which may be considered as necessaries is low as the income is high.

Articles	Percentage expenditure in:	
	the low income group	the high income group
1 Cereals	37.57	31.06
2 Condiments	5.39	4.48
3 Salt	1.14	0.71

Another group of items shows an increase in percentage as the income increases.

Articles	Percentage expenditure in.	
	the low income group	the high income group
1 Vegetables	10.35	11.32
2 Meat and fish	12.75	13.92
3 Milk	1.77	3.74
4 Ghee and oils	4.80	5.58
5 Liquor	2.32	5.37
6 Other foods	14.08	16.26

The values involved in some of the above is tabled below and the increase in expenditure in terms of amounts can be noticed.

Articles	Amount spent					
	Low income group			High income group		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Potatoes	0	0	8	0	7	1
2 Meat	0	4	8	1	7	10
3 Milk	0	3	9	1	8	1
4 Ghee	0	0	8	0	13	8
5 Liquor	0	4	11	2	2	7
6 Other foods	1	13	10	6	8	9

Generally as income increases there is a considerable increase in the expenditure on the better types of food stuffs and also on liquor.

22. We give below the analysis of the monthly food expenditure per equivalent adult male among local labourers alongside that of Madras labourers, for comparison.

No.	Items	Local		Madras	
		Amount Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Amount Rs. A. P.	Per cent
I	Cereals and Pulses				
	Rice	1 5 8	34.31	1 9 5	40.08
	Other grains	0 0 1	00.12	0 0 10	1.36
	Dhall	0 0 10	1.33	0 1 5	2.30
	Total	1 6 7	35.76	1 11 8	43.74
II	Vegetables				
	Potatoes	0 0 5	00.69	0 0 7	00.83
	Tapioca	0 0 5	00.64		
	Onions	0 0 3	00.40	0 0 4	00.56
	Cocoanut	0 1 11	2.99	0 0 7	00.97
	Others	0 3 9	5.99	0 3 4	5.21
	Total	0 6 9	10.71	0 4 10	7.57
III	Meat and fish				
	Meat	0 1 10	2.89	0 4 3	6.74
	Fish	0 6 4	10.02	0 2 10	4.44
	Total	0 8 2	12.91	0 7 1	11.18
IV	Milk	0 2 0	3.18	0 3 6	5.53
V	Ghee and Oils				
	Ghee	0 0 8	1.00	0 0 9	1.23
	Oils	0 2 3	3.55	0 3 3	5.08
	Total	0 2 11	4.55	0 4 0	6.31
VI	Condiments				
	Chillies	0 1 1	1.73	0 1 2	1.85
	Tamarind	0 0 7	0.50	0 1 0	1.58
	Other condiments	0 1 4	2.06	0 1 6	2.35
	Total	0 3 0	4.69	0 3 8	5.78
VII	Salt	0 0 7	0.92	0 0 7	1.02
VIII	Sugars				
	Sugar	0 1 7	2.53	0 0 9	1.12
	Jaggery	0 0 5	0.62	0 0 10	1.34
	Total	0 2 0	3.15	0 1 7	2.46
IX	Coffee and Tea				
	Coffee	0 0 6	0.81	0 0 9	1.15
	Tea	0 0 7	0.88	0 0 2	0.22
	Total	0 1 1	1.69	0 0 11	1.37
X	Liquor	0 2 11	4.62	0 3 2	5.05
XI	Tobacco				
	Smoking	0 1 9	2.70	0 1 2	1.87
	Chewing	0 0 8	1.07	0 0 3	0.40
	Total	0 2 5	3.77	0 1 5	2.27
XII	Other Foods Including refreshments pansupari	0 8 10	14.05	0 4 10	7.72
	Grand total	3 15 3	100.00	3 15 3	100.00

From these tables, students of nutrition problems will be able to draw many inferences which will prove very valuable for public authorities and labour welfare workers.

23. In passing, however, it may be mentioned that recently a broad cast speech on 'Nutrition in India' began with stating that "The best food in India is that of the Punjabi; the worst that of the South Indian." One may note in the following table from a Behar Labour Enquiry Report, the percentage expenditure and the per capita consumption, in seers, each month, of different food materials by workers in different Provinces.

Province	Cereals		Pulses		Ghee and Oils		Meat and fish		Milk	
	Quantity	Percentage expenditure	Quantity	Percentage expenditure	Quantity	Percentage expenditure	Quantity	Percentage expenditure	Quantity	Percentage expenditure
Pathan worker	21.69	29.13	1.45	2.41	0.82	15.32	2.86	10.87	4.25	10.70
Punjabi	19.94	32.17	2.43	5.19	1.04	20.18	0.96	7.34	4.76	13.38
United Provinces	16.71	34.18	2.64	7.21	0.48	12.45	0.58	5.55	3.30	12.67
Central Provinces	19.71	41.06	2.61	8.03	0.19	5.94	0.58	6.63	1.66	7.88
Madrassi-Ernakulam	14.46	36.64	1.26	4.80	0.13	4.96	0.80	10.23	1.60	8.79
		34.43		1.33		4.55		12.91		3.18

The South Indian food seems to be badly balanced and of low nutritive value. Vegetarian food will be of still poorer quality than the diet shown in the table because the loss of meat and fish is not made up by the gain in pulses, ghee and milk, certainly not in Malabar.

Again note from the following table how much richer is the food of worker in the West than even the best food (i.e. Punjabi) taken by the Indian worker.

Monthly per Capita food consumption in Kilograms among workers

	Great Britain	Germany	United States of America	Punjab
Cereal and bread	8.1	11.0	11.4	20.7
Meat and fish	5.8	4.7	4.8	0.09
Fats	0.8	1.4	0.95	1.13
Milk	10.5	14.0	15.08	4.28
Sugar	3.3	1.5	2.4	1.54

It is unfortunate that many advertisements about drinks and drugs are making people "stimulant-minded". Certainly it is good for business, but often it is bad for the people. Stimulants may not be bad, and may be even welcome as supplement after nutritious, full meals. I fear, however, that some stimulants are now taken as a substitute for food and such a policy can have only tragic results. Therefore there is a great need to make the people "nutrition-minded".

24. *Miscellaneous Expenditure.*—The local labourer devotes 13.29 per cent of the family expenditure for miscellaneous purposes. In the following table is a detailed analysis of the expenditure under this head. Two averages are shown—one for all families and the other for spending families.

ORGANISED INDUSTRIES

TABLE VI

Items	Average monthly expenditure for			Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 3 are based
	All Families	Families spending		
1	2		3	4
	Rs.	A.	P.	
Education ..	0	7	3	57.85
Dhobi ..	0	8	3	100.00
Barber ..	0	7	2	100.00
Travelling charges ..	0	4	7	29.50
Medical aid ..	0	5	11	98.47
Religious and social, etc. ..	0	13	0	99.62
Amusements ..	0	4	2	86.59
Provident fund, Kuri, etc. ..	0	13	7	54.79
Repayment of debts ..	0	7	10	14.94
Remittance to dependants ..	0	1	0	2.68
Total ..	4	8	9	

Contributions to Provident Fund, Kuries, etc., constitute the biggest item, with religious festivals coming a close second. It is seen that 57.85 per cent of the families spend for education. Almost all, that is 99.62 per cent spend for religious purposes and festivals. Among the Madras labourers only 64.43 per cent of the families spend for those purposes. Each spending family spends only 6 as. 8ps. whereas the expenditure of the local labourer is 13 as 1 pie. Under the heading "medical fees and medicines", 98.47 per cent of the local families surveyed show expenditure averaging 6 as. per family. Only 46.96 of the Madras families spend for these purposes. Are they more healthy in themselves, or less reliant on the doctors? More of the local labourers indulge in amusement, but they spend less than the Madrasis. Thus whereas 86.59 per cent of the labourer's families here spend 4 as. 10 ps. each for amusements, only 43.27 per cent of the Madras families spend for this purpose, but each family spends 8 as. 6ps. Another expenditure for the labourer is remittance to dependants living elsewhere. However, only 2.68 per cent of the families surveyed here spend for this purpose whereas in Madras 8.58 per cent show expenditure under this heading. The remittance of the Madras is Rs. 3—2—5 whereas that of the local labourer is Rs. 2—4—7.

25. *Housing.*—The following table shows how many of the families surveyed live in rented houses.

ORGANISED INDUSTRIES

TABLE VII

Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families according to income groups

Monthly rent actually paid by the family	Families with a monthly income of						Total	Percentage to total
	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50		
Nil	40	94	51	21	25	231	88.51
Below Re. 1	2	..	..	..	2	0.77
Re. 1 & below Rs. 2	3	3	..	..	1	7	2.68
Rs. 2 & below Rs. 3	3	3	1	..	..	7	2.68
Rs. 3 & below Rs. 4	2	1	3	..	..	6	2.30
Rs. 4 & below Rs. 5	1	1	2	4	1.53
Rs. 5 & below Rs. 6	1	1	1	..	3	1.15
Rs. 6 & over	1	1	0.38
Total	48	104	57	23	29	261	100.00
Percentage to total	18.39	39.85	21.84	8.81	11.11	100.00	..

It is seen that most of the labourers live in their own houses, with only 11.49 per cent living in rented houses. In Madras only 4.84 per cent of the labourers live in their own houses. The Madras report has little praise for the residential accommodation which is available for the labourers there. Here also specially in Mattancheri, some really bad cases of housing have been noticed. Swampy and fetid surroundings, inadequate-protection against the weather, insufficient space—all make some of the Mattancheri cottages unfit for human habitation. In many cases, however, the cottages look picturesque with walls of plaited cocoanut—palm fronds or bamboo mats, stiffened with bamboo frames. Most of them have thatched roofs of a double layer of plaited palm fronds. There is generally a yard all round with sandy surface soil which can be kept clean. There is not so much of congested clustering of cottages or packing of human beings into soap-box like tenement rooms as in the dowrahs of the coal fields, cherries of Madras, bustees of Calcutta and chawls of Bombay. Most of the labourers' houses here have a partition inside, making two rooms. Some have a narrow varandah which may shelter anything from goats to grand fathers. About seventeen of the houses visited had high plinths of stone, stone walls, and tile roofs. Compared to what I have seen in Madras, the housing conditions of local labourers are better. In most cases unfortunately, water for cooking and washing had to be fetched from the public taps some distance away. There was always a crowd round these taps, but from the taps themselves there was rarely enough water. If water-supply is unsatisfactory, conservancy arrangements are a disgrace. It is impossible for each labourer to provide his own latrine arrangements of any kind, let alone sanitary latrines. Public latrines which the labourers can use are very few in number, that is, if any at all are available within a convenient distance. The general fact that the housing conditions in this locality are better than in some other places can be seen from the following two tables.

Proportion of families living in single rooms. (1930)

Bombay	..	..	..	89 per cent
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	73 ..
Cawnpore	..	..	..	62.5 ..
Nagpore	..	..	..	60 ..

Housing in Madras(*)

<i>No. of rooms</i>				<i>No. of dwellings</i>
1	..	..	..	835
2	..	..	..	88
3	..	..	..	16
4	..	..	..	1
Total over crowded	..	..	..	940
Total working class dwelling in street	..	..	..	1490
Percentage of over-crowding	..	..	..	63 per cent

Balancing the budgets

26. Among the families surveyed, those of the Harbour Workshop labourers seen best managed financially. Except in the two lowest income groups they have surplus budgets. The surpluses increase also from an average of Rs. 8—13—5 per month for the families in the Rs. 30-40 group, to Rs. 29—15—4 per month for those in the highest income group. Families of labourers in the Engineering Workshops fare next best, with surpluses in the Rs. 30-40 and Rs. 40-50 income groups. Among the employees in the Oil Installations a surplus is seen in the highest group. Workers in Oil Mills and Printing Press in all income groups seem to be unable to make both ends meet. They have all deficit budgets. In the case of most of the labourers interrogated in all trades, the deficits represented only the value of "commodity overdrafts" from small shop-keepers who supplied the workers with their day to day necessities like rice, vegetables, tobacco, etc. The dues to the dealers had been cleared whenever the labourers had a little spare money. They were not able to say how exactly that spare money became available. Sometimes the value of rice and cocoanuts bought had been paid for not by money, but by the servicing of a lock, haulage of a load of commodities for the shop, or barter of some spoilt soap or a second hand tin which a labourer obtained from the factory. Perhaps an umbrella or a tool had been given in pawn for the goods and not redeemed. Or again, a cow or a goat, a vessel or jewel had been sold and the obligations cleared. At this distance of time they were not sure how and when the dues to the provision merchants were cleared, but they were sure that they had no debts outstanding.

Of the 261 families surveyed, 134 admitted indebtedness. The debts totalled Rs. 22,469, showing an average debt of Rs. 167—10—10 for each of the indebted families. Most of the

(*) Investigation by Miss V. A. Madhavi.

debts had been inherited from ancestors who perhaps had lived neither well nor wisely. In other cases money was borrowed to meet marriage expenses. Doctors' fees and druggists' bills created other debts. Some had incurred debts for the purchase of property or construction of houses.

Table VI shows that only 14.94 per cent of the labourers interrogated mention an expenditure for "repayment of debts". Under this head the monthly expenditure of the spending families is Rs. 3—4—6. All that could be said about the indebted workers is that the replies they gave to questions regarding arrangements for clearance of debts were unsatisfactory. Some just stoically confessed to the continuance of a burden they could not clear; some ingeniously assumed some dubious moratorium arrangement, and others were hopeful, like Micawber, of "something turning up," bringing some money for them, with which the debts would be cleared!

PART II

UNORGANISED INDUSTRIES

The place which unorganised labour occupies in this scheme of investigation has already been explained: Details have also been given of the industries chosen and the number of samples taken from each. Altogether 301 budgets have been collected from among the labourers employed in those groups.

In the following pages the conditions of employment of these workers are briefly described.

Analysed statistical tables for each industry are given in Part III, Appendix.

HANDCARTMEN AND HEADLOAD COOLIES

In this locality heavy transport work along the roads over relatively short distances has always been done by handcartmen and headload coolies. The two are not clearly distinguishable professional groups. When a headload cooly gets a heavy piece of work to do, he hires a cart and so changes into a handcartman. Similarly when a handcartman obtains a job lighter than usual, he saves the bother and expense of hiring a cart by swinging the load on to his head and walking away. Thus the handcartman metamorphoses into a headload cooly.

Bullock and buffalo-carts have perhaps never been seen on the roads of Ernakulam, used for general transport business. Bullock-carts are still sights which draw children from their play; a buffalo-cart would be a phenomenon! Motor lorries are only recent arrivals. But iron-tired hand-carts there have been, large and small, so long as I can remember, on the local roads. There were also a few rubber-tired carts in the place. Hand-carts were more numerous in Mattancheri than in Palluruthi or Ernakulam, naturally, as the biggest business centre of the three. They were used to transport stone, timber, corn, fodder, general merchandise and a wide variety of articles from place to place.

The handcartmen were seldom the owners of the carts they pulled or pushed about. Building and general contractors, merchants and businessmen would have a few or perhaps a dozen and more carts for hire-purposes.

Labourers come and hire these carts when they have more than a headload to carry. The carts are of various sizes. Some can be handled by a single man even when loaded, and the big ones may require five or eight men. For a "single-man-power" cart the hire-charge was about 2 annas per day, whereas the bigger ones cost about 8 annas. The rubber-tired variety cost 8 annas to Re. 1 per day. A cart is generally hired for the day, but it could be obtained for the fraction of a day or even a single trip at reduced charges.

Groups of these labourers are to be seen every day about the markets, shops, boat jetties and such likely places of employment. Some of these men are attached to the cart owners, but the many hunt on their own for work. In Ernakulam the Kudumbi Chettis, Christians and Ezhuvus are well-represented in this group. In Mattancheri and Palluruthi the Muslims form a strong contingent. One notices that the Kudumbi Chetties are often exclusive and make up cart teams only from among themselves. The other communities mix up together more often.

As can be imagined, employment is not regular for this class of labourers. As between the handcartman and the headload cooly, the condition of the handcartman seems to be better. It is seen from this investigation that these workers may get work about 22 days in the month and each makes about Rs. 18 by it. With subsidiary earnings the family income rises to Rs. 23—0—8 per month. The monthly expenditure is Rs. 22—13—7.

BEEDI WORKERS

The budgets of 30 beedi workers have been collected. The selected workers are the main-stays of their respective families as can be seen from the percentage they contribute to the family income.

The Madras report has not many pleasant things to say about the life of the beedi workers in that city. This is an industry where age and health do not matter so much as in some other industries and one may notice workers from 6 to 60 years of age. One serious charge in the Madras report is the increasing employment of child-labour and cruel conditions of employment in the trade in the city. Mr. Adhyantayya in the course of the report refers to the tendency for the beedi industry to be founded mainly on child-labour. He speaks of boys, only five and six years of age made to work 10 or 12 hours daily. There are references to 'corporal punishments of a reprehensible kind' being awarded to these unfortunates if their work does not come up to the standard. He is reminded of a scathing comment in the Whitely Report on Indian Labour, which says that the conditions of employment recalled 'the worst features of child-apprenticeship in England at the time of the agitation prior to the passing of the first Factory Act.' Fortunately the position in this area does not seem to be so bad. Some children are employed in the trade here also. They are not, however, ill-treated at all. There is no one below 8 years of age. Hours of work are not tyrannously enforced on them, and the youngsters go home before dark.

In Madras the places where the beedi workers spend their working hours and make beedies have also been condemned by the Whitely Commission in strong terms.—"Many of these places are small airless boxes often without any windows, where the workers are crowded so thickly on the ground that there is barely room to squeeze between them. Others are dark semi basements with damp mudfloors unsuitable in an industry where the workers sit or squat on the floor throughout the working day." Conditions so bad have not been noticed here. As between Ernakulam and Mattancheri, conditions are better in Ernakulam. This is natural since Mattancheri is a busier and more crowded place. Generally it is seen that while beedies are stocked and sold within the shop, they are made by the workers in the verandah outside or an upstairs room above the shop.

The local beedi workers are employed directly by the proprietors of the shops. There are no labour contractors in between these owners and the labourers. This is very fortunate, because wherever such middlemen are found they are charged with victimising the labourers and vitiating the conditions of employment.

Remuneration is on the basis of output, not hours of work. The rate however, is somewhat low so that a man has to work long hours before he earns the day's food. A local beedi maker squatting down with the tobacco mixture, wrappers and twine in a flat basket on his lap can twirl off 1,000 to 1,200 beedies a day. The morning is spent in clipping the wrapper leaves into shape. After a sufficient number has been cut, the scissors are put aside and beedi rolling is begun. The beedi maker gets about 10 annas per thousand beedies supplied to the merchant. Besides, he can have all the beedies he wants for his use. Matches to light them he has to buy. He is however able to economise in this expense for matches because a length of specially made coir with a smouldering end is hung up in the tobacconist's shop all the business hours for the convenience of the smoker customers.

As the tables in the appendix show the average monthly income for the beedi worker is Rs. 15—5—6 from the main profession and Rs. 8—11—7 from subsidiary sources. Thus the total monthly income averages to Rs. 24—1—1; the average expenditure is Rs. 24—15—8.

In Madras, according to the Adhyantayya report, 83·55 per cent of the beedi workers are Muhammadans, almost a monopoly of the community. In this centre the honours are divided, Muhammadans still leading with a 50 per cent, but Ezhuvas coming behind with a 40 per cent representation.

TAILORING INDUSTRY

Ernakulam, Mattancheri and British Cochin have always hummed with life, educational, official and commercial. As such, tailors have been in demand and had a definite place in the occupational structure of the locality. They generally congregate near the cloth shops, some of them setting up their machines in the front verandah or somewhere on the premises of the cloth shop itself. Many ply their trade in rooms rented in the residential areas where it is so easy to meet customers and satisfy their personal tastes and fancies in sartorial decorations. Contact with the customer is a great advantage in this trade and the small scale tailor with a limited number of customers can always hold his own against the big manufacturers of "ready-mades."

Twenty-five samples are taken for the local enquiry. Among these Christians lead by a good margin with 68 per cent representation, Hindus being second with only 24 per cent. These workers are all the main bread winners in their respective families. There are many who are only apprentices in the trade and who contribute merely a supplement to the larger main income of a family from some other source.

Sometimes children are found employed in this industry. They begin with learning to sew button holes. When they begin to learn they do not get any wage, but may get a glass of tea during working hours. Later when they turn out useful work they begin to earn, say 3 annas per day, and go up to 6 annas. The adults also get different incomes according to the kind of work they do. Some are engaged in making only shirts, supposed to be the simplest kind of work. Making of trousers and shorts is more advanced work and better paid. Stitching suits is a still more difficult operation and a tailor engaged for this work may earn Rs. 1—2—0 or Rs. 1—8—0 per day, whereas the shirt makers may make only 10 annas or 12 annas per day. The "cutter" transcends the mere "stitchers." It is he who marks the cloth and cuts the pieces to be stitched into an intriguing blouse or a serviceable coat. He may get about Rs. 2 or Rs. 2—4—0 per day.

All the tailors interrogated enjoyed permanent employment and had work every day except Sundays. Some tailors own the machines, paying for them on the instalment plan, and run their own business. Some are employed by the owners of the shop or the machines. To such workers the wages are paid every day; sometimes the wages are paid weekly on Saturdays. If there is any rush work, Sunday also becomes a working day but no special overtime rate is heard of. When daily wages are paid the full amount is not paid each day, but accounts are "settled" on Saturdays.

The average earnings from tailoring work is Rs. 25—6—9 per month. From other sources there are incomes which aggregate, on an average, to Rs. 9—5—6 per month. As against the total monthly income of Rs. 34—12—3, the monthly expenditure in a tailor's family is Rs. 36—4—8.

SAWYERS

The sawyers are employed under different circumstances. Some of them contact the business men, house builders, furniture makers, etc., directly, and are engaged by them. Sawyers are also recruited by a "Mooppan" or labour contractor to do sawing work in a factory or builder's yard. Wages are usually paid on the basis of the quantity of work turned out. To calculate the quantity the local unit of measurement is the "thuvada." Thuvada = Length X Breadth of the sawn pieces, divided by 24. The dimensions are measured in kole and virals. 24 virals = 1 Kole = 28 inches.

Sawing is done by teams of two each. A good team will saw about 24 thuvadass a day, and 16 thuvadass will be considered a low output. The rate of payment is 1½ to 2 annas per thuvada. When a cocconut palm has to be sawn into lengths the men are paid half anna or one anna per cut. Before a piece of timber can be sawn it has to be raised about 4 feet above

the ground on a scaffolding. The sawyers have to erect the scaffolding and also raise the timber on to its top. There is no extra payment for this work. But as a reward the sawyers claim the tip-section of the timber where the hole is cut to pass the rope or chain for hauling or tying up purposes. If the employers are kind the sawyers get about 20" length of this end of the timber. It can be chipped up and used as fuel. Again, when timber has to be selected from the yards, the builders may entrust the carpenters and sawyers with that responsibility. In such cases the timber merchants may pay some tip to the sawyers for the profitable business they bring. This is an extra income.

There are tapering saws and bellied saws, large ones and small ones. The tapering saw has almost always been used here, about 6 ft. long and worth Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 before the war whirled up prices. Unlike the factory labourer who is provided with the tools by the employer, a sawyer has to provide his own saw and keep it in condition. Some could not afford to buy one outright and so hired them at 3 or 4 annas per day.

One might expect that employment for the sawyer cannot be continuous and regular. Actually however, all the samples stated that they enjoyed regular employment, that is, 26 days in the month, Sundays free. Each made about Rs. 22-7-7 per month from the work. Including incomes from subsidiary sources the family income is Rs. 32-10-11. Still, domestic finance is not quite satisfactory, because there is an expenditure of Rs. 32-13-9 to meet, and so the month turns for him with a deficit of Re. 0-2-10.

BOAT-CREW LABOURERS

The Boat-crew labourers come as category No. 7 in the list of the types of unorganised labour. With extensive backwaters and long navigable canals passing through the thickly populated areas, the locality has always had a busy boat traffic. Enquiry showed that only very few of the people who ply the boats along these waterways belonged to or resided in the areas selected for the investigation. Most of them belonged to the suburbs and so were not eligible for enquiry. Considering the comparatively small number of them resident in the selected areas, only 16 budgets were collected. The samples are engaged in different kinds of work. Some are engaged in country-boats, *i.e.*, Vallams. These men will say that their profession is punting, *i.e.*, pushing these vallams from place to place with long bamboo poles. Employment for them is not regular. Almost all who were interrogated had work for 20 days only in the month. Others in this category are engaged in power-propelled boats as driver, boat-master, cooly, etc. All those have got regular employment and have their steady main incomes supplemented by some subsidiary items. Among those engaged in the different kinds of work, the driver, obviously is in charge of the engine in the boat and attends to a skilled and responsible work. The serang (or "srank" as he is locally called) is in charge of steering. The boat-master had to regulate embarking and disembarking of passengers, supervise issue of tickets and see generally to the needs of the passengers. The lascar is the general handy-man on board, keeping the boat clean, attending to the lamps, helping to tie up the boat at the jetty or to get it off a sandbar. There are also the boat coolies working at the boat jetties to help passengers with luggage or in loading or unloading the boat, like the porters in the railway stations.

The average income for the family of this class of labourers is Rs. 31-13-2. The main profession brings Rs. 21-15-0, subsidiary earnings and the earnings of the other members make up the balance of the total income. The monthly expenditure for the family comes to Rs. 32-5-3.

WORKMEN WHO LOAD AND UNLOAD STEAMERS, ETC.

These labourers will say that they are engaged in "battapani". They explain that even if they are not working they will get payment or "batta" and that is the reason why their profession is known as "battapani" or batta work. They did not however seem quite sure about the origin of the word. Sometimes, the word "pattapani" is used. One wonders which is correct. "Pattapani" may be interpreted as work in the pattamars, that is, the small sailing vessels plying along this coast.

The workmen are engaged for shifts of 24 hours. Each batch will usually work only on alternative days. Thus, a batch engaged at 8 a.m., one day continues till 8 a.m. the next day. Then another batch is engaged, the first being "off" work till 8 a.m. the next day. When the men are kept on at night, they are paid double the wage for the day time.

When a vessel ties up in the harbour the clearing agents will inform their stevedores. These stevedores take up the loading or unloading work on contract, at so many rupees per thousand bags, bales, barrels, etc. The stevedores call up the serangs, or mooppans or leaders of labour gangs. Each moorpan brings a batch, or a few batches of workmen, each batch being generally seven strong. Such groups are put on shifts for loading or unloading the vessel.

The men load a boat with goods from or for the steamer. As circumstances require the boat is then taken to a landing jetty or the steamer, and tied up to be unloaded. Then the men may have no work for some time. Thus, on the steamer the winches may be very busy, and a boat may have to stay by till loading or unloading it can begin. At a jetty also, the owner of the goods may not have immediate facilities to load or unload. He may not have, just then, coolies to bring the goods to the boat where they will be loaded into the boat by the "battapani" workers. Or, there may be no coolies to clear the goods when they are brought in the boats to the jetty by the "battapani" men. The owner, therefore, may have to let the boat stay tied up till he can get the head load coolies. All the time of waiting, sometimes it may be hours, the "battapani" men will receive the "batta."

When once the work is begun it is strenuous and continuous. Therefore it is not anybody who can take up this kind of labour. The aged and the infirm would be eliminated; and the coolies of this class seemed to be between 20 and 50 years of age, sturdy and healthy. There is greater variety of health and age conditions among the other categories of workers, as beedi workers, tailors and boat crews. Their average health is not so good as that of these men handling the ship cargoes.

Since the shifts of work are long, and the men are out of touch with the shore, they carry their meals to the ship. Sometimes the men are taken in a hurry and they have no time to take their own food to the ships. Then the stevedores, supply the food and deduct about 2 annas from the wage. The food is gulped down during a few minutes' interval at sometime or other, while the loading or unloading is going on.

Tea or other refreshments they take when the boat is tied up to the shore.

Almost all of these men are resident in Mattancheri and the neighbourhood. They live in small colonies, three of which were found in different localities in Mattancheri. The Christian labourers belong mostly to the subset known as Latin Catholics. They are generally congregated in the quarter known as Mulamkuzhi, about three miles away from the wharves and jetties. A tendency for living in colonies seems to be a characteristic of the employees in this trade.

During the slack season in shipping these men may seek other work. The Muhammedans, however, have not seemed to be so eager about subsidiary occupations. Not so the Christians. When there is no work on the ships they go out to the sea fishing. When the investigators enquired about the absent male members of the family, the reply from the "home authorities" usually was "they are gone to the sea."

Tables to show the family composition, income, expenditure, etc., in detail of these workmen are annexed later.

THE HARBOUR COOLIES

It is from this category of workers that the largest number of budgets has been collected. In 1115 the work connected with the construction and equipment of the new harbour premises was being expedited. Many people were employed there as "harbour coolies." In view of the somewhat large number of such coolies it was decided to collect the budgets of as many as 135 from among them.

Studying them, on a community basis, the Pulayas seemed to predominate. The Christians and Ezhuvas also were well represented. Of the others, like the Muslims and Kudumbi Chetties, there were only very few.

We learned that, day after day, they came to do their appointed work in the harbour, from their homes situated in Einakulam, Palluruthy, Mattancheri and immediate suburbs.

The area where the work had to be done being an island every worker had to be ferried over to the workspot. At certain points along the shore-line of the mainland in the different directions there were public ferries and some labourers were able to take advantage of these to cross over for their work. Private individuals, owning or hiring native boats, arranged to ferry

daily some other labourers to and from the workspots. For this service a fee was paid by each of these labourers. The large majority of workers, however, had their own arrangements. A party of six or eight (or more according to the size of the canoe) hired a country boat at about two or three annas per day, and they themselves rowed over, day after day, to and from the place of work. One wonders whether a labourer can give of his best to his work after the strain of rowing. Besides, the boats being small or over crowded, or both, there have been upsets and accidents on route. Even lives have been lost. During some seasons, the backwaters can be really nasty for small craft. The waters may be rough and the currents strong and treacherous. Only the very experienced know their ways and moods. Some of the labourers may not know even swimming. Even though some may know the danger, but not swimming, they undertake the crossing, for work has to be done, and it is only if work is done that their folks at home can be provided with the bare necessities of life. One feels a wish that the Harbour authorities may provide safe and sufficient ferry facilities for those who labour for them. Special trains run now-a-days between Alwaye and Ernakulam for the benefit of some workmen and for some there are the bridges. But still, many have to come by unsatisfactory ferries. The harbour authorities, with a variety of craft at their command perhaps can arrange for better water transport for these men. A motor boat or a small tug and two or three big valloms (like the loco motive and a couple of carriages) specially reserved for a few hours every day, may satisfy this purpose. I feel that an arrangement like this deserves the consideration of the Cochin Government.

The coolies usually start from their homes early in the morning. Before starting some would have had a meal of some cooked rice kept over from what was prepared the previous night. On cold mornings some 'kanji' might be prepared. The 'kanji' water is drunk off warm. The rice is transferred into an aluminium, brass or enamel can or dish. Some pickle or fish curry is poured over it. The vessel is then covered and tied up with a towel and taken by the labourers to the workspots. When domestic circumstances do not permit the worker to get anything prepared at home as early as required, he goes into a tea shop. He has a drink of tea and eats powdered rice steamed along with desiccated cocoanut (poottu). Along with this is consumed a preparation with Bengal Gram which makes the breakfast more tasty and nutritious. The worker has his midday meal off the contents of the can tied up with the towel. There was no question of going home for that meal, and the nearest hotels were across the backwaters in Mattancheri. Meals there would mean so much money and too much time. After the day's work is over, when returning home many workmen step into tea shops for a cup that cheers. Some, however, more sophisticated, may call at a different place and ask for the bottle that inebriates! Reaching home the labourer has a short rest. Some may be able to have the luxury of a bath. Then he has his supper, warm and freshly cooked.

Every day, on reaching the workspot, the labourer reports to the time-keeper who records the time of arrival and maintains a muster roll. The workers had to 'clock in' at 8 a.m. and at 5 p.m. they generally 'downed tools.' In between, except for an interval of half to one hour, sometime between 12 noon and 2 p.m., the labourers were at their different jobs. Some ingenious workmen have been able both to be 'present' at the harbour workspot and be 'working' elsewhere at the same time. Some time-keepers and maistries knew this and made 'subsidiary incomes' from the labourers.

The ordinary coolies work in gangs of different sizes, each under the supervision of a maistry. The maistry keeps a small book to record the attendance of the coolies under him, so that he can know what wages each man is likely to get at the week end. The entries in the muster roll maintained by the time-keeper decide the amount of wages which each labourer will get the next Saturday. For absence and other irregularities there are deductions from wages.

The work which had to be done by these coolies was considerably varied in character. There were all kinds of loads to be carried here and there, sand, stones, cement, beams, and rubbish; different kinds of spade work had to be done as digging, heaping, levelling and cleaning; also work like masonry, carpentry, thatching, grass cutting, clearing and so on. The women labourers usually attended to grass cutting and carrying the lighter loads. A few children also were often seen on duty, carrying drinking water to the busy workers in the various areas. Thus there was work all around, and yet some labourers, after coming to an 'understanding' with the maistry of his gang escaped much of it, saved themselves the exertion and bother, and at the same time collected their wages.

Pay was disbursed on Saturdays. The men received about 9 as. women about 5 annas and children about 3 annas per day. Skilled labourers attending to special work received a little more. The maistries received a few annas more than the ordinary workmen. They also benefitted by the belief current among the coolies that they could escape much irksome labour if they 'remembered' their maistries occasionally. In 1115, even though work relating to the harbour was speeded up there was no frantic hurry, and so there was not much of overtime work and wages for these coolies. On some occasions, however, as when water had to be baled out to lay a foundation, or a cement job had to be completed, some labourers had to work overtime, because there was stopping midway. The same labourers, unfortunately, might have no employment the next day. Irregularity is the characteristic and curse of casual labour.

The detailed tables in the Appendix give further information.

CONCLUSION

My work is done. Some details regarding the occasion and methods of enquiry have been given earlier. Not having specialised in this kind of work I offered to take it up only after some hesitation. It is true that once I conducted an economic survey of a fishermen's village, as desired by the Government. This, however, was done many years ago, and on a much smaller scale than the present survey. So it was with great anxiety as to how the plan was going to work out that I began this investigation. I devoted all patience and care to this work as it was possible for me, in the midst of my duties connected with the college and the University. Still the work could not be finished as quickly as was originally planned. The delay was but natural. The information given by the many parties interrogated during the enquiry had to be carefully verified in various ways. The statistical calculations and tabulations took up much more time than we expected.

There was generous co-operation from almost everyone of the employers for the conduct of the enquiry. As a matter of fact, some of the biggest employers, as in the oil mills, engineering workshops and the Harbour, seemed even to enter into the spirit of the enquiry and offered help, sometimes even altering their usual routine of work. I am grateful to them. I must record my appreciation of the work done by my investigators with all their sincerity and cheerful enthusiasm. I thank the Statistical Officer and his staff for their valuable help. At my back was the Diwan Peishkar, always accessible, with an abundant fund of information and experience, to discuss problems and contribute to their solution. I thank him for this help and also for sportingly taking the shock when sometimes sensitive human beings clashed with impersonal executive routine during the conduct of the enquiry. I look back on this piece of work as a very interesting and valuable experience. I am thankful to the Government for kindly giving me the opportunity to do it.

This brief survey reveals to us that labour conditions in these areas are not fundamentally different from those existing in many other parts of India. Low incomes, indebtedness, low standard of life, a psychology of living for the day—all these can be seen here also, as elsewhere in the country.

This has been only a fact finding investigation. It does reveal interesting details, and in the absence of something more comprehensive, the facts can be used to set some standards. They help our judgment, save us from making mistakes and show us where others make them. So it is most desirable that such facts be continuously collected and kept tabulated for consultation. Besides, every ten years, regular comprehensive surveys might be useful. In the trying and eventful days ahead, the information collected will be very useful for the authorities to take timely action to expose false propaganda, preserve happy industrial relations and promote general welfare.

Ernakulam,
11th July 1946.

T. C. SANKARA MENON
Officer-in-Charge of the Family Budget Enquiry

PART III
TABLE No. I (A)
Statement showing distribution of families by caste. (Oil Mills)

Income groups	Hindus				X'ians	Muslims	Others	Total
	Nairs	Ezhuvas	Valas	Others				
Rs. 10 and Below ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-20 ..	1	11	2	2	12	..	..	28
" 20-30 ..	1	13	2	2	26	1	..	45
" 30-40 ..	1	10	2	1	16	..	..	30
" 40-50 ..	2	2	1	2	5	..	..	12
Above Rs. 50 ..	..	5	2	..	3	..	..	10
All incomes ..	5	41	9	7	62	1	..	125
Percentage to total ..	4.00	32.80	7.20	5.60	49.60	0.80	..	100.00

TABLE No. I (B)
Statement showing distribution of families by caste (Printing Presses)

Income groups	Hindus				X'ians	Muslims	Others	Total
	Nairs	Ezhuvas	Valas	Others				
Rs. 10 and Below ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-20 ..	..	1	..	2	4	..	..	7
" 20-30 ..	1	2	..	..	5	..	..	8
" 30-40 ..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	4
" 40-50 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Above Rs. 50 ..	..	1	..	1	5	..	1	8
All incomes ..	1	4	..	4	17	..	1	27
Percentage to total ..	3.70	14.82	..	14.82	62.96	..	3.70	100.00

TABLE No. I (C)
Statement showing distribution of families by caste. (Oil installations)

Income groups	Hindus				X'ians	Muslims	Others	Total
	Nairs	Ezhuvas	Valas	Others				
Rs. 10 and Below	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 10-20	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
" 20-30	1	4	..	..	10	..	..	15
" 30-40	..	2	1	1	6	..	..	10
" 40-50	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Above Rs. 50	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
All incomes	1	7	1	2	19	..	..	30
Percentage to total	3.33	23.34	3.33	6.67	63.33	..	..	100.00

TABLE NO. I (D)
Statement showing distribution of families by caste (Engineering work shops)

Income groups	Hindus				X'ians	Muslims	Others	Total
	Nairs	Ezhuvas	Valas	Others				
Rs. 10 and Below
" 10-20	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
" 20-30	..	2	..	1	4	..	..	7
" 30-40	2	..	..	2
" 40-50	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	4
Above Rs. 50	4	..	..	4
All incomes	..	4	..	1	14	..	..	19
Percentage to total	..	21.05	..	5.26	73.69	..	..	100.00

TABLE No. I (E)
Statement showing distribution of families by caste (Harbour workshop)

Income groups	Hindus				X'ians	Muslims	Others	Total
	Nairs	Ezhavas	Valas	Others				
Rs. 10 and Below	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 10-20	2	..	3	..	4	..	..	9
Rs. 20-30	2	2	2	..	23	..	..	29
Rs. 30-40	..	4	..	1	5	1	..	11
Rs. 40-50	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	5
Above Rs. 50	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	6
All incomes	4	6	7	3	39	1	..	60
Percentage to total	6.67	10.00	11.67	5.00	65.00	1.66	..	100.00

TABLE No. II (A)
Analysis of family composition by income groups
(Oil Mills)

Income groups	No. of families	Average number of persons per family					Average number of equivalent adult males per family	Average number of dependants living elsewhere	Average number gainfully employed per family
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total			
Rs. 10 and Below	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 10-20	28	1.46	1.68	0.89	1.07	5.10	4.20	0.36	1.14
Rs. 20-30	45	2.04	2.04	0.98	1.24	6.30	5.35	..	1.64
Rs. 30-40	30	2.43	2.27	1.27	1.33	7.30	6.09	0.17	2.17
Rs. 40-50	12	3.00	2.58	1.58	0.92	8.08	6.88	..	2.42
Above Rs. 50	10	3.20	3.10	2.60	2.10	11.00	9.30	0.20	2.50
All incomes	125	2.19	2.15	1.22	1.27	6.83	5.73	0.14	1.80

TABLE No. II (B)
Analysis of family composition by income groups
(Printing Presses)

Income groups	No. of families	Average number of persons per family					Average number of equivalent adult males per family	Average number of dependants living elsewhere	Average number gainfully employed per family	
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total				
Rs. 10 and Below	1.14	1.57	1.57	0.29	4.57	3.71	..	1.00
Rs. 10 — 20	..	7	1.14	1.57	1.57	0.29	4.57	3.71	..	1.00
Rs. 20 — 30	..	8	2.00	1.88	1.00	1.13	6.01	5.00	..	1.50
Rs. 30 — 40	..	4	1.50	1.50	1.00	2.25	6.25	4.98	..	1.25
Rs. 40 — 50
Above Rs. 50	..	8	3.38	3.25	1.63	2.50	10.76	8.63	..	2.13
All incomes	..	27	2.11	2.15	1.33	1.48	7.07	5.74	..	1.52

TABLE No. II (C)
Analysis of family composition by income groups
(Oil Installation)

Income groups	No. of families	Average number of persons per family					Average number of equivalent adult males per family	Average number of dependants living elsewhere	Average number gainfully employed per family	
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total				
Rs. 10 and Below	1.50	2.50	..	0.50	4.50	3.83	..	1.50
Rs. 10 — 20	..	2	1.50	2.50	..	0.50	4.50	3.83	..	1.50
Rs. 20 — 30	..	15	1.53	1.93	1.60	1.07	6.13	4.99	..	1.27
Rs. 30 — 40	..	10	1.80	1.50	1.80	1.60	6.70	5.39	..	1.20
Rs. 40 — 50	..	2	3.00	3.00	1.50	1.00	8.50	7.14	..	2.00
Above Rs. 50	..	1	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	7.00	5.39	..	1.00
All incomes	..	30	1.70	1.90	1.57	1.23	6.40	5.21	..	1.30

TABLE No. II (D)
Analysis of family composition by income groups (Engineering workshops)

Income groups	No. of families	Average number of persons per family					Average number of equivalent adult males per family	Average number of dependants living elsewhere	Average number gainfully employed per family
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total			
Rs. 10 and below	2	1.00	2.00	0.50	0.50	4.00	3.16	..	1.00
Rs. 10—20	7	1.29	1.86	1.14	1.14	5.43	4.39	..	1.00
Rs. 20—30	2	1.50	1.50	0.50	1.00	4.50	3.93	..	1.50
Rs. 30—40	4	2.75	2.50	1.50	1.25	8.00	6.75	..	4.25
Rs. 40—50	4	3.00	2.75	1.25	1.00	8.00	6.92	1.25	1.75
Above Rs. 50	4	3.00	2.75	1.25	1.00	8.00	6.92	1.25	1.75
All incomes	19	1.95	2.16	1.10	1.05	6.26	5.24	0.26	1.47

TABLE No. II (E)
Analysis of family composition by income groups (Harbour workshops)

Income groups	No. of families	Average number of persons per family					Average number of equivalent adult males per family	Average number of dependants living elsewhere	Average number gainfully employed per family
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total			
Rs. 10 and below	9	1.44	1.67	1.22	0.67	5.00	4.05	0.22	1.00
Rs. 10—20	29	1.38	1.83	1.28	1.38	5.87	4.75	..	1.31
Rs. 20—30	11	1.82	2.36	0.64	1.45	6.27	5.36	..	1.45
Rs. 30—40	5	2.20	2.00	1.40	1.20	6.80	5.81	..	2.00
Rs. 40—50	6	3.50	3.00	2.67	2.83	12.00	10.12	..	3.33
Above Rs. 50	6	3.50	3.00	2.67	2.83	12.00	10.12	..	3.33
All incomes	60	1.75	2.03	1.30	1.42	6.50	5.38	0.03	1.55

TABLE No. III (A)
Analysis of monthly income per family by source (Oil Mills)

Items	All families		Families with a monthly income of					
			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	No. of families	125	..	28	45	30	12	10
	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(a) Income from employment—								
Earnings of.—								
Main wage earner ..	14 11 2	47.97	..	13 0 3	14 6 9	14 13 1	16 11 4	17 14 5
Women ..	0 10 3	2.09	..	0 2 3	0 9 0	0 15 3	1 0 0	1 0 0
Children ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	8 10 0	28.14	..	0 10 7	5 11 7	12 4 8	16 12 0	23 4 1
(b) Income from other sources.—								
Land ..	1 8 10	5.07	..	0 0 7	0 15 1	1 14 8	2 0 0	6 14 5
House ..	2 1 2	6.77	..	1 5 3	1 9 9	2 5 4	2 14 8	4 7 2
Relatives and friends ..	0 11 3	2.29	..	0 2 10	0 2 10	..	1 4 0	6 0 0
Others ..	2 5 7	7.67	..	0 15 3	1 13 6	1 9 6	5 5 0	7 3 3
Total income	30 10 3	100.00	..	16 5 0	25 4 6	33 14 6	45 15 0	66 11 4

TABLE No. III (B)
Analysis of monthly income per family by source (Printing Presses)

Items	All families		Families with a monthly income of					
			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	No. of families	27	nil	7	8	4	nil	8
	Rs. A. P.	Per cent.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(a) Income from employment—								
Earnings of.—								
Main wage earner	18 1 2	48.29	..	11 13 9	14 2 0	22 12 0	..	25 2 0
Women	0 7 1	1.18	..	..	..	..	..	1 8 0
Children .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	8 14 10	23.85	..	..	6 2 0	2 4 0	..	22 14 0
(b) Income from other sources.—								
Land	6 0 7	16.15	..	1 8 0	3 15 3	3 8 0	..	13 5 9
House	3 11 0	9.85	..	1 12 7	2 8 0	4 12 0	..	6 0 0
Relatives and friends	0 1 9	0.29	..	..	0 6 0	..	..	..
Others	0 2 4	0.39	..	..	..	0 8 0	..	0 4 0
Total income	37 6 9	100.00	..	15 2 4	27 1 3	33 12 0	..	69 1 9

TABLE No. III (C)
Analysis of monthly income per family by source
(Oil installations)

Items	All families		Families with a monthly income of					
			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	30		Nil	2	15	10	2	1
	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(a) Income from employment—								
Earnings of.—								
Main wage earner	21 5 0	69.20	..	14 1 0	20 6 2	23 2 5	22 0 0	30 0 0
Women	0 8 0	1.62	..	..	0 5 4	1 0 0	..	..
Children .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	2 4 6	7.41	..	2 8 0	1 5 4	2 1 7	11 4 0	..
(b) Income from other sources—								
Land	1 2 8	3.79	..	..	0 12 10	2 4 9	..	..
House	2 0 9	6.65	..	0 7 0	1 14 11	2 6 5	2 0 0	3 8 0
Relatives and friends	0 10 2	2.06	..	..	..	1 14 5	..	..
Others	2 13 8	9.27	..	..	1 5 11	2 6 5	8 1 0	25 0 0
Total income	30 12 9	100.00	..	17 0 0	26 2 6	35 4 0	43 5 0	58 8 0

TABLE No. III (D)
Analysis of monthly income per family by source
(Engineering workshops)

Items	All families		Families with a monthly income of								
			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs.			
	19		Nil	2	7	2	4	4			
	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
(a) Income from employment—											
Earnings of:—											
Main wage earner	19 1 0	54.46	..	14 8 0	16 15 5	27 0 0	18 10 0	21 8 0	
Women	
Children	
Others	8 2 0	23.21	..	..	..	3 8 0	20 9 6	16 4 0	
(b) Income from other sources—											
Land	2 9 8	7.44	..	2 8 0	0 2 4	..	2 1 9	8 12 0	
House	3 6 9	9.77	..	1 8 0	1 10 3	1 8 0	2 6 0	9 8 0	
Relatives and friends	
Others	1 12 8	5.12	..	..	4 13 9	..	..	..
Total income	35 0 1	100.00	..	18 8 0	23 9 9	32 0 0	43 11 3	56 0 0	

TABLE No. III (E)
Analysis of monthly income per family by source
(Harbour workshops)

Items	All families		Families with a monthly income of							
			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50		
	No. of families		Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	60		Nil	9	29	11	5	6		
(a) Income from employment—										
Earnings of:—										
Main wage earner	20 14 3	64.41	..	16 10 0	18 12 4	25 7 4	24 10 5	26 0 0		
Women	0 7 4	1.41	..	..	0 2 9	0 1 5	1 14 5	2 0 0		
Children .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	6 15 4	21.46	..	..	2 2 8	3 6 9	12 12 5	42 3 0		
(b) Income from other sources—										
Land	0 6 6	1.25	..	..	0 6 1	1 3 7	..	..
House	2 1 6	6.46	..	1 1 1	2 8 3	2 5 10	1 14 5	1 4 0		
Relatives and friends	0 2 3	0.43	..	..	0 2 9	0 5 1	..	..
Others	1 7 9	4.58	..	0 7 1	1 3 8	1 11 8	3 4 9	2 5 4		
Total income	32 6 11	100.00			18 2 2	25 6 6	34 9 8	44 8 5	73 12 4	

TABLE No. IV(A)
Analysis of average expenditure per family by income groups
OIL MILLS.

Items	All families		Families with a monthly income of					
			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	No. of families		Nil	28	45	30	12	10
	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I Expenditure:—								
Food	21 9 8	64.59	..	13 4 4	18 10 3	23 6 4	31 9 6	40 15 0
Housing	3 2 3	9.39	..	1 15 6	2 6 5	3 9 2	4 10 10	6 9 3
Clothing	2 5 8	7.04	..	1 10 8	2 0 7	2 6 5	3 0 6	4 11 8
Fuel and light	2 5 4	6.97	..	1 12 4	2 2 7	2 8 5	2 11 11	3 9 9
Miscellaneous	4 0 3	12.01	..	2 9 10	2 12 3	3 13 6	5 8 2	12 4 9
Total expenditure	33 7 2	100.00	..	21 4 8	28 0 1	35 11 10	47 8 11	68 2 5
II Expenditure in relation to income:—								
Total expenditure	33 7 2	109.16	..	21 4 8	28 0 1	35 11 10	47 8 11	68 2 5
Cash on hand	-2 12 11	-9.16	..	-4 15 8	-2 11 7	-1 13 4	-1 9 11	-1 7 1
Total income	30 10 3	100.00	..	16 5 0	25 4 6	33 14 6	45 15 0	66 11 4

TABLE No. IV (B)
Analysis of average expenditure per family by income groups
PRINTING PRESSES

Items	All families		Families with a monthly income of					
			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	
	No. of families	27	Nil	7	8	4	Nil	8
	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I Expenditure.—								
Food	25 13 5	63·32	..	13 2 10	19 13 11	25 6 9	..	43 1 7
Housing	4 13 0	11·79	..	2 5 2	3 8 3	5 10 0	..	7 14 0
Clothing	1 12 2	4·32	..	0 15 1	1 5 9	1 6 11	..	3 0 6
Fuel and Light	2 1 10	5·18	..	1 9 9	1 12 2	2 4 8	..	2 13 3
Miscellaneous	6 4 6	15·39	..	1 2 7	4 3 5	3 6 6	..	14 4 5
Total expenditure	40 12 11	100·00	..	19 3 5	30 11 6	38 2 10	..	71 1 9
II Expenditure in relation to income.—								
Total expenditure	40 12 11	109·05	..	19 3 5	30 11 6	38 2 10	..	71 1 9
Cash on hand	—3 6 2	—9·05	..	—4 1 1	—3 10 3	—4 6 10	..	—2 0 0
Total income	37 6 9	100·00	..	15 2 4	27 1 3	33 12 0	..	69 1 9

TABLE No. IV (C)
Analysis of average expenditure per family by income groups
Oil Installations

Items	All families		Families with a monthly income of					
			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	Number of families		Nil	2	15	10	2	1
	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I, Expenditure—								
Food	21 12 4	66'08	..	14 14 5	19 12 0	23 3 11	31 14 5	30 12 7
Housing	2 14 9	8'87	..	0 14 0	2 12 0	3 5 5	3 6 0	4 8 0
Clothing	1 3 5	3'69	..	0 15 10	1 1 10	1 4 5	1 9 0	1 13 7
Fuel and light	2 0 3	6'12	..	1 8 8	1 12 2	2 2 8	2 13 3	3 10 0
Miscellaneous	5 0 5	15'25	..	2 9 9	3 14 3	6 4 3	7 0 0	10 8 0
Total expenditure	32 15 2	100'00	..	20 14 8	29 4 3	36 4 8	46 10 8	51 4 2
II, Expenditure in relation to income—								
Total expenditure	32 15 2	106'98	..	20 14 8	29 4 3	36 4 8	46 10 8	51 4 2
Cash on hand	-2 2 5	-6'98	..	-3 14 8	-3 1 9	-1 0 8	-3 5 8	+7 4 6
Total income	30 12 9	100'00	..	17 0 0	26 2 6	35 4 0	43 5 0	58 8 8

TABLE No. IV(D)
Analysis of average expenditure per family by income groups
Engineering Workshops

Items	All families		Families with a monthly income of					
			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	Number of families	19	Nil	2	7	2	4	4
	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Expenditure—								
Food	22 12 1	62.57	..	12 10 1	17 1 8	19 2 0	29 8 3	32 12 2
Housing	4 9 9	12.67	..	3 4 0	2 9 11	2 6 6	3 6 3	11 1 7
Clothing	1 14 6	5.24	..	0 15 8	1 8 0	1 4 11	1 14 2	3 6 5
Fuel and Light	2 6 2	6.56	..	2 7 6	1 12 10	2 1 6	2 4 0	3 10 1
Miscellaneous	4 11 5	12.96	..	1 9 0	1 14 5	6 1 0	4 9 3	10 10 9
Total expenditure	36 5 11	100.00		20 14 3	24 14 10	30 15 11	41 9 11	61 9 0
II. Expenditure in relation to income—								
Total expenditure	36 5 11	103.90	..	20 14 3	24 14 10	30 15 11	41 9 11	61 9 0
Cash on hand	-1 5 10	-3.90	..	-2 6 3	-1 5 2	+1 0 1	+2 1 4	-5 9 0
Total income	35 0 1	100.00		18 8 0	23 9 8	32 0 0	43 11 3	56 0 0

TABLE No. IV (E)
Analysis of average expenditure per family by income groups
(Harbour Workshops)

Items	All families		Families with a monthly income of					
			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	No. of families		Nil	9	29	11	5	6
	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Expenditure								
Food	20 14 1	63.59	..	12 15 1	17 6 0	21 7 7	28 14 9	41 14 10
Housing	3 2 2	9.55	..	2 6 11	3 3 11	4 1 3	2 10 1	2 5 3
Clothing	2 1 2	6.31	..	1 8 5	1 9 6	2 0 10	2 13 8	4 10 4
Fuel & light	2 2 9	6.62	..	1 9 6	1 13 9	2 2 9	2 6 1	4 5 10
Miscellaneous	4 9 2	13.93	..	3 0 4	3 0 9	4 0 5	4 5 0	15 8 2
Total expenditure	32 13 4	100.00	..	21 8 3	27 1 11	33 12 10	41 1 7	68 12 4
II. Expenditure in relation to income								
Total expenditure	32 13 4	101.24	..	21 8 3	27 1 11	33 12 10	41 1 7	68 12 4
Cash on hand	- 0 6 5	- 1.24	..	- 3 6 1	- 1 11 5	+ 0 12 10	+ 3 6 10	+ 5 0 0
Total income	32 6 11	100.00	..	18 2 2	25 6 6	34 9 8	44 8 5	73 12 4

TABLE No. V (A)
Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family by income groups
(Oil Mills)

FOOD GROUP	All families			Average monthly expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of					
	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male							
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
I. Cereals and pulses									
Rice ..	7 9 7	1 5 3	35.17	..	4 14 0	7 3 2	8 3 10	9 14 1	12 6 4
Other grains ..	0 0 8	0 0 1	0.19	..	..	0 2 5	0 0 3	0 1 4	0 5 7
Dhali ..	0 5 2	0 0 11	1.50	..	0 2 11	0 3 10	0 6 1	0 10 8	0 8 2
Total ..	7 15 5	1 6 3	36.86	..	5 0 11	7 9 5	8 10 2	10 10 1	13 4 1
II. Vegetables									
Potatoes ..	0 1 11	0 0 4	0.56	..	0 0 8	0 1 1	0 1 11	0 5 0	0 5 5
Tapioca ..	0 1 1	0 0 2	0.31	..	0 0 9	0 0 11	0 1 3	0 1 0	0 2 5
Onions ..	0 1 5	0 0 3	0.41	..	0 0 10	0 1 3	0 1 7	0 2 3	0 2 6
Cocoanut ..	0 10 6	0 1 10	3.04	..	0 7 3	0 9 1	0 11 6	0 13 3	1 3 6
Other vegetables ..	1 5 9	0 3 10	6.29	..	0 10 8	1 2 7	1 9 7	2 3 10	2 7 3
Total ..	2 4 8	0 6 5	10.61	..	1 4 2	1 14 11	2 9 10	3 9 4	4 5 1
III. Meat and fish									
Meat ..	0 7 7	0 1 4	2.19	..	0 3 9	0 5 7	0 9 6	0 12 4	1 0 0
Fish ..	2 2 5	0 6 0	9.96	..	1 5 5	1 12 8	2 3 8	2 14 3	4 5 7
Total ..	2 10 0	0 7 4	12.15	..	1 9 2	2 2 3	2 13 2	3 10 7	5 5 7

TABLE No. V (A)—(cont.)

	All families			Average monthly expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of					
	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male							
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
FOOD GROUP—(cont.)									
IV. Milk	0 10 7	0 1 10	3.06	..	0 4 8	0 7 2	0 13 7	1 2 4	1 8 2
V. Ghee and oils									
Ghee ..	0 2 1	0 0 4	0.60	..	0 0 7	0 1 8	0 1 3	0 4 3	0 9 0
Oils ..	0 12 5	0 2 2	3.59	..	0 9 6	0 11 0	0 12 11	0 15 8	1 5 5
Total ..	0 14 6	0 2 6	4.19	..	0 10 1	0 12 8	0 14 2	1 3 11	1 14 5
VI. Condiments									
Chillies ..	0 6 0	0 1 1	1.74	..	0 4 3	0 5 5	0 6 2	0 7 0	0 10 7
Tamarind ..	0 3 1	0 0 6	0.89	..	0 2 6	0 2 11	0 3 2	0 3 10	0 5 3
Other condiments ..	0 8 0	0 1 5	2.31	..	0 4 3	0 6 7	0 8 9	0 11 11	1 1 5
Total ..	1 1 1	0 3 0	4.94	..	0 11 0	0 14 11	1 2 1	1 6 9	2 1 3
VII. Salt	0 3 7	0 0 8	1.04	..	0 2 6	0 3 3	0 4 0	0 4 4	0 5 5
VIII. Sugars.—									
Sugar ..	0 8 4	0 1 6	2.41	..	0 6 1	0 7 7	0 8 8	0 13 8	0 10 10
Jaggery ..	0 1 6	0 0 3	0.44	..	0 0 10	0 1 2	0 1 5	0 2 10	0 3 2
Total ..	0 9 10	0 1 9	2.85	..	0 6 11	0 8 9	0 10 1	1 0 6	0 14 0

TABLE No. V. A—(cont.)

	All families			Average monthly expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of																		
	Monthly expenditure			Percentage of total expenditure on food	Rs. 10 and below			Rs. 10—20			Rs. 20—30			Rs. 30—40			Rs. 40—50					
	Per family		Per equivalent adult male		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
	Rs.	A.		P.																Rs.	A.	P.
IX. Coffee and Tea.—																						
	Coffee		0 0 5	0.73	..			0 2 1			0 2 2			0 2 8			0 2 10			0 4 8		
	Tea				0 0 7	0.89	..			0 2 6			0 2 8			0 3 5			0 4 10			0 3 4
Total		0 5 7	0 1 0	1.62	..			0 4 7			0 4 10			0 6 1			0 7 8			0 8 0		
X. Liquor	0 15 6		0 2 8	4.48	..			0 6 2			0 12 7			0 13 7			2 2 8			2 5 7		
XI. Tobacco.—																						
	For smoking		0 1 8	2.70	..			0 7 7			0 7 11			0 10 6			0 14 8			0 11 1		
	For chewing				0 0 8	1.16	..			0 2 6			0 3 1			0 4 7			0 6 2			0 7 11
Total		0 13 4	0 2 4	3.86	..			0 10 1			0 11 0			0 15 1			1 4 10			1 3 0		
XII. Other foods including refreshments, pansupari, etc.	3 1 7		0 8 7	14.34	..			1 14 1			2 4 9			3 6 6			4 10 6			7 4 5		
Grand Total	21 9 8		3 12 4	100.00	..			13 4 4			18 10 6			23 6 4			31 9 6			40 15 0		

TABLE No. V (B)
Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family by income groups.
(Printing Presses)

FOOD GROUP	All families			Average monthly expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of																		
	Monthly expenditure			Percentage of total expenditure on food	Rs. 10 and Below			Rs. 10—20			Rs. 20—30			Rs. 30—40			Rs. 40—50			Above Rs. 50		
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I. Cereals and pulses.—																						
Rice ..	8	5	10	1	7	4	32.37	..	5	1	7	7	4	8	8	9	6	..	12	2	10	
Other grains ..	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	6	..	..	..	..	..
Dhall ..	0	7	3	0	1	3	1.75	..	0	2	5	0	7	9	0	8	9	..	0	10	1	
Total ..	8	13	2	1	8	7	34.14	..	5	4	0	7	12	5	9	2	9	..	12	12	11	
II. Vegetables.—																						
Potatoes ..	0	4	5	0	0	9	1.07	..	0	0	10	0	0	7	0	8	0	..	0	9	7	
Tapioca ..	0	8	6	0	1	6	2.06	..	0	3	4	0	13	2	0	5	8	..	0	9	10	
Onions ..	0	2	2	0	0	5	0.52	..	0	0	11	0	1	9	0	1	8	..	0	4	1	
Cocoanut ..	0	14	2	0	2	6	3.43	..	0	6	10	0	12	0	0	14	0	..	1	6	11	
Other Vegetables ..	2	1	0	0	5	9	7.98	..	0	13	7	1	7	6	2	0	0	..	3	12	0	
Total ..	3	14	3	0	10	11	15.06	..	1	9	6	3	3	0	3	13	4	..	6	10	5	
III. Meat and fish.—																						
Meat ..	1	1	11	0	3	1	4.33	..	0	6	3	0	12	6	1	7	0	..	1	15	0	
Fish ..	2	4	4	0	6	4	8.79	..	1	9	9	1	6	4	2	0	0	..	3	13	6	
Total ..	3	6	3	0	9	5	13.12	..	2	0	0	2	2	10	3	7	0	..	5	12	6	

TABLE No. V (B)—(cont.)

	All families			Average monthly expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of																	
	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Rs. 10 and below			Rs. 10—20			Rs. 20—30			Rs. 30—40			Rs. 40—50			Above Rs. 50		
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
			Rs.																		
FOOD GROUP—(cont.)																					
IV. Milk	0	13	5	0	2	4	3.25	..	0	1	5	0	10	9	1	0	9	..	1	9	0
V. Ghee and Oils—																					
Ghee	0	7	5	0	1	3	1.79	..	0	12	0	0	13	2	0	9	0	..	1	4	7
Oils	1	2	0	0	3	2	4.35	..	0	12	0	0	13	2	0	15	3	..	1	13	6
Total	1	9	5	0	4	5	6.14	..	0	12	0	0	13	2	1	8	3	..	3	2	1
VI. Condiments—																					
Chillies	0	8	7	0	1	6	2.08	..	0	6	0	0	7	6	0	8	0	..	0	12	0
Tamarind	0	3	5	0	0	7	0.82	..	0	1	7	0	2	2	0	3	10	..	0	6	3
Other condiments	0	5	11	0	1	0	1.43	..	0	3	2	0	3	9	0	6	0	..	0	10	5
Total	1	1	11	0	3	1	4.33	..	0	10	9	0	13	5	1	1	10	..	1	12	8
VII. Salt	0	3	7	0	0	7	0.87	..	0	2	7	0	3	0	0	4	1	..	0	4	8
VIII. Sugars—																					
Sugar	0	12	3	0	2	2	2.96	..	0	4	10	0	8	5	0	10	2	..	1	7	8
Jaggery	0	4	4	0	0	9	1.05	..	0	2	3	0	3	0	0	4	4	..	0	7	6
Total	1	0	7	0	2	11	4.01	..	0	7	1	0	11	5	0	14	6	..	1	15	2

TABLE No. V (B)—(cont.)

	All families			Average monthly expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of					
	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FOOD GROUP—(cont.)									
IX. Coffee and Tea.—									
Coffee ..	0 2 7	0 0 5	0·62	..	0 1 0	0 1 2	0 4 6	..	0 4 6
Tea ..	0 4 11	0 0 10	1·19	..	0 2 0	0 5 3	0 4 4	..	0 7 5
Total ..	0 7 6	0 1 3	1·81	..	0 3 0	0 6 5	0 8 10	..	0 11 11
X. Liquor ..									
	0 8 11	0 1 7	2·17	..	..	0 3 3	..	..	1 11 0
XI. Tobacco.—									
For Smoking ..	0 9 9	0 1 8	2·36	..	0 2 5	0 8 6	0 15 9	..	0 14 6
For Chewing ..	0 3 3	0 0 7	0·79	..	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	..	0 5 8
Total ..	0 13 0	0 2 3	3·15	..	0 4 8	0 10 9	1 2 0	..	1 4 2
XII. Other foods including refreshments, pansu-pari, etc. ..									
	3 1 5	0 8 7	11·95	..	1 11 10	2 3 6	2 7 5	..	5 7 1
Grand Total..	25 13 5	4 7 11	100·00	..	13 2 10	19 13 11	25 6 9	..	43 1 7

TABLE No. V (C)
Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family by income groups
(Oil Installations)

FOOD GROUP	All families			Average monthly expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of					
	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
I. Cereals and pulses.—									
Rice	8 0 8	1 8 8	36.94	..	4 11 0	7 14 8	8 4 6	10 6 8	9 6 0
Other grains	0 0 3	0 0 1	0.07	..	..	0 0 2	..	0 2 0	..
Dhall	0 3 9	0 0 9	1.08	..	0 2 6	0 2 7	0 5 7	0 3 6	0 5 0
Total	8 4 8	1 9 6	38.09	..	4 13 6	8 1 5	8 10 1	10 12 2	9 11 0
II. Vegetables.—									
Potatoes	0 3 2	0 0 7	0.91	..	..	0 2 0	0 5 3	0 1 4	0 10 8
Tapioca	0 3 5	0 0 8	0.98	..	0 2 6	0 3 5	0 3 7	0 3 4	0 2 6
Onions	0 1 4	0 0 3	0.38	..	0 1 3	0 1 0	0 1 7	0 1 6	0 1 6
Cocconut	0 11 2	0 2 2	3.20	..	0 11 8	0 10 9	0 9 7	1 0 8	1 4 0
Other Vegetables	1 4 8	0 4 0	5.93	..	1 0 0	0 13 6	1 8 10	2 4 0	4 0 0
Total	2 7 9	0 7 8	11.41	..	1 15 5	1 14 8	2 12 10	3 10 10	6 2 8
III. Meat and Fish.—									
Meat	0 13 2	0 2 6	3.78	..	0 2 0	0 11 11	1 0 10	0 14 0	2 0 0
Fish	2 1 6	0 6 5	9.62	..	1 14 0	1 10 1	2 6 7	3 12 0	3 0 0
Total	2 14 8	0 8 11	13.40	..	2 0 0	2 6 0	3 7 5	4 10 0	5 0 0

TABLE No. V (C)—(cont.)

	All families			Average monthly expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of					
	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
FOOD GROUP—(cont.)									
IV. Milk ..	0 12 1	0 2 4	3.47	..	0 7 6	0 12 6	0 8 0	1 9 0	1 14 0
V. Ghee and Oils.—									
Ghee ..	0 4 5	0 0 10	1.27	..	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 4 6	0 6 0	0 12 0
Oils ..	0 12 3	0 2 4	3.51	..	0 10 0	0 10 11	0 13 0	1 4 0	0 12 0
Total	1 0 8	0 3 2	4.78	..	0 10 0	0 15 11	1 1 6	1 10 0	0 12 0
VI. Condiments.—									
Chillies ..	0 5 6	0 1 1	1.58	..	0 6 0	0 5 4	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Tamarind ..	0 3 1	0 0 7	0.89	..	0 3 4	0 2 10	0 3 1	0 3 3	0 4 6
Other condiments ..	0 7 1	0 1 4	2.03	..	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 10	0 8 0	1 0 0
Total	0 15 8	0 3 0	4.50	..	0 15 4	0 14 2	0 15 11	1 2 3	1 12 6
VII. Salt ..	0 2 8	0 0 6	0.77	..	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 3 4
VIII. Sugars.—									
Sugar ..	0 10 5	0 2 0	2.99	..	0 5 7	0 9 5	0 12 7	0 9 0	0 15 9
Jaggery ..	0 3 10	0 0 9	1.10	..	0 2 7	0 3 1	0 4 5	0 6 0	0 5 4
Total	0 14 3	0 2 9	4.09	..	0 8 2	0 12 6	1 1 0	0 15 0	1 5 1

TABLE No. V (C)—(cont.)

	All families			Average monthly expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of																			
	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50														
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male																					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.														
FOOD GROUP—(cont.)																							
IX. Coffee and Tea.—																							
Coffee ..	0	4	5	0	0	10	1.27	..	0	3	2	0	6	3	0	7	6	0	6	0			
Tea ..	0	1	7	0	0	4	0.45	..	0	4	6	0	2	2	0	0	8			
Total ..	0	6	0	0	1	2	1.72	..	0	4	6	0	5	4	0	6	11	0	7	6	0	6	0
X. Liquor ..																							
	0	10	0	0	1	11	2.87	0	11	0	0	10	5	1	0	0
XI. Tobacco.—																							
For smoking ..	0	9	2	0	1	9	2.63	..	0	10	6	0	7	9	0	8	11	1	0	6	1	0	0
For chewing ..	0	3	5	0	0	8	0.98	..	0	8	0	0	3	3	0	2	8	0	4	6	0	2	0
Total ..	0	12	7	0	2	5	3.61	..	1	2	6	0	11	0	0	11	7	1	5	0	1	2	0
XII. Other foods including refreshments, pansu-pari, etc. ..																							
	2	7	4	0	7	6	11.29	..	1	15	6	2	0	10	2	11	7	4	10	0	2	8	0
Grand Total..	21	12	4	4	2	10	100.00	..	14	14	5	19	12	0	23	3	11	31	14	5	30	12	7

TABLE No. V(D)
Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family by income groups
(Engineering Workshops)

	All families			Average monthly expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of					
	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male							
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
FOOD GROUP									
I. Cereals and pulses.—									
Rice ..	7 6 10	1 6 8	32.64	..	4 11 0	6 0 5	4 13 1	10 2 6	9 13 0
Other grains ..	0 3 8	0 0 8	1.01	..	0 3 0	0 2 9	0 2 1	0 4 6	0 5 7
Dhall ..									
Total ..	7 10 6	1 7 4	33.65	..	4 14 0	6 3 2	4 15 2	10 7 0	10 2 7
II. Vegetables.—									
Potatoes ..	0 3 3	0 0 7	0.89	..	0 1 4	0 2 6	0 5 4	0 2 4	0 5 4
Tapioca ..	0 3 2	0 0 7	0.87	..	0 1 4	0 3 1	0 0 8	0 5 10	0 2 10
Onions ..	0 1 3	0 0 3	0.34	..	0 1 0	0 1 1	0 1 4	0 1 5	0 1 6
Cocoanut ..	0 10 7	0 2 0	2.91	..	0 8 4	0 7 4	0 10 4	0 10 0	1 2 4
Other vegetables ..	1 1 3	0 3 4	4.74	..	0 12 0	1 2 10	0 14 0	1 3 0	1 1 0
Total ..	2 3 6	0 6 9	9.75	..	1 8 0	2 0 10	1 15 8	2 6 7	2 13 0
III. Meat and fish.—									
Meat ..	1 0 4	0 3 1	4.49	..	1 0 0	0 7 9	0 12 0	1 0 0	2 2 0
Fish ..	2 5 0	0 7 1	10.16	..	1 8 0	1 11 3	2 6 0	2 12 0	3 5 3
Total ..	3 5 4	0 10 2	14.65	..	2 8 0	2 3 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	5 7 3

TABLE No. V(D)—(cont.)

	All families			Average monthly expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of						
	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Rs. 10 and below	+	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male								
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
FOOD GROUP—(cont.)										
IV. Milk ..	0 0 3	0 2 0	2.81	..	..	0 5 9	0 12 6	0 7 6	1 9 0
V. Ghee and Oils.—										
Ghee ..	0 10 3	0 2 0	2.81	..	0 6 0	0 5 7	0 3 0	0 9 0	1 9 6	
Oils ..	0 13 3	0 2 5	3.64	..	0 6 0	0 10 10	0 9 0	0 11 6	1 9 0	
Total ..	1 7 6	0 4 5	6.45	..	0 12 0	1 0 5	0 12 0	1 4 6	3 2 6	
VI. Condiments										
Chillies ..	0 5 5	0 1 0	1.49	..	0 4 0	0 4 5	0 5 0	0 5 6	0 8 0	
Tamarind ..	0 3 4	0 0 8	0.92	..	0 1 6	0 2 10	0 3 9	0 3 3	0 4 11	
Other condiments ..	0 7 1	0 1 4	1.95	..	0 6 0	0 5 4	0 6 11	0 7 10	0 9 9	
Total ..	0 15 10	0 3 0	4.36	..	0 11 6	0 12 7	0 15 8	1 0 7	1 6 8	
VII. Salt	0 2 8	0 0 6	0.73	..	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 2 4	0 2 10	0 3 6	
VIII. Sugars										
Sugar ..	0 8 2	0 1 7	2.24	..	0 2 3	0 6 9	0 7 10	0 7 7	0 14 4	
Jaggery ..	0 2 5	0 0 6	0.66	..	0 3 4	0 2 4	0 1 4	0 1 10	0 3 0	
Total ..	0 10 7	0 2 1	2.90	..	0 5 7	0 9 1	0 9 2	0 9 5	1 1 4	

TABLE No. V (D)—(cont) 1

	All families			Average monthly expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of					
	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs 50
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male							
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
FOOD GROUP (cont.)									
IX. Coffee and Tea									
Coffee ..	0 2 4	0 0 5	0.64	..	0 1 9	0 3 5	0 3 0	0 0 5	0 3 0
Tea ..	0 3 5	0 0 8	0.94	..	0 1 9	0 2 0	0 3 6	0 4 5	0 5 8
Total ..	0 5 9	0 1 1	1.58	..	0 1 9	0 5 5	0 6 6	0 4 10	0 8 8
X. Liquor ..	1 4 9	0 4 0	5.70	..	..	0 14 3	2 2 6	1 12 6	1 12 0
XI. Tobacco									
For smoking ..	0 13 0	0 2 6	3.57	..	0 7 6	0 9 7	0 3 6	1 0 11	1 6 6
For chewing ..	0 3 1	0 0 7	0.85	..	0 0 9	0 3 3	0 5 6	0 4 8	0 1 3
Total ..	1 0 1	0 3 1	4.42	..	0 8 3	0 12 10	0 9 0	1 5 7	1 7 9
XII. Other foods including refreshments, pansu-pari, etc. ..	2 15 4	0 9 0	13.00	..	1 9 0	1 11 10	2 11 6	5 14 11	3 1 11
Grand Total ..	22 12 11	4 5 5	100.00	..	12 10 1	17 1 8	19 2 0	29 8 3	32 12 2

TABLE No. V (E)
Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family by income groups.
(Harbour Workshops)

	All families			Average monthly expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of																			
	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10-20	Rs. 20-30	Rs. 30-40	Rs. 40-50	Above Rs. 50														
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.											
FOOD GROUP																							
I. Cereals and pulses																							
Rice ..	6	13	5	1	4	4	32.75	..	4	6	10	6	1	0	7	14	1	7	3	0	12	0	4
Other grains ..	0	0	1	..	..	..	0.03	..	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	13	10
Dhall ..	0	3	5	0	0	7	1.02	..	0	1	10	0	2	4	0	2	7	0	2	2	0	13	10
Total ..	7	0	11	1	4	11	33.80	..	4	8	8	6	3	6	8	0	10	7	5	2	12	14	2
II. Vegetables																							
Potatoes ..	0	2	1	0	0	5	0.62	..	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	3	6	0	1	10	0	7	0
Tapioca ..	0	0	10	0	0	2	0.25	..	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	0
Onions ..	0	1	0	0	0	2	0.30	..	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	2	1
Cocunut ..	0	8	8	0	1	7	2.59	..	0	6	10	0	7	5	0	8	7	0	9	1	1	0	1
Other vegetables ..	0	15	10	0	2	11	4.74	..	0	13	9	0	12	5	1	7	3	0	12	10	1	8	0
Total ..	1	12	5	0	5	3	8.50	..	1	6	7	1	6	6	2	5	11	1	9	11	3	1	2
III. Meat and fish																							
Meat ..	0	8	6	0	1	7	2.55	..	0	4	3	0	7	9	0	5	0	0	15	2	1	3	4
Fish ..	2	4	10	0	6	10	11.03	..	1	4	9	1	14	0	2	3	1	3	11	7	4	12	8
Total ..	2	13	16	0	8	5	13.58	..	1	9	0	2	5	9	2	8	1	4	10	9	6	0	0

TABLE No. V (E) (cont)

	All families			Average monthly expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of						
	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10-20	Rs. 20-30	Rs. 30-40	Rs. 40-50	Above Rs. 50	
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
FOOD GROUP (Cont)										
IV. Milk ..	0 11 0	0 2 1	3.29	..	0 2 8	0 9 7	0 12 8	1 2 10	1 5 0	
V. Ghee and oils										
Ghee ..	0 2 1	0 0 5	0.62	..	0 0 4	0 1 2	0 2 2	0 4 10	0 6 6	
Oils ..	0 10 0	0 1 10	2.99	..	0 8 3	0 9 4	0 10 4	0 11 5	0 13 8	
Total ..	0 12 1	0 2 3	3.61	..	0 8 7	0 10 6	0 12 6	1 0 3	1 4 2	
VI. Condiments—										
Chillies ..	0 5 7	0 1 0	1.67	..	0 4 1	0 5 3	0 5 4	0 7 0	0 8 8	
Tamarind ..	0 3 2	0 0 7	0.95	..	0 2 2	0 3 1	0 3 9	0 3 3	0 4 2	
Other condiments ..	0 6 8	0 1 3	2.00	..	0 4 11	0 5 3	0 7 4	0 9 0	0 12 8	
Total ..	0 15 5	0 2 10	4.62	..	0 11 2	0 13 7	1 0 5	1 3 3	1 9 6	
VII. Salt ..	0 2 11	0 0 7	0.87	..	0 2 2	0 2 9	0 3 2	0 3 6	0 4 0	
VIII. Sugars—										
Sugar ..	0 8 3	0 1 6	2.47	..	0 6 3	0 7 3	0 10 0	0 11 8	0 9 9	
Jaggery ..	0 1 8	0 0 4	0.50	..	0 1 6	0 1 3	0 1 8	0 2 2	0 3 2	
Total ..	0 9 11	0 1 10	2.97	..	0 7 9	0 8 6	0 11 8	0 13 10	0 12 11	

TABLE No. V (E)—(cont.)
 Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family by income group
 (Harbour Workshops)

	All families			Average monthly expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of					
	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male							
Food Group—(cont.)									
IX Coffee & Tea—									
Coffee	0 3 0	0 0 7	0.90	..	0 1 2	0 3 0	0 3 8	0 2 8	0 5 0
Tea	0 2 9	0 0 6	0.82	..	0 3 8	0 2 5	0 3 2	0 3 6	0 1 9
Total	0 5 9	0 1 1	1.72	..	0 4 10	0 5 5	0 6 10	0 6 2	0 6 9
X. Liquor	1 6 10	0 4 3	6.84	..	0 7 1	1 5 3	0 12 9	3 1 10	3 1 10
XI. Tobacco—									
For smoking	0 9 0	0 1 8	2.69	..	0 6 7	0 8 0	0 8 8	0 13 8	0 14 3
For chewing	0 3 6	0 0 8	1.05	..	0 3 2	0 2 10	0 9 6	0 4 7	0 8 9
Total	0 12 6	0 2 4	3.74	..	0 9 9	0 10 10	0 12 2	1 2 3	1 7 0
XII. Other foods including refreshments, pansupari, etc.	3 7 0	0 10 3	16.46	..	2 0 10	2 3 9	3 0 7	6 3 0	9 12 4
Grand Total	20 14 1	3 14 1	100.00	..	12 15 1	17 5 11	21 7 7	28 14 9	41 14 10

TABLE No. VI (A)

Statement showing details of expenditure on the miscellaneous items
(Oil Mills)

Items	Average expenditure for		Percentage of budget on which the figures in Column 3 are based	
	All families	Families spending		
1	2		3	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A P.	
Education ..	0	5 7	0 9 0	61.70
Dhobi ..	0	9 0	0 9 0	100.00
Barber ..	0	8 1	0 8 1	100.00
Travelling ..	0	1 11	0 12 6	15.0
Medical fees and medicines ..	0	6 2	0 6 2	100.00
Religious observances, feasts and festivals ..	0	14 4	0 14 4	100.00
Amusements ..	0	3 10	0 4 6	85.60
Payments to Provident Funds, trade Union, Kuri, etc. ..	0	9 9	0 13 7	72.00
Repayments of debts ..	0	4 11	3 3 0	9.60
Remittance to dependants living elsewhere ..	0	0 8	1 4 0	3.20
Total ..	4	0 3	..	..

TABLE No. VI (B)

Statement showing details of expenditure on the miscellaneous items
(Printing Presses)

Items	Average expenditure for		Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Column 3 are based	
	All families	Families spending		
1	2		3	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Education ..	1	0 4	2 1 8	48.15
Dhobi or scap ..	0	6 3	0 6 3	100.00
Barber ..	0	5 3	0 5 3	100.00
Travelling to and from place of work ..	0	2 8	2 4 0	7.41
Medical fees and medicines ..	0	5 0	0 5 6	85.19
Religious observances, feasts and festivals ..	0	8 2	0 8 6	96.30
Amusements ..	0	6 5	0 7 7	85.19
Payments to Provident Funds, Trade Union, Kuri, etc. ..	1	3 3	3 4 0	37.04
Repayments of debts ..	1	15 2	7 8 3	25.93
Remittance to dependants living elsewhere ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	4 6	..	..

TABLE No. VI (C)

Statement showing details of expenditure on the miscellaneous items
(Oil installations)

Items	Average expenditure for						Percentage of budgets on which the figures in column 3 are based
	All families			Families spending			
1	2			3			4
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Education ..	0	10	6	1	0	7	63.33
Dhobi or soap ..	0	6	1	0	6	1	100.00
Barber ..	0	5	5	0	5	5	100.00
Travelling to and from place of work ..	0	1	1	0	11	0	10.00
Medical fees and medicines ..	0	4	10	0	4	10	100.00
Religious observances, feasts and festivals ..	0	12	6	0	12	6	100.00
Amusements ..	0	5	3	0	6	0	86.67
Payments to Provident Funds, Trade Unions, Kuri, etc. ..	1	10	5	1	12	4	93.33
Repayments of debts ..	0	8	3	1	8	8	33.33
Remittance to dependants living elsewhere ..							..
Total ..	5	0	4	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. VI (D)

Statement showing details of expenditure on the miscellaneous items
(Engineering workshops)

Items	Average expenditure for						Percentage of budgets on which the figures in column 3 are based
	All families			Families spending			
1	2			3			4
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Education ..	0	12	8	1	8	0	52.63
Dhobi or soap ..	0	8	11	0	8	11	100.00
Barber ..	0	7	7	0	7	7	100.00
Travelling to and from place of work ..	0	2	11	1	12	0	10.53
Medical fees and medicines ..	0	7	7	0	7	7	100.00
Religious observances, feasts and festivals ..	0	13	2	0	13	2	100.00
Amusements ..	0	5	9	0	6	6	89.47
Payments to Provident Fund, Trade Unions, Kuri, etc. ..	0	2	11	1	12	0	10.53
Repayments of debts ..	0	9	8	2	14	0	21.06
Remittance to dependants living elsewhere ..	0	4	3	5	0	0	5.26
Total ..	4	11	5	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. VI (E)

Statement showing details of expenditure on the miscellaneous items
(Harbour Workshops)

Items	Average expenditure for						Percentage of budgets on which the figures in column 3 are based
	All families			Families spending			
1	2			3			4
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Education ..	0	3	4	0	6	3	53.33
Dhobi or soap ..	0	8	5	0	8	5	100.00
Barber ..	0	6	9	0	6	9	100.00
Travelling to and from place of work ..	0	13	2	0	15	5	85.00
Medical fees and medicines ..	0	5	9	0	5	9	100.00
Religious observances, feasts and festivals ..	0	12	5	0	12	5	100.00
Amusements ..	0	2	10	0	3	3	88.33
Payments to Provident Fund, Trade Union, Kuri, etc. ..	1	0	2	4	10	6	21.67
Repayments of debts ..	0	2	9	1	11	4	10.00
Remittance to dependants living elsewhere ..	0	1	7	3	0	0	3.33
Total ..	4	9	2	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. VII (A)

Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families according to income groups
(Families of workers in Oil Mills)

Monthly rent actually paid by the family	Families with a monthly income of						Total	Percentage to total
	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50		
Nil	24	40	28	10	9	111	88.80
Below Re. 1	2	..	..	..	2	1.60
Re. 1 and below Rs. 2	3	1	..	..	..	4	3.20
Rs. 2 and below Rs. 3	1	..	1	..	..	2	1.60
Rs. 3 and below Rs. 4	1	..	..	..	1	0.80
Rs. 4 and below Rs. 5	1	..	1	0.80
Rs. 5 and below Rs. 6	1	1	1	..	3	2.40
Rs. 6 and above	1	1	0.80
Total	28	45	30	12	10	125	100.00
Percentage to total	22.40	36.00	24.00	9.60	8.00	100.00	..

TABLE No. VII (B)
Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families according to income groups
(Families of workers in Printing Presses)

Monthly rent actually paid by the family	Families with a monthly income of						Total	Percentage to total
	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50		
Nil	..	7	8	4	..	6	25	92.59
Below Re. 1
Re. 1 and below Rs. 2
Rs. 2 and below Rs. 3
Rs. 3 and below Rs. 4
Rs. 4 and below Rs. 5	2	2	7.41
Rs. 5 and below Rs. 6
Rs. 6 and above
Total	..	7	8	4	..	8	27	100.00
Percentage to total	..	25.93	29.63	14.81	..	29.63	100.00	..

TABLE VII (C)
Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families according to income groups
(Families of workers in Oil installations)

Monthly rent actually paid by the family	Families with a monthly income of						Total	Percentage to total
	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50		
Nil	..	2	13	9	2	1	27	90.00
Below Re. 1
Re. 1 and below Rs. 2	1	..	..	..	1	3.33
Rs. 2 and below Rs. 3	1	..	..	..	1	3.33
Rs. 3 and below Rs. 4	1	..	..	1	3.34
Rs. 4 and below Rs. 5
Rs. 5 and below Rs. 6
Rs. 6 and above
Total	..	2	15	10	2	1	30	..
Percentage to total	..	6.67	50.00	33.33	6.67	3.33	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. VII (D)
Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families according to income groups
(Families of workers in Engineering works)

Monthly rent actually paid by the family	Families with a monthly income of							Percentage to total
	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10-20	Rs. 20-30	Rs. 30-40	Rs. 40-50	Above Rs. 50	Total	
Nil	..	1	5	2	4	4	16	84.21
Below Re. 1
Rs. 1 and below Rs. 2	1	..	..	..	1	5.26
Rs. 2 and below Rs. 3	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	10.53
Rs. 3 and below Rs. 4
Rs. 4 and below Rs. 5
Rs. 5 and below Rs. 6
Rs. 6 and above
Total	..	2	7	2	4	4	19	100.00
Percentage to total	..	10.53	36.84	10.53	21.05	21.05	100.00	

TABLE No. VII (E)
Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families according to income groups
(Families of workers in Harbour Workshops)

Monthly rent actually paid by the family	Families with a monthly income of							Percentage to total
	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10-20	Rs. 20-30	Rs. 30-40	Rs. 40-50	Above Rs. 50	Total	
Nil	..	6	28	8	5	5	52	86.67
Below Re. 1
Re. 1 and below Rs. 2	1	1	1.67
Rs. 2 and below Rs. 3	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	3.33
Rs. 3 and below Rs. 4	..	2	..	2	..	..	4	6.66
Rs. 4 and below Rs. 5	1	..	..	1	1.67
Rs. 5 and below Rs. 6
Rs. 6 and above
Total	..	9	29	11	5	6	60	100.00
Percentage to total	..	15.00	48.34	18.33	8.33	10.00	100.00	

TABLE No. 1
Statement showing distribution of families by caste
(Hand cartmen and headload coolies)

Income groups	Hindus				X'ians	Muslims	Others	Total
	Nairs	Ezhuvas	Valas	Others				
Rs. 10 and below	..	3	..	2	3	2	..	10
Rs. 10-20	1	3	2	..	6
Rs. 20-30	1	1	1	..	3
Rs. 30-40	1	..	..	..	1
Rs. 40-50
Above Rs. 50
All incomes	..	3	..	5	7	5	..	20
Percentage to total	..	15'00	..	25'00	35'00	25'00	..	100'00

TABLE No. II
Analysis of family composition by income groups
(Hand cartmen and headload coolies)

Income groups	No. of families	Average number of persons per family				Total	Average number of equivalent adult males per family	Average number of dependants living elsewhere	Average number gainfully employed per family
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls				
Rs. 10 and Below	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 10-20	10	1'00	1'00	0'80	0'80	3'60	2'80	1'00	
Rs. 20-30	6	1'67	1'50	0'83	0'33	4'33	3'56	1'50	
Rs. 30-40	3	1'33	2'00	0'66	1'33	5'32	4'17	1'33	
Rs. 40-50	1	2'00	2'00	..	2'00	6'00	5'06	2'00	
Above Rs. 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All incomes	20	1'30	1'35	0'75	0'80	4'20	3'35	1'25	

TABLE No. III
Analysis of monthly income per family by source
(Hand cartmen and headload coolies)

Items	All families		Families with a monthly income of					
			Rs. 10 and Below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	No. of families	Per cent	Nil	10	6	3	1	Nil
	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(a) Income from employment—								
Earnings of.—								
Main wage earner	18 10 0	80·83	..	15 9 7	17 12 0	28 5 4	25 0 0	..
Women	0 4 0	1·09	..	..	0 13 4	..	..	..
Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	3 4 0	14·10	..	..	3 5 4	6 10 8	25 0 0	..
(b) Income from other sources—								
Land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
House	10 8 4	2·26	..	0 3 0	1 2 8	0 8 0	..	..
Relatives and friends	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	0 6 4	1·72	..	0 8 0	0 1 4	0 12 10	..	..
Total income	23 0 8	100·00	..	16 4 7	23 2 8	36 4 10	50 0 0	..

TABLE No. IV
Analysis of average expenditure per family by income groups
(Handcartmen and headload coolies)

Items	All families		Families with a monthly income of					
			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	Number of all families		Nil	10	6	3	1	Nil
	Rs. A. P.	Percent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Expenditure.—								
Food ..	16 3 5	70.96	..	12 2 0	16 3 9	25 9 0	28 14 8	..
Housing ..	1 9 2	6.88	..	1 0 0	1 15 10	2 5 4	2 8 0	..
Clothing ..	1 6 3	6.09	..	0 15 4	1 5 8	2 3 1	3 8 0	..
Fuel and light ..	1 11 6	7.52	..	1 9 5	1 6 6	2 3 1	3 8 9	..
Miscellaneous ..	1 15 3	8.55	..	1 5 1	2 1 10	3 2 5	3 12 0	..
Total expenditure ..	22 13 7	100.00	..	16 15 10	23 1 7	35 6 11	42 3 5	..
II. Expenditure in relation to income.—								
Total expenditure ..	22 13 7	99.16	..	16 15 10	23 1 7	35 6 11	42 3 5	..
Cash in hand ..	+ 0 3 1	+ 0.84	..	- 0 11 3	+ 0 1 1	+ 0 13 11	+ 7 12 7	..
Total income ..	23 0 8	100.00	..	16 4 7	23 2 8	36 4 10	50 0 0	..

TABLE No. V
Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family by income groups
(Handcartmen and headload coolies)

Items	All families						Percentage of total expenditure on food	Average expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of													
	Monthly expenditure							Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 5								
	Per family			Per equivalent adult male																	
	No. of families							Nil	10	6	3	1	Nil								
20						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
FOOD GROUP																					
I. Cereals & pulses.—																					
Rice	4	15	8	1	7	9	30.71	..	4	1	7	4	14	6	6	15	2	8	5	4	..
Other grains	0	0	2	0	0	1	0.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	3	4	..	
Dhall	0	2	7	0	0	9	1.00	..	0	2	7	0	1	11	0	4	5	..	..	..
Total	5	2	5	1	8	7	31.77	..	4	4	2	5	0	5	7	3	7	8	8	8	..
II. Vegetables—																					
Potatoes	0	1	11	0	0	7	0.74	..	0	0	10	0	3	5	0	2	0	0	2	8	..
Tapioca	0	1	8	0	0	6	0.64	..	0	1	9	0	1	7	0	1	3	0	2	6	..
Onions	0	1	4	0	0	5	0.51	..	0	0	8	0	1	11	0	2	0	0	1	6	..
Cocoanut	0	6	11	0	2	1	2.67	..	0	5	10	0	6	0	0	10	3	0	13	4	..
Other vegetables	0	15	8	0	4	8	6.04	..	0	9	7	1	0	4	1	13	4	2	0	0	..
Total	1	11	6	0	8	3	10.60	..	1	2	8	1	13	3	2	12	10	3	4	0	..
III. Meat and fish.—																					
Meat	0	7	9	0	2	4	2.99	..	0	3	10	0	8	6	1	0	8	1	0	0	..
Fish	2	3	5	0	10	7	13.65	..	1	11	2	2	1	5	4	4	0	2	0	0	..
Total	2	11	2	0	12	11	16.64	..	1	15	0	2	9	11	5	4	8	3	0	0	..
IV. Milk																					
	0	3	5	0	1	0	1.32	..	0	3	0	0	2	8	0	4	0	0	10	0	..
V. Ghee and Oils.—																					
Ghee	0	0	2	0	0	1	0.06	..	..	..	0	0	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oils	0	8	4	0	2	6	3.22	..	0	6	8	0	7	10	0	13	8	0	12	0	..
Total	0	8	6	0	2	7	3.28	..	0	6	8	0	8	6	0	13	8	0	12	0	..

VI. Condiments:—																					
Chillies ..	0	4	8	0	1	5	1'80	..	0	3	8	0	4	4	0	8	8	0	4	0	..
Tamarind ..	0	2	4	0	0	8	0'90	..	0	1	8	0	2	3	0	4	6	0	3	0	..
Other condiments ..	0	4	6	0	1	4	1'73	..	0	2	11	0	4	5	0	9	4	0	6	6	..
Total ..	0	11	6	0	3	5	4'43	..	0	8	3	0	11	0	1	6	6	0	13	6	..
VII. Salt																					
..	0	2	1	0	0	7	0'80	..	0	1	7	0	2	4	0	2	11	0	2	8	..
VIII. Sugars:—																					
Sugar ..	0	6	10	0	2	1	2'63	..	0	4	2	0	7	3	0	12	9	0	13	6	..
Jaggery ..	0	3	11	0	1	2	1'51	..	0	4	3	0	1	11	0	6	5	0	5	4	..
Total ..	0	10	9	0	3	3	4'14	..	0	8	5	0	9	2	1	3	2	1	2	10	..
IX. Coffee and Tea:																					
Coffee ..	0	0	4	0	0	1	0'13	..	0	..	2	0	1	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	..
Tea ..	0	4	3	0	1	3	1'64	..	0	3	2	0	3	3	0	7	0	0	14	0	..
Total ..	0	4	7	0	1	4	1'77	..	0	3	2	0	4	3	0	7	0	0	14	0	..
X. Liquor																					
..	0	6	7	0	1	11	2'54	..	0	1	5	0	8	10	1	5	4	..	..	..	..
XI. Tobacco:—																					
For smoking ..	0	10	3	0	3	1	3'95	..	0	8	1	0	7	10	1	1	4	1	9	0	..
For chewing ..	0	2	8	0	0	10	1'03	..	0	1	11	0	4	4	0	3	4	..	..	..	..
Total ..	0	12	11	0	3	11	4'98	..	0	10	0	0	12	2	1	4	8	1	9	0	..
XII. Other foods including refreshments, pan-supari etc.																					
..	2	14	0	0	13	9	17'73	..	2	1	8	3	1	3	3	4	8	8	2	0	..
Grand Total ..	16	3	5	4	13	6	100'00	..	12	2	0	16	3	9	25	9	0	28	14	8	..

TABLE No. VI
Details of expenditure on miscellaneous items
(Handcartmen and headload coolies)

Items	Average monthly expenditure for						Percentage of budgets on which the figures in col. 3 are based
	All families			Families spending			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	2			3			4
Education	0	1	5	0	7	0	20.00
Dhobi or soap	0	4	0	0	4	0	100.00
Barber	0	3	7	0	3	7	100.00
Travelling to and from place of work	0	1	7	2	0	0	5.00
Medical fees and Medicines	0	5	6	0	6	6	85.00
Religious observances, feasts and festivals	0	8	10	0	9	4	95.00
Amusements	0	2	11	0	3	3	90.00
Payments to Provident Fund, Kuri, etc.	0	1	10	0	12	0	15.00
Repayments of debts	0	1	7	2	0	0	5.00
Remittance to dependants living elsewhere							
Total	1	15	3				

TABLE No. VII
Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families according to income groups
(Handcartmen and headload coolies)

Monthly rent actually paid by the family	Families with a monthly income of						Total
	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50	
Nil	..	4	5	1	..	..	10
Below Re. 1	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Re. 1 and below Rs. 2	..	3	1	1	..	..	5
Rs. 2 and below Rs. 3	1	1	..	2
Rs. 3 and below Rs. 4
Rs. 4 and below Rs. 5
Rs. 5 and below Rs. 6
Rs. 6 and above
Total	..	10	6	3	1	..	20
Percentage to total	..	50.00	30.00	15.00	5.00	..	100.00

TABLE No. I
Statement showing distribution of families by caste
(Beedi workers)

Income groups	Hindus				X'ians	Muslims	Others	Total
	Nairs	Ezhuvas	Valas	Others				
Rs. 10 and below	..	7	..	1	1	4	..	13
Rs. 10—20	..	2	..	1	..	6	..	9
Rs. 20—30	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	6
Rs. 30—40	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Rs. 40—50
Above Rs. 50
All incomes	..	12	..	2	1	15	..	30
Percentage to total	..	40'00	..	6'67	3'33	50'00	..	100'00

TABLE No. II
Analysis of family composition by income groups
(Beedi workers)

Income groups	No. of families	Average number of persons per family				Total	Average number of equivalent adult males per family	Average number of dependants living elsewhere	Average number gainfully employed per family
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls				
Rs. 10 and below	..	1.31	1.77	0.77	0.85	4.70	3.91	..	1.08
Rs. 10—20	13	1.67	2.00	0.56	0.56	4.79	4.04	..	1.44
Rs. 20—30	9	1.83	2.17	1.50	0.33	5.83	4.98	..	1.83
Rs. 30—40	6	2.50	4.00	2.00	2.50	11.00	8.19	..	2.50
Rs. 40—50	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Above Rs. 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All incomes	30	1.60	2.07	0.93	0.77	5.37	4.45	..	1.43

TABLE No. III
Analysis of monthly income per family by source
(Beedi workers)

Items	All families		Families with a monthly income of					
			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50.	Above Rs. 50
	No. of families	30	Nil	13	9	6	2	Nil
	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(a) Income from employment.—								
Earnings of.—								
Main wage earner	15 5 6	63.75	..	13 9 8	16 0 0	17 6 8	17 8 0	..
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	5 9 6	23.24	..	0 9 3	4 15 1	12 2 8	21 6 0	..
(b) Income from other sources.—								
Land	0 7 6	1.96	..	0 12 4	0 7 2	..	..	..
House	1 8 7	6.38	..	0 13 4	1 8 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	..
Relatives and friends	0 2 8	0.69	..	0 6 2	..	..	..	..
Others	0 15 4	3.98	..	0 0 9	0 15 10	2 5 2	2 10 0	..
Total income	24 1 1	100.00	..	16 3 6	23 14 1	34 8 6	44 8 0	..

TABLE No. IV
Analysis of average expenditure per family by income groups
(Beedi workers)

Items	All families		Families with a monthly income of					
			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	No. of families		Nil	13	9	6	2	Nil
	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Expenditure—								
Food	16 5 7	65.45	..	12 6 9	15 8 9	20 13 6	32 0 6	..
Housing	2 12 11	11.24	..	1 14 8	3 8 2	3 6 4	3 11 0	..
Clothing	1 4 8	5.17	..	1 0 1	1 3 3	1 11 5	2 4 0	..
Fuel and light	1 13 6	7.38	..	1 6 11	2 0 10	1 15 5	3 3 9	..
Miscellaneous	2 11 0	10.76	..	1 12 2	2 4 0	5 1 5	3 7 0	..
Total	24 15 8	100.00	..	18 8 7	24 9 0	33 0 1	44 10 3	..
II. Expenditure in relation to income—								
Expenditure	24 15 8	103.79	..	18 8 7	24 9 0	33 0 1	44 10 3	..
Cash in hand	-0 14 7	-3.79	..	-2 5 1	-0 10 11	+1 8 5	-0 2 3	..
Total income	24 1 1	100.00	..	16 3 6	23 14 1	34 8 6	44 8 0	..

TABLE No. V
Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family by income groups
(Beedi workers)

Items	All families		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Average expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of					
	Monthly expenditure			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male		Nil	13	9	6	2	Nil
	30			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FOOD GROUP									
I. Cereals and pulses—									
Rice ..	5 15 2	1 5 5	36.38	..	5 0 6	5 0 2	7 10 11	10 15 0	..
Other grains ..	0 0 4	0 0 1	0.13	..	0 2 10	0 0 11	0 0 4	..	..
Dhall ..	0 3 3	0 0 9	1.24	..	..	0 4 4	0 2 11	0 2 0	..
Total ..	6 2 9	1 6 3	37.75	..	5 3 4	5 5 5	7 14 2	11 1 0	..
II. Vegetables—									
Potatoes ..	0 2 5	0 0 7	0.92	..	0 1 2	0 4 3	0 2 5	0 2 8	..
Tapioca ..	0 1 6	0 0 4	0.57	..	0 2 0	0 1 3	0 1 3	..	..
Onions ..	0 1 1	0 0 3	0.42	..	0 0 10	0 1 1	0 1 5	0 1 6	..
Cocconut ..	0 6 6	0 1 6	2.48	..	0 3 11	0 8 3	0 7 4	0 13 4	..
Other vegetables ..	1 0 10	0 3 9	6.44	..	0 9 5	1 6 5	1 6 6	1 8 0	..
Total ..	1 12 4	0 6 7	10.83	..	1 1 4	2 5 3	2 2 11	2 9 6	..
III. Meat and fish—									
Meat ..	0 8 0	0 1 10	3.06	..	0 3 5	0 10 11	0 8 8	1 7 0	..
Fish ..	1 12 3	0 6 4	10.80	..	1 8 4	1 5 1	1 15 10	4 12 0	..
Total ..	2 4 3	0 8 2	13.86	..	1 11 9	2 0 0	2 8 6	6 3 0	..

TABLE V—(cont.)

Items	All families		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Average expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of						
	Monthly expenditure			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50	
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male								
	30			Nil	13	9	6	2	Nil	
No. of families	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
FOOD GROUP—(cont.)										
IV. Milk	0	5 2	0 1 2	1.98	..	0 2 5	0 5 3	0 2 6	1 14 0	..
V. Ghee and Oils—										
Ghee	0	3 2	0 0 9	1.21	..	0 1 10	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 12 0	..
Oils	0	10 0	0 2 3	3.82	..	0 7 10	0 11 0	0 10 0	1 3 0	..
Total	0	13 2	0 3 0	5.03	..	0 9 8	0 13 0	0 15 0	1 15 0	..
VI. Condiments.—										
Chillies	0	5 3	0 1 2	2.01	..	0 4 5	0 5 1	0 6 4	0 8 0	..
Tamarind	0	2 5	0 0 6	0.92	..	0 1 10	0 2 7	0 2 10	0 3 9	..
Other condiments	0	4 4	0 1 0	1.66	..	0 2 11	0 4 6	0 5 11	0 8 0	..
Total	0	12 0	0 2 8	4.59	..	0 9 2	0 12 2	0 15 1	1 3 9	..
VII. Salt	0	2 4	0 0 6	0.89	..	0 1 9	0 2 3	0 2 8	0 6 0	..
VIII. Sugars.—										
Sugar	0	8 2	0 1 10	3.12	..	0 5 11	0 11 3	0 8 7	0 7 11	..
Jaggery	0	1 8	0 0 4	0.64	..	0 1 5	0 0 10	0 2 8	0 3 4	..
Total	0	9 10	0 2 2	3.76	..	0 7 4	0 12 1	0 11 3	0 11 3	..

TABLE No. V—(cont.)

Items	All families		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Average monthly expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of																		
	Monthly expenditure			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50													
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male																				
	30			Nil	13	9	6	2	Nil													
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.															
FOOD GROUP—(cont.)																						
IX. Coffee and Tea—																						
Coffee	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	9	..									
Tea	0	3	10	0	0	10	0	4	5	0	5	3	..									
Total	0	4	1	0	0	11	0	4	5	0	6	0	..									
X. Liquor																						
Total	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	1	9	..	..	..	..					
XI. Tobacco.—																						
For smoking	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	2	6	0	5	2	..									
For chewing	0	2	11	0	0	8	0	3	1	0	4	1	0	6	0	..						
Total	0	4	11	0	1	1	0	2	4	0	5	7	0	9	3	0	6	0	..			
XII. Other foods including refreshments, pansu-pari, etc.																						
Total	2	14	2	0	10	4	2	2	7	2	5	11	4	6	9	5	5	0	..			
Grand Total	16	5	7	3	10	10	100	00	..	12	6	9	15	8	9	20	13	6	32	0	6	..

TABLE No. VI
 Details of expenditure on miscellaneous items
 (Beedi workers)

Items	Average monthly expenditure for						Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 3 are based.
	All families			Families spending			
1	2			3			4
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Education	0	4	3	0	7	6	56.67
Dhobi or soap	0	5	2	0	5	2	100.00
Barber	0	5	0	0	5	0	100.00
Travelling to and from place of work	0	0	10	1	10	0	3.33
Medical fees and medicines	0	4	9	0	4	11	96.67
Religious observances, feasts and festivals	0	9	3	0	9	10	93.33
Amusements	0	4	10	0	5	2	93.33
Payments to provident funds, kuri, etc.	0	6	5	0	8	4	76.67
Repayments of debts	0	2	6	1	2	6	13.33
Remittance to dependants living elsewhere							..
Total	2	11	0	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. VI I

Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families according to income groups
 (Beedi workers)

Monthly rent actually paid by the family	Families with a monthly income of						Total
	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50	
Nil	..	6	6	5	2	..	19
Below Re. 1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Re. 1 and below Rs. 2	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Rs. 2 and below Rs. 3	..	2	2	..	..	..	4
Rs. 3 and below Rs. 4	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Rs. 4 and below Rs. 5
Rs. 5 and below Rs. 6
Rs. 6 and above
Total	..	13	9	6	2	..	30
Percentage to total	..	43.33	30.00	20.00	6.67	..	100.00

TABLE No. I
Statement showing distribution of families by caste
(Tailors)

Income groups	Hindus				X'ians	Muslims	Others	Total
	Nayars	Ezhuvas	Valas	Others				
Rs. 10 and below	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 10—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 20—30	1	2	..	..	7	1	..	11
Rs. 30—40	1	..	..	1	8	..	..	10
Rs. 40—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Above Rs. 50	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	4
All incomes	3	2	..	1	17	2	..	25
Percentage to total	12'00	8'00	..	4'00	68'00	8'00	..	100'00

TABLE No. II
Analysis of family composition by income groups
(Tailors)

Income groups	No. of families	Average number of persons per family				Total	Average number of equivalent adult males per family	Average number of dependants living elsewhere	Average number gainfully employed per family
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls				
Rs. 10 and below	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 10—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 20—30	11	1'45	1'55	1'27	0'82	5'09	4'14	0'30	1'09
Rs. 30—40	10	1'60	1'70	1'90	1'00	6'20	5'02	0'30	1'40
Rs. 40—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Above Rs. 50	4	2'25	2'00	2'25	1'00	7'50	6'26	..	2'00
All incomes	25	1'64	1'68	1'68	0'92	5'92	4'83	0'12	1'36

TABLE No. III
Analysis of monthly income per family by source
(Tailors)

Items	All families		Families with a monthly income of						
			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50	
	25		Nil	Nil	11	10	Nil	4	
Number of families	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
(a) Income from employment—									
Earnings of:—									
Main wage earner..	25	6 9	73.12	..	..	22 10 2	27 2 5	..	28 12 0
Women ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Children ..	0	6 5	1.15	..	..	..	..	..	2 8 0
Others ..	4	7 8	12.88	..	..	0 5 10	3 8 0	..	18 4 0
(b) Income from other sources—									
Land ..	0	5 1	0.91	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 0
House ..	2	2 2	6.15	..	..	1 12 2	2 4 10	..	2 12 0
Relatives and friends ..	0	7 8	1.38	..	..	..	1 3 2	..	..
Others ..	1	8 6	4.41	..	..	1 2 8	1 0 9	..	3 12 0
Total income ..	34	12 3	100.00	..	..	25 14 10	35 3 2	..	58 0 0

TABLE No. IV
Analysis of average expenditure per family by income groups
(Tailors)

Items	All families		Families with a monthly income of						
			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50	
	25		Nil	Nil	11	10	Nil	4	
No. of families	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
I. Expenditure—									
Food ..	23	2 3	63.76	..	..	16 12 5	23 7 4	..	39 13 8
Housing ..	5	0 9	13.91	..	..	3 7 0	5 10 11	..	7 14 0
Clothing ..	2	1 6	5.77	..	..	1 9 8	1 14 3	..	3 15 2
Fuel and light ..	2	4 1	6.21	..	..	2 1 6	2 2 6	..	2 15 4
Miscellaneous ..	3	12 1	10.35	..	..	2 8 4	3 13 4	..	6 14 11
Total ..	36	4 8	100.00	..	..	26 6 11	37 0 4	..	61 9 1
II. Expenditure in relation to income—									
Expenditure ..	36	4 8	104.39	..	..	26 6 11	37 0 4	..	61 9 1
Cash in hand ..	-1	8 5	-4.39	..	..	-0 8 1	-1 13 2	..	-3 9 1
Total income ..	34	12 3	100.00	..	..	25 14 10	35 3 2	..	58 0 0

TABLE No. V
Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family by income groups
(Tailors)

Items No. of families	All families						Percentage of total ex- penditure on food	Average expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of											
	Monthly expenditure							Rs. 10 and Below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50						
	Per family			Per equivalent adult male															
	25							Nil	Nil	11	10	Nil	4						
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
FOOD GROUP:—																			
I Cereals and pulses—																			
Rice	6	15	8	1	6	4	30·16	..	..	5	5	7	7	3	10	..	10	12	11
Other grains	0	0	3	0	0	1	0·07	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	5	..	0	0	6
Dhall	0	4	9	0	0	11	1·28	..	..	0	4	2	0	3	7	..	0	9	2
Total	7	4	8	1	7	4	31·51	..	..	5	9	9	7	7	10	..	11	6	7·4
II Vegetables																			
Potatoes	0	3	0	0	0	7	0·81	..	..	0	2	1	0	2	9	..	0	6	0
Tapioca	0	1	5	0	0	3	0·38	..	..	0	1	11	0	0	8	..	0	1	10
Onions	0	1	8	0	0	4	0·45	..	..	0	1	2	0	1	7	..	0	3	2
Cocoanuts	0	9	8	0	1	11	2·61	..	..	0	7	5	0	9	1	..	1	1	6
Other vegetables	1	7	9	0	4	9	6·41	..	..	1	1	8	1	5	8	..	2	13	6
Total	2	7	6	0	7	10	10·66	..	..	1	14	3	2	3	9	..	4	10	0
III Meat and fish:—																			
Meat	0	11	3	0	2	3	3·04	..	..	0	5	5	0	11	10	..	1	10	0
Fish	2	2	1	0	6	10	9·21	..	..	1	10	10	2	1	4	..	3	8	0
Total	2	13	4	0	9	1	12·25	..	..	2	0	3	2	13	2	..	5	2	0
IV. Milk																			
	0	11	8	0	2	4	3·15	..	..	0	6	11	0	9	10	..	1	13	0

V. Ghee and Oils:												
Ghee	0	1	7	0	0	4	0'43	..	..	0	5	3
Oils	0	9	8	0	1	11	2'61	..	..	0	12	6
Total	0	11	3	0	2	3	3'04	..	..	0	9	9
VI. Condiments.—												
Chillies	0	5	7	0	1	1	1'51	..	..	0	6	7
Tamarind	0	4	0	0	0	10	1'08	..	..	0	4	10
Other condiments	0	10	1	0	2	0	2'72	..	..	0	10	3
Total	1	3	8	0	3	11	5'31	..	..	0	14	8
VII. Salt	0	3	7	0	0	9	0'97	..	..	0	3	6
VIII. Sugars.—												
Sugar	0	10	7	0	2	1	2'86	..	..	0	6	2
Jaggery	0	0	10	0	0	2	0'23	..	..	0	10	8
Total	0	11	5	0	2	3	3'09	..	..	0	6	4
IX. Coffee and Tea.—												
Coffee	0	2	6	0	0	6	0'68	..	..	0	2	5
Tea	0	4	3	0	0	10	1'15	..	..	0	4	1
Total	0	6	9	0	1	4	1'83	..	..	0	4	6
X. Liquor	0	12	2	0	2	5	3'28	..	..	0	1	5
XI. Tobacco.—												
For smoking	0	12	2	0	2	5	3'28	..	..	0	8	8
For chewing	0	4	7	0	0	11	1'24	..	..	0	12	1
Total	1	0	9	0	3	4	4'52	..	..	0	4	5
XII. Other foods. including refresh- ments, pansupari, etc.	4	11	6	0	15	1	20'39	..	..	3	10	1
Grand Total	23	2	3	4	9	11	100'00	..	..	16	12	5
										23	7	4
									
										39	13	8

TABLE No. VI
Details of expenditure on miscellaneous items
(Tailors)

Items (1)	Average expenditure for						Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 3 are based (4)
	All families (2)			Families spending (3)			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Education	0	4	2	0	8	0	52.00
Dhobi or soap	0	8	3	0	8	3	100.00
Barber	0	5	8	0	5	8	100.00
Travelling to and from place of work	0	3	8	2	14	0	8.00
Medical fees and medicines	0	5	7	0	5	7	100.00
Religious observances, feasts and festivals	0	15	0	0	15	0	100.00
Amusements	0	3	3	0	4	1	80.00
Payments to provident funds, Kuri, etc.	0	10	8	2	12	4	24.00
Repayment of debts	0	3	10	6	0	0	4.00
Remittance to dependants living elsewhere .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	12	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. VII
Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families according to income groups
(Tailors)

Monthly rent actually paid by the family	Families with a monthly income of							Percentage to total
	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50	Total	
Nil	9	7	..	3	19	76.00
Below Re. 1
Re. 1 and below Rs. 2
Rs. 2 and below Rs. 3	1	2	..	..	3	12.00
Rs. 3 and below Rs. 4	1	..	..	1	4.00
Rs. 4 and below Rs. 5
Rs. 5 and below Rs. 6	1	..	..	..	1	4.00
Rs. 6 and above	1	1	4.00
Total	11	10	..	4	25	100.00
Percentage to total	44.00	40.00	..	16.00	100.00	..

TABLE No. I
Statement showing distribution of families by caste
(Sawyers)

Income groups	Hindus				X'ians	Muslims	Others	Total
	Nairs	Ezhuvas	Valas	Others				
Rs. 10 and below
Rs. 10 — 20	4	..	..	5
Rs. 20 — 30	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	3
Rs. 30 — 40	2	..	..	2
Rs. 40 — 50
Above Rs. 50
All incomes	..	1	..	..	9	..	..	10
Percentage to Total	..	10'00	..	..	90'00	..	..	100'00

TABLE No. II
Analysis of family composition by income groups
(Sawyers)

Income groups	No: of families	Average number of persons per family					Average number of equivalent adult males per family	Average number of dependants living elsewhere	Average number gainfully employed per family
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total			
Rs. 10 and below
Rs. 10 — 20	..	5	1'00	1'40	2'00	1'20	5'60	4'23	1'00
Rs. 20 — 30	..	3	2'67	1'67	2'00	1'66	8'00	6'56	2'00
Rs. 30 — 40	..	2	3'00	2'50	0'50	0'50	6'50	5'84	3'00
Rs. 40 — 50
Above Rs. 50
All incomes	..	10	1'90	1'70	1'70	1'20	6'50	5'25	1'7

TABLE No. III
Analysis of monthly income per family by source
(Sawyers)

Items	All families		Families with a monthly income of						
			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50	
	10		Nil	Nil	5	3	2	Nil	
	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
(a) Income from employment:									
Earnings of.—									
Main wage earner	22	77	68.76	..	..	23 12 9	20 1 4	22 12 0	..
Women .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Children .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	8	21	24.88	..	..	..	12 10 0	21 11 6	..
(b) Income from other sources									
Land	0	37	0.69	..	..	..	0 12 0	..	..
House	1	410	3.98	..	..	1 0 0	2 2 8	0 12 0	..
From relatives and friends .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	0	810	1.67	..	..	0 6 5	..	1 12 0	..
Total income	32	1011	100.00	..	..	25 3 2	35 10 0	46 15 6	..

TABLE No. IV
Analysis of average expenditure per family by income groups
(Sawyers)

Items No. of families	All families			Per cent	Families with a monthly income of											
	10				Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10-20	Rs. 20-30	Rs. 30-40	Rs. 40-50	Above Rs. 50						
	Rs.	A.	P.		Nil	Nil	5	3	2	Nil						
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
I. Expenditure.—																
Food	23	0	6	70.09	..	..	18	13	5	25	3	2	30	4	1	..
Housing	2	9	2	7.83	..	..	1	12	11	3	6	10	3	3	4	..
Clothing	1	13	2	5.55	..	..	1	5	8	1	14	4	2	14	4	..
Fuel and light	2	0	4	6.15	..	..	1	13	0	1	14	2	2	12	0	..
Miscellaneous	3	6	7	10.38	..	..	2	7	7	3	3	11	6	0	0	..
Total	32	13	9	100.00	..	..	26	4	7	35	10	5	45	1	9	..
II. Expenditure in relation to income—																
Expenditure	32	13	9	101.85	..	..	26	4	7	35	10	5	45	1	9	..
Cash in hand	0	2	10	1.85	..	..	1	1	5	0	0	5	1	13	9	..
Total income	32	10	11	100.00	..	..	25	3	2	35	10	0	46	15		..

TABLE No. V
Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family by income groups
(Sawyers)

No. of families	All families		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Average expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of					
	Monthly expenditure			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male		Nil	Nil	5	3	2	Nil
	10			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FOOD GROUP									
I. Cereals and pulses.—									
Rice ..	7 11 10	1 7 7	33·60	..	..	5 10 0	10 2 9	9 6 0	..
Other grains ..	0 2 9	0 0 6	0·75	..	..	0 3 5	0 1 10	0 2 5	..
Dhall ..									
Total ..	7 14 7	1 8 1	34·35	..	..	5 13 5	10 4 7	9 8 5	..
II. Vegetables.—									
Potatoes ..	0 1 7	0 0	0·42	..	..	0 0 9	0 2 8	0 1 4	..
Tapioca ..	0 3 0	0 0	0·81	..	..	0 2 11	0 2 8	0 3 8	..
Onions ..	0 1 2	0 0 2	0·32	..	..	0 1 0	0 1 2	0 1 6	..
Cocoanuts ..	0 7 6	0 1 5	2·03	..	..	0 6 5	0 9 1	0 8 0	..
Other vegetables ..	1 4 5	0 3 11	5·54	..	..	0 14 9	0 11 4	3 0 0	..
Total ..	2 1 8	0 6 5	9·12	..	..	1 9 10	1 10 11	3 14 6	..
III. Meat and fish.—									
Meat ..	0 9 2	0 1 9	2·49	..	..	0 8 5	0 10 0	0 10 0	..
Fish ..	2 7 2	0 7 6	10·63	..	..	2 4 5	2 3 4	3 4 0	..
Total ..	3 0 4	0 9 3	13·12	..	..	2 12 10	2 13 4	3 14 0	..
IV. Milk ..	0 2 5	0 0 6	0·66	..	..	0 4 0	..	0 2 0	..

V. Ghee and Oils.—										
Ghee	0 1 1	0 0 2	0.29	..	..	0 0 4		0 4 6	..
Oils	0 8 3	0 1 7	2.24	..	..	0 9 0	0 7 4	0 8 0	..
Total	0 9 4	0 1 9	2.53	..	..	0 9 4	0 7 4	0 12 6	..
VI. Condiments.—										
Chillies	0 5 10	0 1 1	1.59	..	..	0 5 7	0 6 4	0 5 6	..
Tamarind	0 3 3	0 0 7	0.88	..	..	0 2 8	0 3 5	0 4 5	..
Other condiments	0 8 10	0 1 8	2.40	..	..	0 8 11	0 8 6	0 9 6	..
Total	1 1 11	0 3 4	4.87	..	..	1 1 2	1 2 3	1 2 11	..
VII. Salt	0 3 8	0 0 8	0.99	..	..	0 3 8	0 3 10	0 3 8	..
VIII. Sugars—										
Sugar	0 6 4	0 1 3	1.72	..	..	0 5 11	0 5 3	0 9 0	..
Jaggery	0 0 11	0 0 2	0.25	..	..	0 1 1	0 0 5	0 1 4	..
Total	0 7 3	0 1 5	1.97	..	..	0 7 0	0 5 8	0 10 4	..
IX. Coffee and Tea.—										
Coffee	0 1 2	0 0 3	0.32	..	..			0 6 0	..
Tea	0 4 9	0 0 11	1.29	..	..	0 5 7	0 5 3	0 1 9	..
Total	0 5 11	0 1 2	1.61	..	..	0 5 7	0 5 3	0 7 9	..
X. Liquor	1 3 8	0 3 9	5.34	..	..	2 1 11	0 9 0	..	..
XI. Tobacco.—										
For smoking	0 11 5	0 2 2	3.10	..	..	0 11 5	0 10 6	0 13 0	..
For chewing	0 3 11	0 0 9	1.06	..	..	0 1 5	0 6 2	0 7 0	..
Total	0 15 4	0 2 11	4.16	..	..	0 12 10	1 0 8	1 4 0	..
XII. Other foods, Including refresh- ments, pansupari, etc.	4 14 5	0 14 11	21.28	..	..	2 11 10	6 4 4	8 4 0	..
Grand total	23 0 6	4 6 2	100.00	..	..	18 13 5	25 3 2	30 4 1	..

TABLE No. VI
Details of expenditure on miscellaneous items.
 (Sawyers)

Items (1)	Average monthly expenditure for						Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 3, are based (4)
	All families (2)			Families spending (3)			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Education	0	3	9	0	6	2	60'00
Dhobi or soap	0	7	3	0	7	3	100'00
Barber	0	6	11	0	6	11	100'00
Travelling to and from place of work							
Medical fees and medicines	0	8	6	0	9	5	90'00
Religious observances, feasts and festivals	1	2	2	1	2	2	100'00
Amusements	0	2	7	0	3	3	80'00
Payments to Provident Fund, Kuri, etc.	0	4	5	0	11	0	40'00
Repayments of debts	0	2	0	1	4	0	10'00
Remittance to dependants living elsewhere							
Total	3	5	7				

TABLE No. VII
Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families according to income groups
 (Sawyers)

Monthly rent actually paid by the family	Families with a monthly income of							Percentage to Total
	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50	Total	
Nil	5	3	2	..	10	100'00
Below Re. 1
Re. 1 and below Rs. 2
Rs. 2 and below Rs. 3
Rs. 3 and below Rs. 4
Rs. 4 and below Rs. 5
Rs. 5 and below Rs. 6
Rs. 6 and above
Total			5	3	2		10	100'00
Percentage to total			50'00	30'00	20'00		100'00	..

TABLE No. I
Statement showing distribution of families by caste
(Boat crew)

Income groups	Hindus				X'ians	Muslims	Others	Total
	Nairs	Ezhuvras	Valas	Others				
Rs. 10 and below
Rs. 10—20	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rs. 20—30	..	2	1	1	2	1	..	7
Rs. 30—40	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	3
Rs. 40—50	1	..	1
Above Rs. 50	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	3
All incomes	..	6	1	2	4	3	..	16
Percentage to total	..	37.50	6.25	12.50	25.00	18.75	..	100.00

TABLE No. II
Analysis of family composition by income groups
(Boat crew)

Income groups	No. of families	Average number of persons per family					Average number of equivalent adult males per family	Average number of dependants living elsewhere	Average number gainfully employed per family
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total			
Rs. 10 and below
Rs. 10—20	..	2	1.50	1.00	0.50	0.50	3.50	3.03	1.00
Rs. 20—30	..	7	1.29	2.00	1.43	0.86	5.58	4.51	1.29
Rs. 30—40	..	3	2.33	2.67	2.00	0.67	7.67	6.12	1.67
Rs. 40—50	..	1	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	7.00	5.19	1.00
Above Rs. 50	..	3	3.00	2.00	1.33	1.67	8.00	6.72	3.00
All incomes	..	16	1.81	2.00	1.44	1.00	6.25	5.08	1.63

TABLE No. III
Analysis of monthly income per family by source
(Boat crew)

Items No. of families	All families		Families with a monthly income of					
			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	16		Nil	2	7	3	1	3
	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(a) Income from employment—								
Earnings of.—								
Main wage earner	20 15 0	65.79	..	16 0 0	20 2 4	17 5 4	20 0 0	30 0 0
Women .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Children	0 5 7	1.10	..	..	0 12 10	..	..	..
Others	6 8 4	20.49	..	..	1 6 10	8 15 0	..	22 8 0
(b) Income from other sources—								
Land	0 1 0	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	0 5 4
House	1 10 3	5.16	..	0 8 0	0 7 5	3 10 8	0 8 0	3 8 0
Relatives and friends .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	2 5 0	7.26	..	..	..	4 0 0	25 0 0	..
Total income	31 13 2	100.00	..	16 8 0	22 13 5	33 15 0	45 8 0	56 5 4

TABLE No. IV
Analysis of average expenditure per family by income groups
(Boat crew)

Items	All families		Families with a monthly income of					
			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
			No. of families					
	16		Nil	2	7	3	1	3
	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Expenditure—								
Food ..	22 7 11	69·58	..	14 0 9	18 14 8	22 10 3	26 9 4	34 15 8
Housing ..	2 7 9	7·69	..	1 4 0	1 1 10	4 8 9	1 4 0	4 13 4
Clothing ..	1 12 2	5·45	..	0 15 0	1 5 5	2 8 9	2 8 2	2 4 0
Fuel and light ..	2 2 0	6·57	..	1 0 1	1 5 7	2 6 9	4 7 6	3 9 9
Miscellaneous ..	3 7 5	10·71	..	1 10 6	1 4 9	3 1 0	6 0 0	9 4 8
Total ..	32 5 3	100·00	..	18 14 4	24 0 3	35 3 6	40 13 0	54 15 5
II. Expenditure in relation to income—								
Expenditure ..	32 5 3	101·59	..	18 14 4	24 0 3	35 3 6	40 13 0	54 15 5
Cash in hand ..	-0 8 1	-1·59	..	-2 6 4	-1 2 10	-1 4 6	+4 11 0	+1 5 11
Total income ..	31 13 2	100·00	..	16 8 0	22 13 5	33 15 0	45 8 0	56 5 4

TABLE No. V
Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family by income groups
(Boat crew)

No. of families	All families		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Average expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of						
	Monthly expenditure			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50	
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male								
	16			Nil	2	7	3	1	3	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
I. FOOD GROUP										
Cereals and pulses—										
Rice ..	7	5 6	1 7 2	32.65	..	3 6 2	6 7 7	9 4 7	6 4 0	10 6 8
Other grains ..	0	0 3	0 0 1	0.07	..	0 2 3	0 ..	0 3 4	0 7 0	0 5 4
Dhall ..	0	4 6	0 0 11	1.25	..	0 5 7	0 4 0	0 3 4	0 7 0	0 5 4
Total ..	7	10 3	1 8 2	33.97	..	3 14 0	6 11 7	9 7 11	6 11 0	10 12 0
II. Vegetables—										
Potatoes ..	0	2 11	0 0 7	0.81	..	0 6 8	0 1 11	0 3 9	0 5 0	0 2 8
Tapioca ..	0	2 10	0 0 7	0.79	..	0 3 6	0 2 3	0 2 8	0 5 0	0 3 3
Onions ..	0	1 4	0 0 3	0.37	..	0 1 6	0 1 3	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 1 8
Cocoanuts ..	0	9 4	0 1 10	2.59	..	0 6 4	0 6 11	0 8 8	1 7 4	0 12 8
Other vegetables ..	1	0 4	0 3 3	4.54	..	0 10 0	0 15 2	1 5 4	1 0 0	1 2 8
Total ..	2	0 9	0 6 6	9.10	..	1 12 0	1 11 6	2 5 9	2 13 4	2 6 11
III. Meat and fish—										
Meat ..	0	9 6	0 1 10	2.64	..	0 8 0	0 5 9	0 9 4	0 8 0	1 4 8
Fish ..	3	0 10	0 9 7	13.57	..	1 0 0	3 2 3	2 0 8	4 8 0	4 12 0
Total ..	3	10 4	0 11 5	16.21	..	1 8 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	5 0 0	6 0 0
IV. Milk										
..	0	11 2	0 2 2	3.10	..	0 10 6	0 4 3	2 0 8	1 14 0	1 14 0

V. Ghee and Oils—										
Ghee ..	0 6 7	0 1 4	1.83	..	0 3 0	0 3 10	0 4 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	
Oils ..	0 11 2	0 2 2	3.10	..	0 6 6	0 10 7	0 11 4	0 10 0	1 0 0	
Total ..	1 1 9	0 3 6	4.93	..	0 9 6	0 14 5	0 15 4	1 6 0	2 0 0	
VI. Condiments—										
Chillies ..	0 5 11	0 1 2	1.65	..	0 3 0	0 5 9	0 5 8	0 8 0	0 8 0	
Tamarind ..	0 4 0	0 0 9	1.11	..	0 1 9	0 3 6	0 3 7	0 6 6	0 6 4	
Other condiments ..	0 7 5	0 1 6	2.06	..	0 6 0	0 6 7	0 8 8	0 8 0	0 9 0	
Total ..	1 1 4	0 3 5	4.82	..	0 10 9	0 15 10	1 1 11	1 6 6	1 7 4	
VII. Salt ..	0 2 6	0 0 6	0.69	..	0 1 8	0 2 2	0 3 1	0 2 8	0 3 4	
VIII. Sugars—										
Sugar ..	0 10 9	0 2 1	2.98	..	0 5 7	0 6 9	0 10 2	1 2 0	1 4 3	
Jaggery ..	0 3 1	0 0 7	0.86	..	0 1 8	0 1 11	0 2 3	0 5 4	0 7 0	
Total ..	0 13 10	0 2 8	3.84	..	0 7 3	0 8 8	0 12 5	1 7 4	1 11 3	
IX. Coffee and Tea—										
Coffee ..	0 1 9	0 0 4	0.49	..	0 ..	0 ..	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 6 0	
Tea ..	0 4 9	0 0 11	1.32	..	0 4 5	0 4 1	0 4 8	0 7 0	0 5 10	
Total ..	0 6 6	0 1 3	1.81	..	0 4 5	0 4 1	0 7 2	0 10 0	0 11 10	
X. Liquor ..	0 15 7	0 3 1	4.33	..	0 10 0	0 7 2	0 5 4	..	3 6 8	
XI. Tobacco—										
For smoking ..	0 10 3	0 2 0	2.85	..	0 12 6	0 6 9	0 5 0	1 14 6	0 15 8	
For chewing ..	0 4 0	0 0 9	1.11	..	0 1 6	0 4 4	0 7 8	0 4 0	0 1 4	
Total ..	0 14 3	0 2 9	3.96	..	0 14 0	0 11 1	0 12 8	2 2 6	1 1 0	
XII. Other foods—										
Including refreshments, pansupari, etc. ..	2 15 8	0 9 5	13.24	..	2 10 7	2 11 10	3 6 0	3 0 0	3 5 4	
Grand total ..	22 7 11	4 6 10	100.00	..	14 0 8	18 14 7	22 10 3	26 9 4	34 15 8	

TABLE No. VI

Details of expenditure on miscellaneous items

(Boat crew)

Items	Average monthly expenditure for						Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Column 3 are based
	All families			Families spending			
1	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	4
	2			3			
Education ..	0	3	7	0	7	1	50·00
Dhobi or soap ..	0	4	8	0	4	8	100·00
Barber ..	0	4	4	0	4	4	100·00
Travelling to and from place of work ..							..
Medical fees and medicines ..	0	3	9	0	3	9	100·00
Religious observances, feasts and festivals ..	0	10	10	0	10	10	100·00
Amusements ..	0	3	6	0	4	0	87·50
Payments to Provident Fund, Kuri, etc. ..	0	8	9	2	3	0	25·00
Repayments of debts ..	0	1	0	1	0	0	6·25
Remittance to dependants living elsewhere ..	0	15	0	15	0	0	6·25
Total ..	3	7	5				

TABLE No. VII

Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families according to income groups

(Boat crew)

Monthly rent actually paid by the family	Families with a monthly income of						
	Rs. 10 and Below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50	Total
Nil	1	5	3	1	2	12
Below Re. 1	1	2	..	1	2	3
Rs. 1 and below Rs. 2
Rs. 2 and below Rs. 3
Rs. 3 and below Rs. 4	1	1
Rs. 4 and below Rs. 5
Rs. 5 and below Rs. 6
Rs. 6 and above
Total	2	7	3	1	3	16
Percentage to total	12·50	43·75	18·75	6·25	18·75	100·00

TABLE No. I
Statement showing distribution of families by caste
(Coolies—loading and unloading steamers)

Income groups	Hindus				X'ians	Muslims	Others	Total
	Nairs	Ezhuvas	Valas	Others				
Rs. 10 and below
" 10—20	26	1	0	26
" 20—30	12	3	..	15
" 30—40	4	2	..	6
" 40—50	12	6	..	18
Above Rs. 50
All incomes	54	11	1	65
Percentage to total	83·08	16·92	1·00	100·00

TABLE No. II
Analysis of family composition by income groups
(Coolies—loading and unloading steamers)

Income groups	No. of families	Average number of persons per family					Average number of equivalent adult males per family	Average number of dependants living elsewhere	Average number gainfully employed per family
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total			
Rs. 10 and below
" 10—20
" 20—30	..	26	1·35	1·69	1·35	1·23	5·62	4·54	1·12
" 30—40	..	15	2·07	1·67	2·20	1·93	7·87	6·29	1·80
" 40—50	..	6	3·00	2·17	0·67	1·67	7·51	5·93	2·50
Above Rs. 50	..	18	3·22	2·17	0·61	1·33	7·33	6·40	2·67
All incomes	..	65	2·18	1·86	1·28	1·46	6·78	5·59	1·83

TABLE No. III

Analysis of monthly income per family by source
(Coolies—loading and-unloading steamers)

Number of families	All families		Families with a monthly income of												
			Rs. 10 and below		Rs. 10—20		Rs. 20—30		Rs. 30—40		Rs. 40—50		Above Rs. 50		
			65		Nil		Nil		26		15		6		18
Item	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
(a) Income from employment—															
Earnings of:—															
Main wage earner	22	11 3	56.65	..	..	20	8 4	21	6 6	23	8 0	26	10 8		
Women	0	14 9	2.30	..	..	0	4 7	1	7 6	5	1 4				
Children	11	2 4	27.81	..	..	0	11 1	7	7 7	12	0 11	29	0 0		
Others				..	..								
(b) Income from other sources—															
Land	0	0 9	0.12	..	..			0	3 3						
House	1	7 1	3.60	..	..	1	2 3	1	1 7	0	12 0	2	6 3		
Relatives and friends	0	1 9	0.27	..	..					1	2 8				
Others	3	11 3	9.25	..	..	2	14 2	2	10 8	1	10 8	6	7 1		
Total income	40	1 2	100.00			25	8 5	34	5 1	44	3 7	64	8 0		

TABLE No. IV
 Analysis of average expenditure per family by income groups
 (Coolies—loading and unloading steamers)

Number of families	All families		Families with a monthly income of					
			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	65	Nil	Nil	26	15	6	18	
Items	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Expenditure.—								
Food	27 1 5	67.43	..	..	17 13 5	24 5 6	30 0 11	41 11 9
Housing	2 11 7	6.78	..	..	1 15 2	2 9 1	2 11 0	3 15 9
Clothing	3 0 6	7.55	..	..	2 1 10	2 9 4	3 3 11	4 10 7
Fuel and light	2 4 6	5.68	..	..	1 10 1	2 0 3	2 6 1	3 6 7
Miscellaneous	5 0 9	12.56	..	..	2 8 3	3 11 5	6 6 6	9 5 10
Total expenditure	40 2 9	100.00	..	..	26 0 9	35 3 7	44 12 5	63 2 6
II. Expenditure in relation to income.—								
Total expenditure	40 2 9	100.25	..	..	26 0 9	35 3 7	44 12 5	63 2 6
Cash in hand	-0 1 7	-0.25	..	..	-0 8 4	-0 14 6	-0 8 10	+1 5 6
Total income	40 1 2	100.00	..	..	25 8 5	34 5 1	44 3 7	64 8 0

TABLE No. V
Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family by income groups
(Coolies—loading and unloading steamers)

No. of families	All families		Percentage of total expenditure on food	For families with a monthly income of					
	Monthly expenditure			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male							
	65			nil	nil	26	15	6	18
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
FOOD GROUP									
I. Cereals and pulses—									
Rice	7	5 3	1 5 0	27.05	..	5 9 2	7 9 8	8 5 4	9 4 7
Other grains	0	0 3	0 0 1	0.06	..	..	..	..	0 0 11
Dhall	0	4 1	0 0 8	0.94	..	0 2 9	0 3 0	0 5 7	0 6 6
Total	7	9 7	1 5 9	28.05	..	5 11 11	7 12 8	8 10 11	9 12 0
II. Vegetables—									
Potatoes	0	3 4	0 0 7	0.77	..	0 2 3	0 2 5	0 4 6	0 5 3
Tapioca	0	1 6	0 0 3	0.35	..	0 1 4	0 2 2	0 1 11	0 1 2
Onions	0	1 7	0 0 3	0.36	..	0 1 2	0 1 6	0 2 4	0 1 10
Cocoanuts	0	11 1	0 2 0	2.56	..	0 8 0	0 9 5	0 14 10	0 15 10
Other vegetables	0	12 5	0 2 3	2.86	..	0 8 8	0 9 5	0 13 4	1 4 1
Total	1	13 11	0 5 4	6.90	..	1 5 5	1 8 11	2 4 11	2 12 2
III. Meat and fish—									
Meat	0	14 11	0 2 8	3.44	..	0 9 2	0 12 8	1 0 0	1 8 9
Fish	3	1 3	0 8 10	11.36	..	1 14 8	2 12 3	3 6 4	4 14 7
Total	4	0 2	0 11 6	14.80	..	2 7 10	3 8 11	4 6 4	6 7 4

TABLE NO. V—(cont.)

No. of families	All families		Percentage of total expenditure on food	For families with a monthly income of					
	Monthly expenditure			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male		nil	nil	26	15	6	18
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FOOD GROUP—(cont.)									
IV. Milk—	0 9 9	0 1 9	2.25	..	..	0 3 11	0 7 6	0 12 10	1 2 11
V. Ghee & Oils—	0 3 1	0 0 7	0.71	..	..	0 1 1	0 0 10	0 3 0	0 7 11
Ghee	0 11 2	0 2 0	2.58	..	..	0 7 11	0 10 0	0 14 10	0 15 7
Oils									
Total	0 14 3	0 2 7	3.29	..	..	0 9 0	0 10 10	1 1 10	1 7 6
VI. Condiments.—									
Chillies	0 6 11	0 1 3	1.59	..	..	0 5 2	0 6 4	0 6 8	0 10 0
Tamarind	0 3 7	0 0 8	0.83	..	..	0 2 10	0 3 4	0 3 10	0 5 1
Other condiments	0 11 0	0 1 11	2.54	..	..	0 7 2	0 10 4	0 13 0	1 0 3
Total	1 5 6	0 3 10	4.96	..	..	0 15 2	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 15 4
VII. Sak	0 3 8	0 0 8	0.85	..	..	0 2 11	0 3 5	0 3 7	0 4 9

TABLE No. V—(cont.)

No. of families	All Families			Percentage of total expenditure on food	For families with a monthly income of						
	Monthly expenditure				Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50	
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male			nil	nil	26	15	6	18	
	65				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
FOOD GROUP—(cont.)											
VIII. Sugars—											
Sugar	0 0 11	0 1		2.71	..	..	0 6 11	0 10 9	1 1 8	1 1 6	
Jaggery	0 1 8	0 0 4		0.39	..	..	0 1 3	0 1 2	0 2 6	0 2 4	
Total	0 1 9	0 2 5		3.10	..	..	0 8 0 2	0 11 0 11	1 4 0 2	1 3 5 10	
IX. Coffee & Tea—											
Coffee	0 2 6	0 0 5		0.58	..	..	0 2 1 4	0 2 4	0 1 9	0 3 0	
Tea	0 4 9	0 0 10		1.09	..	..	0 3 0	0 4 1	0 5 7	0 7 8	
Total	0 7 3	0 1 3		1.67	..	..	0 5 3 4	0 6 5	0 7 3 4	0 10 3 8	
X. Liquor	2 0 7	0 5 10		7.52	..	..	1 7 10	1 11 7	2 2 2	3 0 11	
XI. Tobacco—											
For smoking	0 13 1	0 2 4		3.02	..	..	0 9 3	0 10 11	0 14 8	1 3 10	
For chewing	0 6 3	0 1 1		1.44	..	..	0 4 3	0 6 7	0 9 6	0 7 11	
Total	1 3 4	0 3 5		4.46	..	..	0 13 6	1 1 6	1 8 2	1 11 9	
XII. Other foods	6 0 0	1 1 2		22.15	..	..	3 2 5	4 13 10	5 11 2	11 2 7	
Grand Total	27 1 5	4 13 6		100.00			17 13 5	24 5 6	30 0 11	41 11 9	

TABLE No. VI
 Details of expenditure on miscellaneous items
 (Coolies loading and unloading steamers)

Items	Average monthly expenditure for						Percentage of budgets on which the figures in column 3 are based
	All families			Families spending			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	2			3			4
Education	0	3	1	0	5	4	58.46
Dhobi or soap	0	11	8	0	11	8	100.00
Barber	0	7	9	0	7	9	100.00
Travelling to and from place of work							..
Medical fees and medicines	0	13	11	0	13	11	100.00
Religious observances, feasts and festivals	1	3	7	1	3	7	100.00
Amusements	0	4	7	0	5	10	75.38
Payments to Provident Fund, Kuri, etc.	0	15	7	3	0	0	32.31
Repayments of debts							..
Remittance to dependants living elsewhere	0	4	7	4	10	0	6.15
Total	5	0	9				

TABLE No. VII
 Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families according to income groups
 (Coolies—loading and unloading steamers)

Monthly rent actually paid by the family	Families with a monthly income of						Total
	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50	
Nil	26	12	4	17	59
Below Rs. 1
Rs. 1 and below Rs. 2
Rs. 2 " Rs. 3	2	2	..	4
Rs. 3 " Rs. 4	1	..	..	1
Rs. 4 " Rs. 5
Rs. 5 " Rs. 6
Rs. 6 and above	1	1
Total	26	15	6	18	65
Percentage to Total	40.00	23.08	9.23	27.69	100.00

TABLE No. I
Unorganised Industries—Ernakulam
 Statement showing distribution of families by caste
 (Harbour coolies)

Income groups	Hindus				Christians	Muslims	Others	Total
	Nayars	Ezhuvas	Valas	Others				
Rs. 10 and below	1	4	2	7	11	1	..	26
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	10	6	9	10	18	4	..	48
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	1	3	10	4	14	..	..	32
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	..	2	4	5	10	..	..	21
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	..	1	2	3	2	..	..	8
Above Rs. 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All incomes	3	16	27	29	55	5	..	135
Percentage to total	2.22	11.85	20.00	21.48	40.74	3.71	..	100.00

TABLE No. II
Unorganised Industries—Ernakulam
 Analysis of family composition by income groups
 (Harbour coolies)

Income groups	No. of families	Average number of persons per family					Average number of equivalent adult males per family	Average number of dependants living elsewhere	Average number gainfully employed per family
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total			
Rs. 10 and below	..	1.26	1.12	1.50	1.00	1.12	4.74	3.45	1.23
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	..	48	1.50	1.77	1.29	1.10	5.66	4.64	1.46
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	..	32	1.69	1.84	2.03	1.16	6.72	5.61	1.78
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	..	21	2.29	1.86	1.00	1.38	6.53	5.65	2.24
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	..	8	3.38	2.25	1.00	1.63	8.26	7.30	3.50
Over Rs. 50
All incomes	..	135	1.70	1.78	1.35	1.19	6.02	4.95	1.72

TABLE No. III
Unorganised Industries—Ernakulam
Analysis of monthly income per family by source
(Harbour coolies)

Items	All families		Families with a monthly income of					
			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	No. of families	135	Nil	26	48	32	21	8
	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(a) Income from employment—								
Earnings of:—								
Principal wage earner	19 14 2	62.66	15 15 3	19 7 5	22 1 11	21 1 9	23 0 9	
Women	1 14 6	6.01	1 3 2	0 13 8	2 12 0	3 0 9	4 2 0	
Children	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Others	6 6 2	20.12	.. ..	2 15 11	5 3 4	15 4 10	28 13 0
(b) Income from other sources.—								
Land	0 5 4	1.05	.. ..	0 6 10	0 9 10	0 1 11	0 4 0
House	1 8 1	4.74	.. ..	0 14 0	1 3 9	2 0 8	1 12 2
Support from others	0 1 2	0.23	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	0 7 7	.. ..
Others	1 10 4	5.19	.. ..	0 11 3	1 9 2	2 3 3	1 10 0
Total income	31 11 9	100.00	18 11 8	26 8 9	34 15 0	43 15 3	60 3 9	

TABLE NO. IV
UNORGANISED INDUSTRIES—ERNAKULAM
Analysis of average expenditure per family by income gr
(Harbour coolies)

Items	All families	Per cent	Families with a monthly income of						
			Rs. 10 & below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30- 40	Rs. 40—50	above Rs. 50	
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	Number of families ..	135	Nil	26	48	32	21	8	
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
I. Expenditure:—									
Food ..	22 2 0	67.54	..	14 4 8	18 15 4	23 10 6	30 5 11	38 12 9	
Housing ..	2 6 7	6	..	1 7 5	2 3 1	2 15 1	2 12 7	3 10 11	
Clothing ..	1 11 11	5.33	..	0 15 7	1 5 8	1 13 5	2 8 5	4 2 7	
Fuel and lighting ..	2 5 11	7.23	..	1 10 10	1 15 5	2 14 4	2 12 4	3 13 8	
Miscellaneous ..	4 1 9	12.54	..	2 3 0	3 1 10	5 0 1	5 8 10	9 0 1	
Total expenditure ..	32 12 2	100.00	..	20 9 6	27 9 4	36 5 5	44 0 1	59 8 0	
II. Expenditure in relation to income:—									
Total expenditure ..	32 12 2	103.23	..	20 9 6	27 9 4	36 5 5	44 0 1	59 8 0	
Cash in hand ..	— 1 0 5	— 3.23	..	— 1 13 10	— 1 0 7	— 1 6 5	— 0 0 10	+ 0 11 9	
Total income ..	31 11 9	100.00	..	18 11 8	26 8 9	34 15 0	43 15 3	60 3 9	

TABLE NO. V
UNORGANISED INDUSTRIES—ERNAKULAM
Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family by income groups
(Harbour coolies)

No. of families	All families		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Average expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of					
	Monthly expenditure			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10-20	Rs. 20-30	Rs. 30-40	Rs. 40-50	Above Rs. 50
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male							
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	135		Nil	26	48	32	21	8	
FOOD GROUP									
I. Cereals and Pulses:-									
Rice	7 3 2	1 7 3	32.53	5 9 1	6 11 7	7 4 5	8 10 11	11 2 2	
Other grains	0 0 5	0 0 1	0.12	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 1 3	0 0 9	
Dhall	0 3 2	0 0 8	0.89	0 2 2	0 2 6	0 3 8	0 4 8	0 4 7	
Total	7 6 9	1 8 0	33.54	5 11 3	6 14 4	7 8 4	9 0 10	11 7 6	
II. Vegetables:-									
Potatoes	0 1 3	0 0 3	0.35	0 0 5	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 2 4	0 2 10	
Tapioca	0 3 0	0 0 7	0.85	0 2 10	0 3 5	0 2 11	0 2 6	0 2 6	
Onions	0 1 3	0 0 3	0.35	0 0 10	0 1 1	0 1 3	0 1 9	0 1 9	
Cocoanut	0 7 8	0 1 7	2.17	0 6 0	0 6 11	0 7 7	0 10 4	0 11 3	
Other vegetables	1 0 4	0 3 4	4.61	0 10 0	0 15 2	1 2 7	1 4 9	1 7 5	
Total	1 13 6	0 6 0	8.33	1 4 1	1 11 4	1 15 10	2 5 8	2 9 9	

TABLE NO. V—(cont.)

No. of families	All families		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Average expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of					
	Monthly expenditure			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male							
	135			Nil	26	48	32	21	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FOOD GROUP—(cont.)									
III. Meat and fish.—									
Meat	0 8 7	0 1 9	2.42	0 8 5	0 7 4	0 7 6	0 11 8	0 12 3	
Fish	2 4 8	0 7 5	10.36	1 9 6	2 1 1	2 7 11	2 9 2	4 6 10	
Total	2 13 3	0 9 2	12.78	2 1 11	2 8 5	2 15 5	3 4 10	5 3 1	
IV. Milk	0 10 0	0 2 0	2.83	0 2 10	0 6 4	0 11 0	1 6 11	1 1 6	
V. Ghee and Oils.—									
Ghee	0 2 11	0 0 7	0.82	0 0 10	0 2 2	0 3 8	0 5 9	0 4 6	
Oils	0 11 7	0 2 4	3.27	0 9 2	0 9 6	0 12 1	0 15 4	1 4 6	
Total	0 14 6	0 2 11	4.09	0 10 0	0 11 8	0 15 9	1 5 1	1 9 0	
VI. Condiments.—									
Chillies	0 5 7	0 1 2	1.58	0 4 7	0 5 4	0 5 8	0 6 3	0 7 9	
Tamarind	0 3 3	0 0 8	0.92	0 2 3	0 3 0	0 3 5	0 4 3	0 5 0	
Other condiments	0 8 9	0 1 9	2.47	0 3 8	0 6 0	0 10 6	0 13 1	1 7 11	
Total	1 1 7	0 3 7	4.97	0 10 6	0 14 4	1 3 7	1 7 7	2 4 8	

TABLE No. V—(cont.)

No. of families	All families		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Average expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of					
	Monthly expenditure			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male							
	135			Nil	26	48	32	21	8
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
FOOD GROUP—(cont.)									
VII. Salt	0 3 3	0 0 8	0.92	..	0 2 7	0 3 0	0 3 7	0 3 8	0 4 7
VIII. Sugars.— Sugar	0 7 10	0 1 7	2.21	..	0 4 11	0 6 5	0 9 0	0 10 10	0 12 2
Jaggery	0 2 7	0 0 6	0.73	..	0 2 7	0 2 1	0 2 3	0 3 3	0 4 8
Total	0 10 5	0 2 1	2.94	..	0 7 6	0 8 6	0 11 3	0 14 1	1 0 10
IX. Coffee and Tea.— Coffee	0 1 1	0 0 3	0.31	..	0 0 6	0 0 10	0 1 3	0 1 10	0 1 4
Tea	0 3 6	0 0 8	0.99	..	0 2	0 3 8	0 3 9	0 3 2	0 5 6
Total	0 4 7	0 0 11	1.30	..	0 2 11	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 10
X. Liquor	1 9 7	0 5 2	7.23	..	0 8 7	1 4 11	1 11 10	2 14 11	2 12 3
XI. Tobacco.— For smoking	0 11 0	0 2 3	3.11	..	0 7 0	0 9 6	0 14 6	0 14 11	1 4 10
For chewing	0 4 0	0 0 10	1.13	..	0 2 3	0 3 6	0 4 7	0 5 1	0 7 9
Total	0 15 0	0 3 1	4.24	..	0 9 3	0 13 0	1 0 1	1 4 0	1 12 7
XII. Other Foods	3 11 7	0 12 0	16.83	..	1 13 3	2 11 0	4 4 10	5 13 4	8 4 2
Grand Total	22 2 0	4 7 7	100.00	..	14 4 8	18 15 4	23 10 6	30 5 11	38 12 9

TABLE No. VI
UNORGANISED INDUSTRIES, ERNAKULAM
Details of expenditure on Miscellaneous items
(Harbour coolies)

Items	Average monthly expenditure for						Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Column 3 are based.
	All families			Families spending			
1	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	4
	2			3			
Education ..	0	4	5	0	6	8	66.67
Dhobi or soap ..	0	6	8	0	6	8	100.00
Barber ..	0	5	10	0	5	10	100.00
Travelling to and from place of work ..	1	4	1	1	4	1	100.00
Medical fees and medicines ..	0	4	11	0	4	11	100.00
Religious observances, feasts and festivals, etc. ..	0	10	6	0	10	6	100.00
Amusements ..	0	3	2	0	3	11	82.22
Payment to Provident Fund, kuries, etc. ..	0	8	3	2	0	8	25.19
Repayment of debts ..	0	1	1	0	15	9	6.67
Remittance to dependants living elsewhere ..	0	0	10	7	0	0	0.74
Total ..	4	1	9				

TABLE No. VII
UNORGANISED INDUSTRIES, ERNAKULAM
Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families
according to income groups
(Harbour coolies)

Monthly rent actually paid by the family	Families with a monthly income of						
	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50	Total
Nil	24	42	32	21	8	127
Re. 1 and below	1	1	..	..	..	2
Rs. 1 to Rs. 2	1	2	..	..	..	3
Rs. 2 to Rs. 3
Rs. 3 to Rs. 4	2	..	..	..	2
Rs. 4 to Rs. 5
Rs. 5 to Rs. 6	1	..	..	..	1
Above Rs. 6
Total	26	48	32	21	8	135
Percentage to total	19.26	35.56	23.70	15.55	5.93	100.00

**REPORT
ON
AN ENQUIRY INTO THE FAMILY BUDGETS
OF
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
IN
TRICHUR CENTRE
(Cochin State — North)**

INTRODUCTION

No apology is needed at this time of the day for undertaking an enquiry into the family budgets of the working classes. The question of cost of living has come into greater prominence now than at any other time. That living has become abnormally dear is patent to everybody; the imperative necessity of adequate relief measures is equally patent. Governments and private employers have started schemes of dearness allowance, war allowance, town allowance, etc., also increments have been given in substantive wages and salaries. But how far these measures have brought relief to the classes concerned can be gauged only if they are appraised in relation to the increased cost of living of the beneficiaries; and this increase again can be measured only by a close study of their family income and expenditure and a careful comparison of these with their normal levels of the pre-war period. The device usually adopted for such a comparison is the Index Number.

There are various ways of constructing Index Numbers. In every case, however, a particular year or some other definite period of time, say a quinquennium, is taken as the basic period; that is, the average cost of living of that period is adopted as the norm or standard for measuring changes in the cost of living of other periods. The cost of living of any class of people for the basic year is, of course, computed at the average prices then obtaining for the commodities generally consumed by them; and the total cost arrived at in this way is expressed as 100; and any subsequent increase or decrease in this cost, resulting from any increase or decrease in the prices of the commodities concerned, is expressed as a percentage of the basic figure.

It requires but a moment's thought to realise that if the Index Number for any given year for a particular class of people is to reflect correctly the increase or decrease in their cost of living, due regard has to be given, in constructing the index, to the relative importance, to that class of the commodities generally consumed by them. In other words, when measuring the cost of living, greater importance should be attached to price changes in a commodity which figures more prominently in the family budget, than in one which is of small consequence. For example, if the expenditure on food comprises 70 per cent and that on clothing 10 per cent of the total family expenditure of any class of people, then in constructing the Index Number of their cost of living a 10 per cent increase in the price of food stuffs will have to be expressed by adding $70/100 \times 10$ or 7 points to the basic figure, while a 10 per cent increase in the price of clothing materials will mean only an addition of $10/100 \times 10$ or 1 point. To put it in technical terms, while food will have to be given a weightage of 70/100, clothing will get a weightage of only 10/100. It is necessary, therefore, that any attempt to construct cost of living index numbers for any class of people should be preceded by an enquiry into their family budgets so as to ascertain accurately the relative importance of the different items of their expenditure. The method generally adopted in Madras and elsewhere in India is to classify the items of expenditure into five groups, namely (1) Food, (2) Fuel and Lighting, (3) Clothing, (4) Housing and (5) Miscellaneous, and then to estimate the relative importance of these groups in the family budget.

The accuracy of the Index Number demands another precaution as well. Just as due regard has to be given, in constructing the general cost of living index, to the relative importance of the different groups of expenditure in the general family budget, so too, within each group

due regard has to be given to the relative importance of the commodities contained in that particular group. For example, if the expenditure on rice comes to 60 per cent and that on vegetables to 10 per cent of the total expenditure on 'Food', then in constructing the group index for 'Food', an increase of 20 per cent in the price of rice will have to be expressed by adding $60/100 \times 20$ or 12 points to the group basic figure, while a 20 per cent increase in the price of vegetables will mean only an addition of $20/100 \times 10$ or 2 points. The Food Index thus prepared will then be used in the construction of the general cost of living index, with the weightage appropriate to it.

From what has been said above it is clear that the compilation of an accurate cost of living index for any class of people necessitates a preliminary enquiry into their family budgets. The idea of such an enquiry in regard to the working classes of Cochin was first mooted by the Diwan Peishkar in his report M2. 12040/18, dated 14th October 1943 to the Government. His proposal was to get it done through the agency of the Professors of Economics of the St. Thomas' College and Maharaja's College. The Government having approved the idea in their proceedings R4. 1065/19, dated 14th December 1943, the Diwan Peishkar got into communication with the two Professors. Meetings were held at which the Diwan Peishkar's proposal was discussed, and in the light of the discussion the two Professors submitted scheme reports giving detailed proposals for the conduct of the enquiry. A consolidated scheme was thereupon formulated by the Diwan Peishkar, and placed before the Government, who finally passed it and ordered the enquiry in their Proceedings EF4. 19798/19, dated 21st June 1944.

According to the scheme the State was, for purposes of the enquiry, divided into two zones; a central town in each being taken as characteristic of the Zone, as shown below.—

COCHIN NORTH: TRICHUR
COCHIN SOUTH: ERNAKULAM

The Ernakulam centre comprised the towns of Ernakulam, Mattanchery and Palluruthy which form the chief industrial centres of South Cochin. The Trichur Centre consisted of the towns of Trichur, Ollur, Pudukad and Chalakkudy. Since, however, the cost of living in Ollur, Pudukad and Chalakkudy was expected to be lower than in Trichur they were regarded as representative of the mofussil areas and a separate tabulation was to be made of the family budgets of these places for determining the weights to be adopted in compiling the cost of living index for the mofussil. Trichur budgets were to be tabulated separately, as representing conditions of life in urban areas in Cochin North.

The Professor of Economics of the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, was in charge of the enquiry for Cochin South, and the Professor of Economics of the St. Thomas' College, Trichur, of the enquiry for Cochin North. Also three investigators, each on a monthly salary of Rs 75 and a conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem, were appointed for each centre to work under the Officer-in-Charge, who was also given the service of a peon on Rs. 11 per mensem plus a dearness allowance of Rs. 10. The Officers-in-charge were given each an honorarium of Rs. 125 plus a conveyance of Rs. 25, per mensem. The period proposed for the enquiry was eight months, but Government ordered that it should not exceed six months.

The work was to begin on 1st Karkadagam, 1119. But the appointment of qualified and competent investigators, especially in the case of Trichur Centre, took some time so that the work of actual investigation was started only on 1st Chingam 1120. In the meanwhile, however, much preliminary work was got through. Orders were sent by the Diwan Peishkar to the Tahsildars of Trichur, Mukundapuram and Ernakulam, asking them to instruct their subordinates, both Revenue officers, and village officers to render the enquiry officers all possible help. Lists were obtained from the Municipal Commissioners of Trichur and Ernakulam showing the names of printing presses in their respective towns, and a list of factories in the State was supplied by the Director of Industries and Commerce. Letters were also sent to the heads of important factories and other industrial establishments in the State requesting help and co-operation. Also a questionnaire appended on pages 259—262 was prepared in Malayalam for the guidance of the investigators, who were also given detailed instructions as to how the "n th" method of sampling should be applied, and also how information should be collected in regard to the various headings in the questionnaire.

As already stated, the investigators of Trichur Centre began work only with the beginning of Chingam 1120. Soon difficulties presented themselves. The chief difficulty arose from the fact that the basic year, for which information was to be collected, was fixed as 1115 (1939—1940). This involved a process of elimination even in the preparation of the preliminary lists of workers. Of the workers listed from each factory or trade, only such of them as were in it also in the year 1115 could be accepted for the enquiry, and all others had to be excluded. Again, while it was pretty difficult to collect from the labouring classes information regarding their income and expenditure even for the current year, it was all the more difficult to elicit from them fairly accurate information about the details of their family budget of five years ago. It involved a good deal of retrospection and in this difficult process the investigators had to help the workers patiently and sympathetically with comparisons of money values and other differentiating factors of 1115 and 1120 if anything reliable was to be got out of them. Yet another handicap was that the workers could be met in their houses only in the evenings, nay late in the night, when very often they were under the influence of drink and not in a mood to answer questions regarding their family budgets. In several cases, therefore, the investigators had to wait for holidays to tackle the difficult cases. In the mofussil centres there was the additional fact that the houses of the workers were scattered over wide areas so that the investigators had to walk up long distances to meet the sampled workers in their houses.

The upshot of all these was that the enquiry could not be finished in the five months the investigators had initially at their disposal. An extension of three months had, therefore, to be applied for, which the Government were kind enough to grant. Also, since two of the investigators fell ill and took long leave, one for 23 days and the other for 1 month and 19 days, an additional hand had to be appointed for a period of 2 months and 12 days. The work was thereafter expedited and the actual investigation closed before the three months were over. But the work of analysis, scrutiny and tabulation of the budgets collected remained, and this, as noted above had to be done separately for Trichur alone and for Ollur, Pudukad and Chalakkudy combined. A further extension of time by at least one month was, therefore, an absolute necessity, and this too was kindly sanctioned by Government.

Scope and Method of the Enquiry

The original purpose behind the enquiry appears to have been the fixing of weights for the construction of cost of living index for the working classes of the State. Said the Diwan Peishkar in his note to the Professors:—"An enquiry into the family budgets of low paid employees in different walks of life in and in the vicinity of these towns (Trichur and Ernakulam) has to be conducted with a view to get the basis for the determination of the weights to be assigned to the various commodities to be taken into account in constructing the index." Subsequently, however, this was amplified, and in the final scheme submitted to the Government by the Diwan Peishkar in his report No. ST. 10421/19, dated 20th Edavam 1119, it was stated that "the budget enquiry to be undertaken is mainly for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to the standard of living of different sections of the community and so it aims at the collection of information not only as to the earnings of the families comprising the classes, but also as to how the income of the families was expended and how far it was sufficient to meet their needs." But at the same time he added: "Besides, family budget enquiries are of immense value in providing data for the determination of weights to be used in the construction of cost of living indices. The weights have to be determined on the relative consumption of the different commodities by the families." Naturally, therefore, the budget enquiry had to be as thorough as was possible in the circumstances mentioned above.

The field of Enquiry.—The general lines of enquiry followed in Madras (1935—1936) were adopted here also; and accordingly the families included in the scope of the enquiry were classified into.—

- (1) Those engaged in organised industries, and
- (2) those engaged in unorganised industries.

The chief organised industries in Cochin North (*ie.* Trichur Centre) are (1) Cotton Textiles, (2) Rice Mills, (3) Oil Mills, (4) Saw Mills, (5) Printing Works, (6) Engineering works and (7) Tile Factories. Among the unorganised are found (1) Beedi rolling, (2) Tailoring, (3) Sawing Yards, (4) Cobbler Shops and (5) Hand carting and head load transport. The number of workers employed in the organised industries was roughly estimated at 3,500 for Trichur and

suburbs and at 3,000 for the mofussil centres of Ollur, Pudukad and Chalakkudi, thus making a total of 6,500 for the Trichur centre. The number employed in unorganised industries in this centre was approximately reckoned at 5,000. From these numbers it was decided to take, on a 5 per cent basis, 325 and 250 cases respectively for the organised and unorganised industries or roughly a total of 600, for actual investigation of the family budgets. But with the application of the elimination process referred to above, the number of workers in the organised industries, who were eligible for the enquiry, was substantially reduced. Nevertheless, it was thought desirable that at least 350 cases should be investigated from the organised industries. Eventually, therefore the selection from the revised lists of eligibles was made on a 20 per cent basis. In other words, from each industry 20 per cent of the workers who were in it in 1115 and still surviving in 1120 were taken up for the enquiry, the selection being made by the application of the 'nth' method of sampling (see below); their total number came to 368, 50 per cent being taken from Trichur (Town) and 50 per cent from Trichur (mofussil) i.e. Ollur, Pudukkad and Chalakkudi. From the unorganised industries, too, over 250 cases were taken up for investigation. But in their case there was neither any sampling nor any elimination. In other words, while the enquiry in respect of the organised industries was to be conducted on the representative principle, covering larger numbers and using representative 'samples,' the enquiry for the unorganised industries was to be according to the intensive method of investigation, taking up from select areas as many cases as were available.

The Income limit.—Following the practice adopted elsewhere in regard to family budget enquiries of the labour classes, it was decided here also to restrict the enquiry to families whose income did not exceed a certain maximum. The Royal Commission on Labour in India was in favour of taking the combined income of the family for this purpose. But there was difficulty; the preliminary sampling out of labourers for the enquiry could be done only from the wage rolls of the factories employing them. At the time of such sampling the *combined income* of their families would be an unknown factor in as much as it might comprise not only the earnings of the labourer from his main occupation, but also his earnings from any subsidiary occupation, as well as the earnings, if any of the other members of his family; all of which could be ascertained and totalled up only at the time of the actual investigation; as such therefore, the combined family income could not be taken as a basis for fixing the income limit for the sampling out of labourers for the enquiry. Hence in Madras the maximum income limit of the families to be brought within the scope of the budget enquiry was fixed at an average monthly earning of Rs. 50 for the principal wage earner. We, too, have adopted the same principle, with this difference, however, that in consideration of the generally lower standard of life prevailing in Cochin as compared to the City of Madras the limit here has been fixed at Rs. 30. Thus then the enquiry was restricted to families in respect of which the main income of the principal wage earner did not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem. Their combined income might be much more than Rs. 30 and as a matter of fact it was in a few cases found to have amounted to over Rs. 60.

The Basic year.—Since one of the primary objects of the family budget enquiry was to collect data for the determination of weights to be assigned to the various items of family expenditure in constructing cost of living indices, it was essential that the enquiry should be based on conditions of living obtaining in a normal year. In other words, the basic year, which is to serve as a standard for comparing living conditions in any given year, should not itself be abnormal, as otherwise the base prices and weights would inevitably be distorted and will have no relation to normality. Hence the abnormal years of the war period had to be discarded; and the year 1115 (i. e. 1939—1940) when conditions of life were still normal in our State, was fixed up as the base period for our enquiry. This decision, while it was inevitable under the circumstances, naturally involved several incidental difficulties. These have been noted already. It was possible, however, to get over these difficulties to a very large extent by care, diligence and tact on the part of the investigators while collecting information from the members of the families covered by the enquiry.

The 'nth' Method of Sampling.—Any statistical enquiry, if it is to give correct results should follow some method capable of ensuring such results. The ideal method is of the census, whereby all the cases covered by the enquiry are investigated. But this is not always practicable. The alternative is to restrict the investigation to a sample of the total number of cases covered by the enquiry, selected in such a way as to be representative of the 'universe' from which the sample is drawn. The first precaution to be taken in adopting this method is that a sufficient number of cases should be included in the 'sample' so that the effects of abnormal cases should

disappear in the general averages. The next question is how to choose the units that should constitute the sample, so that it may be representative of the 'universe' from which it is drawn. Two methods have been defined by the International Statistical Institute. "The first is the method of *random selection*, according to which the units are drawn in such a way that each unit in the 'universe' has an exactly equal chance of being included in the sample. The second method is what is called the method of *purposive selection*; according to which groups of units are so selected as to yield in their entirety nearly the same characteristics as the 'universe' from which the units are drawn." Each of these methods has its difficulties. "In practice, however, it has been found convenient in most Budget enquiries to adopt a method of selection which combines certain of the characteristics of both purposive and random selection". Such a one was the 'nth' method of sampling adopted in the Madras Enquiry. It may be added that in applying this method the value of 'n' has to be so adjusted that the 'sample' which is chosen should consist of a sufficient number of units, so that the possible abnormalities of a few cases should disappear in the general averages of the group. As a rule, the smaller the number of units in the 'universe' dealt with, the lower also should be the value of 'n'. It was in pursuance of this principle that, as noted above, we decided to take up for investigation 20 per cent of the working families in the organised industries when as a result of the elimination process their total number, eligible for the enquiry, was found to be reduced to 1,800, instead of the 5 per cent we had decided upon when the total number expected was 6,500. In other words, the value of 'n' was lowered from 20 to 5 as the total number of units in the 'universe' fell from 6,500 to 1,800.

The 'nth' method of sampling, as applied to our enquiry was worked out in the following manner. In each organised industry all the workers who were on the rolls in 1115 and were still surviving on the date of the enquiry and whose wage income in 1115 did not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem, were made out into a list, arranged in a continuous series in the descending order of their wages, and from this list every 'nth' man was sampled out for the investigation the value of 'n' being fixed as 5. Thus the sample taken out for actual investigation comprised 20 per cent of the working class families covered by the enquiry. In Trichur Mofussil it was even 25 per cent, the value assigned to 'n' in this case being only 4.

Compilation of results.—In this report the results of the enquiry for Trichur Centre are given in two sections the first dealing with family budgets of workers employed in organised industries and the second with those of workers in unorganised industries. Each section, however, is further sub-divided into two parts, one dealing with Trichur (town) and the other with the mofussil area comprising Ollur, Pudukad and Chalakkudi.

Section I, part (1) thus gives an analysis of the representative sample of 184 family budgets of workers in *organised* industries in the Trichur Municipal area, while part (2) deals with 184 budgets of the same class in the mofussil area. Statistical tables pertaining to organised industries as a whole, for Trichur Town and the mofussil area respectively are provided in this section. Section II parts (1) and (2) deal similarly with *unorganised* industries for Trichur Town and the mofussil area respectively.

In presenting the results of the enquiry, attempt has been made not only to set forth general average covering all the families taken up for investigation in each class and area respectively, but also to sub-divide each class in each of the two areas into groups according to the family income and to give separate averages for each income group. Such group averages will be of some help in studying the variation in the standard of living from one group to another. It

should be noted, however, that a classification of families purely on income basis, for the study of such variation has certain disadvantages. For one thing, in the case of the labour population, families in the higher income groups are generally found to be of larger size than those in the lower groups, so that it is quite conceivable that in spite of their higher income, the actual standard of living of the former might be lower than that of the latter. One possible solution for this difficulty is to take into account the average number of persons per family in each income group and to strike averages of income and expenditure per person (instead of per family) for the different income groups. But this, too, would not be quite satisfactory, in as much as the numbers respectively of men, women and children, constituting the average number of 'persons' per family groups may not be in the same proportion in all the different income groups. It may very well happen that in one group the children may form 30 per cent of the family strength and in another only 20 per cent. Hence a comparison between the groups on the basis of the mere number of 'persons' per family in the different groups would be misleading.

Some method has, therefore, to be devised by which 'persons' of different age and sex (and therefore differing in their consuming capacity) may be reduced to a common unit so as to facilitate comparison of families or income groups with one another in regard to their standard of living. One such method is the scale established by Professor Lusk on the basis of the physiological food requirements of persons of different age and sex. "According to this scale an adult male is taken as unity, a woman as 0.83, a child of 10 but under 14 years as 0.83, a child of six but under 10 years as 0.70 and a child under six years as 0.50." Even this is not a complete solution. For based as it is only on food requirements, the applicability of the Lusk scale to groups of expenditure other than food, such as clothing or housing, is open to question. For example, with reference to food a woman may be equal to 0.83 of an adult male, but with reference to dress, she may easily be 1.5 of the latter. However, for want of any better method, we, too, have adopted the Lusk scale for reducing 'persons' of different age and sex in different families or income groups to a common unit for purposes of comparison; and 'men and women have been taken to be 14 years of age and over.'

One more aspect of the compilation we have adopted here deserves mention. While in Madras, of the 932 family budgets collected from the organised industries, only a sub-sample of 641 budgets were taken up for working out the averages for organised industries as a whole, here we have included in our final analysis all the 368 budgets collected from the organised industries (184 for Trichur Town and 184 for the mofussil area); and since these budgets were collected on a 20 per cent basis (and even 25 per cent for the mofussil area) from the total number of families in each of the organised industries included in the enquiry, they can claim to be sufficiently representative, not only of the organised industries as a whole, but also of each individual industry covered by the enquiry.

In the case of the unorganised industries, too, all the budgets collected have been included in the final analysis. It is desirable, however, to take into consideration only the family budgets of organised industries for the purpose of determining weights for working out cost of living indices. For unorganised labour there is very little stability of income and consequently very little steadiness in the matter of expenditure. The various tables which are nevertheless prepared for the unorganised industries are, therefore, intended only for purposes of comparative study, and not recommended to be relied upon as bases for the construction of Index Numbers.

Section I
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES

Part I
TRICHUR TOWN

The chief organised industries in the Trichur Municipal area have been noted. The following statement gives (1) the number of workers on the wage-roll, (2) the number eliminated as not being on the roll in 1115, and (3) the number accepted for the enquiry, in the several factories in each industry.

ORGANISED INDUSTRIES
TRICHUR TOWN

Name of factory	No. of workers at the end of 1118	Number eliminated as not being on the roll in 1115	Number taken as eligible
1	2	3	4
Textiles			
1. The Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.	2,282	1,681	601
Rice and Oil Mills			
1. Traders' Union Rice Mills	34	25	9
2. Veliyannur Rice Mills	25	17	8
3. R. M. Rice Mills, Kokkalai	24	15	9
4. Kokkalai Rice and Oil Mills	39	24	15
5. Maney Rice and Oil Mills	40	29	11
6. Sree Ramachandra Rice Mills	15	12	3
7. Mar Barsoma Rice and Oil Mills	17	14	3
8. Sree Krishna Rice Mills, Viyyur	15	14	1
9. Mooken's Rice Mills	22	12	10
10. Guruvijaya Rice Mills	20	14	6
11. St. Thomas Mills and Engineering Works Ltd.	60	30	30
12. St. John's Rice Mills	24	17	7
13. Vijayapuram Rice Mills	26	23	3
14. The Commercial Rice Mills	31	24	7
15. P. K. Sankaranarayana Ayyar's Rice Mills	13	9	4
16. C. M. Rice Mills	15	11	4
Total	420	290	130
Engineering Work Shops			
1. Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.	70	42	28
2. St. Thomas Mills and Engineering works	27	19	8
3. Kokkalai Rice and Oil Mills	17	8	9
Total	114	69	45

Name of factory	No. of workers at the end of 1118	Number eliminated as not being on the roll in 1115	Number taken as eligible
1	2	3	4
Saw Mills			
1. Timber Saw Mills, Trichur	100	43	57
Tile Factories			
1. Kerala Tile works, Cheroor	31	21	10
2. A. D. Devassy's Tile works, Viyyur	15	6	9
3. Mar Augustine's Tile works	20	9	11
Total	66	36	30
Printing Presses			
1. St. Mary's Orphanage Press	15	11	4
2. Sree Krishna Press	9	5	4
3. Vidyavinodini Press	33	18	15
4. Kshemodayam Welfare Press	16	11	5
5. B. V. Book Depot	8	6	2
6. Bharatha Vilasam Press	7	2	5
7. Mangalodayam Press	26	16	10
8. Kerala Chintamani Press	3	2	1
9. Saraswathi Printing Works	10	5	5
10. Guruvilasam Press	5	3	2
Total	132	79	53

In all, 184 budgets were collected from the above industries by applying the "nth" method of sampling. The following statement shows the frequency distribution of these budgets.

Industry	Number of families eligible for the enquiry	Number of budgets collected	Value of "n"
1	2	3	4
Cotton Textiles	601	118	5
Rice and Oil Mills	130	26	5
Saw Mills	57	12	5
Engineering workshops	45	10	5
Printing Presses	53	11	5
Tile Factories	30	7	5
	916	184	5

Except for a shortage of two budgets in the Textiles and an excess of one each in the Engineering Workshops and the Tile Factories, the above statement shows that the budget of one worker for every five employed in each industry was collected; and since the value of "n" was thus kept constant, the 184 budgets collected in this manner, can claim to be fairly representative of the organised industries as a whole.

Religion and Caste.—A general analysis of the above budgets shows that 52.71 per cent of the workers in organised industries in Trichur Town were Hindus, 46.75 per cent Christians, and 0.54 per cent Muslims. Of the Hindus, the caste Hindus formed 21.74 per cent, the non-caste Hindus 30.43 per cent and the depressed classes 0.54 per cent of the total number of workers. The following table gives the distribution of the families by caste according to income groups.

TABLE I
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES
TRICHUR TOWN
Religion and Caste

Income Group	Hindus			Christians	Muslims	Total
	Caste	Non-caste	Depressed class			
Rs. 10 and below	1	6	..	8	..	15
Rs. 10—20	11	20	..	35	1	67
Rs. 20—30	14	18	1	23	..	56
Rs. 30—40	4	8	..	11	..	23
Rs. 40—50	5	4	..	6	..	15
Above Rs. 50	5	..	..	3	..	8
All incomes	40	56	1	86	1	184
Percentage to total	21.74	30.43	0.54	46.75	0.54	100.00

Constitution of the Family—It is of some importance to know how far the principal wage earner of the family is called upon to support, in addition to his wife and children, other relatives living with him. Accordingly the families have been classified into (1) Natural families and (2) Joint households. A natural family is taken as comprising the head of the family, his wife and his unmarried children. A joint household, on the other hand, denotes a group of relatives living together as one household. The following table shows the number of natural families and joint households by income groups.

TABLE II
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES
TRICHUR TOWN
Constitution of the family

Income group	Number of		Total number of families	Percentage of natural families to total	Percentage of joint house-holds to total
	Natural families	Joint house-holds			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. 10 and below	8	7	15	53.33	46.67
Rs. 10—20	28	39	67	41.79	58.21
Rs. 20—30	10	46	56	17.86	82.14
Rs. 30—40	4	19	23	17.39	82.61
Rs. 40—50	1	14	15	6.67	93.33
Above Rs. 50	1	7	8	12.50	87.50
All incomes	52	132	184	28.26	71.74

Thus then, in the year 1935, 71.74 per cent of the working class families in the organised industries in Trichur were joint households, and only 28.26 per cent of them natural families. This is in striking resemblance with conditions in Madras, where according to the family budget enquiry conducted in the year 1935—1936, the figures were 77.22 per cent and 22.78 per cent for joint households and natural families respectively. The figures for organised industries, Trichur—mofussil as also for unorganised industries in both town and mofussil reveal the same relative proportion as between the two types of families. On the other hand, the position in Bombay shows a striking contrast. There, according to the last budget enquiry only 38.05 per cent of the families were found to be joint households. Evidently the Madrassi and the Malayalee, perhaps a little less industrialised and a little more social minded than their Bombay brethren, prefer to live in larger groups and to maintain greater solidarity.

Another feature revealed by the above table is that with the exception of the last income group, the percentage of joint households steadily increases with the increase in the family income. This only means that the greater the number of inmates in the household the larger is the aggregate household income. To take it as indicating an increasing temptation for a man's poor relatives to seek refuge in his household as his income increases, is to make a confusion between cause and effect. It would make the increased income the cause of the enlarged household, whereas really it is the enlarged household that has caused the increased income. A reference to the table of analysis of monthly income by source will confirm our conclusion. That analysis shows the percentage of contribution made to the family income by the principal wage earner steadily decreasing and that made by others steadily increasing as the income of the family increases; while in the lowest income group their respective contributions are 71.55 per cent and 13.20 per cent of the total family income, in the highest income group the respective contributions are 32.37 per cent and 35.83 per cent. In other words the larger income of the bigger families is to a great extent contributed by the "others", who should not, therefore, be regarded as simply depending on the principal wage earner.

Literacy.—Information gathered in the course of the enquiry shows that 64.67 per cent of the main wage earners in the families in organised industries were literate. The corresponding figure for organised industries in Madras City in the year 1935—1936 was 69.27 per cent

We are thus 4.60 points lower in the scale. This however, cannot be regarded as a serious difference. It may perhaps be a further consolation to note that in regard to unorganised industries our figure is 58.46 per cent while the Madras figure is only 20.92 per cent; this is quite in conformity with the high standard of general literacy maintained by Cochin. It is also instructive to note that while the degree of literacy among the regular industrial workers of Trichur is 64.67, that among the casual workers of the unorganised industries is only 58.46 per cent. The following table furnishes an analysis of literacy by income groups in respect of organised industries in Trichur.

TABLE III
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES: TRICHUR TOWN
Literacy amongst the heads of families by income groups
(Principal Wage earner)

Income group	Literates	Illiterates	Total	Percentage of	
				Literates to total	Illiterates to total
Rs. 10 and Below	6	9	15	40.00	60.00
10—20	41	26	67	61.19	38.81
20—30	41	15	56	73.21	26.79
30—40	11	12	23	47.83	52.17
40—50	12	3	15	80.00	20.00
Above Rs. 50	8	..	8	100.00	..
Total	119	65	184	64.67	35.33

It will be observed from the table that there is a tendency for the percentage of literacy to increase as the family income increases—the income group of Rs. 30—40 being the only accidental exception.

Composition of the family.—A study of the budgets collected gives us the following results regarding the composition of the families of workers in the organised industries. The number of equivalent adult males shown in Col. (9) of the table has been computed on the Lusk scale.

TABLE IV
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES: TRICHUR TOWN
Analysis of family composition by income groups

Income group	Number of families	Average number of persons per family					Average number of equivalent adult males per family	Average number of dependants living elsewhere	Average number gainfully employed per family
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.
Rs. 10 and Below	15	0.47	1.53	0.67	1.13	3.80	2.99	0.07	1.47
10—20	67	1.16	1.79	1.03	0.99	4.97	3.97	0.09	1.48
20—30	56	1.54	2.21	1.32	1.23	6.30	5.08	0.05	1.82
30—40	23	2.09	2.61	1.96	1.48	8.14	6.56	0.04	2.26
40—50	15	2.87	2.53	1.47	1.33	8.20	6.83	0.07	2.93
Above Rs. 50	8	2.50	3.75	2.00	1.38	9.63	7.80	0.25	2.88
All income	184	1.53	2.15	1.28	1.18	6.14	4.95	0.08	1.86

Column (7) of the above Table shows the average number of persons residing with the family in the various income groups. A steady increase is observed in this number as the family income increases. The general average for all families is 6.14, which is made up of 1.53 men, 2.15 women, 1.28 boys and 1.18 girls. In addition there is 0.08 person living away from the family, but depending upon it for regular or occasional monetary help. Thus the economic responsibility of the head of the family (i.e. the principal wage earner) extends to 6.22 individuals. This again is in close conformity with the position in Madras where the corresponding figure is 6.21, but in striking contrast with the position in several other Indian cities, as will be clear from the following statement.

Name of city	Year of enquiry	Average size of the family, excluding dependants
Sholapur	1925	4.57
Ahmedabad	1924	3.87
Bombay	1932—33	3.70
Rangoon	1926	3.71
Madras	1935—36	6.03
Trichur	1939—40	6.14

Thus the Trichur labourer has to support a much bigger family than his *confreres* in several other Indian cities; but, as has been already remarked, the financial help he receives from the other members of his household is also a substantial percentage of the household income.

In family composition, there is, however some difference between Trichur and Madras. While in Trichur the average strength of the industrial labour family consists of 2.81 males (i.e. 1.53 men and 1.28 boys) and 3.33 females (i.e. 2.15 women and 1.18 girls), in Madras it is made up of 2.96 males and 3.07 females. Thus there is greater preponderance of females over males in the families of regular industrial workers in Trichur than in the same class of families in Madras. The same extra preponderance is found, more or less, in the other spheres, too, of our enquiry as will be evident from the figures given below.

Trichur (Organised Industries)	Males 2.81	Females 3.33
Trichur (Unorganised Industries)	" 3.17	" 3.66
Mofussil (Organised Industries)	" 2.77	" 3.21
Mofussil (Unorganised Industries)	" 3.25	" 3.32

It may be mentioned in this connection that according to the census of 1941 the population of the Trichur Taluk consisted of 1,41,648 males as against 1,51,518 females.

The number of equivalent adult males, as calculated according to the Lušk scale, works out at an average of 4.95 per family for all families, rising steadily from 2.99 in the lowest income group to 7.80 in the highest. The average, per family, of persons gainfully employed is 1.86 for all families, and here again there is a progressive variation from 1.47 in the lowest group to 2.88 in the highest.

Income of the family.—In a family budget enquiry dealing with the working classes it is important to ascertain how much of the total family income is earned by the principal wage earner, upon whom devolves the responsibility of maintaining the family. In the Madras Enquiry they seem to have proceeded on the assumption that the principal wage earner, and consequently the economic head of the family, was always the husband. For, we find, that though there was mention of the "head of the family" in their investigation questionnaire, in their final analysis of the family income they have omitted that term and put instead the term "husband" evidently to denote the principal wage earner. Conditions, however, are different in Melabar and especially in Trichur and suburbs, where women labourers form an important element of the industrial labour population. In many cases, and particularly among the workers in the textiles, rice and oil mills and tile factories, a woman labourer forms the principal wage earner and the chief economic support of the household. We have, therefore, used in our table of analysis of the family income the term "principal wage earner", so as to include both men and women who come into that position; and classified the whole family income into two groups only, namely (1) the earnings of the principal wage-earner, and (2) the earnings of the others (i.e. wife or husband as the case may be, of the principal wage earner, their children, and other relatives residing with the family).

The following table shows the various items which constitute the average family income.

TABLE No. V
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES, TRICHUR TOWN
 Analysis of monthly income by source

Number of families	Families with a monthly income of																											
	All families				Rs. 10 and below				Rs. 10—20				Rs. 20—30				Rs. 30—40				Rs. 40—50				Above Rs. 50			
	184				15				67				56				23				15				8			
Items	Rs.	A.	P.	Per-cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per-cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per-cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per-cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per-cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per-cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per-cent
INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT																												
Earnings of.—																												
Principal wage-earner	13	3	4	54.24	6	1	7	71.55	11	3	4	71.90	14	0	9	58.37	16	9	9	48.41	17	5	4	38.23	19	14	0	32.37
Others	5	15	2	24.43	1	2	0	13.20	2	0	5	12.99	4	14	0	20.34	9	12	0	28.42	17	13	11	39.42	22	0	0	35.83
INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES																												
Land	0	12	3	3.14	0	0	10	0.61	0	4	5	1.77	0	10	0	2.60	1	12	8	5.22	1	12	4	3.91	2	6	3	3.90
House	1	9	9	6.61	0	2	11	2.13	0	12	5	4.98	1	11	3	7.07	2	9	6	7.56	3	11	6	8.20	3	12	3	6.13
Gifts and presents	0	4	11	1.26	0	9	0	6.59	0	1	0	0.40	0	2	1	0.54	0	14	1	2.57	0	14	5	1.99	0	6	0	0.61
Help from relatives, etc.	0	14	11	3.83	0	6	6	4.76	0	10	2	4.08	0	15	9	4.09	0	4	2	0.76	2	4	3	5.00	3	8	0	5.70
Others	1	9	3	6.49	0	1	7	1.16	0	9	8	3.88	1	10	11	6.99	2	6	9	7.06	1	7	7	3.25	9	7	11	15.46
Total income	24	5	7	100.00	8	8	5	100.00	15	9	5	100.00	24	1	1	100.00	34	4	11	100.00	45	5	4	100.00	61	6	5	100.00

The average family income, taking all the 184 families works out at Rs. 24—5—7 per mensem, rising from Rs. 8—8—5 in the lowest income group to Rs. 61—6—5 in the highest. Of the general average of Rs. 24—5—7, 78·67 per cent is derived from employment and 21·33 per cent from other sources. The same proportion is found to obtain also in the case of the organised industries in our mofussil area. The corresponding figures for Madras are 95·06 per cent and 4·64 per cent respectively. Thus the industrial workers of Cochin North derive a much greater proportion of their family income from "other sources"; evidently they are not so thoroughly reduced to the position of mere factory hands, depending solely on their wage income, as their Madrassi brethren.

Of course, the greatest single source of the family income is the earnings of the principal wage earner, which amount to 54·24 per cent of the total family income; but he is well backed up by the other members of the house-hold, whose contribution comes to an average of 24·43 per cent. As has been explained already, it is only natural that as the income of the family increases, the respective contributions of the principal wage earner on the one side and of the other members of the family on the other, are found to move in inverse ratio; that is, from roughly 76 per cent and 13 per cent in the lowest income group to 32 per cent and 36 per cent in the highest.

Of the items making up the income from "other sources" the income from houses is the only one which reveals a definite trend, rising, as it does, from 2·13 per cent in the lowest income group to 8·20 per cent in the Rs. 40—50 group, but falling to 6·13 per cent in the last group. It is also the most important item of the "other sources", and amounts to Rs. 1—9—9 or 6·61 per cent of the average income, per family, for all families. If further, we take into consideration only the families which owned houses (i. e. 111 out of 184 families) their house income would work up to an average of Rs. 2—10—3 for such families. Income from land averages 3·14 per cent and help from relatives, etc., 3·83 per cent of the total family income. The "others" (unspecified), which account for 6·49 per cent of the family income, include, such items as income from fuel collected for domestic consumption from the neighbouring woods, sale of milk, hire of rickshaw occasional sale of domestic animals like goats or pigs, or of ornaments or vessels, and, in a very few cases, income from interest on deposits.

No useful comparison of the standard of living of families in different income grades can, however, be instituted on the basis merely of their respective average incomes. For, the higher income has generally to support a larger family; and very often an average family in a higher income grade may, when account is taken of the number of members to be supported, be poorer than an average family in a lower income grade, with only fewer numbers to support. For a correct comparison, therefore, one must know what the average income per equivalent adult male is, in the families falling under each income group. The following table will give us this information.

TABLE VI

ORGANISED INDUSTRIES: TRICHUR TOWN

Variation in average income per equivalent adult male in different grades of income

Income group	Average income per family			Average number of equivalent adult males per family	Average income per equivalent adult male		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
	1			3	4		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Rs. 10 and Below	8	8	5	2·99	2	13	7
Rs. 10 — 20	15	9	5	3·97	3	14	10
Rs. 20 — 30	24	1	1	5·08	4	11	9
Rs. 30 — 40	34	4	11	6·56	5	3	8
Rs. 40 — 50	45	5	4	6·83	6	10	3
Above Rs. 50	61	6	5	7·80	7	14	0
All incomes	24	5	7	4·95	4	14	8

Taking the average income for all families as 100 in the two cases (columns 2 and 4 of the table) we get the following distribution of indices of average income per family and per equivalent adult male in the different income groups.

TABLE VII.
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES: TRICHUR TOWN
Distribution of indices of average income

Income group	Index of average income per family on the assumption that the average income for all families is 100	Index of average income per equivalent adult male on the assumption that the average income per equivalent adult male in all families is 100
Rs. 10 and Below	35.01	57.95
Rs. 10 — 20	64.01	79.82
Rs. 20 — 30	93.83	96.29
Rs. 30 — 40	140.50	106.30
Rs. 40 — 50	186.20	134.90
Above Rs. 50	252.30	160.10
All incomes	100.00	100.00

The above table has brought the families falling under the different income groups into statistical relation, with a family of general average income for the whole group of 184 families, and shows at a glance the extent to which the average income *per family* or *per equivalent adult male*, as the case may be, in each income group, varies from the general average for all families. Thus at a glance we see from the table that the variation, from group to group, in the average family income is much more pronounced than in the average income per equivalent adult male; while the index in the first case varies from 35.01 in the lowest income group to 252.30 in the highest, i. e. by more than 620 per cent, in the second case the index varies only from 57.95 to 160.10, i. e. by 176 per cent. Needless to add that the smaller variation in the second case is due to the larger size of the families in the higher income groups.

The effect of this factor in estimating the relative prosperity of families in the different income groups, is striking. For example, as between the third and fourth income groups, if we take into account only the average family income, it would appear that the fourth group has nearly a 43 per cent increase of prosperity over the third group, but when the size of the family also is taken into consideration, the increase is found to be only a little over 10 per cent. In the words of the Madras Family Budget Enquiry Report, 'this is just one instance of how misleading an analysis of family incomes can be if it has no relation to the differing size of the families'. We shall have to say more about this when discussing the application of Engel's Law to the results of our enquiry.

EXPENDITURE

The table below gives details of average expenditure on (1) Food, (2) Fuel and lighting, (3) Clothing, (4) Housing and (5) Miscellaneous, for families in the different income groups. It also compares the average expenditure with the average income of the families in each group.

TABLE No. VII
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES: TRICHUR TOWN
 Analysis of average expenditure per family by income groups

Items	All families		Families with a monthly income of											
			Rs. 10 and below		Rs. 10—20		Rs. 20—30		Rs. 30—40		Rs. 40—50		Above Rs. 50	
	No. of families		15		67		56		23		15		8	
	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Per cent
I Expenditure.—														
Food (a) ..	15 10 3	61·37	5 13 9	62·73	10 10 4	61·25	15 9 3	62·55	21 14 8	61·89	27 8 10	60·16	35 14 10	58·82
Fuel and lighting ..	1 9 6	6·25	0 12 11	8·65	1 3 5	6·99	1 9 4	6·36	2 1 11	5·99	2 9 10	5·71	2 14 7	4·76
Clothing (b) ..	1 10 6	6·50	0 10 3	6·86	1 1 5	6·26	1 10 7	6·67	2 2 6	6·09	2 15 2	6·43	4 6 8	7·22
Housing (c) ..	2 15 3(d)	11·59	1 3 2	12·83	2 2 1	12·26	3 0 8	12·21	4 2 9	11·79	4 8 11	9·95	5 15 8	9·78
Miscellaneous ..	3 10 3	14·29	0 13 4	8·93	2 4 10	13·24	3 0 8	12·21	5 0 8	14·24	8 2 1	17·75	11 13 10	13·42
Total expenditure..	25 7 9	100·00	9 5 5	100·00	17 6 1	100·00	24 14 6	100·00	35 6 6	100·00	45 12 10	100·00	61 1 7	100·00
II Expenditure in relation to income—														
Total expenditure..	25 7 9	104·66	9 5 5	109·53	17 6 1	111·49	24 14 6	103·49	35 6 6	103·20	45 12 10	101·03	61 1 7	99·49
Cash in hand ..	-1 2 2	-4·66	-0 13 0	-9·53	-1 12 8	-11·49	-0 13 5	-3·49	-1 1 7	-3·20	-0 7 6	-1·03	+0 4 10	+0·51
Total income ..	24 5 7	100·00	8 8 5	100·00	15 9 5	100·00	24 1 1	100·00	34 4 11	100·00	45 5 4	100·00	61 7 5	100·00

(a) Including expenditure on liquor, tobacco etc.

(b) Includes expenditure amounting to Rs. 0—15—7 or 58·80 per cent of total expenditure on clothing on account of clothing of females.

(c) Including expenditure on utensils etc.

(d) Includes expenditure amounting to Rs. 0—4—3 or 9 per cent of total expenditure on housing on account of utensils etc.

Thus the average expenditure per family for all the 184 families taken up for investigation amounts to Rs. 25—7—9. This results in an average deficit of Rs. 1—2—2 per family which is 4·66% of the general average income (viz. Rs. 24—5—7). All the different income groups also except the highest, reveal a deficit; there is, however, a downward trend in the deficit as the family income increase (except in the second income group of Rs. 10—20), the extent of variation ranging from a deficit of 9·53% of the average income in the lowest group to a surplus of 0·51% in the highest. When however, the families are taken individually, it is found that, of the 184 families included in the study, 105 or 57·07% actually show a surplus, 76 or 41·30% show a deficit, while the remaining 3 or 1·63% are just able to balance their budgets. But the average surplus for families which show a surplus, is only Rs. 0—5—7, while the average deficit for families which show a deficit is Rs. 3—3—8; and hence it is that the general average for all families works out at a deficit. The deficits are met by day to day borrowings from neighbours or more generally by getting an accommodation from the shops which supply the daily needs of the families; in a few cases recourse is had to the money lender.—The last two courses involve some financial hardship; credit purchases are always charged at higher prices, while the interest rates exacted by the money lender are invariably exorbitant.

From the table given above it will be observed that the expenditure on 'food', including the expenditure on liquor and tobacco, works out at 61·37% of the average expenditure for all families, falling from 62·73%, in the lowest income group to 58·82% in the highest, except for the third group where there is a small rise. The percentage expenditure on 'Fuel and Lighting' is 6·25 for all families; it also shows a steady fall, from 6·86 in the lowest income group to 4·76 in the highest. 'Clothing' takes up an average of 6·50% for all families, fluctuating narrowly in the different income groups, the extent of fluctuation ranging from 6·09% to 7·22%. It may be specially noted, in illustration of what we have said about the applicability of the Lusk Scale to groups other than food, that 58·80% of the total expenditure on clothing is accounted for by the clothing of females. 'Housing' comes in for a percentage expenditure of 11·59 for all families, an eleventh part of it being the cost of utensils. Here too, there is a steady decrease as the income of the family increases, the variation ranging from 12·83% to 9·78%. On the contrary, the last group, miscellaneous, shows an upward tendency from 8·93% to 19·42%, except for the third group, where it shows a slight fall. The percentage expenditure on miscellaneous for all families is 14·29.

ENGEL'S LAW

It will be interesting to examine how far the results of our enquiry bear out the truth of the well known Engel's Law. That law states that as the income of a family increases the expenditures on the different items of the budget have changing proportions and the proportions devoted to the more urgent needs (such as food) decrease, while those devoted to luxuries and semi-luxuries increase. Now from the analysis of family expenditure given above it will appear that, except for slight increases in income groups 3 and 4, the percentage expenditure on 'food' steadily decreases with the increase in the family income. The percentages of expenditure on 'Fuel and Lighting' and 'Housing' also show a steady decrease. The expenditure on 'Clothing' however, shows no definite trend, but rather fluctuates within narrow limits, from group to group. On the other hand the percentage expenditure on 'Miscellaneous', comprising such items as education, travelling, amusements, etc., shows a general tendency to increase as the family income increases. On the whole, therefore, we may conclude that the validity of Engel's Law is fairly borne out by the budgets of the regular industrial workers of Trichur.

There are, however, one or two defects in the method adopted above for comparing the different income groups in respect of their percentage expenditure on the various items of the family budget. For one thing, it takes no account of the differing sizes of the families falling into the different income groups and we have already noted elsewhere how misleading an analysis of family incomes can be, if it has no relation to the differing size of the families. For a more accurate and more reliable testing of Engel's Law, therefore, with the results of our enquiry, we have constructed the following table, wherein a comparison of the variations of average income and percentage expenditure of the different income groups is made, taking the equivalent adult male as the basis of our comparison.

Percentage expenditure, per equivalent adult male, on the different groups of the family budget, by income groups

Items	All families	Families with a monthly income of					
		Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Above Rs. 50
1. Food (*)	12·47	20·98	15·43	12·31	9·43	8·81	7·54
2. Fuel and Lighting	1·27	2·89	1·76	1·31	0·91	0·83	0·61
3. Clothing	1·32	2·29	1·58	1·31	0·93	0·94	0·93
4. Housing	2·36	4·29	3·09	2·41	1·80	1·46	1·25
5. Miscellaneous (†)	2·90	2·99	3·33	2·41	2·17	2·60	2·49

(*) Including tobacco, liquor, etc.

(†) Excluding tobacco, liquor, etc.

From the above figures it is observed that the percentage expenditures per equivalent adult male on "Food", "Fuel and Lighting" and "Housing" show a steady tendency without exceptions, to decrease as his income increases. Even in the case of "clothing" there is less of fluctuation observed now than in the previous analysis. Only in the case of "Miscellaneous", which is a heterogeneous group consisting of diverse items like education, religious observances, amusements, etc., (some of them necessities, others luxuries or semi-luxuries), there is naturally no definite trend visible in the variations of percentage expenditure in the different income groups. Thus it is noteworthy that when a truer test is applied, even the slight discrepancies observed in the previous analysis in respect of the variations of the percentage expenditure on "Food" are found to disappear; and the results of our enquiry accord very substantially with the underlying principles of Engel's Law.

There is yet another method, though not very conclusive, of testing Engel's Law with the findings of family budget enquiries and that is to compare the variations in the percentages of expenditure on "Food", "Fuel and lighting", etc., as between workers in different localities. The following table gives a comparison of such variations in respect of the families of workers in organised industries in (1) Trichur town, (2) Trichur mofussil, (3) Madras and (4) Bombay.

Analysis of average expenditure, per family, of industrial workers in different centres

Group	Percentage of expenditure for			
	Trichur (Mofussil)	Trichur (Town)	Madras	Bombay
Food	68·24	61·37	52·63	46·60
Fuel and lighting	6·46	6·25	6·67	7·11
Clothing	5·74	6·50	4·50	7·75
Housing	8·67	11·59	11·14	12·94
Miscellaneous	10·89	14·29	25·06	25·60
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Average income per equivalent adult male	4 0 0	4 14 8	7 9 6	Not available
Average income per family	19 5 3	24 5 7	37 5 11	do.

Thus, here again the principle that the larger the income, the smaller is the percentage devoted to the more urgent needs and larger the percentage devoted to luxuries or semi luxuries, is fairly well illustrated in regard to 'Food' on the one side and 'Miscellaneous' on the other though as regards the latter we do not set much store on the definite trend noted above, which after all may be quite accidental. If the variations in the percentages on other groups, such as 'Fuel and Lighting,' etc. do not seem to conform to this principle, it is because those variations have been determined not merely by the size of the family income but also by the differing price levels, in the different localities, of the commodities constituting the respective groups of expenditure. For example, if workers in Bombay, in spite of their much large income are spending a larger percentage of it on 'Fuel and Lighting' than workers in Trichur, that does not mean that the Bombay workers are outside the pale of Engel's Law, but only that the price of fuel is disproportionately much higher in Bombay than in Trichur. The same argument applies also in the case of 'Housing' as between Trichur town and Mofussil, as also between Madras and Bombay. All this only corroborates the well-established principle that an economic law can apply, in its entirety, to particular cases, only under the safeguard of 'ceteris paribus'. In the present instance however, since the prices of staple food stuffs cannot, in normal times, vary very heavily as between the centres noted in the above table and also since 'Food' constitutes the most important factor in the family budget of the working classes, the definite trend of variation, observed in the table in regard to 'Food' may be taken as furnishing another proof of Engel's Law.

Details of Expenditure on Food.— As has been already stated in the beginning, for a correct compilation of cost of living index numbers, weights have to be determined not only of the different groups of family expenditure but also of the principal items constituting each group. Accordingly, 'Food' being the most important of these groups, an attempt has been made in the following table to estimate the relative importance of the various articles composing that group.

TABLE No. IX
(ORGANISED INDUSTRIES—TRICHUR TOWN)

Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family and per equivalent Adult male

Food group:	Monthly expenditure						Percentage of total expenditure on food
	Per family			Per equivalent adult male			
I. Cereals and pulses:	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
Rice	6	8	11	1	5	2	41.93
Other grains							
Dhall	0	3	7	0	0	9	1.43
Total	6	12	6	1	5	11	43.36
II. Vegetables:							
Potatoes	0	0	2	0	0	1	0.07
Tapioca	0	0	10	0	0	2	0.33
Onions	0	1	1	0	0	3	0.43
Other vegetables	0	13	2	0	2	8	5.26
Cocoanuts	0	4	8	0	0	11	1.86
Total	1	3	11	0	4	1	7.95
III. Meat and fish:							
Fish	0	13	8	0	2	9	5.46
Beef	0	3	0	0	0	7	1.19
Mutton	0	2	2	0	0	5	0.86
Total	1	2	10	0	3	9	7.51

TABLE No. IX—(cont.)

Organised Industries—Trichur Town

Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family and per equivalent adult male

Food group	Monthly expenditure						Percentage of total expenditure on food
	Per family			Per equivalent adult male			
IV. Milk	0	11	0	0	2	3	4.39
V. Ghee and Oils							
Gingelly Oil	0	5	1	0	1	0	2.03
Cocoanut oil	0	3	9	0	0	9	1.49
Ghee	0	0	3	0	0	1	0.10
Total	0	9	1	0	1	10	3.62
VI. Condiments							
Chillies	0	4	0	0	0	10	1.60
Tamarind	0	3	5	0	0	8	1.43
Other condiments	0	3	3	0	0	8	1.30
Total	0	10	8	0	2	2	4.33
VII. Salt	0	3	9	0	0	9	1.49
VIII. Sugars:							
Sugar	0	4	3	0	0	10	1.69
Jaggery	0	1	2	0	0	3	0.46
Total	0	5	5	0	1	1	2.15
IX. Coffee & Tea:							
Coffee	0	0	9	0	0	2	0.30
Tea	0	2	3	0	0	6	0.90
Total	0	3	0	0	0	8	1.20
X. Liquor	0	5	1	0	1	0	2.03
XI. Tobacco:							
For chewing	0	5	11	0	1	2	2.36
For smoking	0	3	8	0	0	9	1.46
Total	0	9	7	0	1	11	3.82
XII. Other foods:							
Refreshment	2	5	0	0	7	6	14.79
Others	0	2	3	0	0	5	0.90
Pansupari	0	6	2	0	1	3	2.46
Total	2	13	5	0	9	2	18.15
Grand Total	15	10	3	3	2	7	100.00

It will be observed from the above analysis that the most outstanding feature of the food budget of the workers' family is the very high proportion of the expenditure on cereals, amounting to 43.36 per cent of the total expenditure on "food". Of this, rice, alone accounts for 41.93 per cent. The next most prominent item is "refreshment and pansupari", which takes up 18.15 per cent. "Vegetables" come in for 7.95 per cent, "meat and fish" for 7.51 per cent, milk for 4.39 per cent, tobacco for 3.82 per cent, liquor for 2.03 per cent. These facts about the food of our industrial workers should give some food for thought to the social worker; they contain a few valuable lessons for him. The first is the very poor nutritive value of the workers' diet; the second is its wastefulness. Rice, which indeed dominates the entire food budget of the worker, is very poor in proteins and vitamins, more so is milled rice which is so largely consumed by the urban labourers. The deficiency could be made up only by an adequate admixture of the so-called "protective foods", such as milk, eggs, fruits, etc. But the milk bill of our workers is only 4.39 per cent of the food budget, while eggs and fruits figure even less prominently. Again, while the percentage expenditure on "meat and fish" in Madras is 11.18, the corresponding figure for our industrial labourer is only 7.51. For a remedy for this situation, we need not plunge into the technical details of the vitamin contents and calorific values of food materials. Rough common sense and matter of fact experience will tell us that a little more of milk, wheat and pulses, especially dhall, and a little less of rice and condiments will be a welcome modification to the make up of our workers' diet. The war conditions of the last six years have done a little towards effecting such a wholesome change. Wheat especially has been popularised to a large extent. But unless the price of wheat can be kept down to a level which would compare favourably with that of rice, the working classes are sure to go back to their old ways and to their all-rice diet. Money is, therefore, the crucial factor; rice is cheap and there ends the argument. Our labourers would immensely like to drink more milk and eat more eggs, fish and meat. But with an average monthly income of Rs. 4-14-8 per equivalent adult male, it is evident that they cannot afford to indulge much in these lines.

The wastefulness of the workers' food budget consists mainly in the exceptionally large percentages of expenditure devoted to "refreshments". It is true that the liquor bill of the Trichur industrial labourer is only 2.03 per cent of the total for food, while that of his Madras confrere is 5.03 per cent. But the Trichurians' tea-shop account plus pansupari comes to 18.15 per cent, while that of the Madrassese, in spite of his more urbanised habits, is only 7.72 per cent. A morning "sip" at the tea shop has become the invariable routine of large sections of our urban labourers, while many of them again take another "sip" at noon, instead of a square homely meal, spending much more but, of course, getting much less and a third "sip" in the evening on their way home after the day's work. It would be a highly beneficial social reform if these poor fellows can be made to spend less at the tea shop and the tavern on useless or even injurious drinks and more in their houses on really nutritious food.

It would be of some interest to note how the percentage expenditures on the various items of "food" change with the change in the family incomes. The following table gives an idea of such variations. The percentages given in the table are per equivalent adult male, or per "unit of consumption", as it is sometimes termed.

TABLE No. X
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES—TRICHUR TOWN
Analysis of monthly expenditure on food per equivalent adult male by income groups

Number of families	Families with a monthly income of																											
	All families		Rs. 10 and below		Rs. 10—20		Rs. 20—30		Rs. 30—40		Rs. 40—50		Above Rs. 50															
	184		15		67		56		23		15		8															
	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent													
FOOD GROUP																												
I. Cereals and pulses	1	5	11	45.98	1	2	10	62.38	1	5	1	51.48	1	5	5	46.61	1	7	3	46.63	1	8	8	41.02	1	6	4	31.93
II. Vegetables	0	4	1	8.57	0	1	11	6.38	0	3	2	7.85	0	4	1	8.96	0	3	8	7.33	0	5	0	8.37	0	7	10	11.27
III. Meat and fish	0	3	9	7.86	0	1	11	6.38	0	3	7	8.73	0	3	10	8.29	0	4	0	7.97	0	4	11	8.13	0	4	0	5.68
IV. Milk	0	2	3	4.72	0	0	2	0.56	0	0	8	1.64	0	2	3	4.90	0	3	4	6.69	0	3	5	5.67	0	5	6	7.93
V. Ghee and Oils	0	1	10	3.84	0	1	2	3.79	0	1	8	4.01	0	1	10	4.04	0	1	10	3.61	0	2	3	3.69	0	2	5	3.50
VI. Condiments and salt	0	2	11	6.12	0	2	3	7.39	0	2	10	6.93	0	3	0	6.50	0	2	11	5.85	0	3	2	5.27	0	2	10	4.10
VII. Other foods*	0	10	11	22.91	0	3	11	13.12	0	7	11	19.35	0	9	6	20.70	0	10	11	21.92	1	0	9	27.85	1	8	10	35.59
Total	2	15	8	100.00	1	14	2	100.00	2	8	11	100.00	2	13	11	100.00	3	1	11	100.00	3	12	2	100.00	4	5	9	100.00

*Excluding tobacco and liquor.

Here again, Engel's Law might be invoked to prove the accuracy of our investigations. According to the law, the proportions devoted to the more urgent needs decrease while those devoted to luxuries or semi-luxuries increase, as the income increases. Now, if "food" is the most urgent need in the general expenditure budget of the family, within the food group "cereals" certainly form the most important item. Salt, too, is equally urgent. And the above analysis shows a steady decrease in the percentage expenditure on these two items, as the income increases. On the other hand milk is regarded as a semi-luxury by the working classes; and the item "other foods" is mostly made up of luxuries; vegetables, too cannot be regarded as an urgent necessity for a class of people mostly composed of Christians and non-caste Hindus (See Table I, Religion and Caste), who are generally non-vegetarians. And in all these cases the above table shows a steady increase for the higher incomes, with but very slight exceptions. Once again, therefore, Engel's Law is proved; or rather conversely we may say that the correctness of our investigation is tested and proved by Engel's Law.

Clothing.—From the comparative analysis of expenditure of industrial labourers of different centres, given on page 144 it will be observed that Trichur labourers spend a much larger percentage on clothing than even the Madras folk. This need not cause any surprise. In the first place, the prices of clothing materials are generally cheaper in Madras than in Trichur. Again, it is common knowledge that the labourers, both men and women, of the factories in Trichur invariably dress themselves neat and clean—yes, much neater than those in several other industrial centres. There is also the fact that our working classes generally use white linen and not coloured fabrics as in Madras, and this involves more frequent washing and consequently less durability for clothes. We may add that though the Madras factory hand may go to his work in shirt and shorts, the other male members of his family, employed in some outdoor occupations, may often be found at their work almost naked. Such a thing would hardly be found in our towns, except perhaps in the case of the Naikan tribe. These facts account for the greater percentage spent on clothing by our factory labourers than their brethren in Madras.

Housing.—The average expenditure on "housing" per family for all families is Rs. 2—15—3 or 11·59 per cent of the total family expenditure. The following table shows the frequency distribution of rents paid by the families according to income groups.

TABLE No. XI
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES—TRICHUR TOWN
Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families according to income groups

Monthly rent actually paid by the family	Families with a monthly income of						Total	Percentage to total
	Rs. 10 and Below	Rs. 10 to 20	Rs. 20 to 30	Rs. 30 to 40	Rs. 40 to 50	Above Rs. 50		
Nil	3	31	35	20	12	8	109	59·24
Re. 1 and below	7	9	2	..	..	..	18	9·78
Re. 1 to Rs. 2	5	23	6	..	..	..	34	18·49
Rs. 2 to Rs. 3	..	4	11	3	3	..	21	11·41
Rs. 3 to Rs. 4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	0·54
Rs. 4 to Rs. 5	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	0·54
Over Rs. 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15	67	56	23	15	8	184	100·00
Percentage to total	8·15	36·41	30·44	12·50	8·15	4·35	100·00	..

Of the 184 families, 109 or nearly 60 per cent live in houses of their own. The remaining 75 families live in rented houses. Classified broadly according to the housing accommodation enjoyed by the 184 families (i.e. including also those who have their own houses and pay no rent actually), 107 live in houses valued at a monthly rental of Rs. 3 or below, 68 families live in houses valued at a monthly rental of above Rs. 3 but below Rs. 6 and the remaining 9 families in houses with rent above Rs. 6.

We have already noted that our working families incur on "housing" a greater percentage of their total expenditure than the Madras families. This is partly because, in Madras, employers like the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills Company and also Co-operative housing Societies have provided large numbers of their workers or members, as the case may be, with houses at nominal or reasonable rates of rent; but partly also because the houses of our working families are, in general, of a better standard than the majority of working class tenements in Madras. Another point in our favour in regard to housing is that 60 per cent of our workers live in houses of their own.

Nevertheless, the housing conditions of the industrial workers of Trichur cannot be said to be anything very satisfactory. The slums are dirty and mostly insanitary. In places like Anchan-gadi, Erinjeri Street and Chetti Angadi Road, men, women and children crowd into small tenements, which in many cases have to accommodate their goats, pigs and fowls as well. The streets are freely used as latrines, the gutters stink; the wells get dried up; dirt and dust fill the entire atmosphere; and infectious diseases keep in constant attendance.

Some remedy is urgently wanted. Enlightened employers and enterprising co-operators might follow the example set up in Madras. Far-sighted landlords might invest more capital in house construction. In any case, provision of more and better houses for the industrial workers in towns should form one of the main items with No. 1 priority in any post-war reconstruction scheme of the Government. Only then can there be any reasonable hope of solution for this great problem which has such a vital bearing on the general health of our industrial population.

Miscellaneous Expenditure.—Though last in the list, the miscellaneous group comes next in importance to "food" in point of percentage expenditure, accounting for 14.29 per cent of the average family expenditure for all families. As has been remarked elsewhere, this group, consisting as it does, of heterogeneous items of all sorts, cannot show any definite trend in the variations of its percentage cost as between the several income groups. However, the averages of expenditures on the different items of this group, especially when such averages are based on a sufficiently large number of families, may serve to indicate the relative importance of the respective items within the group and thus to furnish weights for the construction of the group-index. The following table gives the average monthly expenditure on the different items for (1) all the 184 families included in the investigation and (2) families actually incurring the expenditure.

TABLE No. XII
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES: TRICHUR TOWN
Expenditure on miscellaneous items

Items	No. of families spending	Average monthly expenditure for						Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 4 are based
		All families			Families spending			
1	2	3			4			5
		Rs.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	
Education ..	92	0	6	2	0	12	5	50.00
Dhoby or washing soap ..	184	0	9	0	0	9	0	100.00
Barber ..	174	0	5	6	0	5	10	94.57
Travelling to and from place of work ..	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	1.09
Medical charges ..	175	0	7	0	0	7	5	95.10
Religious observances, feasts and festivals ..	183	0	13	9	0	13	10	99.46
Amusements ..	68	0	1	9	0	4	8	36.96
Payments to Provident Funds, Trade Union subscriptions, Kuries, etc. ..	35	0	8	10	2	14	4	19.02
Repayment of debts ..	17	0	3	5	2	4	7	9.24
Remittance to dependants living elsewhere ..	10	0	2	3	2	10	2	5.43
Servants' pay ..	5	0	0	5	0	15	2	2.72
Total ..		3	10	3				

The most important item in the list appears to be "Religious observances, feasts and festivals." No less than 99·46 per cent of the families have incurred expenditure on this item, and the average under this head for all families comes to 0—13—9 or 23·60 per cent of the total expenditure on the group. "Dhoby and washing soap" is another important item in the sense that all the families are found to have spent something on it; also the average under this head amounts to 0—9—0 or 15·45 per cent of the group expenditure. "Payment to Provident Fund, Kuries, etc.," stands next in importance. Instalment subscriptions to kuries form the chief component part of this item, indeed the kuri is the poor man's provident fund in Malabar, and more particularly in Trichur. Only 35 families have spent on this item, but the average for these families comes to Rs. 2—14—4; the average for all families is Re. 0—8—10 or 15·16 per cent of the total expenditure for the group. On the other hand, 95·02 per cent of the families have reported expenditure on "medical fees and medicines", bringing up the average for all families on this item to 12·02 per cent of the total group expenditure. "Education" is important from a social point of view. But only 50 per cent of the families appear to have spent anything on it, evidently because vernacular primary education is free in the State. The average for all families on this score is Rs. 0—6—2 or 10·59 per cent of the group expenditure, or a little over 1·50 per cent of the average family expenditure for all families. But taking only the 92 spending families, the average for them comes to Rs. 0—12—5. Repayment of debts does not seem to be a very popular idea with our working classes. Only 9·24 per cent of the families have made payments towards this item, the average for these families, amounts, however, to Rs. 2—4—7 a month. Families sending help to dependants living outside are also very few, being only 5·43 per cent of the total; but here again the average for such families comes to Rs. 2—10—2 per month, which cannot be regarded as anything negligible for a working class family. Barber's bill, is of course, a very general item of expenditure, and amounts to 9·44 per cent of the total expenditure for the group. "Amusements," of which the cinema appears to be the most popular, have been indulged in by nearly 37 per cent of the families, the average for such families coming to Rs. 0—4—8 a month.

Indebtedness.—It is a generally admitted fact that the low standard of living of the working classes in India is to a very large extent due to their heavy indebtedness. Our enquiry shows that the industrial workers of Trichur are no exception to this general statement. However their condition in this respect does not seem to be so bad as that of the workers in Madras. For, while according to the Madras Enquiry, 90 per cent of the families there are found to be in debt, here only 58·70 per cent are labouring under this handicap. Again, while in Madras, the average indebtedness per family is Rs. 236 or 6·32 times the average monthly income for all families, here the average indebtedness comes only to Rs. 68—10—6 or 2·82 times the monthly income. The following table gives an analysis of the indebtedness of the families by income groups.

TABLE No. XIII
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES—TRICHUR TOWN
Analysis of indebtedness by income groups

Income group	No. of families studied	No. of families in debt	Percentage of Column 3 to Column 2	Average indebtedness per family for		Average monthly income	Ratio of indebtedness to monthly income for	
				Families in debt	All families		Families in debt	All families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rs. 10 and below	15	8	53·33	Rs. A. P. 36 12 0	Rs. A. P. 19 9 7	Rs. A. P. 8 8 5	4·32	2·31
" 10 to Rs. 20	67	42	62·69	83 6 1	52 4 4	15 9 5	5·36	3·36
" 20 to " 30	56	31	55·36	113 10 7	62 14 8	24 1 1	4·72	2·61
" 30 to " 40	23	15	65·22	194 3 2	126 10 5	34 4 11	5·66	3·69
" 40 to " 50	15	7	46·67	161 6 10	75 5 4	45 5 4	3·56	1·66
Over Rs. 50	8	5	62·50	254 0 0	158 12 0	51 6 5	4·14	2·58
All incomes	184	108	58·70	116 15 6	68 10 6	24 5 7	4·80	2·82

One significant fact revealed by the above table is that the indebtedness of the families shows no tendency to decrease as the family income increases and that means that the families in the higher income groups take but little advantage of their better resources to reduce their indebtedness. This is a sorry feature of the worker's life, and it points to the imperative necessity of inculcating in the working classes the habits of providence and thrift, if any betterment is to be effected in their economic conditions or social position. Here again is another lesson for our social workers.

The causes of indebtedness have been many and manifold. These and the extent to which each cause has contributed to the total indebtedness are analysed in the following tables:

TABLE XIV
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES—TRICHUR TOWN
Causes of indebtedness

Causes	Number of instances	Percentage to total
Purchase of land, cattle, etc.	3	2.13
House building, repairs, etc.	10	7.09
Marriage	10	7.09
Ordinary wants	79	56.03
Old outstanding debts	11	7.80
Sickness	22	15.61
Funerals and obsequies	6	4.25
Other causes	..	..
Total	141*	100.00

* 1. In 81 cases only one cause was shown. 2. In 21 cases two causes were shown. 3. In 6 cases three causes were shown

TABLE XV
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES—TRICHUR TOWN
Extent of indebtedness by causes

Causes	Amount of debt	Average for all families (184)		Average for families in debt (108)			
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Purchase of land, cattle, etc.	175 0 0	0	15	3	1	9	11
House building, repairs, etc.	2,365 0 0	12	13	8	21	14	4
Marriage	855 0 0	4	10	4	7	14	8
Ordinary wants	5,366 8 0	29	2	8	49	11	0
Old outstanding debts	2,073 0 0	11	4	3	19	3	2
Sickness	1,430 0 0	7	12	4	13	3	10
Funerals and obsequies	368 0 0	2	0	0	3	6	7
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12,632 8 0	68	10	6	116	15	6

The above analysis of the causes of indebtedness shows very few instances of debts incurred for productive purposes. Of the 108 families in debt, only 3 have taken loans for any productive investment such as purchase of land, cattle, etc., and their total debt on this account amounts only to Rs. 175. There are just 10 instances of loans for building or repairing houses for one's own use. The total for these ten families under this head comes, however, to Rs. 2,365 which, when spread over all the 184 families, works out at an average of Rs. 12-13-8 per family. "Ordinary wants" appear to have been the most frequent cause of indebtedness. 79 families have reported debt incurred under this head, the total comes to Rs. 5,366-8-0

which gives an average of Rs. 29—2—8 per family for all families. In a few cases, however, a major portion of the loan taken for "ordinary wants" is found to have been paid out as instalment subscriptions towards *unprized kuries*; it is thus a re-investment of the loan and cannot be charged to ordinary wants. Ancestral debt has been recorded for 11 families, the total amounting to Rs. 2,073—0—0. Cases of loans raised for marriage expenses are only 10 and their total comes only to Rs. 855. In Madras, on the other hand, out of a total of 641 families 241 were found to have between them an outstanding debt of Rs. 55,289 incurred for marriage expenses, which gives an average of Rs. 239 for these families. The explanation may be found in the differences in the marriage customs of the Malayalee and the Tamilian. With the latter a marriage is a very costly affair, involving prolonged feasting and a plethora of ornaments. The Malayalee marages it in a much simpler fashion and thereby very often avoids the necessity to borrow on this account; and more so because he is in many cases helped with customary contributions by relatives and friends. It is true that these contributions constitute a sort of debt for the family; but then it is enough to discharge it in very small instalments, extending over long years, even over generations (i.e., by return contributions on the occasions of marriages in the other families), so that its incidence is very small and is not generally felt. It should not, however, be taken to mean that our workers have nothing to improve in the matter of marriage expenses. Much avoidable wastage goes on even now. Family prestige, pressure from relatives and the fear of being despised by neighbours compel many a poor worker to indulge in feastings beyond his means and to borrow recklessly, heedless of the day of settlement. Here again is another field which gives ample scope for social work.

The rates of interest on the loans are fairly heavy. But again, the position is not so bad as in Madras, where the rates are reported to vary from 12 per cent to 150 per cent per annum the most frequent rate being 75 per cent per annum. With Co-operative Societies and Banks big and small, functioning fairly well in Trichur, our workers can, if they are honest and business-like, get loans generally at 12 per cent per annum. But if they go to private parties—small men bent upon making the most out of petty money dealings—they have to pay interest at rates varying from 18 to 30 per cent per annum. In the matter of furnishing security, too, the plight of our labourers is comparatively better than that of the Madras labour folk. In many cases they can show something more than personal security, e.g., a tiny plot of land, a small house, or some other property.

On the whole then social betterment work has got greater chance of success in Trichur than in Madras or other similar big cities in India, in as much as we have here, in many respects, a surer and more encouraging starting point and less of leeway to make up; the greater reason, therefore, that such work should be attempted.

PART II

Organised Industries—Trichur Mofussil

For the purpose of the enquiry, Trichur Mofussil comprised the small towns of Ollur, Pudukad and Chalakudy, where the conditions of life are thought to be not so much urbanised as in Trichur town. Some of the general features of the enquiry in this area have been already noted. The results are now briefly presented.

The chief organised industries in this area too, are the same as in Trichur town, with just one addition, viz. the Potteries of Chalakudi. The numbers accepted for the enquiry and other relevant details are given below.—

Statement of large industrial establishments in Trichur Mofussil

No.	Name of factory	No. of workers on the rolls	No. excluded as not being in the rolls in 1115	No. accepted for enquiry
1	2	3	4	5
TEXTILES				
1	The Cochin Textiles Ltd., Pudukad	1933	1683	250
ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS				
1	Tramway Workshop, Chalakudi	83	54	29
2	The Cochin Textiles, Pudukad	45	30	15
		128	84	44
SAW MILLS				
1	Herbert Saw Mills, Chalakudi	278	199	79
POTTERIES				
	The Cochin Potteries, Chalakudi	113	41	72
RICE AND OIL MILLS				
1	Swadesi Union Rice Mills, Thalore	9	5	4
2	The Little Flower Rice Mills, Ollur	21	14	7
3	St. Joseph Rice Mills, Ollur	22	16	6
4	St. Antony's Rice Mills, Ollur	28	19	9
5	The Holy Family Rice Mills, Pudukad	25	22	3
6	St. Joseph's Rice Mills, Chalakudi	6	3	3
7	St. Xavier Rice and Oil Mills, Ollur	23	17	6
		134	96	38
TILE FACTORIES				
1	St. George's Tile works, Pudukad	40	33	7
2	The National Tile and Clay Works, Pudukad	44	32	12
3	Sree Krishna Tile Works, Manali	58	46	12
4	E. K. Poulse & Sons Tile Works	65	47	18
5	The Swadesi Tile Works, Manali	80	63	17
6	Kalyanam Tile Work, Manali	63	42	21
7	South Indian Industries Ltd.	60	44	16
8	Sivakami Tile Works, Manali	101	84	17
9	Muringoor Tile Works, Chalakudi	25	16	9
10	Sree Ramachandra Industrials, Ollur	100	79	21
11	The Little Flower Tile Factory	10	8	2
12	Infant Jesus Tile Works, Ollur	51	38	13
13	St. Raphael's Tile Works	35	26	9
14	Holy Family Tile Works, Ollur	38	31	7
15	St. John's Tile Factory, Ollur	43	33	10
16	Sree Murugan Tile Works, Manali	60	49	11
17	St. Antony's Tile Works, Manali	8	6	2
18	Malabar Tile Works, Manali	17	10	7
19	St. Joseph Union Tile Factory, Ollur	49	35	14
20	Mystical. Rose Tile Works, Ollur	31	29	2
21	St. Joseph's Tile Works, Ollur	65	49	16
22	Sree Rama Tile Works, Manali	12	9	3
		1055	809	246

The total number of family budgets collected from the Mofussil also was 184; but, as stated already the value assigned to 'n' in this case was only 4. The following statement shows the frequency distribution of these budgets.

Industry	No. of workers admitted for the enquiry	No. of family budgets collected	Value of 'n'
Cotton Textiles	250	64	4
Rice & Oil Mills	38	10	4
Saw Mills	79	19	4
Engineering Workshops	44	12	4
Potteries	72	19	4
Tile works	246	60	4
	729	184	4

Thus roughly 25 per cent of the eligible families were sampled out for actual investigation and their budgets collected. A classification of these families according to caste and religion gives the following figures.

1. Caste Hindus	8.15 per cent	3. Depressed Classes	5.98 per cent
2. Non-caste	28.26 per cent	4. Christians	55.41 per cent

Thus it is observed that, there is in the mofussil a greater percentage of Christians and Depressed Classes and a smaller percentage of Caste Hindus than in Trichur Town. Non-caste Hindus show only a difference of 2 per cent as between the two areas. The following table gives the distribution of families by caste, according to income groups.

TABLE No. I

Religion and Caste

Income group	Hindus			Xians	Muslims	Total
	Caste	Non-caste	Depressed classes			
Rs. 10 and below	1	7	4	10		22
" 10-20	6	19	7	52	3	87
" 20-30	5	19		29	1	54
" 30-40	2	3		9		14
" 40-50	1	2		1		4
Above Rs. 50		2		1		3
All incomes	15	52	11	102	4	184
Percentage to total	8.15	28.26	5.98	55.44	2.17	100.00

Constitution of the family

The distinction between a natural family and a joint household has been explained earlier in this report. Of the 184 families of Trichur Mofussil 71.20 per cent are joint households and

only 28·80 per cent are natural families. The following table shows the number of families in each class by income groups.

TABLE No. II

Income group	Number of		Total number of families	Percentage of natural families to total	Percentage of joint households to total
	Natural families	Joint households			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ra. 10 and below	10	12	22	45·45	54·55
Ra. 10 to Ra. 20	30	57	87	34·48	65·52
Ra. 20 to Ra. 30	10	44	54	18·52	81·48
Ra. 30 to Ra. 40	3	11	14	21·43	78·57
Ra. 40 to Ra. 50	..	4	4	..	100·00
Above Ra. 50	..	3	3	..	100·00
All incomes	53	131	184	28·80	71·20

Literacy.—The percentage of literacy amongst the heads of families in this area is 56·52 per cent. As the family income increases, the percentage of literacy also tends to increase, as will be observed from the following table.

TABLE No. III

Income group	Literates	Illiterates	Total	Percentage of	
				Literates to total	Illiterates to total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ra. 10 and below	8	14	22	36·36	63·64
Ra. 10 to Ra. 20	48	39	87	55·17	44·83
Ra. 20 to Ra. 30	34	20	54	62·96	37·04
Ra. 30 to Ra. 40	10	4	14	71·43	28·57
Ra. 40 to Ra. 50	3	1	4	75·00	25·00
Above Ra. 50	1	2	3	33·33	66·67
Total	104	80	184	56·52	43·48

Composition of the Family

The average number of persons residing with the family is 5·98, made up of 1·59 males, 2·00 women, 1·18 boys and 1·21 girls. Thus the total number of males is 2·77, as against 3·21 females. Calculated in accordance with the Lusk Scale, the average number of equivalent adult males per family comes to 4·83. The number of dependants living outside is almost nil. The average number of persons gainfully employed is 1·95 for all families; and it steadily rises from

1.14 in the lowest income group to 6.33 in the highest. The table below shows the family composition, by income groups.—

TABLE No. IV
Analysis of family composition by income groups

Income group	Number of families	Average number of persons per family					Average number of equivalent adults males per family	Average number of dependants living elsewhere	Average number gainfully employed per family
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs. 10 and below	22	0.82	1.41	0.50	0.95	3.68	2.94	..	1.14
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	87	1.17	1.82	1.12	1.07	5.19	4.13	0.02	1.52
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	54	1.96	2.22	1.43	1.35	6.96	5.69	0.04	2.33
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	14	3.00	2.21	1.07	2.14	8.42	6.94	0.14	3.14
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	4	2.75	3.25	2.00	1.00	9.00	7.36	..	3.25
Over Rs. 50	3	4.33	4.67	3.00	0.67	12.67	10.47	..	6.33
All incomes	184	1.59	2.00	1.18	1.21	5.98	4.83	0.03	1.95

Males $1.59 + 1.18 = 2.77$. Females $2.00 + 1.21 = 3.21$

Income of the Family.—The various items of income are analysed in the following table.—

TABLE No. V
Analysis of monthly income per family by source.

ITEMS	All families				Families with a monthly income of																							
					Rs. 10 and below		Rs. 10—20		Rs. 20—30		Rs. 30—40		Rs. 40—50		Over Rs. 50													
	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent								
Number of families ..	184				22		87		54		14		4		3													
Income from employment.—																												
Earnings of—																												
Principal wage earner ..	10	3	1	52.73	5	11	5	75.93	9	1	11	62.82	11	15	8	49.95	13	5	8	38.47	16	5	0	35.39	19	0	0	34.90
Others ..	5	1	8	26.40	0	6	7	5.47	2	2	9	14.96	7	5	2	30.53	14	0	2	40.36	15	9	9	33.87	29	2	4	53.55
Income from other sources.—																												
Land ..	1	9	4	8.20	0	4	11	4.08	1	1	3	7.43	2	1	8	8.78	2	15	2	8.49	8	3	8	17.85	1	0	0	1.83
House ..	0	10	5	3.37	0	7	3	6.02	0	8	4	3.59	0	12	5	3.24	1	1	5	3.14	1	9	11	3.52	0	6	0	0.69
Gifts and presents ..	0	0	11	0.30	0	1	11	1.59	0	1	0	0.43	0	0	8	0.17												
Help from relatives, etc. ..	0	10	1	3.26	0	2	7	2.14	0	7	8	3.31	0	7	1	1.85	2	1	2	5.97	2	8	0	5.43	2	10	8	4.90
Others ..	1	1	9	5.74	0	5	9	4.77	1	1	4	7.46	1	5	0	5.48	1	3	10	3.57	1	13	0	3.94	2	4	0	4.13
Total income ..	19	5	3	100.00	7	8	5	100.00	14	8	3	100.00	23	15	8	100.00	34	11	5	100.00	46	1	4	100.00	54	7	0	100.00

Thus the average family income for all families is Rs. 19-5-3 which is 20·83 per cent less than in Trichur Town. Taken by income groups, the average rises from Rs. 7-8-5 in the lowest to Rs. 54-7-0 in the highest group. Analysed according to source, 79·13 per cent of the average family income is derived from employment and 20·87 per cent from other sources.

The greatest single source of the family income is the earnings of the principal wage earner, which account for 52·73 per cent of the average income for all families. But naturally with the increase in the family strength in the higher income groups, there is a steady tendency for his percentage contribution to decrease and that of the 'others' to increase, the proportion varying from 75·93 per cent to 5·47 per cent in the lowest income group to 34·90 per cent to 53·55 per cent in the highest. The various implications of this very natural variation have been explained at length in discussing the budgets of Trichur Town.

As regards income from other sources, the most important item is income from land. On an average it contributes 8·20 per cent of the total family income. Also its percentage to the family income shows a progressive trend, increasing from 4·08 per cent in the lowest income group to 17·85 per cent in the Rs. 40-50 group; the heavy fall in the last group need not be taken as anything very significant since there are only 3 families in that group. Next in importance to income from land, comes the income from houses, which contributes 3·37 per cent to the total family income. Help from relations accounts for 3·26 per cent.

The analysis in the table given above furnishes a comparison of the average family incomes for the different income groups, without, however, taking into consideration the average strength of the families in each group. For a more reliable comparison of the relative economic position of the families in the several groups, therefore, the following table has been prepared on the basis of the number of equivalent adult males in the family.

TABLE No. VI
Variation in average income per equivalent adult male in different grades of income

Income group	Average income per family			Average number of equivalent adult males per family			Average income per equivalent adult male				
1	2			3			4				
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Rs. 10 and below	7	8	5	2·94	2	9	0				
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	14	8	3	4·13	3	8	3				
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	23	15	8	5·69	4	3	5				
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	34	11	5	6·94	5	0	0				
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	46	1	4	7·36	6	4	2				
Over Rs. 50	54	7	0	10·47	5	3	2				
All incomes	19	5	3	4·83	4	0	0				

Taking the respective incomes shown in Columns 2 and 4 of the above table, we get the following indices of average incomes for family and per equivalent adult male, in the several income groups.

TABLE No. VII
Distribution of indices of average income

Income group	Index of average income per family on the assumption that the average income for all families is 100	Index of average income per equivalent adult male on the assumption that the average income per equivalent adult male in all families is 100
1	2	3
Rs. 10 and below	38·94	63·97
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	75·09	87·80
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	124·10	105·30
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	179·60	125·00
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	238·40	156·40
Over Rs. 50	281·60	129·90
All incomes	100·00	100·00

The inferences we have drawn from a similar analysis in respect of the family budgets of Trichur town are found to hold good here also, and that, too, with greater force. For example, while according to the index of average *family income*, the families in the last income group appear to be economically more prosperous than those of the 5th group, the index of income *per equivalent adult male* reveals the real truth, that the former are poorer than the latter. This fact is bound to be reflected again in the table of family expenditure.

Expenditure

The analysis of the 184 budgets of Trichur Mofussil shows more or less the same results as have been noted in the case of Trichur town. The average expenditure per family is Rs. 19-12-2 which leaves a deficit of 0-6-11 or 2.21 per cent of the average family income. The deficit shows, however, a tendency to decrease with the increase in the family income, and changes over to a surplus in 4th and 5th groups. If the last group (*i.e.*, the so called highest income group) again shows a deficit, it is only because it is actually poorer than the previous group (see above) of the 184 budgets, 135 or 73.37 per cent show indeed a surplus, and only 49 or 26.63 per cent show a deficit. But once again, the deficits of these few families are so heavy (they average Rs. 2-6-3 for the families showing a deficit) that they swallow up the meagre surpluses of the majority (these average only 0-4-7 for families showing a surplus), and turns the general average for all families into a deficit. The same methods as have been observed in Trichur town are resorted to here also for financing the deficits, and naturally with the same consequences.

The following table gives details of the family expenditure for the several income groups.

TABLE No. VIII
Analysis of average expenditure per family by income groups

No. of families	All families		Families with a monthly income of																									
	184		Rs. 10 and below		Rs. 10 to Rs. 20		Rs. 20 to Rs. 30		Rs. 30 to Rs. 40		Rs. 40 to Rs. 50		Over Rs. 50															
	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent													
I. EXPENDITURE																												
Food (a) ..	13	7	8	68.24	5	1	1	62.05	10	1	9	67.63	16	15	4	68.79	24	0	5	69.88	31	4	8	70.17	37	4	0	67.87
Fuel and lighting ..	1	4	6	6.46	0	12	5	9.50	1	1	7	7.35	1	7	11	6.07	1	11	6	5.00	2	5	9	5.29	2	15	10	5.44
Clothing (c) ..	1	2	2	5.74	0	7	7	5.80	0	13	5	5.58	1	7	0	5.83	1	14	1	5.47	2	8	1	5.61	3	11	0	6.72
Housing (b) ..	(d) 1	11	5	8.67	1	0	0	12.25	1	7	2	9.68	2	0	9	8.33	2	7	5	7.17	3	10	0	8.13	2	12	0	5.01
Miscellaneous ..	2	2	5	10.89	0	13	7	10.40	1	7	3	9.76	2	11	4	10.98	4	4	8	12.48	4	13	1	10.80	8	3	6	14.96
Total expenditure ..	19	12	2	100.00	8	2	8	100.00	14	15	2	100.00	24	10	4	100.00	34	6	1	100.00	44	9	7	100.00	54	14	2	100.00
II. EXPENDITURE IN RELATION TO INCOME																												
Total expenditure ..	19	12	2	102.21	8	2	8	108.51	14	15	2	102.98	24	10	4	102.80	34	6	1	99.04	44	9	7	96.77	54	14	2	100.82
Cash in hand ..	-0	6	11	-2.21	-0	10	3	-8.51	-0	6	11	-2.98	-0	10	8	-2.80	+0	5	4	+0.96	+1	7	9	+3.23	-0	7	2	-0.82
Total income ..	19	5	3	100.00	7	8	5	100.00	14	8	3	100.00	23	15	8	100.00	34	11	5	100.00	46	1	4	100.00	54	7	0	100.00

(a) Includes expenditure on liquor, tobacco, etc.

(b) Includes expenditure on utensils, etc.

(c) Includes expenditure amounting to 0-10-1 or 55.50 per cent of total expenditure on clothing on account of clothing of females

(d) Includes expenditure amounting to 0-4-5 or 15.81 per cent of total expenditure on housing on account of utensils, etc.

The above analysis shows that 68.24 per cent of the total family expenditure is on "food" including liquor and tobacco, 6.46 per cent on "Fuel and lighting", 5.74 per cent on clothing, 8.67 per cent on Housing, and 10.89 per cent on Miscellaneous. This is more or less as it is generally expected to be. But when we look into the variations of the above percentages as between the several income groups, it might appear that they do not bear out the principle of Engel's Law. But this difficulty will mostly disappear if, in comparing the variations as between the income groups, we adopt, as we have done in the case of Trichur town a more reliable analysis based on the average per equivalent adult male (see page 144). The following table gives us such an analysis.

Analysis of expenditure per equivalent adult male by income groups

	All families	Families with a monthly income of					
		Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	Over Rs. 50
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Food*	10.64	17.59	12.68	9.23	6.82	6.77	4.58
2 Fuel and Lighting	1.34	3.23	1.78	1.07	0.72	0.72	0.52
3 Clothing	1.19	1.97	1.35	1.02	0.79	0.76	0.64
4 Housing	1.79	4.17	2.34	1.46	1.03	1.11	0.48
5 Miscellaneous †	5.74	7.05	6.06	4.79	5.04	4.23	3.33

*Excluding tobacco, liquor, etc.

†Including tobacco, liquor, etc.

One further modification has been made in the preparation of the above table in order that the analysis may be more apt for the application of Engel's Law which divides consumption into "urgent needs" on the one side and "luxuries and semi luxuries" on the other; the expenditure on liquor, tobacco, refreshments, pansupari, etc. have been excluded from "food" and added on to "miscellaneous", which after all, appears to be their proper place in this particular connection. The analysis thus improved, we find the variations of percentage expenditure on "food", "fuel and lighting", "clothing" and "housing" in the different groups bearing out almost completely the findings of Earnest Engel. "Miscellaneous" shows no definite trend, and we have already explained that it cannot.

Details of expenditure on Food

The following table gives some idea of the relative importance of the various items composing the "Food" group.

TABLE No. IX

Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family and per equivalent adult male

Food Group	Monthly expenditure						Percentage of total expenditure on food
	Per family			Per equivalent adult male			
1	2			3			4
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
I. Cereals and Pulses:							
Rice	6	0	8	1	4	0	44.82
Other grains	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.04
Dhall	0	2	11	0	0	7	1.35
Total	6	3	8	1	4	8	46.21
II. Vegetables:							
Potatoes	0	0	2	0	0	1	0.08
Tapioca	0	3	1	0	0	8	1.43
Onions	0	0	10	0	0	2	0.39
Other Vegetables	0	8	10	0	1	10	4.10
Cocoanuts	0	4	8	0	0	11	2.16
Total	1	1	7	0	3	8	8.16
III. Meat and Fish							
Fish	0	10	10	0	2	3	5.02
Beef	0	2	11	0	0	7	1.35
Mutton	0	1	7	0	0	4	0.73
Total	0	15	4	0	3	2	7.10
IV. Milk	0	3	11	0	0	10	1.82
V. Chee and Oils:							
Gingelly Oil	0	3	4	0	0	8	1.54
Cocoanut Oil	0	2	9	0	0	7	1.28
Chee	0	0	3	0	0	1	0.12
Total	0	6	4	0	1	4	2.94
VI. Condiments:							
Chillies	0	3	9	0	0	9	1.74
Tamarind	0	2	6	0	0	6	1.16
Other condiments	0	2	6	0	0	6	1.16
Total	0	8	9	0	1	9	4.06
VII. Salt	0	3	11	0	0	10	1.82

TABLE IX—(cont.)

Food Group	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male	
	2	3	4
VIII. Sugars:			
Sugar	0 2 10	0 0 7	1.31
Jaggery	0 1 3	0 0 3	0.58
Total	0 4 1	0 0 10	1.89
IX. Coffee and Tea :			
Coffee	0 0 5	0 0 1	0.19
Tea	0 1 5	0 0 4	0.66
Total	0 1 10	0 0 5	0.85
X. Liquor	0 10 2	0 2 1	4.71
XI. Tobacco			
For chewing	0 6 2	0 1 3	2.86
For smoking	0 4 0	0 0 10	1.85
Total	0 10 2	0 2 1	4.71
XII. Other foods:			
Refreshments	1 10 2	0 5 5	12.14
Others	0 1 1	0 0 3	0.50
Pansupari	0 6 8	0 1 4	3.09
Total	2 1 11	0 7 0	15.73
Grand total	13 7 8	2 12 8	100.00

Here again, rice dominates the entire 'food' budget, accounting for nearly 45 per cent of the total expenditure for the group. Milk consumption is much less, while that of tobacco and liquor is much more than in the Trichur town. "Other foods" including refreshments, pansupari, etc., come in for a percentage of 15.73, which is 2.42 points less than the corresponding figures for Trichur town. For the rest, there is little difference between the "food" budgets of the town and the mofussil, and the same remarks, made in dealing with the one, will also apply to the other. The percentage expenditures on the different items of the "food" group are found to vary with the size of the family income. Such variations are set forth in the following table, the basis of comparison being the average per equivalent adult male.

TABLE No. X .

Analysis of monthly expenditure on food per equivalent adult male by income groups

No. of families	All families		Families with a monthly income of																									
			Rs. 10 and below		Rs. 10—20		Rs. 20—30		Rs. 30—40		Rs. 40—50		Above Rs. 50															
	184		22		87		54		14		4		3															
	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per Cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent													
FOOD GROUP																												
I. Cereals and pulses ..	1	4	8	51.04	0	15	7	59.87	1	3	1	53.18	1	6	3	51.16	1	6	5	47.01	1	8	5	39.82	1	7	4	45.87
II. Vegetables ..	0	3	8	9.05	0	2	2	8.40	0	3	3	9.06	0	4	0	9.16	0	3	8	7.74	0	8	3	13.48	0	3	8	7.19
III. Meat and fish ..	0	3	2	7.82	0	1	10	7.09	0	2	11	8.16	0	3	4	7.75	0	4	0	8.33	0	4	1	6.66	0	3	11	7.75
IV. Milk ..	0	0	10	2.05	0	0	1	0.32	0	0	3	0.67	0	1	0	2.26	0	1	5	2.95	0	3	11	6.43	0	2	5	4.69
V. Ghee & Oils ..	0	1	4	3.29	0	0	11	3.49	0	1	2	3.26	0	1	5	3.16	0	1	5	3.03	0	1	8	2.70	0	1	10	3.59
VI. Condiments and salt ..	0	2	7	6.38	0	2	1	8.07	0	2	8	7.43	0	2	8	6.20	0	2	8	5.65	0	3	0	4.90	0	2	5	4.80
VII. Other foods* ..	0	8	3	20.37	0	3	4	12.76	0	6	6	18.24	0	8	10	20.31	0	12	0	25.29	0	15	11	26.01	0	13	4	26.11
Total ..	2	8	6	100.00	1	10	0	100.00	2	3	10	100.00	2	11	6	100.00	2	15	7	100.00	3	13	3	100.00	3	2	11	100.00

*Excluding tobacco and liquor.

Housing

The average expenditure on housing accommodation for all families is Rs. 1-11-5 or 8.67% of the total family expenditure; and the percentage expenditure in the different income groups shows a tendency to decrease, with the increase in the family income. The following table shows the frequency distribution of rents, actually paid, according to the income groups.

TABLE NO XI

Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families according to income group

Monthly rent actually paid by the Family	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	Over Rs. 50	Total	Percentage to Total
Nil	16	74	44	13	4	9	154	83.70
Rs. 1 and below	6	9	5	1	..	..	21	11.41
Rs. 1 to Rs. 2	..	3	4	..	..	..	7	3.80
Rs. 2 to Rs. 3	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1.09
Rs. 3 to Rs. 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 4 to Rs. 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over Rs. 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	22	87	54	14	4	3	184	100.00
Percentage to total	11.96	47.28	29.35	7.61	2.17	1.63	100.00	

From the above figures it is observed that the percentage of families who live in their own houses, is even greater than in Trichur town, being 154 or 83.70 as against 60 in the latter. The remaining 30 families live in rented houses. Classified broadly with reference to the housing accommodation enjoyed by the 184 families, i.e. including also those who have their own houses, and pay no rent, 163 families live in houses of a monthly rental value of Rs. 2/- or below, and the remaining 21 families in houses of above Rs. 2, but below Rs. 5.

The problem of labour class housing is not so acute in the mofussil areas as in the urban centres; yet the enquiry has shown that even in the mofussil, much has to be done for the improvement of housing facilities for workers in organised industries. A good beginning has been made in this direction in the Amballoor Textiles, where the workers, both male and female have been provided with several amenities of life, such as housing, recreation, medical aid etc. But this is just a solitary instance in the whole of the mofussil area covered by our enquiry. Evidently there is need of much more to be done in this direction.

Miscellaneous Expenditure

As in Trichur town so also in the budgets of the mofussil, the 'miscellaneous' group comes next in importance to 'food' in point of percentage expenditure. As per Table VIII (Page 161) this group accounts for 10.89 per cent of the average expenditure for all families. Taken by income groups, the percentage is lowest, (i.e. 9.76 percent) in the Rs. 10-20 group, while the highest figure of 14.96 per cent is reached in the last group of over Rs. 50. The following table gives the average monthly expenditure on the different items of the 'Miscellaneous' group for (1) all families and (2) families actually incurring the expenditure.

TABLE No. XII

Expenditure on miscellaneous items

Items	No. of families spending	Average monthly expenditure for			Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 4 are based
		All families	Families spending		
1	2	3			5
		Rs.	A.	P.	
Education	78	0	1	8	42.39
Dhoby or washing soaps	183	0	5	10	99.46
Barber	172	0	3	11	93.48
Travelling to and from places of work					
Medical charges	183	0	5	5	99.46
Religious observances, feasts and festivals	184	0	11	11	100.00
Amusements	43	0	0	8	23.37
Payments to provident funds, trade union subscriptions, kuries etc.	24	0	1	10	13.04
Repayment of debts	18	0	1	7	9.78
Remittance to dependants living elsewhere	6	0	1	2	3.26
Servants' pay	4	0	0	5	2.17
Total		2	2	5	..

Here too, as in Trichur town 'Religious observances, feasts and festivals' stands out first in the list, with an average for all families, of 34.62 per cent of the total expenditure for the group. Dhoby or washing soap comes next with a percentage of nearly 17—no wonder since the Malayalee is deservedly famous for his cleanliness and his daily ablutions. Medical charges account for nearly 16 per cent and barber's bill for over 11 per cent, while 'Education', on which only 42 per cent of the families incur expenditure, comes in just for a small slice of 4.84 per cent of the group expenditure, or nearly 0.53 per cent of the average family expenditure.

Indebtedness

50 per cent of the families in the mofussil have reported debts, varying from an average of Rs. 38—12—10 for the indebted families in the lowest income-group to Rs. 223—5—4 for those in the group of Rs. 40—50. The general average indebtedness for the families in debt comes nearly to Rs. 103 or 5.32 times the average family income for all families. The following table gives an analysis of indebtedness by income groups.

TABLE No. XIII

Analysis of indebtedness by income groups

Income group	Number of families studied	Number of families in debt	Percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 2	Average indebtedness per family for						Ratio of indebtedness to monthly income for				
				Families in debt			All families			Average monthly income	Families in debt	All families		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9						
Rs. 10 and below	22	10	45.45	Rs. 38	A. 12	P. 10	Rs. 17	A. 10	P. 2	Rs. 7	A. 8	P. 5	5.18	2.35
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	67	44	50.57	73	12	10	37	5	2	14	8	3	5.09	2.57
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	54	26	48.15	133	8	0	64	4	5	23	15	8	5.56	2.68
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	14	8	57.14	193	10	0	110	10	3	34	11	5	5.58	3.19
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	4	3	75.00	223	5	4	167	8	0	46	1	4	4.85	3.64
Over Rs. 50	3	1	33.33	125	0	0	41	10	8	54	7	0	2.29	0.76
All incomes	184	92	50.00	102	11	6	51	5	9	19	5	3	5.32	2.66

There is no indication in the table that the richer families are in any way better in respect of indebtedness. Once again it is the need of the moral uplift of the worker that shows itself out as more pressing and imperative than anything else.

The following tables give an analysis of the causes of indebtedness and the extent to which each cause has contributed to it.

TABLE No. XIV

Causes of indebtedness

Causes	Number of instances	Percentage to total
1	2	3
Purchase of land, cattle, etc.	15	12.30
House building, repairs, etc.	11	9.02
Marriage	16	13.11
Ordinary wants	48	39.34
Old outstanding debt	13	10.66
Sickness	14	11.47
Funerals and obsequies	4	3.28
Other causes*	1	0.82
Total	122 (a)	100.00

*This represents debt incurred for starting a business.

(a) 1. In 67 cases, only one cause was shown.

2. In 21 cases, two causes were shown.

3. In 4 cases, three causes were shown.

TABLE No. XV

Extent of indebtedness by causes

Causes	Amount of debt			Average for all families			Average for families in debt				
	1			2			3			4	
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
Purchase of land, cattle, etc.	1,773	8	0	9	10	3	19	4	6		
House-building, repairs, etc.	758	0	0	4	1	11	8	3	10		
Marriage	1,225	0	0	6	10	6	13	5	0		
Ordinary wants	3,427	0	0	18	10	0	37	4	0		
Old outstanding debts	646	12	0	3	8	3	7	0	6		
Sickness	1,315	0	0	7	2	4	14	4	8		
Funeral and obsequies	105	0	0	0	9	1	1	2	2		
Other causes*	200	0	0	1	1	5	2	2	10		
Total ..	9,450	4	0	51	5	9	102	11	6		

*This represents debt incurred for starting a business.

There appears to be more of productive debt in the mofussil than in the town. There are 15 instances of debt incurred for purchase of land, cattle, etc. and their total amount comes to Rs. 1,773-8-8, i.e., an average of Rs. 9-10-3 for all families, or an average of Rs. 118-3-9 for the particular families concerned. And at least there is one instance of a loan of Rs. 200 taken out for starting a business. House building and repairs claim 11 instances, making up a total of Rs. 758 only.

On the unproductive side, 'ordinary wants' once again form the most frequent cause of indebtedness. Nearly 40% of the families have incurred debt on this account; the total amount comes to Rs. 3,427 giving an average of Rs. 18-10-0 for all families or of Rs. 71-6-4 for the families concerned. Here also as in the case of the organised industries in Trichur town, allowance has to be made for subscription made towards unprized kuries which are really investments. There seems to be more of marriage and less of sickness in the mofussil than in the town, as evidenced by the amounts of debt contracted respectively for the two purposes; and this is perhaps as it is generally expected to be.

As regards the rates of interest charged on the loans, the position in the mofussil is likely to be worse than in the town. Banks are few, and the money lending business is to a large extent dominated by private individuals, who, being *practically* out of the reach of law, generally charge very high rates. In the matter of furnishing security, however, the position in the mofussil appears to be a slight improvement on that in the town, since the workers of the mofussil are found to have greater interest in the land than the workers of the town.

Section II

UNORGANISED INDUSTRIES

PART I

TRICHUR TOWN

As has been stated already the method of enquiry adopted in regard to the unorganised industries was the *intensive* method of investigation. However, since the workers in these industries were found living scattered all over the municipal area and even beyond, it was not possible to concentrate the work of investigation on compact areas selected for the purpose. No doubt, this involved much additional work for the investigators who had to wander far and

wide to meet the labourers in their houses. The groups of workers in unorganised industries, selected for the enquiry in Trichur Town were, (1) Sawyers (2) Hand cartmen and head load coolies (3) Tailors and (4) Cobblers. Altogether 130 family budgets were collected from these groups; their frequency distribution is shown below.—

Industry	No. of budgets collected
Sawyers	42
Handcartmen and head load collies	39
Tailors	27
Cobblers	22
	130

Before we proceed to an analysis of these budgets, it would be of some interest to attempt a brief account of the salient features relating to each industry, and of the general conditions of life of the workers employed therein.

Sawyers

The sawyers in Trichur have their houses mostly in Aranattukara, Chiyaram, Koorkanchery, Veliyannur, Chelakottukara and Kizhakkumpettukara; some of them are found in Chembookavu as well. The work of the sawyers is something of a skilled labour. Some apprenticeship is necessary before one can pose as a master sawyer. Roughly 25 per cent of the sawyers are boys serving as apprentices. They begin work as floor hands, and are paid a very small portion (two to four annas in the pre-war days, but a rupee or even more now) of the wages received by the master-sawyer for the combined work. The sawyers work in pairs, each pair managing one saw; the floor partner is very often an apprentice. When, however, the partners are both of them trained workers, the wages received for the combined work are shared equally by them.

More than ninety per cent of the sawyers in Trichur are Ezhuvas, whose economic condition is rather poor. But the industry is very largely controlled by timber merchants, the majority of whom are Christians; a few Chetties from Chelakkara and a few of the more enterprising Ezhuvas also are among them, as also a few Muslims. These merchants maintain sawing yards, each employing two to five pairs of workers; in many cases the saw is supplied by the employer. The majority of the sawyers are employed in this way. There are, however, a few who take up work independently in private houses. Those who are employed in the timber yards are generally assured of regular employment. But there is no dearth of work these days for the others, either.

As a rule the sawyers are paid piece wages; and in these days it is not rare to find a diligent pair making Rs. 5 or even more per day, as against Rs. 1—4.00 in the pre-war days. But the sawyers as a class are the most improvident and thriftless. They invariably receive advance wages and are always in debt to the employer. Their tea consumption is very heavy, they must have a cup every now and then during the course of the work, to be finished off with a pot of toddy at the close. The married women among the sawyers seldom take up any work; their only contribution to the family budget is the daily quota of fuel which they gather in the shape of saw dust and chips from the place of their husbands' work. But the boys take up apprenticeship with the father, while the unmarried girls often find work in some factory, generally the Seetharam Mills. Literacy is very low among the sawyers. But many of them have by experience picked up the method of reckoning the quantity of work turned out by them.

The sawyers' is an arduous job; the lifting of the logs into position in particular involves heavy and often spasmodic muscular strain. This feature of their work, along with their irregular habits and intemperate living, makes the sawyers a comparatively short lived class.

Tailors

Tailoring is one of those unorganised industries of the town, which have shown a remarkable growth in recent years. The higher standards of dress adopted by the masses, the ever-changing character of the present day fashions and the increased money command in the hands of the lower orders of society are some of the causes which have brought about this development of the tailoring industry.

There are about 300 tailors in Trichur. They live in no particular locality but are found scattered all over the town. Their chief place of business is however the High Road and the Southern Round, where most of the cloth merchants have their shops. A few tailor shops are found at the East Fort Gate, a few others in Koorkancheri; and scattered ones in different parts of the town.

Tailoring in Trichur is what might be called a democratic trade. There is very little of capitalistic control except that the cloth merchant who accommodates a tailor or two in a corner of his shop, may exercise a certain indirect influence on them. The trade does not require much capital either. True that a sewing machine is a fairly costly concern for a working class family. A treadle machine cost Rs. 190 to Rs. 260 and a hand machine a little over Rs. 100 in the pre-war days. But then it is not necessary to purchase a machine outright; it could be had more conveniently on the hire purchase system, whereby the purchaser is allowed to pay up the price in convenient instalments. This facility, together with the decency associated with the work and the comparatively small amount of muscular strain involved in it, has attracted many young men to the tailors' trade.

Tailoring is, however, a skilled job. Apprenticeship is indispensable; while the designing work, which is part of the job, requires a little of artistic taste, too. It takes some three years generally for an intelligent lad to master the trade and qualify himself for independent charge of a machine, while a little more training, especially in designing, would be required to enable him to set up business as a master tailor.

The tailor is also expected to keep himself abreast of the changing fashions of the times. Hence the older men generally find it difficult to retain custom against the competition of the new entrants who are supposed to be "fashion experts". This fact, coupled with the ill-health brought on in the long run by the sedentary character of the work, compels the older men to leave off the trade; so that tailoring has now come to be a trade mostly manned by young "progressives".

As has been indicated already, tailoring is a small scale industry. Into the economic reasons which keep it on this scale, we need not enter now. Suffice it to say that there is little prospect of its developing into a capitalistic large scale industry any time in the near future. A master tailor, with an assistant and an apprentice, makes up the average business unit. There are very few (say only two or three) tailors employing anything more than a compliment of 5 to 6 workers. In very many cases the tailor works single handed. Often enough the tailors accommodate themselves in a corner of a cloth merchant's shop. There are also several separate tailor shops in rented rooms which in the High Road are now charged at Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per mensem, but elsewhere only at Rs. 2 to Rs. 5.

The tailors charge for their work by the piece, but the assistants and the apprentices are paid daily wages. In the pre-war days, when conditions were normal, a master tailor, engaging a trained assistant and an apprentice and employing a couple of machines, used to make about Rs. 3 per day, of which he paid Re. 0—10—0 to his assistant and two or four annas to his boy apprentice. In these days he could earn Rs. 10 a day, of course, the assistant and the apprentice have to be paid proportionately higher wages. There is no scarcity of work for the tailors these days; however, the master tailor has to go about a little to canvass custom and has, therefore, to be away from his shop off and on for a few hours almost every day, which means that his working week can be computed only at 4 to 5 days in reckoning his weekly earnings.

All castes and creeds are fairly represented in the tailoring industry; the Christians are however, in a slight majority. The tailors are not such hard drinkers as the workers in other unorganised industries; but their tea consumption is very heavy indeed; and their savings are small. A few of them have made small investments in 'kuries'. But except for rare instances, the tailors have not come up to any higher economic position or social status. During the war days, however, some of the military clothing contractors—individuals and companies—have made money by employing tailors under them, but it is doubtful whether any tailor, as such, has made anything substantial out of such opportunities. It appears that a few years ago there was a Tailors' Union in Trichur. But no trace of it now exists and today the tailors of Trichur are an unorganised body, with no agency for corporate or concerted action.

Cobblers

The cobbler's is another of the thriving unorganised industries of Trichur. The increasing use of foot wear among the urban folks has been the main cause of its growth. Latterly, the making of suit-cases, hand-bags, belts, purses, and other leather articles has given additional stimulus to the industry. And both foot-wear and suit-cases are largely supplied to orders from outside.

There are about 120 to 130 cobblers working in the various leather shops of Trichur. Unlike the tailors, the cobblers form a separate caste by themselves. Over 95 per cent of them are *Tolkollans*, a sub-sect of 'Viswakarmalas.' According to the Census of 1941, the *Tolkollans* in Cochin numbered 299 persons. Of these 203 were in the Trichur Taluk. Evidently most of them have flocked to the Taluk Headquarters in quest of steady work and sure wages. There are, in the business, also a few *Chakkiliyans* hailing from Chelakkara and neighbouring villages. Though the cobbler's work is not difficult to learn, there is a certain social disrepute attached to it, which prevents Hindus of other castes and even Christians from taking to it. Most of the cobblers working in the town come from the suburbs and they return home daily after the day's work. Generally they live in houses of their own.

Unlike tailoring again, the cobblers' trade is almost entirely controlled by capitalist employers, running leather-ware shops. They stock the raw materials for the cobblers' work, and find a market for their finished products. There are about 15 such shops in the town, employing 5 to 8 workers each. Besides, there are several minor shops employing one or two hands each. Apprentices are taken in occasionally from the *Tolkollan* caste, and it takes only some six months for a lad to learn all about the trade. In addition to the workers who are employed in the leather-shops, there are a few who do independent job work at home for individual customers, or make shoes, suit cases etc. and sell them to some one or other of the minor leather-shops. The employees in the leather shops get regular work and are now paid at the rate of Rs. 2 to 2-8-0 per day, as against 8 to 10 annas in the pre-war days; the apprentices get 10 to 12 annas daily. The independent cobblers have to seek out their work, and cannot, as a rule, be sure of steady employment. The women folk in the cobblers' families take up whatever work that comes in their way—such as harvesting, handpounding of rice, fuel gathering etc.

As a class, however, the cobblers are thriftless and improvident; their liquor consumption is very heavy; and they seldom save anything. Nay more, they invariably take advances of their wages, and are never free from indebtedness to their employers. If per chance any cobbler finds himself any day in possession of a surplus over his daily expenditure he at once invites his chums for an extra drink, or else he keeps off from his job till all that money is squandered away and the wolf is once again at the door. No wonder that the cobbler remains ever a cobbler, with little prospect of anything better for himself or his children.

Handcartmen and Headload Coolies

Of all the industries included in the enquiry for Cochin North, the job of the handcartmen and headload coolies is the most unorganised and unskilled. In Trichur town there are about 400 men engaged in this work. About two-thirds of them are Christians, who come from all parts of the town and the suburbs. The rest are mostly *Ezhuvas* who come mainly from *Koor-kancheri* and *Chelakottukara*. Their chief place of work is the *Nayarangadi* and its neighbourhood comprising the market road, portions of the High Road and *Puthenpetta Street*, where most of the dealers, wholesale and retail, in paddy, rice, oil, piece goods, cement, hardware, etc. have their shops and godowns. *Nadakkavoo* is another smaller centre, as is also the *East Fort Gate*.

The handcartmen and headload coolies are a free and independent lot, picking up work wherever and whenever they find it. Many of them owe, however, a sort of allegiance to one or more of the big shops, which in return favour them with all their transport work and also recommend them to their customers for similar work. There are no fixed rates of wages for these workers. Each job is charged separately according to the nature of the commodity and the distance over which it is carried, and in almost every case a good deal of higgling and bargaining precedes the settlement of the wages. For the loading and unloading work of the bigger merchants, however, for which a certain number of coolies are attached to each shop,

there is some fixity in the rates. Since the introduction of trade control by Government, the volume of business in the usual trade centres has been reduced a good deal. The coolies are, however, none the worse for it, since the wage rates have risen four to five fold, and in some cases even six fold. On an average, the coolies, both cartmen and loading and unloading hands, earn Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3 per day, as against 12 annas to Re. 1 in the pre-war days. The hand carts are generally taken on hire by the coolies, but the hire has to be paid by the employer in addition to the wages fixed up for the job. There are about half-a-dozen men who make it a business to supply the carts. In the pre-war days a cart could be hired for 4 to 5 annas per day. But now it is charged for at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 annas per hour. There are altogether 88 hand-carts in the town, as per figures supplied by the Municipal office. The license fee per cart is Rs. 5 per year.

Like the cobblers, the handcartmen and loading coolies, too, are notorious for their reckless living and thriftless habits. They must have a cup of tea seven or eight times a day, while a bottle or two of toddy form an indispensable 'finish.' There are a number of tea-shops in the town run by Ezhuvus. The working classes generally frequent these shops where they are allowed to have a running account from day to day. It is only in very few cases that 50 per cent of their daily earnings find its way to their families.

From what has been observed over and over again in regard to the life and habits of the workers in the various unorganised industries, one significant fact stands out in striking prominence, namely, that it is not so much the low wage or the irregularity or insufficiency of employment, that stands in the way of the betterment of these classes, as their own evil habits and lack of ambition for any better or higher standard of life; and herein, once again, lies a lesson for all who are concerned with the uplift of this luckless lot.

Analysis of Family budget

The analysis given below is based on the 130 family budgets collected from workers in the several unorganised industries; and as in the case of the organised industries, these budgets too are taken together for the analysis. The table given below shows the distribution of the families by religion and caste.

TABLE No. I

Religion and Caste

Income group	Hindus			X'ians	Muslins	Total
	Caste	Non-caste	Depressed			
Rs. 10 and below
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	..	11	..	14	4	29
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	..	29	..	25	6	60
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	..	19	..	7	..	26
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	..	10	..	3	..	13
Over Rs. 50	..	1	..	1	..	2
All incomes	..	70	..	50	10	130
Percentage to total	..	53.85	..	38.45	7.69	100.00

The great majority of the families (*i.e.* 54 per cent) belong to the class of non-caste Hindus. Next come the Christians, with 38 per cent and last the Muslims, with nearly 8 per cent. Caste-Hindus are nil.

Constitution of the family

Joint households are in a very large majority, with 74.62 per cent of the total number of families. As usual their percentage is found to increase steadily with

the increase in the family income. The following table gives an analysis of the constitution of the families by income groups.

TABLE No. II
Constitution of the family

Income group	Number of		Total No. of families	Percentage of natural families to total	Percentage of joint household to total
	Natural families	Joint Household			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. 10 and below	8	21	29	27.59	72.41
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	17	43	60	28.33	71.67
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	7	19	26	26.92	73.08
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	1	12	13	7.69	92.31
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	..	2	2	..	100.00
Over Rs. 50	..	..	..	..	..
All incomes	33	97	130	25.38	74.62

Literacy.—The extent of literacy amongst the heads of families, taking all unorganised industries together, is 58.46 per cent. As we have already remarked, this compares very favourably with the corresponding figure for Madras. No definite trend is visible, however of any increase in literacy as the family income increases, as was observed in the case of workers in organised industries; and this comes as no surprise. For, we have seen that increased earnings in the case of sawyers, handcartmen and the like, do not lead to any appreciable increase of expenditure on the higher amenities of life. An analysis of literacy by income groups is furnished in the following table.

TABLE No. III
Literacy amongst the heads of families

Income group	Literates	Illiterates	Total	Percentage of	
				Literates to total	Illiterates to total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. 10 and below	17	12	29	58.62	41.38
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	33	27	60	55.00	45.00
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	17	9	26	65.38	34.62
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	8	5	13	61.54	38.46
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	1	1	2	50.00	50.00
Over Rs. 50	..	..	..	..	..
All incomes	76	54	130	58.46	41.54

Composition of the family.—The table below gives an analysis of family composition by income groups. The average number of persons residing with the family is 6.83 which is made up of 1.82 men, 2.11 women, 1.35 boys and 1.55 girls. The males number 3.17 as against 3.66 females. The size of the family shows steady increase as the family income increases; or rather conversely, the family income shows steady increase as the size of the family increases which by the way, is but natural. The number of dependants living outside the family is almost nil. The average number of equivalent adult males per family is 5.48. The average number of persons gainfully employed per family is 1.51.

TABLE No. IV

Analysis of family composition by income groups

Income group	Number of families	Average number of persons per family					Average number of equivalent adult males per family	Average number of dependants living elsewhere	Average number gainfully employed per family
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs. 10 and below ..	29	1.59	1.76	1.07	1.69	6.11	4.90	0.07	1.24
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 ..	60	1.68	2.08	1.38	1.58	6.72	5.33	0.05	1.33
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 ..	26	1.81	2.31	1.50	1.15	6.77	5.46	..	1.54
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 ..	13	2.62	2.31	1.69	1.62	8.24	6.85	..	2.54
Over Rs. 50 ..	2	4.50	4.00	..	3.50	12.00	10.07	..	3.50
All incomes ..	130	1.82	2.11	1.35	1.55	6.83	5.48	0.04	1.51

The Income of the family.—The average family income for workers in unorganised industries is Rs. 28—2—3, which shows an increase of 16% on the family income of workers in organised industries. It also compares favourably with the earnings of workers in unorganised industries in Madras, whose average family income in the year 1935—1936 was only less than Rs. 23—8—0, and that too, in spite of the fact that the income limit fixed for their enquiry was Rs. 50 as against Rs. 30 here. It is also significant that we have no families in the lowest income group. The following table analyses the family income of our workers by income groups.

TABLE No. V.

Analysis of monthly income per family by source

Number of families	All families				Families with a monthly income of																							
					Rs. 10 and below				Rs. 10—20			Rs. 20—30			Rs. 30—40			Rs. 40—50			Over Rs. 50							
	130				Nil				29			60			26			13			2							
Items	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent
(a) Income from employment—																												
Earnings of.—																												
Principal wage earner ..	22	2	6	78.74	..	..	..	..	15	14	11	90.93	22	7	5	85.37	25	5	10	76.38	27	6	2	60.09	27	8	0	47.83
Others ..	3	13	6	13.67	..	..	..	..	0	12	10	4.57	1	12	1	6.67	4	4	0	12.80	15	8	4	34.05	29	8	0	51.30
(b) Income from other sources.—																												
Land ..	0	2	8	0.59	..	..	..	..	0	0	10	0.29	0	3	0	0.71	0	2	3	0.42	0	6	2	0.84	..	..	..	..
House ..	0	13	11	3.09	..	..	..	..	0	4	2	1.48	1	0	4	3.88	1	1	9	3.34	1	3	0	2.60	..	..	..	..
Gifts and presents ..	0	2	0	0.44	..	..	..	..	0	2	9	0.98	0	0	6	0.12	0	4	11	0.93	0	2	2	0.30	..	..	..	..
Help from others ..	0	4	11	1.09	..	..	..	..	0	2	2	0.77	0	1	10	0.44	0	12	11	2.43	0	9	10	1.35	..	..	..	..
Others ..	0	10	9	2.38	..	..	..	..	0	2	2	0.98	0	11	10	2.81	1	3	8	3.70	0	5	8	0.77	0	8	0	0.87
Total income ..	28	2	3	100.00	..	..	..	..	17	8	5	100.00	26	5	0	100.00	33	3	4	100.00	45	9	4	100.00	57	8	0	100.00

The income from employment amounts to 92.41 per cent and that from 'other sources' to 7.59 per cent, of the total family income. The corresponding figures for unorganised industries in Madras were nearly 98 per cent and 2 per cent. The earnings of the principal wage earner make up 78.74 per cent of the family income; the 'others' contribute 13.67 per cent. Naturally, the percentage contribution by the other members shows a progressive tendency as the family becomes more and more enlarged, that is, in the higher income groups. In the highest income group especially, while the share of the principal wage earner comes to 47.83 per cent, that of the 'others' comes to 51.30 per cent of the average family income. Of the income from 'other sources', the chief item is house income, accounting for over 3 per cent of the total family income.

As has been explained more than once elsewhere, the amount of family income cannot be taken as the sole index for measuring the relative economic prosperity of the families. The number of persons which the income has to support, has also to be taken into the reckoning. On this double basis, therefore, the following tables have been prepared.

TABLE No. VI
Variation in average income per equivalent adult male in different grades of income.

Income group	Average income.			Average number of equivalent adult males per family	Average income per equivalent adult male		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Rs. 10 and below
Rs. 10 — 20	..	17	8 5	4.90	3	9 3	
Rs. 20 — 30	..	26	5 0	5.33	4	15 0	
Rs. 30 — 40	..	33	3 4	5.46	6	1 4	
Rs. 40 — 50	..	45	9 4	6.85	6	10 5	
Over Rs. 50	..	57	8 0	10.07	5	11 4	
All incomes	..	28	2 3	5.48	5	2 2	

TABLE No. VII
Distribution of indices of average income

Income group	Index of average income per family on the assumption that the average income for all families is 100	Index of average income per equivalent adult male on the assumption that the average income per equivalent adult male in all families is 100
Rs. 10 and below		
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	62.27	69.65
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	93.53	96.16
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	118.00	118.40
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	162.00	129.60
Over Rs. 50	204.30	111.30
All incomes	100.00	100.00

It is evident from the above figures that the average family in the so called highest income group is really poorer than the average family in either the 4th or the 5th group, the average income per equivalent adult male in the highest group being only Rs. 5—11—4 as against Rs. 6—10—5 in the 5th and Rs. 6—1—4 in the 4th group.

EXPENDITURE

The table below gives an analysis of the average family expenditure, by income groups. It also compares the average expenditure with the average income for the families in each group.

TABLE No. VIII

Analysis of average expenditure per family by income groups

No. of families Items	All families				Families with a monthly income of																							
					Rs. 10 and below			Rs. 10 to Rs. 20			Rs. 20 to Rs. 30			Rs. 30 to Rs. 40			Rs. 40 to Rs. 50			Over Rs. 50								
	130				Nil			29			60			26			13			2								
	Rs.	A.	P.	Percent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent				
I. Expenditure:—																												
Food (a) ..	20	0	4	69.28	..	..	..	..	12	11	9	69.16	18	11	9	68.80	23	12	0	69.82	31	1	5	68.58	43	13	1	75.65
Fuel and light ..	1	9	7	5.53	..	..	..	..	1	2	10	6.40	1	8	10	5.70	1	12	3	5.19	2	4	10	5.07	2	7	9	4.29
Clothing (c) ..	1	5	4	4.61	..	..	..	..	0	15	6	5.26	1	4	7	4.73	1	8	4	4.47	1	13	6	4.07	2	6	3	4.12
Housing (d) ..	2	9	9	9.03	..	..	..	..	1	12	8	9.73	2	11	0	9.87	2	15	7	8.75	3	2	1	6.90	3	14	0	6.69
Miscellaneous ..	3	5	5	11.55	..	..	..	..	1	11	10	9.45	2	15	6	10.90	4	0	1	11.77	6	15	6	15.38	5	5	9	9.25
Total Expenditure ..	28	14	5	100.00	..	..	..	..	18	6	7	100.00	27	3	8	100.00	34	0	3	100.00	45	5	4	100.00	57	14	10	100.00
II. Expenditure in relation to income:—																												
Total expenditure ..	28	14	5	102.27	..	..	..	..	18	6	7	105.10	27	3	8	103.50	34	0	3	102.40	45	5	4	99.45	57	14	10	100.75
Cash in hand ..	-0	12	2	-2.27	..	..	..	..	-0	14	2	-5.10	-0	14	8	-3.50	-0	12	11	-2.40	+0	4	0	+0.55	-0	6	10	-0.75
Total income ..	28	2	3	100.00	..	..	..	..	17	8	5	100.00	26	5	0	100.00	33	3	4	100.00	45	9	4	100.00	57	8	0	100.00

(a) Including expenditure on liquor, tobacco etc. (b) Including expenditure on utensils etc.

(c) Includes expenditure amounting to Rs. 0—11—7 or 54.30 per cent of total expenditure on clothing on account of clothing of females.

(d) Includes expenditure amounting to Rs. 0—3—9 or 8.98 per cent of total expenditure on housing on account of utensils etc.

The average budget for all families works out at a deficit of 0-12-2 or 2.7 % of the average income. All the various income groups, too, with the exception of the Rs. 40-50 group, shows deficit budgets. As a matter of fact, however, 64.61 per cent of the families have reported surplus, and only 32.31 per cent reported deficit. The same explanation, as was noted in the case of the organised industries holds good here also.

Food

The percentage expenditure on "Food" is 69.28 per cent and that on "Miscellaneous" 11.55 per cent. The expenditure on "Food" thus appears to be rather heavy. But a good portion of it, even as much as 12.31 per cent of the group expenditure, is due to liquor and tobacco. An analysis of the food budget is given below.

TABLE No. IX.

Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family and per equivalent adult male

FOOD GROUP	Monthly expenditure						Percentage of total expenditure on food
	Per family			Per equivalent adult male			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
I. Cereals and Pulses							
Rice	7	7	2				37.19
Other grains							
Dhall	0	3	10	7	11	0	1.20
II. Vegetables							
Potatoes	0	0	4				0.11
Tapioca	0	2	0				0.62
Onions	0	1	1				0.34
Other vegetables	0	8	9				2.73
Cocoanuts	0	5	7	1	1	9	1.74
III. Meat and fish							
Fish	1	8	7				7.67
Beef	0	3	5				1.07
Mutton	0	4	10	2	0	10	1.51
IV. Milk	0	6	8	0	6	8	2.08
V. Ghee and Oils							
Gingelly oil	0	4	6				1.41
Cocanut oil	0	4	0				1.25
Ghee	0	0	5	0	8	11	0.13
VI. Condiments							
Chillies	0	4	8				1.46
Tamarind	0	3	5				1.07
Other condiments	0	3	0	0	11	1	0.94
VII. Salt	0	4	2	0	4	2	1.30
VIII. Sugars							
Sugar	0	3	1				0.96
Jaggery	0	1	3	0	4	4	0.39
IX. Coffee and Tea							
Coffee	0	0	7				0.18
Tea	0	1	5	0	2	0	0.44
X. Liquor	1	8	5	1	8	5	7.62

FOOD GROUP	Monthly expenditure						Percentage of total expenditure on food				
	Per family			Per equivalent adult male							
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
XI. Tobacco											
For chewing	0	7	10						2.45		
For smoking	0	7	2	0	15	0	0	2	9	2.24	
										4.69	
XII. Other foods											
Refreshments	3	11	10				0	10	11	18.67	
Others	0	1	8				0	0	4	0.52	
Pansupari	0	8	8	4	6	2	0	12	10	2.71	
										21.90	
Grand total				20	0	4		3	10	6	100.00

Here again, rice is the chief article of diet, but the percentage expenditure on it is a little less than in the case of workers in organised industries which appears to have been made up by the excess on liquor and tobacco. With so much of drink and smoke, perhaps it is but natural that the percentage expenditure on meat and fish should also show an appreciable increase over the percentage for the organised industries, viz. 10.25 per cent as against 7.51 per cent for the latter.

Following the principles adopted in regard to organised industries, an analysis of expenditure on food per equivalent adult male by income-groups is given below.

TABLE No. X

Analysis of monthly expenditure on food per equivalent adult male by income group

Number of families	All families		Families with a monthly income of																							
			Rs. 10 and below		Rs. 10—20		Rs. 20—30		Rs. 30—40		Rs. 40—50		Over Rs. 50													
	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent											
	130		Nil	29		60		26		13		2														
FOOD GROUP																										
I. Cereals and pulses	1	6	5	43·67	..	..	1	3	4	50·86	1	5	10	43·04	1	10	1	43·95	1	8	10	41·33	1	0	11	30·56
ii. Vegetables	0	3	2	6·17	..	..	0	2	2	5·67	0	3	2	6·25	0	3	8	6·20	0	4	2	7·01	0	3	9	6·83
III. Meat & Fish	0	6	1	11·85	..	..	0	3	5	9·07	0	6	1	12·00	0	7	5	12·56	0	7	1	11·75	0	6	8	12·20
IV. Milk	0	1	3	2·43	..	..	0	0	7	1·43	0	1	2	2·31	0	1	9	2·96	0	1	5	2·37	0	2	3	4·1
V. Ghee & Oils	0	1	8	3·25	..	..	0	1	1	2·77	0	1	9	3·41	0	1	10	3·04	0	1	11	3·26	0	1	5	2·60
VI. Condiments and Salt	0	2	9	5·36	..	..	0	2	3	5·80	0	2	11	5·66	0	3	3	5·41	0	2	11	4·80	0	1	11	3·58
VII. Other foods*	0	14	0	27·27	..	..	0	9	3	24·40	0	13	11	27·33	0	15	4	25·88	1	1	8	29·48	1	5	8	39·73
Total	3	3	4	100·00	..	..	2	6	1	100·00	3	2	10	100·00	3	11	4	100·00	3	12	0	100·00	3	6	7	100·00

* Excluding tobacco and liquor

Housing

As regards expenditure on housing, 56.15% of the families are reported to be living in their own houses, nearly 34% pay rents varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 and a little over 3% pay Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per mensem. The following statement shows the frequency distribution of rents paid by families, by income groups.

TABLE No. XI

Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families according to income groups

Monthly rent actually paid by the family	Families with a monthly income of							Total	Percentage to total
	Rs. 10 and Below	Rs. 10 to 20	Rs. 20 to 30	Rs. 30 to 40	Rs. 40 to 50	Over Rs. 50			
Nil	..	13	31	18	10	1	73	56.15	
Re. 1 and below	..	2	3	2	..	..	7	5.38
Re. 1 to Rs. 2	..	10	14	1	..	..	25	19.23
Rs. 2 to Rs. 3	..	4	11	2	2	..	19	14.62	
Rs. 3 to Rs. 4	1	..	1	..	2	1.54	
Rs. 4 to Rs. 5	3	..	1	4	3.08	
Over Rs. 5	
Total	..	29	60	26	13	2	130	100.00	
Percentage to total	..	22.31	46.15	20.00	10.00	1.54	100.00		

Miscellaneous

The average monthly expenditure for all families on the miscellaneous items is Rs. 3-5-5 which is distributed as follows.

TABLE No. XII

Expenditure on miscellaneous items

Items	Number of families spending	Average monthly expenditure for		Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col 4 are based
		All families	Families spending	
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Edducation	66	0 3 5	0 6 9	50.77
Dhoby or washing soap	130	0 6 4	0 6 4	100.00
Barber	130	0 5 11	0 5 11	100.00
Travelling to and from place of work	..	..	..	..
Medical charges	127	0 8 1	0 8 3	97.69
Religious observances, feasts and festivals	130	0 14 8	0 14 8	100.00
Amusements	71	0 2 7	0 4 8	54.62
Payments to provident fund, trade union subscriptions, kuries, etc.	32	0 7 1	1 12 11	24.62
Repayment of debts	21	0 4 7	1 12 6	16.15
Remittance to dependants living elsewhere	6	0 0 9	1 0 0	4.62
Servants' pay	..	..	..	..
Total	..	3 5 5	..	..

Comparatively, the workers in unorganised industries spend much less on education than their fellow citizens in the organised industries. The percentage of families that incur expenditure on this item is the same as in organised industries. But the average per family for all families comes only to Re. 0—3—5 as against Re. 0—6—2 for organised industries. For the rest there appears to be little difference between the two classes of budgets.

Indebtedness.—The table given below shows the indebtedness of the families by income groups.

TABLE No. XIII
Analysis of indebtedness by income groups

Income group	Number of families	Number of families in debt	Percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 2	Average indebtedness per family for		Average monthly income	Ratio of indebtedness to monthly income for	
				Families in debt	All families		Families in debt	All families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Rs. 10 and below	29	14	48.27	45 4 7	21 13 10	17 8 5	2.59	1.25
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	60	25	41.67	91 9 0	38 2 5	26 5 0	3.48	1.45
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	26	11	42.41	101 2 2	42 12 7	33 3 4	3.05	1.29
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	13	5	38.46	146 0 0	56 2 6	45 9 4	3.21	1.23
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	2	2	100.00	55 0 0	55 0 0	57 8 0	0.96	0.96
Over Rs. 50								
All incomes	130	57	43.85	85 8 7	37 8 1	28 2 3	3.04	1.33

43.85% of the families have reported indebtedness. Taking all the 130 families, the average debt per family comes to Rs. 37—8—1, which is 1.33 times of the average family income. These figures compare very favourably with the corresponding figures for organised industries in the town. But once again, in the matter of indebtedness the families in the higher income groups show themselves no better than those in the lower groups. Table XIV shows the causes of indebtedness, while table XV shows the extent of indebtedness by causes.

TABLE No. XIV
Causes of indebtedness

Causes	Number of instances	Percentage to total
Purchase of lands, cattle, etc.,	5	6.76
House building, repairs, etc.	1	1.35
Marriage	6	8.11
Ordinary wants	42	56.75
Old outstanding debts	5	6.76
Sickness	10	13.52
Funeral and obsequies	1	1.35
Other causes (a)	4	5.40
Total	74 (b)	100.00

(a) Includes debts on account of business etc. (b) 1. In 40 cases only one cause was shown. 2. In 17 cases two causes were shown.

TABLE No. XV
Extent of indebtedness by causes

Causes	Amount of debt			Average for all families 130			Average for families in debt 57		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Purchase of lands cattle, etc.	532	8	0	4	1	7	9	5	6
House-building, repair etc.	160	0	0	0	12	4	1	12	1
Marriage	423	0	0	3	4	0	7	6	9
Ordinary wants	1,988	0	0	15	4	10	34	14	0
Old outstanding debts	925	0	0	7	1	10	16	3	8
Sickness	753	0	0	5	12	8	13	3	5
Funeral and obsequies	75	0	0	0	9	2	1	5	0
Others *	79	0	0	0	9	8	1	6	2
Total	4,875	8	0	37	8	1	85	8	7

* This includes debts on account of business etc.

Again, the most frequent cause of indebtedness is found in 'ordinary wants', the total for which comes to Rs. 1,988 for the 42 families which have incurred debts in this behalf. Here also allowance has however to be made for subscriptions made to unprized kuries, which are of in the nature of investment. There are five instances of debt incurred for 'purchase of land, cattle etc.' and one at least for house building. A few minor loans also have been taken for investment in business in one kind or another. In regard to rates of interest and other connected factors of the debt problem, the workers in both organised and unorganised industries in the town appear to be more or less in the same position, except that in the matter of furnishing security the workers in the latter are found to be in a worse plight.

PART II

UNORGANISED INDUSTRIES

Trichur Mofussil

The unorganised industries taken up for the enquiry in the mofussil were the same as in the town, except that beedi workers were substituted for the cobblers; a brief account of the general conditions of life and work of the families employed in these industries is attempted below, before their family budgets are analysed.

What has been said elsewhere about the sawyers, tailors and handcartmen of Trichur town will apply with more or less equal force to the same classes of workers in Trichur mofussil. It only remains, therefore, to add a few words here about the beedi makers of the mofussil.

The Beedi Workers

The beedi workers are found in all the three centres of the mofussil area; Chalakkudi is, however, the most important of their centres. There are about 85 to 90 beedi workers in Chalakkudi. Of these, some 5 to 10 are boys, the youngest of them being about 13 years old. Their place of work is the Chalakkudi bazaar, which is also the centre of the tobacco trade. There are Christians, Muslims and Ezhavas among them.

There is no contract system in the Chalakkudi beedi business; the workers are employed directly by the tobacco merchants who supply the raw materials and collect the finished product. The workers are paid piece wages at the rate of Rs. 1-10-0 per 1000 beedies; before the war the rate was 8 annas per 1000. On an average, an adult worker makes 1000 beedies per day, while a boy makes about 600. They work for eleven hours a day, beginning from 7 in the morning to 6 in the evening, the boys also keeping the same hours as the adults. Sundays are holidays, and as a rule there is no night work. The work is carried on in rented quarters;

there is sufficient accommodation, as well as good light and ventilation. Except during the rainy season when a few breaks occur now and then, the beedi workers get regular employment these days on account of the restrictions and impediments to the import of beedies from outside the State. With the removal of these difficulties and the consequent inflow of supplies from outside the regularity of employment in this line is also likely to be affected.

On an average, a beedi worker earns about Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 per mensem under present conditions of work and wages; but his savings are almost nil. Like the rest of the workers in unorganised industries, the beedi-workers too, drink a good deal of tea; some of them, not many however, go in for a draught of toddy as well. They take their wages in advance very often; nevertheless, they are not so heavily or so constantly indebted to their employers as, for instance, the sawyers or cobblers. The female members of the beedi-workers' families add but little to the family income. And very few families have any investments like kuries or savings bank accounts.

There is a Beedi Workers' Union at Chalakkudi. It was started some eight years ago (1113); but it is not yet a registered union, though it is conducted generally according to the provisions of the Trade Union Act. There are at present about 85 members in the Union; they pay a monthly subscription of 4 annas each. The management is carried on by a Committee all the members of which are themselves beedi workers.

Analysis of the Family Budgets

Altogether 121 family budgets were collected from among the workers in unorganised industries in the mofussil area; their frequency distribution according to industries was as follows.—

<i>Industry.</i>	<i>No. of budgets collected.</i>
Sawyers ..	69
Tailors ..	21
Beedi workers ..	18
Hand cartmen and head load coolies ..	13

In the tables given below, all the 121 budgets are taken together for the analysis. Table I shows the distribution of the families by religion and cast.

TABLE No. I
Religion and Caste

Income group	Hindus			X'ians	Muslims	Total
	Caste	Non-caste	Depressed class			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs. 10 and below ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 ..	..	11	..	10	2	23
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 ..	..	35	..	20	1	56
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 ..	..	18	..	8	..	26
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 ..	1	5	..	3	..	9
Over Rs. 50 ..	..	1	..	5	..	6
All incomes ..	1	70	..	47	3	121
Percentage to total ..	0·83	57·85	..	38·84	2·48	100·00

The non-caste majority is even greater here than in Trichur town. The Muslims register a fall. There is just one family of caste-Hindus.

In the following tables the constitution of the families and the extent of literacy among the heads of families are set forth by income groups.

TABLE No. II
Constitution of the family

Income group	Number of		Total number of families	Percentage of natural families to total	Percentage of joint households to total
	Natural families	Joint households			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. 10 and below ..	1	..	1	100.00	..
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 ..	7	16	23	30.43	69.57
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 ..	22	34	56	39.29	60.71
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 ..	5	21	26	19.23	80.77
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 ..	..	9	9	..	100.00
Over Rs. 50 ..	..	6	6	..	100.00
All incomes ..	35	86	121	28.93	71.07

TABLE No. III
Literacy amongst the heads of families (*i.e.* principal wage earner)

Income group	Literates	Illiterates	Total	Percentage of	
				Literates to total	Illiterates to total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. 10 and below ..	1	..	1	100.00	..
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 ..	12	11	23	52.17	47.83
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 ..	29	27	56	51.79	48.21
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 ..	17	9	26	65.38	34.62
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 ..	7	2	9	77.78	22.22
Over Rs. 50 ..	5	1	6	83.33	16.67
Total ..	71	50	121	58.68	41.32

Once again the joint households are in a great majority. The percentage of literacy among the heads of families is 58.68. It is interesting to note that in the mofussil area the unorganised industries show a higher percentage of literacy than the organised industries, while in Trichur town it is distinctly the other way about.

TABLE No. IV

Analysis of family composition by income groups

Income Group	No. of families	Average number of persons per family					Average number of equivalent adult males per family	Average number of dependants living elsewhere	Average number gainfully employed per family
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs. 10 and below	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	...	3.00	2.33	..	1.00
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	23	1.39	1.48	0.87	1.04	4.78	3.84	..	1.35
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	56	1.57	1.93	1.43	1.20	6.13	4.94	0.05	1.55
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	26	2.35	2.46	1.69	1.15	7.65	6.22	0.04	2.15
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	9	2.89	3.67	1.33	1.67	9.56	7.83	..	2.67
Over Rs. 50	6	3.33	3.00	1.50	1.33	9.16	7.93	..	2.83
All incomes	121	1.88	2.13	1.37	1.19	6.57	5.35	0.03	1.79

It will be observed from the above table that the average number of persons residing with the family is 6.57, which when reduced in accordance with the Lusk scale, comes to 5.35 equivalent adult males. The size of the family, especially when reckoned in equivalent adult males, shows a very steady increase with the increase in the family income. The females again are in a majority, though not to the same extent as in the organised industries in the same area.

INCOME

(Please see statement on page 188)

TABLE No. V
Analysis of monthly income per family by source

Number of Families	All families		Families with a monthly income of																									
			Rs. 10 and below		Rs. 10 to Rs. 20		Rs. 20 to Rs. 30		Rs. 30 to Rs. 40		Rs. 40 to Rs. 50		Over Rs. 50															
	121		1		23		56		26		9		6															
Items	Ra.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent				
(a) Income from employment																												
Earnings of—																												
Principal wage earner ..	17	0	2	60.82	8	0	0	86.49	13	2	1	77.41	17	4	0	69.02	18	7	5	55.39	17	12	5	39.78	23	10	8	45.01
Others ..	6	7	11	23.22	..	..	..	..	1	13	3	10.77	3	7	9	13.94	10	9	6	31.78	16	15	1	37.91	20	2	8	38.34
(b) Income from other sources—																												
Land ..	1	9	1	5.61	..	..	..	..	0	4	0	1.47	1	10	5	6.60	2	3	3	6.61	2	1	9	4.72	2	8	1	4.76
House ..	0	10	9	2.41	..	..	..	..	0	4	10	1.78	0	10	8	2.67	0	11	7	2.17	1	1	5	2.44	1	6	11	2.72
Gifts and presents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Help from others ..	0	10	5	2.33	..	..	..	..	0	5	7	2.06	0	8	5	2.10	0	0	9	0.14	3	5	4	7.46	1	10	8	3.17
Others ..	1	9	1	5.61	1	4	0	13.51	1	1	8	6.51	1	6	8	5.67	1	4	10	3.91	3	7	0	7.69	3	2	6	6.00
Total income ..	27	15	5	100.00	9	4	0	100.00	16	15	5	100.00	24	15	11	100.00	33	5	4	100.00	44	11	0	100.00	52	9	6	100.00

The average income per family comes to Rs. 27-15-5, which is only 0-2-10 less than the income of the same class of workers in Trichur town. 84.04 per cent of the income is derived from employment. The principal wage earner contributes 60.82 per cent of the average family income for all families; his share decreases, however, from 86.49 per cent in the lowest income group to 45.01 per cent in the highest. Of the income from 'Other sources', which totals 16 per cent of the family income, land claims 5.61 per cent and house property 2.41 per cent.

A comparison of the economic position of the families taking into consideration the average number of equivalent adult males in the family, is given in the following tables.

TABLE No. VI

Variation in average income per equivalent adult male on different grades of income

Income Group	Average income			Average number of equivalent adult males per family	Average income per equivalent adult male		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
1	2			3	4		
Rs. 10 and below	9	4	0	2.33	3	15	6
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	16	15	5	3.84	4	6	8
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	24	15	11	4.94	5	0	11
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	33	5	4	6.22	5	5	9
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	44	11	0	7.83	5	11	4
Over Rs. 50	52	9	6	7.93	6	10	2
All incomes	27	15	5	5.35	5	3	7

TABLE No. VII

Distribution of indices of average income

Income group	Index of average income per family on the assumption that the average income for all families is 100		Index of average income per equivalent adult male on the assumption that the average income per equivalent adult male in all families is 100
	1	2		3
Rs. 10 and below	..	33.09	76.00
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	..	60.66	84.57
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	..	89.37	96.83
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	..	119.20	102.60
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	..	159.80	109.30
Over Rs. 50	..	188.00	127.10
All incomes	..	100.00	100.00

The average income per equivalent adult male is Rs. 5-3-7 and it varies from Rs. 3-15-6 in the lowest to Rs. 6-10-2 in the highest income group.

TABLE No. VIII
Analysis of average expenditure per family by income groups

No. of families	All families		Families with a monthly income of																										
			Rs. 10 and below		Rs. 10 to Rs. 20		Rs. 20 to Rs. 30		Rs. 30 to Rs. 40		Rs. 40 to Rs. 50		Over Rs. 50																
	121		1		23		56		26		9		6																
Items	Rs.	A. P.	Per-cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per-cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per-cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per-cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per-cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per-cent											
I. Expenditure:—																													
Food (a)	19	9	9	69·90	7	7	3	67·22	11	14	9	69·23	17	10	10	69·87	23	4	4	70·21	31	1	4	70·15	36	0	10	69·81	
Fuel and lighting	1	8	8	5·50	0	15	0	8·45	1	1	7	6·38	1	7	6	5·80	1	12	0	5·28	2	2	10	4·91	2	3	5	4·29	
Clothing (c)	1	5	8	4·83	0	10	0	5·63	0	12	8	4·60	1	3	6	4·82	1	9	4	4·78	2	4	2	5·10	2	8	8	4·92	
Housing (b)	(d)	2	1	3	7·40	0	14	8	8·27	1	7	4	8·47	2	0	1	7·92	2	5	1	7·00	2	11	11	6·19	3	5	0	6·42
Miscellaneous		3	7	6	12·37	1	2	6	10·43	1	15	2	11·32	2	14	11	11·89	4	3	6	12·73	6	0	9	13·65	7	8	4	14·56
Total expenditure	28	0	10	100·00	11	1	5	100·00	17	3	6	100·00	25	4	10	100·00	33	2	3	100·00	44	5	0	100·00	51	10	3	100·00	
II. Expenditure in relation to income.																													
Total expenditure	28	0	10	100·32	11	1	5	119·87	17	3	6	101·50	25	4	10	101·25	33	2	3	99·42	44	5	0	99·16	51	10	3	98·19	
Cash in hand	-0	1	5	-0·32	-1	13	5	-19·87	-0	4	1	-1·50	-0	4	11	-1·25	+0	3	1	+0·58	+0	6	0	+0·84	+0	15	3	+1·81	
Total income	27	15	5	100·00	9	4	0	100·00	16	15	5	100·00	24	15	11	100·00	33	5	4	100·00	44	11	0	100·00	52	9	6	100·00	

(a) Including expenditure on liquor, tobacco, etc.

(b) Including expenditure on utensils, etc.

(c) Includes expenditure amounting to Rs. 0—10—11 or 50·38 per cent of total expenditure on clothing on account of clothing of females.

(d) Includes expenditure amounting to Rs. 0—5—9 or 17·29 per cent of total expenditure on housing on account of utensils, etc.

Expenditure

The average expenditure per family for all families amounts to Rs. 28-0-10, leaving a deficit of 0-1-8 or 0.32 per cent of the family income. All the different income groups also, without exception, show deficit budgets. But here also it is the old story repeated. 85.62 per cent of the families have reported surplus, but their average is only 0-6-0, while the average of the deficits for the remaining families comes to Rs. 2-12-4.

Food

The expenditure on 'food' is 69.90 per cent of the total family expenditure, which is the highest percentage recorded in any of the spheres of our enquiry in Cochin North. Within the the 'food group', as usual rice leads with a percentage expenditure of 39 per cent. The consumption of milk is the lowest and that of the liquor and tobacco the highest recorded in the enquiry, being 1.67 per cent and 14.18 per cent respectively of the total expenditure on 'food'. 'Refreshments and pansupari' together take up nearly 20 per cent. The following tables give details of the average monthly expenditure on 'food' per equivalent adult male.

TABLE No. IX

Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family and per equivalent adult male

Food group	Monthly expenditure								Percentage of total expenditure on food	
	Per family				Per equivalent adult male					
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.		P.
I. Cereals and Pulses:										
Rice	7	10	5				1	6	11	39.02
Other grains										
Dhall	0	3	6	7	13	11	0	0	8	1.11
							1	7	7	40.13
II. Vegetables:										
Potatoes	0	0	1				0	0	1	0.03
Tapioca	0	3	2				0	0	7	1.01
Onions	0	1	0				0	0	2	0.32
Other vegetables	0	9	9				0	1	10	3.11
Cocoanut	0	7	0	1	5	0	0	1	4	2.23
							0	4	0	6.70
III. Meat and fish:										
Fish	1	0	3				0	3	0	5.18
Beef	0	3	9				0	0	8	1.19
Mutton	0	4	8	1	8	8	0	0	10	1.49
							0	4	6	7.86
IV. Milk	0	5	3	0	5	3	0	1	0	1.67
							0	1	0	1.67
V. Ghee and Oils										
Gingelly oil	0	3	11				0	0	9	1.25
Cocoanut oil	0	3	6				0	0	8	1.11
Ghee	0	0	4	0	7	9	0	0	1	0.11
							0	1	6	2.47

TABLE No. IX—(cont.)

Food group	Monthly expenditure								Percentage of total expenditure on food					
	Per family				Per equivalent adult male									
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.		P.				
VI. Condiments:														
Chillies	0	5	0				0	0	11		1.59			
Tamarind	0	3	2				0	0	7		1.01			
Other condiments	0	3	4	0	11	6	0	0	7	0	2	1	1.06	3.66
VII. Salt	0	4	6	0	4	6	0	0	10	0	0	10	1.43	1.43
VIII. Sugars														
Sugar	0	3	11				0	0	9				1.25	
Jaggery	0	1	6	0	5	5	0	0	3	0	1	0	0.48	1.73
IX. Coffee and Tea														
Coffee	0	0	6				0	0	1				0.16	
Tea	0	1	6	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0.48	0.64
X. Liquor	1	13	4	1	13	4	0	5	6	0	5	6	9.35	9.35
XI. Tobacco														
For chewing	0	7	5				0	1	5				2.36	
For smoking	0	7	9	0	15	2	0	1	5	0	2	10	2.47	4.8
XII. Other foods:														
Refreshments	3	4	0				0	9	9				16.58	
Others	0	1	2				0	0	3				0.37	
Pansupari	0	8	1	3	13	3	0	1	6	0	11	6	2.58	19.53
Grand total				19	9	9				3	10	8		100.00

TABLE NO. X

Analysis of monthly expenditure on food per equivalent adult male by income-group

Number of families	All families		Families with a monthly income of																									
			Rs. 10 and below		Rs. 10-20		Rs. 20-30		Rs. 30-40		Rs. 40-50		Over Rs. 50															
	121		1		23		56		26		9		6															
	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent				
I. Cereals and Pulses	1	7	7	46.86	1	4	2	48.83	1	6	1	51.16	1	7	3	47.12	1	8	6	48.44	1	6	6	41.78	1	10	6	41.55
II. Vegetables	0	4	0	7.95	0	4	2	10.04	0	3	4	7.80	0	4	0	8.10	0	3	9	7.46	0	4	7	8.54	0	4	2	6.60
III. Meat and fish	0	4	6	8.94	0	4	9	11.44	0	3	8	8.45	0	4	10	9.73	0	4	8	9.15	0	3	11	7.27	0	6	2	9.70
IV. Milk	0	1	0	1.98	..	..	..	0	0	1	0.10	0	0	10	1.60	0	0	11	1.85	0	1	7	3.03	0	3	0	4.72	
V. Ghee and Oils	0	1	6	2.98	0	1	2	2.86	0	1	3	2.67	0	1	5	2.83	0	1	6	2.91	0	1	9	3.18	0	1	7	2.52
VI. Condiments and salt	0	2	11	5.79	0	2	7	6.32	0	2	9	6.49	0	3	0	6.05	0	3	0	5.85	0	3	1	5.69	0	3	4	5.26
VII. Other foods*	0	12	10	25.50	0	8	6	20.51	0	10	0	23.13	0	12	1	24.57	0	12	4	24.34	1	0	5	30.51	1	2	11	29.65
Total	3	2	4	100.00	2	9	4	100.00	2	11	2	100.00	3	1	5	100.00	3	2	8	100.00	3	5	10	100.00	3	15	8	100.00

*Excluding tobacco and liquor.

Housing

The average expenditure on "housing" is the lowest obtained in the enquiry, being only 7.40% of the family expenditure. But that does not mean that the families here are any the worse in respect of housing accommodation. They, too, are as well or as ill accommodated as the working class families elsewhere. Their lower percentage expenditure only shows that houses are comparatively cheaper in mofussil areas than in the cities. The following table gives details of house-rents actually paid.

TABLE No. XI
Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families according to income group

Monthly rent actually paid by the family	Families with a monthly income of						Total	Percentage to total
	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	Over Rs. 50		
Nil	..	11	47	21	9	5	93	76.86
Re. 1 and below	..	1	9	5	..	..	15	12.40
Re. 1 to Rs. 2	..	3	2	4	..	..	9	7.44
Rs. 2 to Rs. 3	2	1	..	1	4	3.30
Rs. 3 to Rs. 4
Rs. 4 to Rs. 5
Over Rs. 5
Total	..	1	23	56	26	9	121	100.00
Percentage to total	..	0.83	19.00	46.28	21.49	7.44	4.96	100.00

76.86 per cent of the families live in their own houses; the others pay rents varying up to Rs. 3 per mensem.

Miscellaneous

The average expenditure on the 'miscellaneous' group is Rs. 3-7-6, which is 12.37 per cent of the total family expenditure. The percentage shows a steady increase in the higher income-groups, from 10.43 per cent to 14.56 per cent. The following table gives details of expenditure on the various items of the group.

TABLE No. XII
Expenditure on Miscellaneous items

Items (1)	No. of families (2)	Average monthly expenditure for						Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. (4) are based (5)
		All families (3)			Families spending (4)			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Education	53	0	3	1	0	7	0	43.80
Dhoby or washing soap	121	0	7	8	0	7	8	100.00
Barber	121	0	5	5	0	5	5	100.00
Travelling to and from place of work	1	0	0	1	0	12	0	0.83
Medical charges	121	0	8	5	0	8	5	100.00
Religious observances, feasts and festivals	121	1	2	8	1	2	8	100.00
Amusements	52	0	1	9	0	4	0	42.98
Payments to provident fund, trade union subscriptions, kuries, etc.	31	0	5	7	1	5	8	25.62
Payment of debts	16	0	4	2	1	15	9	13.22
Permittance to dependants living elsewhere	4	0	0	8	1	4	0	3.31
Servants' Pay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	3	7	6	..	..	..	..

There is very little difference to note as between the 'miscellaneous' budgets of organised and unorganised industries in the mofussil area. Once again, 'religious observances' etc. comes in for the largest share, amounting to 33.63 per cent of the total expenditure for the group. 'Medical charges', 'dhoty or washing soap', and 'barber' are also items on which cent per cent of the families have incurred expenditure. As usual, 'education' gets a very minor place, with 0.09 per cent of the average family expenditure for all families.

Indebtedness

50.41 per cent of the families are reported to be in debt, the average for the indebted families being Rs. 128-7-1 or 4.60 times the average family income for all families. The following tables give: (1) an analysis of indebtedness by income groups, (2) the causes of indebtedness, and (3) the extent to which each cause has been operative.

TABLE No. XIII

Analysis of indebtedness by income groups

Income group	Number of families studied	Number of families in debt	Percentage of Column 3 to Column 2	Average indebtedness per family for		Average monthly income	Ratio of indebtedness to monthly income for	
				Families in debt	All families		Families in debt	All families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rs. 10 and below ..	1	1	100.00	Rs. 25 0 0	A. P. 25 0 0	Rs. 9 4 0	A. P. 2.70	2.70
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 ..	23	8	34.78	50 0 0	17 6 3	16 15 5	2.95	1.03
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 ..	56	28	50.00	113 6 3	56 11 2	24 15 11	4.53	2.27
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 ..	26	14	53.85	178 3 5	93 15 5	33 5 4	5.35	2.83
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 ..	9	7	77.78	162 13 9	126 10 8	44 11 0	3.65	3.57
Over Rs. 50 ..	6	3	50.00	200 0 0	100 0 0	52 9 6	3.81	1.91
All incomes ..	121	61	50.41	128 7 1	64 12 0	27 15 5	4.60	2.32

TABLE No. XIV

Causes of indebtedness

Causes	No. of instances	Percentage to total
Purchase of land, cattle, etc.	8	9.30
House building repairs etc.	2	2.33
Marriage	13	15.11
Ordinary wants	29	33.72
Old outstanding debts	8	9.30
Sickness	22	25.58
Funeral and obsequies	1	1.17
Other causes (a)	3	3.49
Total	86 (b)	100.00

(a) This includes debts on account of business, litigation, etc. (b) In 37 cases only one cause was shown in 23 cases two causes were shown, in one case three causes were shown.

TABLE No. XV

Extent of indebtedness by causes

Causes	Amount of debt			Average for all families 121			Average for families in debt (61)		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Purchase of land, cattle, etc.	700	0	0	5	12	7	11	7	7
House building, repairs, etc.	85	0	0	0	11	3	1	6	4
Marriage	1,825	0	0	15	1	4	29	14	8
Ordinary wants	2,280	0	0	18	13	6	37	6	0
Old outstanding debts	1,070	0	0	8	10	10	17	3	5
Sickness	1,605	0	0	13	4	3	26	5	0
Funerals and obsequies	50	0	0	0	6	7	0	13	1
*Others	240	0	0	1	15	8	3	15	0
Total	7,835	0	0	64	12	0	128	7	1

*This includes debts on account of business, litigation, etc.

As in the case of organised industries, so too in that of unorganised industries, productive investment appears to be more in the mofussil than in the town. On the unproductive side, the first place again goes to 'ordinary wants'. Debt incurred for marriages is the heaviest recorded in the whole of Cochin North, the total amount being Rs. 1,825 which works out at an average of Rs. 140—6—2 for the families concerned.

CONCLUSION

My report is done. It is now my pleasing duty to thank all those who have in one way or another helped in the conduct of the Enquiry or the drafting of the report. My thanks are in the first place due to the Diwan Peishkar and his Statistical Staff for the valuable help they rendered in fixing the scope and general plan of the enquiry. The Diwan Peishkar did also further facilitate the task of my investigators by placing at their disposal the services of the revenue officers as well as by securing for them the co-operation of the firms and factories and other employers of labour in the several industries taken up for the investigation. To these also our thanks are due for their very willing co-operation and especially for the trouble they took in supplying the Investigators with all the necessary information in regard to their respective industries. Lastly I feel it my duty to add a word of appreciation for the work my Investigators have done. Two of them, Mr. C. C. Josiah, B.A. and Mr. T. S. Ramakrishna Ayyar, B.A. were drafted from the service, while the other two Mr. T. D. Joseph and Mr. George Pynadath, Law Graduates both of them, were recruited from outside. All of them were new to the sort of work involved in a Family Budget Enquiry. Yet they have acquitted themselves quite creditably, and I have been very much impressed by the enthusiasm they showed for their work even under the most trying circumstances. I beg to offer my thanks also to the Government for having kindly appreciated the difficulties, both essential and incidental, to an enquiry of this nature with the period of investigation fixed in the past, and extended the time of the Enquiry as and when necessity arose.

Trichur,
12th July 1946.

JOSEPH PETTAH
Officer-in-Charge, Family Budget Enquiry

TABLE No. I
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES: TRICHUR TOWN
 Religion and Caste (1) Textiles

Income groups	Hindus			X'ians	Muslims	Total
	Caste	Non-caste	Depressed classes			
Rs. 10 and below	1	1	..	5	..	7
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	11	6	..	21	1	39
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	13	13	..	18	..	44
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	3	4	..	4	..	11
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	5	3	..	3	..	11
Over Rs. 50	5	..	..	1	..	6
All incomes	38	27	..	52	1	118
Percentage to total	32.21	22.88	..	44.06	0.85	100.00

(2) Rice and Oil Mills

Income groups	Hindus			X'ians	Muslims	Total
	Caste	Non-caste	Depressed classes			
Rs. 10 and below	..	5	..	1	..	6
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	..	6	..	5	..	11
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	..	2	1	1	..	4
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	..	1	..	1	..	2
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	2	..	2
Over Rs. 50	1	..	1
All incomes	..	14	1	11	..	26
Percentage to total	..	53.85	3.85	42.30	..	100.00

(3) Saw Mills

	Hindus			X'ians	Muslims	Total
	Caste	Non-caste	Depressed classes			
All incomes	..	5	..	7	..	12
Percentage to total	..	41.66	..	58.34	..	100.00

(4) Engineering Workshops

All incomes	1	3	..	6	..	10
Percentage to total	10.00	30.00	..	60.00	..	100.00

(5) Printing Presses

All incomes	1	3	..	7	..	11
Percentage to total	9.09	27.27	..	63.64	..	100.00

(6) Tile Factories

All incomes	..	4	..	3	..	7
Percentage to total	..	57.14	..	42.86	..	100.00

TABLE No. II
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES : TRICHUR TOWN

Constitution of the family
(1) Textiles

Income groups	Number of		Total number of families	Percentage of	
	Natural families	Joint families		Natural families to total	Joint families to total
Rs. 10 and below	4	3	7	57.14	42.86
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	16	23	39	41.02	58.98
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	7	37	44	15.90	84.10
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	1	10	11	9.09	90.91
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	1	10	11	9.09	90.91
Over Rs. 50	1	5	6	16.66	83.34
All incomes	30	88	118	25.42	74.58

Constitution of the family
(2) Rice and Oil Mills

Income groups	Number of		Total number of families	Percentage of	
	Natural families	Joint families		Natural families to total	Joint families to total
Rs. 10 and below	2	4	6	33.33	66.67
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	3	8	11	27.27	72.73
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	..	4	4	..	100.00
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	..	2	2	..	100.00
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	..	2	2	..	100.00
Over Rs. 50	..	1	1	..	100.00
All incomes	5	21	26	19.23	80.77

Constitution of the family
(3) Saw Mills

Income groups	Number of		Total number of families	Percentage of	
	Natural families	Joint families		Natural families to total	Joint families to total
All incomes	4	8	12	33.33	66.67
(4) Engineering Workshops					
All incomes	6	4	10	60.00	40.00
(5) Printing Presses					
All incomes	3	8	11	27.27	72.73
(6) Tile factories					
All incomes	4	3	7	57.14	42.86

TABLE No III
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES TRICHUR TOWN

Literacy among the heads of families

(1) Textiles—

Income groups	Literates	Illiterates	Total	* Percentage of	
				Literates to total	Illiterates to total
Rs. 10 and below	4	5	7	57.14	42.86
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	25	14	39	64.10	35.90
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	32	12	44	72.73	27.27
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	4	7	11	36.36	63.64
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	9	2	11	81.82	18.18
Over Rs. 50	6	..	6	100.00	..
All incomes	80	38	118	67.80	32.20

Literacy among the heads of families.

(2) Rice and Oil Mills

Income-groups	Literates	Illiterates	Total	Percentage of	
				Literates to total	Illiterates to total
Rs. 10 and below	1	5	6	15.67	83.33
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	5	6	11	45.45	54.55
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	2	2	4	50.00	50.00
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	1	1	2	50.00	50.00
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	1	1	2	50.00	50.00
Over Rs. 50	1	..	1	100.00	..
All incomes	11	15	26	42.31	57.69

Literacy among the heads of families

(3) Saw Mills

Income groups	Literates	Illiterates	Total	Percentage of	
				Literates to total	Illiterates to total
All incomes	8	4	12	66.67	33.33
(4) Engineering Workshops					
All incomes	7	3	10	70.00	30.00
(5) Printing Presses					
All incomes	11	..	11	100.00	..
(6) Tile factories					
All incomes	2	5	7	28.57	71.43

TABLE No. IV
Analysis of family composition
(1) Textiles

Income groups	Number of families	Average number of persons per family					Average number of equivalent adult males per family	Average number of dependants living elsewhere	Average number gainfully employed per family
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total			
Rs. 10 and below	7	0.43	1.43	0.43	0.85	3.14	2.53	0.14	1.28
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	39	1.15	1.79	0.79	1.00	4.73	3.80	0.15	1.51
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	44	1.48	2.27	1.18	1.29	6.22	5.04	0.05	1.86
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	11	1.91	2.73	1.18	1.73	7.55	6.05	0.09	2.36
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	11	2.63	2.73	1.09	0.91	7.36	6.24	0.09	3.18
Over Rs. 50	6	2.17	3.83	1.33	1.33	8.66	7.06	0.33	3.00
All incomes	118	1.49	2.23	1.00	1.18	5.90	4.79	0.11	1.94

Analysis of family composition
(2) Rice and Oil Mills

Income group	Number of families	Average number of persons per family					Average number of equivalent adult males per family	Average number of dependants living elsewhere	Average number gainfully employed per family
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total			
Rs. 10 and below	6	0.34	1.83	0.33	1.50	4.50	3.55	..	1.67
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	11	1.00	2.00	1.27	0.73	5.00	4.03	..	1.45
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	4	1.75	1.75	2.00	1.50	7.00	5.45	..	2.00
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	2	2.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	8.00	6.69	..	2.00
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	2	3.50	2.00	3.00	2.50	11.00	8.81	..	2.50
Over Rs. 50	1	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	6.00	4.36	..	1.00
All incomes	26	1.23	1.92	1.54	1.23	5.92	4.72	..	1.70

Analysis of family composition

(3) Saw Mills

Income groups	Number of families	Average number of persons per family					Average number of equivalent adult males per family	Average number of dependants living elsewhere	Average number gainfully employed per family
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total			
All incomes	12	2.25	2.33	2.33	1.17	8.08	6.54	..	1.08
				(4) Engineering Workshops					
All incomes	10	1.80	2.00	2.30	1.40	7.50	5.91	..	1.50
				(5) Printing Presses					
All incomes	11	1.82	2.18	1.64	1.27	6.91	5.48	0.09	1.64
				(6) Tile Factories					
All incomes	7	1.29	1.43	1.14	0.57	4.43	3.56	..	2.00

TABLE No. V
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES: TRICHUR TOWN
 An ly is of monthly income per family by source
 (1) Textiles

Items No. of families	All families		Families with a monthly income of																																
			Rs. 10 and below		Rs. 10 to Rs. 20		Rs. 20 to Rs. 30		Rs. 30 to Rs. 40		Rs. 40 to Rs. 50		Over Rs. 50																						
	118		7		39		44		11		11		6																						
	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent																				
I. Income from employment—																																			
Earnings of—																																			
Principal wage earner ..	13	2	11	52	37	7	2	110	82	82	3	0	10	70	55	13	7	8	55	66	15	8	8	45	50	17	0	0	37	58	20	8	0	34	15
Others ..	6	12	4	26	90	0	9	5	6	79	2	5	10	15	09	5	6	2	22	24	10	10	11	31	27	19	11	7	43	61	21	13	4	36	37
II. Income from other sources—																																			
Land ..	0	11	9	2	92	..	..	..	0	4	3	1	69	0	10	1	2	60	1	0	0	2	92	2	0	10	4	54	2	8	4	4	4	20	
House ..	1	11	2	6	74	0	4	1	2	94	0	10	9	4	29	1	12	9	7	42	2	5	5	6	84	4	1	5	9	04	3	12	9	6	32
Gifts and presents ..	0	2	8	0	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	10	0	47	1	5	1	3	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Help from relatives etc. ..	1	2	4	4	55	0	10	4	7	45	0	10	6	4	19	1	3	10	5	12	0	8	9	1	64	1	8	9	3	42	4	10	8	7	77
Others ..	1	7	7	5	86	..	..	..	0	10	6	4	1	9	2	6	49	2	11	8	7	98	0	13	1	1	81	6	11	6	11	19			
Total income ..	25	2	9	100	00	8	10	8	100	00	15	10	8	100	00	24	3	6	100	00	34	2	6	100	00	45	3	8	100	00	60	0	7	100	00

TABLE No. V—(cont.)
 Analysis of monthly income per family by source
 (2) Rice and Oil Mills

Items No. of families	All families		Families with a monthly income of																									
			Rs. 10 and below		Rs. 10 to Rs. 20		Rs. 20 to Rs. 30		Rs. 30 to Rs. 40		Rs. 40 to Rs. 50		Over Rs. 50															
	26		6		11		4		2		2		1															
	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent				
I. Income from employment—																												
Earnings of—																												
Principal wage earner	11	7	6	56.43	5	1	10	59.55	10	6	11	69.00	14	7	0	61.64	18	0	0	47.99	22	8	0	50.23	14	0	0	76.80
Others	3	14	11	19.35	1	11	4	19.89	1	11	7	11.40	5	14	0	25.05	8	4	0	21.99	16	8	0	36.83	..	..	..	..
II. Income from other sources—																												
Land	0	8	10	2.72	0	2	0	1.46	0	4	7	1.89	0	12	0	3.20	3	8	0	9.33	0	4	0	00.56	..	..	..	..
House	0	15	4	4.72	0	1	4	0.97	0	11	5	4.72	0	14	7	3.89	3	10	2	9.69	1	8	8	3.45	2	9	8	4.99
Gifts and presents	0	14	8	4.51	1	4	11	15.22	0	11	10	0.76	0	8	9	2.34	2	4	0	6.00	4	0	0	8.93	..	..	..	..
Help from relatives etc.	0	7	0	2.15	0	1	0	0.73	1	0	0	6.61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	2	0	11	10.12	0	3	0	2.18	0	13	7	5.62	0	14	5	3.85	1	14	0	5.10	..	..	..	..	35	10	0	68.21
Total income	20	5	2	100.00	8	9	5	100.00	15	1	11	100.00	23	6	9	100.00	37	8	2	100.00	44	12	8	100.00	52	3	8	100.00

TABLE No. V—(cont.)

Analysis of monthly income per family by source—other industries

Items All families	No. of families	3. Saw Mills				4. Engineering Workshops				5. Printing Presses				6. Tile Factories																			
		12.				10.				11.				7.																			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent																
I. Income from employment—																																	
Earnings of—																																	
Principal wage earner	15	1	4	57.23	17	8	10	57.64	15	11	3	62.88	6	12	0	55.01
Others	5	5	8	20.32	5	9	7	18.39	4	6	11	17.75	3	9	2	29.12
II. Income from other sources—																																	
Land	0	15	10	3.75	1	9	11	5.32	0	10	11	2.73	0	9	10	5.01
House	2	7	8	9.41	2	9	10	8.59	1	2	0	4.50	0	4	8	2.38
Gifts and presents	0	1	8	0.39	0	9	7	1.97	0	8	0	2.01	0	1	5	0.72
Help from relatives etc.	0	9	4	2.22	0	4	10	0.99	1	4	0	5.01	0	2	10	1.44
Others	1	12	2	6.68	2	2	7	7.10	1	4	6	5.13	0	12	5	6.32
Total income	26	5	8	100.00	30	7	2	100.00	24	15	7	100.00	12	4	4	100.00

TABLE No. VI
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES; TRICHUR TOWN
 Analysis of average expenditure per family by income groups
 I. Textiles

Items	All families		Families with a monthly income of											
			Rs. 10 and below		Rs. 10 to Rs. 20		Rs. 20 to Rs. 30		Rs. 30 to Rs. 40		Rs. 40 to Rs. 50		Over Rs. 50	
	No. of families		7		39		44		11		11		6	
	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Per cent
I. Expenditure—														
Food (a) ..	15 13 7	60.74	6 0 7	60.58	10 6 5	60.63	15 8 1	61.83	21 3 6	60.99	27 3 6	60.17	34 8 7	58.16
Fuel and lighting ..	1 10 3	6.29	0 14 2	8.89	1 3 5	7.07	1 10 3	6.54	1 15 2	5.60	2 11 5	6.00	2 11 10	4.62
Clothing ..	1 12 10 ^(c)	6.11	0 10 6	6.59	1 2 10	6.86	1 12 1	7.00	2 5 9	6.78	2 15 6	6.56	4 7 0	7.47
Housing (b) ..	3 0 6 ^(d)	11.61	1 3 11	14.37	2 1 2	12.08	3 0 9	12.15	3 13 6	11.05	4 13 2	10.66	6 5 3	10.66
Miscellaneous ..	3 12 4	14.45	0 15 3	9.57	2 4 8	13.36	3 2 1	12.48	5 6 9	15.58	7 8 3	16.61	11 5 5	19.09
Total expenditure..	26 1 6	100.00	9 15 5	100.00	17 2 6	100.00	25 1 3	100.00	34 12 8	100.00	45 3 10	100.00	59 6 1	100.00
II. Expenditure in relation to income—														
Total expenditure..	26 1 6	103.66	9 15 5	114.96	17 2 6	109.51	25 1 3	103.55	34 12 8	101.86	45 3 10	100.02	59 6 1	98.91
Cash in hand ..	-0 14 9	-3.66	-1 4 9	-14.96	-1 7 10	-9.51	-0 13 9	-3.55	-0 10 2	-1.86	-0 0 2	-0.02	+0 10 6	+1.09
Total income ..	25 2 9	100.00	8 10 8	100.00	15 10 8	100.00	24 3 6	100.00	34 2 6	100.00	45 3 8	100.00	60 0 7	100.00

(a) Including expenditure on liquor, tobacco, etc.

(b) Including expenditure on utensils, etc.

(c) Includes expenditure amounting to Rs. 1-1-10 or 61.85 per cent of the total expenditure on clothing on account of clothing of females

(d) Includes expenditure amounting to Rs. 0-4- / or 9.45 per cent of the total expenditure on housing on account of utensils, etc.

TABLE No. VI (cont.)
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES, TRICHUR TOWN
 Analysis of average expenditure per family by income group
 () Rice and Oil Mills

Items	All families		Families with a monthly income of											
			Rs. 10 and below		Rs. 10 to Rs. 20		Rs. 20 to Rs. 30		Rs. 30 to Rs. 40		Rs. 40 to Rs. 50		Over Rs. 50	
	No. of families		6		11		4		2		2		1	
	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Per cent
I. Expenditure—														
Food (a) ..	13 15 6	65.90	5 13 4	65.04	10 3 3	61.26	16 15 10	70.71	25 5 1	65.72	30 4 5	67.84	36 13 0	71.26
Fuel and lighting ..	1 5 8	6.39	0 11 10	8.25	1 2 6	6.94	1 8 4	6.33	1 15 2	5.06	2 8 6	5.67	2 15 6	5.75
Clothing ..	1 3 11(c)	5.87	0 10 5	7.26	0 15 2	5.69	1 5 4	5.55	2 3 7	5.77	2 14 0	6.44	2 8 0	4.84
Housing (d) ..	2 1 11(c)	10.60	1 0 9	11.67	2 0 1	12.04	1 12 0	7.28	4 12 0	12.33	3 6 2	7.59	5 8 0	6.78
Miscellaneous ..	2 8 2	11.84	0 11 2	7.78	2 5 6	14.07	2 6 11	10.13	4 4 6	11.12	5 9 0	12.46	5 14 0	11.37
Total expenditure..	21 3 2	100.00	8 15 6	100.00	16 10 6	100.00	24 0 5	100.00	38 8 4	100.00	44 10 1	100.00	51 10 6	100.00
II. Expenditure in relation to income—														
Total expenditure..	21 3 2	104.30	8 15 6	104.43	16 10 6	110.15	24 0 5	102.58	38 8 4	102.63	44 10 1	99.64	51 10 6	98.90
Cash in hand ..	-0 14 0	-4.30	-0 6 1	-4.43	-1 8 7	-10.16	-0 9 8	-2.58	-1 0 2	-2.69	+0 2 7	+0.36	+0 9 2	+1.10
Total income ..	20 5 2	100.00	8 9 5	100.00	15 1 11	100.00	23 6 9	100.00	37 8 2	100.00	44 12 8	100.00	52 3 8	100.00

(a) Including expenditure on liquor, tobacco, etc.

(b) Including expenditure on utensils, etc.

(c) Including expenditure amounting to Rs. 0-10-8 or 53.56 per cent of the total expenditure on clothing on account of clothing of females.

(d) Includes expenditure amounting to Rs. 0-3-3 or 9.58 per cent of the total expenditure on housing on account of utensils.

TABLE No. VI (cont)
Organised Industries, Trichur Town
Analysis of Average Expenditure per Family other industries

Items No. of families	3. Saw mills				4. Engineering workshops				5. Printing Presses				6. Tile factories			
	All families				All families				All families				All families			
	12				10				11				7			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent
I. Expenditure—																
Food (a) ..	17	10	5	63.17	18	11	4	59.74	17	3	0	58.28	8	12	4	65.88
Fuel and lighting ..	1	11	9	6.21	1	15	6	6.29	1	9	8	5.44	0	14	10	7.50
Clothing ..	1	7	7(c)	5.27	2	0	0	6.33	1	7	8	5.02	0	12	5	6.28
Housing (b) ..	3	8	7(d)	12.66	4	3	10	13.54	3	4	9	11.18	1	4	3	10.23
Miscellaneous ..	3	8	9	12.69	4	6	5	14.05	5	14	9	20.08	1	4	0	10.11
Total Expenditure ..	27	15	1	100.00	31	5	1	100.00	29	7	10	100.00	12	5	10	100.00
II. Expenditure in relation to income—																
Total Expenditure ..	27	15	1	106.03	3	5	1	102.86	29	7	10	118.08	12	5	10	100.76
Cash in hand ..	-1	9	5	-0.03	-0	13	11	-2.86	-4	8	3	-18.08	-0	1	6	-0.76
Total income ..	26	5	8	100.00	30	7	2	100.00	24	15	7	100.00	12	4	4	100.00

(c) Including expenditure on liquor, tobacco, etc

(d) Do. amounting to

(d) Includes expenditure amounting to
Do.
Do.
Do.

(b) Do. on utensils, etc.

(1) Saw Mills 0-12-0 or 50.89 per cent of the total expenditure on account of clothing of females.

(2) Engineering workshops 1-0-8 or 52.08

(3) Printing Presses 0-11-9 or 49.65

(4) Tile factories 0-6-8 or 53.19

(1) Saw mills 0-4-1 or 7.22 per cent of the total expenditure on housing on account of utensils.

(2) Engineering workshops 0-4-10 or 7.12

(3) Printing presses 0-3-10 or 7.27

(4) Tile factories 0-3-2 or 15.64

do. do.
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TABLE No. VII
 Analysis of monthly Food expenditure per family by income group
 (') Families of workers in textiles

Food Group	All families		Percentage of total expenditure on food Per cent	Average monthly expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of																					
	Monthly expenditure						Rs. 10 and below			Rs. 10-20			Rs. 20-30			Rs. 30-40			Rs. 40-50			Over Rs. 50			
	Per family			Per equivalent adult male			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
I. Cereals and Pulses—																									
Rice	6	5	2	1	5	1	39.89	3	4	6	4	11	4	6	7	10	8	5	8	9	6	0	9	13	6
Other grains	0	3	10	0	0	10	1.51	0	1	6	0	2	5	0	3	8	0	4	9	0	6	7	0	9	8
Dhall																									
Total	6	9	0	1	5	11	41.40	3	6	0	4	13	9	6	11	6	8	10	5	9	12	7	10	7	2
II. Vegetables—																									
Potatoes	0	0	2	0	0	1	0.07	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	1	0
Tapioca	0	0	8	0	0	2	0.26	0	0	7	0	0	11	0	0	9	0	6	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
Onions	0	1	2	0	0	3	0.46	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	8	0	2	4
Vegetables	1	0	1	0	3	4	6.34	0	4	8	0	9	9	0	14	9	1	3	4	1	11	9	3	5	4
Coconut	0	4	8	0	1	0	1.84	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	10	0	5	7	0	7	11	0	9	3
Total	1	6	9	0	4	10	8.97	0	8	1	0	14	7	1	5	6	1	10	6	2	5	11	4	2	3
III. Fish and Meat																									
Fish	0	12	4	0	2	7	4.86	0	5	2	0	10	7	0	13	2	0	12	9	1	5	0	0	9	8
Beef	0	2	8	0	0	7	1.05	0	0	8	0	3	2	0	2	9	0	2	9	0	2	9	0	2	0
Mutton	0	1	11	0	0	5	0.76	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	4	0	0	5	5	0	3	0
Total	1	0	11	0	3	7	6.67	0	6	5	0	13	10	1	2	1	1	3	6	1	13	2	0	14	8
IV. Milk	0	11	9	0	2	5	4.63	0	1	2	0	3	5	0	10	8	1	10	4	1	6	7	2	8	0

V. Ghee and Oils—										
Gingilly oil	0 5 8	0 1 2	2.3	0 2 9	0 3 6	0 5 11	0 7 2	0 9 6	0 11 8	
Cocconut oil	0 3 10	0 0 10	1.51	0 1 7	0 2 11	0 3 10	0 5 1	0 5 10	0 7 4	
Ghee	0 0 2	0 0 1	0.07	..	..	0 0 1	0 0 4	..	0 1 9	
Total	0 9 8	0 2 1	3.81	0 4 4	0 6 5	0 9 10	0 12 7	0 15 4	1 4 9	
VI. Condiments—										
Chillies	0 4 0	0 0 10	1.58	0 2 0	0 3 3	0 4 2	0 5 2	0 5 2	0 5 9	
Tamarind	0 3 8	0 0 9	1.45	0 1 8	0 2 11	0 3 11	0 4 6	0 5 4	0 5 3	
Other condiments	0 3 8	0 0 9	1.45	0 1 5	0 2 8	0 3 9	0 4 4	0 6 1	0 6 7	
Total	0 11 4	0 2 4	4.48	0 5 1	0 8 10	0 11 10	0 14 0	1 0 7	1 1 7	
VII. Salt	0 3 8	0 0 9	1.45	0 2 5	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 5 1	
VIII. Sugars, Sugar	0 5 0	0 1 0	1.97	0 1 9	0 2 7	0 5 1	0 5 3	0 8 5	1 0 5	
Jaggery	0 1 2	0 0 3	0.46	..	0 0 10	0 1 4	0 1 6	0 2 6	0 1 5	
Total	0 6 2	0 1 3	2.43	0 1 9	0 3 5	0 6 5	0 6 9	0 10 11	1 1 10	
IX. Coffee and Tea—										
Coffee	0 0 9	0 0 2	0.30	0 0 1	0 0 5	0 0 7	0 0 6	0 3 0	0 1 0	
Tea	0 2 9	0 0 7	1.8	0 1 2	0 1 5	0 3 0	0 2 11	0 2 11	0 10 10	
Total	0 3 6	0 0 9	1.33	0 1 3	0 1 10	0 3 7	0 3 5	0 5 11	0 11 10	
X. Liquor	0 5 7	0 1 2	2.20	..	0 1 8	0 7 4	0 7 8	1 1 3	..	
XI. Tobacco										
For chewing	0 6 5	0 1 4	2.53	0 2 5	0 3 8	0 6 6	0 7 6	0 12 0	1 1 1	
For smoking	0 2 11	0 0 7	1.15	..	0 1 8	0 2 2	0 5 8	0 3 5	0 13 4	
Total	0 9 4	0 1 11	3.68	0 2 5	0 5 4	0 8 8	0 13 2	0 15 5	1 14 5	
XII. Other foods—										
Refreshments	2 6 7	0 8 0	15.22	0 6 3	1 5 9	1 13 6	3 7 10	5 6 2	8 4 0	
Others	0 2 8	0 0 6	1.05	0 0 8	0 0 10	0 2 10	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 10 8	
Pansupari	0 6 8	0 1 5	2.63	0 2 9	0 3 9	0 6 7	0 7 9	0 12 0	1 2 4	
Total	2 15 11	0 9 11	18.90	0 9 8	1 10 4	2 6 11	4 2 7	6 7 2	10 1 0	
Total expenditure on food	15 13 7	3 4 11	100.00	6 0 7	10 6 5	15 8 1	21 3 7	27 3 6	34 8 7	

Analysis of monthly Food expenditure per family by income group
 (2) Families of workers in Rice and Oil Mills

FOOD GROUP	All families		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Average monthly expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of					
	Monthly expenditure			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10-20	Rs. 20-30	Rs. 30-40	Rs. 40-50	Over Rs. 50
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male							
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
I. Cereals and Pulses—									
Rice	6 5 0	1 5 5	45.19	4 3 6	5 2 6	7 6 1	9 6 0	12 10 6	8 7 0
Other grains	0 3 3	0 0 8	1.46	0 0 8	0 2 10	0 4 6	0 6 6	1 0 6 0	0 8 0
Dhall									
Total	6 8 3	1 6 1	46.65	4 4 2	5 5 4	7 10 7	9 12 0	13 0 6	0 8 15 0
II. Vegetables—									
Potatoes	0 0 1	0 0 1	0.04						0 1 0
Tapioca	0 1 7	0 0 4	0.70	0 0 11	0 1 10	0 1 9	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 1 0
Onions	0 0 10	0 0 2	0.37	0 0 5	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 9	0 2 0	0 2 0
Vegetables	0 5 2	0 1 1	2.31	0 1 8	0 3 11	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	1 0 4 0
Cocoanut	0 4 1	0 0 10	1.83	0 1 3	0 2 9	0 6 0	0 6 8	0 7 8	1 0 0
Total	0 11 9	0 2 6	5.25	0 4 3	0 9 4	1 1 7	1 5 5	1 5 2	1 1 7 0
III. Fish and Meat—									
Fish	0 14 8	0 3 1	6.56	0 4 0	0 11 4	1 3 0	1 2 0	2 4 0	3 0 0
Beef	0 2 8	0 0 7	1.19	0 0 6	0 1 8	0 3 9	0 4 6	0 12 0	0 0 0
Mutton	0 3 8	0 0 9	1.64		0 1 1	0 5 0	0 8 0		3 0 0
Total	1 5 0	0 4 5	9.39	0 4 6	0 14 1	1 11 9	1 14 6	3 0 0	6 0 0
IV. Milk	0 8 0	0 1 8	3.58		0 1 6	0 2 11	2 13 0		5 10 0
V. Ghee and Oils—									
Gingelly oil	0 3 8	0 0 9	1.64	0 1 7	0 3 5	0 3 9	0 4 5	0 8 9	0 7 0
Cocoanut oil	0 3 0	0 0 8	1.34	0 1 0	0 2 5	0 3 6	0 4 6	0 7 0	0 8 0
Ghee									
Total	0 6 8	0 1 5	2.98	0 2 7	0 5 10	0 7 3	0 8 11	0 15 9	0 15 0

VI. Condiments—										
Chillies	0 3 6	0 0 9	1.57	0 1 4	0 3 0	0 4 4	0 5 3	0 8 3	0 4 6	
Tamarind	0 2 2	0 0 6	0.97	0 0 11	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 3 0	
Other condiments	0 1 10	0 0 5	0.82	0 0 10	0 1 7	0 2 2	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	
Total	0 7 6	0 1 8	3.36	0 3 1	0 6 7	0 9 2	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 11 6	
VII. Salt	0 3 8	0 0 9	1.64	0 2 5	0 3 3	0 4 4	0 4 8	0 7 0	0 3 6	
VIII. Sugars—										
Sugar	0 2 3	0 0 6	1.01	0 0 3	0 1 6	0 3 5	0 6 3	0 2 6	0 10 0	
Jaggery	0 0 3	0 0 1	0.11	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 2				
Total	0 2 6	0 0 7	1.12	0 0 7	0 1 10	0 3 7	0 6 3	0 2 6	0 10 0	
IX. Coffee and Tea—										
Coffee	0 0 3	0 0 1	0.19		0 0 3	0 0 5	0 1 10	0 1 6		
Tea	0 0 10	0 0 2	0.37	0 0 1	0 0 4	0 0 11		0 1 3	0 10 0	
Total	0 1 3	0 0 3	0.56	0 0 1	0 0 7	0 1 4	0 1 10	0 2 9	0 10 0	
X. Liquor	0 4 4	0 0 11	1.94		0 1 5	0 13 1	0 15 0		1 0 0	
XI. Tobacco—										
For chewing	0 4 1	0 0 10	1.83	0 2 4	0 3 0	0 6 7	0 7 6	0 8 9		
For smoking	0 5 11	0 1 3	2.65		0 4 4	0 5 8	0 11 6	1 6 6	0 15 0	
Total	0 10 0	0 2 1	4.48	0 2 4	0 7 4	0 12 3	1 3 0	1 15 3	0 15 0	
XII. Other foods—										
Refreshments	2 4 2	0 7 8	16.18	0 1 9	1 5 9	2 7 1	4 11 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	
Others	0 1 6	0 0 4	0.67		0 0 11	0 2 6	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 12 0	
Fansupari	0 4 11	0 1 0	2.20	0 3 7	0 3 6	0 8 5	0 7 6	0 10 0		
Total	2 10 7	0 9 0	19.05	0 5 4	1 10 2	3 2 0	5 4 6	8 3 6	9 12 0	
Total expenditure on food	13 15 6	2 15 4	100.00	5 13 4	10 3 3	16 15 10	25 5 1	30 4 5	36 13 0	

Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family; other industries

FOOD GROUP	3. Family of workers in Saw Mills			4. Family of workers in Engineering Workshops			5. Family of workers in Printing Presses			6. Family of workers in Tile factories		
	All families			All families			All families			All families		
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male	Percentage of total expenditure on food	Per family	Per equivalent adult male	Percentage of total expenditure on food	Per family	Per equivalent adult male	Percentage of total expenditure on food	Per family	Per equivalent adult male	Percentage of total expenditure on food
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent
Cereals and Pulses—												
Rice ..	8 12 7	1 5 6	49.78	7 14 9	1 5 5	42.34	7 14 1	1 7 0	45.85	3 9 10	1 0 3	44.37
Other grains ..	0 3 6	0 0 6	1.24	0 3 7	0 0 7	1.20	0 3 10	0 0 8	1.39	0 1 5	0 0 5	1.09
Total ..	9 0 1	1 6 0	51.02	8 2 4	1 6 0	43.54	8 1 11	1 7 8	47.24	3 11 3	1 0 8	45.46
II. Vegetables—												
Potatoes ..	0 0 4	0 0 1	0.12	0 0 5	0 0 1	0.14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tapioca ..	0 1 6	0 0 3	0.53	0 0 7	0 0 1	0.19	0 0 8	0 0 2	0.24	0 0 8	0 0 2	0.51
Onions ..	0 1 2	0 0 2	0.41	0 1 3	0 0 3	0.42	0 1 0	0 0 2	0.36	0 0 7	0 0 2	0.45
Vegetables ..	0 7 4	0 1 1	2.60	0 15 4	0 2 7	5.12	0 9 9	0 1 9	3.55	0 6 3	0 1 9	4.79
Cocoanut ..	0 6 5	0 1 0	2.27	0 6 6	0 1 1	2.17	0 4 9	0 0 10	1.73	0 1 7	0 0 5	1.21
Total ..	1 0 9	0 2 7	5.93	1 8 1	0 4 1	8.04	1 0 2	0 2 11	5.88	0 9 1	0 2 6	6.96

III. Fish and Meat—												
Fish	1 7 2	0 3 7	8.20	1 0 2	0 2 9	5.42	1 0 11	0 3 1	6.15	0 7 9	0 2 2	5.95
Beef	0 3 9	0 0 7	1.33	0 4 10	0 0 10	1.61	0 6 0	0 1 1	2.18	0 1 2	0 0 4	0.89
Mutton	0 2 2	0 0 4	0.77	0 2 0	0 0 4	0.67	0 2 6	0 0 6	0.90	0 1 2	0 0 4	0.89
Total	1 13 1	0 4 6	10.30	1 7 0	0 3 11	7.70	1 9 5	0 4 8	9.23	0 8 11	0 2 6	6.84
IV. Milk												
	0 10 0	0 1 6	3.54	0 13 11	0 2 4	4.65	0 15 0	0 2 9	5.45	0 0 2	0 0 1	0.13
V. Ghee and Oils—												
Gingelly Oil	0 4 8	0 0 9	1.65	0 5 3	0 0 11	1.75	0 4 9	0 0 10	1.73	0 2 3	0 0 8	1.73
Cocanut Oil	0 4 7	0 0 8	1.62	0 4 2	0 0 8	1.39	0 3 10	0 0 8	1.39	0 2 2	0 0 7	1.66
Ghee	..	..	..	0 1 9	0 0 4	0.58	0 0 4	0 0 1	0.12	..	..	..
Total	0 9 3	0 1 5	3.27	0 11 2	0 1 11	3.72	0 8 11	0 1 7	3.24	0 4 5	0 1 3	3.39
VI. Condiments—												
Chillies	0 5 3	0 0 10	1.86	0 4 6	0 0 9	1.50	0 4 8	0 0 10	1.70	0 2 8	0 0 9	2.05
Tamarind	0 3 10	0 0 7	1.35	0 4 0	0 0 8	1.34	0 2 9	0 0 6	1.00	0 2 7	0 0 9	1.98
Other condiments	0 3 1	0 0 6	1.09	0 3 5	0 0 7	1.14	0 2 9	0 0 6	1.00	0 2 0	0 0 7	1.53
Total	0 12 2	0 1 11	4.31	0 11 11	0 2 0	3.98	0 10 2	0 1 10	3.70	0 7 3	0 2 1	5.56
VII. Salt												
	0 4 8	0 0 8	1.65	0 4 3	0 0 9	1.42	0 4 1	0 0 9	1.49	0 2 5	0 0 8	1.85
VIII. Sugars—												
Sugar	0 3 10	0 0 7	1.36	0 3 9	0 0 8	1.25	0 4 5	0 0 10	1.61	0 0 8	0 0 2	0.51
Jaggery	0 0 10	0 0 2	0.30	0 2 6	0 0 5	0.84	0 1 10	0 0 4	0.67	0 0 8	0 0 2	0.51
Total	0 4 8	0 0 9	1.66	0 6 3	0 1 1	2.09	0 6 3	0 1 2	2.28	0 1 4	0 0 4	1.02
IX. Coffee and Tea—												
Coffee	0 1 2	0 0 2	0.41	0 1 6	0 0 3	0.50	0 0 8	0 0 2	0.24	0 0 5	0 0 1	0.32
Tea	0 1 2	0 0 2	0.41	0 2 0	0 0 4	0.66	0 2 2	0 0 5	0.79	0 0 5	0 0 1	0.32
Total	0 2 4	0 0 4	0.82	0 3 6	0 0 7	1.16	0 2 10	0 0 7	1.03	0 0 5	0 0 1	0.32

Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family (cont.)

FOOD GROUP	Family of workers in Saw Mills			Family of workers in Engineering Workshops			Family of workers in Printing Presses			Family of workers in Tile Factories		
	All families			All families			All families			All families		
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male	Percentage of total expenditure on food	Per family	Per equivalent adult male	Percentage of total expenditure on food	Per family	Per equivalent adult male	Percentage of total expenditure on food	Per family	Per equivalent adult male	Percentage of total expenditure on food
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent
X. Liquor	0 2 1	0 0 4	0.74	0 4 7	0 1 4	2.56	0 3 9	0 0 8	1.36	0 2 8	0 0 9	2.05
XI. Tobacco—												
For chewing	0 4 4	0 1 0	1.53	0 1 6	0 1 1	2.12	0 6 1	0 1 1	2.21	0 4 7	0 1 3	3.52
For smoking	0 3 0	0 0 5	1.06	0 9 1	0 1 6	3.03	0 3 0	0 0 7	1.09	0 3 11	0 1 1	3.01
Total	0 7 4	0 1 1	2.59	0 15 5	0 2 7	5.15	0 9 1	0 1 8	3.30	0 8 6	0 2 4	6.53
XII. Other foods—												
Refreshments	2 2 5	0 5 3	12.19	2 8 7	0 6 10	13.56	2 0 11	0 6 0	11.97	1 4 9	0 5 10	15.92
Others	0 0 7	0 0 1	0.21	0 3 0	0 3 12	0.31	0 4 1	0 0 9	1.49	0 0 7	0 0 2	0.45
Pansupari	0 5 0	0 0 9	1.77	0 6 4	0 1 1	2.12	0 6 5	0 1 2	2.34	0 4 7	0 1 4	3.52
Total	2 8 0	0 6 1	14.17	2 45 10	0 8 1	15.99	2 11 5	0 7 11	15.80	1 9 11	0 7 4	19.89
Total expenditure on food	17 10 5	2 11 2	100.00	18 11 4	3 2 8	100.00	17 3 0	3 2 2	100.00	8 2 4	2 4 7	100.00

TABLE No. VIII
Details of expenditure on miscellaneous items

Items	(1) Family of workers in Textiles				(2) Family of workers in Rice and Oil Mills				(3) Family of workers in Saw Mills												
	Average monthly expenditure for			Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 2 are based	Average monthly expenditure for			Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 3 are based	Average monthly expenditure for			Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 3 are based									
	All Families		Families spending		All families		Families spending		All families		Families spending										
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.									
(1)	(2)			(4)	(2)			(3)	(4)	(2)			(3)	(4)							
Education ..	0	5	9	0	12	7	46.76	0	4	8	0	7	7	61.54	0	4	7	0	5	6	83.33
Dhoby ..	0	10	4	0	10	4	100.00	0	5	9	0	5	9	100.00	0	6	8	0	6	8	100.03
Barber ..	0	5	5	0	6	0	89.83	0	4	6	0	4	10	92.31	0	6	11	0	6	11	100.00
Travelling to and from place of work ..	0	0	10	1	2	0	4.24	0	7	1	0	7	1	100.00	0	5	9	0	5	9	100.00
Medical charges ..	0	6	8	0	7	2	93.22	0	7	1	0	7	1	100.00	0	5	9	0	5	9	100.00
Fests and religious observances etc. ..	0	14	6	0	14	7	99.15	0	11	2	0	11	2	100.00	0	10	10	0	10	10	100.00
Amusement ..	0	1	9	0	5	3	35.59	0	1	4	0	3	2	42.31	0	2	9	0	4	9	58.33
Payments to provident funds, kuries etc ..	0	7	0	2	7	3	17.80	0	5	11	1	9	6	15.38	1	3	3	2	14	2	41.67
Repayment of debts ..	0	4	8	2	14	1	10.17	0	1	9	0	15	4	11.54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remittance to dependants living elsewhere ..	0	3	4	2	11	4	7.63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3	12	3	..	..	..	..	2	8	2	..	..	..	..	3	8	9	..	..	..	..

Details of expenditure on miscellaneous items (cont.)

Items	(4) Family of workers in Engineering Work-shops				(5) Family of workers in Printing Presses				(6) Family of workers in Tile factories													
	Average monthly expenditure for			Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 3 are based	Average monthly expenditure for			Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 3 are based	Average monthly expenditure for			Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 3 are based										
	All Families		Families spending		All families		Families spending		All families		Families spending											
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.										
(1)	(2)			(4)	(2)			(3)	(4)	(2)			(3)	(4)								
Education ..	0	8	4	1	0	7	50'00	1	2	5	2	1	9	54'55	0	0	2	0	1	0	14'29	
Dhoby ..	0	9	11	0	9	11	100'00	0	7	6	100'00	0	7	6	100'00	0	3	8	0	3	8	100'00
Barber ..	0	7	8	0	7	8	100'00	0	6	3	100'00	0	6	3	100'00	0	3	10	0	3	10	100'00
Travelling to and from place of work ..	0	2	0	1	4	0	10'00															
Medical charges ..	0	12	7	0	12	7	100'00	0	10	0	100'00	0	11	0	90'91	0	3	2	0	3	2	100'00
Feasts and religious observances etc. ..	1	1	5	1	1	5	100'00	0	14	9	100'00	0	14	9	100'00	0	8	0	0	8	0	100'00
Amusements ..	0	1	0	0	5	0	20'00	0	1	0	20'00	0	3	4	54'55	..			..			..
Payments to provident funds, kuries etc. ..	0	10	0	6	4	0	10'00	2	1	1	10'00	5	11	0	36'36	0			0			
Repayment of debts ..	0	1	6	0	15	0	10'00	..			..	..			..	0	1	2	0	8	0	14'29
Remittance to dependants living elsewhere ..	..			..			..	0	2	11	9'09	2	0	0	9'09	..			..			..
Total ..	4	6	5	..	..	..	..	5	14	9	..	..	1	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. IX

Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families according to income groups

(1) Families of workers in Textiles

Monthly rent actually paid by the family	Families with a monthly income of						Total	Percentage to total
	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10 to 20	Rs. 20 to 30	Rs. 30 to 40	Rs. 40 to 50	Over Rs. 50		
Nil ..	1	16	27	9	9	6	68	57.63
Re. 1 and below ..	2	4	1	..	..	..	7	5.93
Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 ..	4	17	6	..	..	..	27	22.88
Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 ..	..	2	9	2	2	..	15	12.71
Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	0.85
Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over Rs. 5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7	39	44	11	11	6	118	100.00
Percentage to total ..	5.93	33.05	37.29	9.32	9.32	5.09	100.00	

Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families according to income group

(2) Families of workers in Rice and Oil Mills

Monthly rent actually paid by the family	Families with a monthly income of						Total	Percentage to total
	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10 to 20	Rs. 20 to 30	Rs. 30 to 40	Rs. 40 to 50	Over Rs. 50		
Nil ..	1	5	3	2	2	1	14	53.85
Re. 1 and below ..	4	3	1	..	..	..	8	30.77
Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 ..	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	15.38
Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over Rs. 5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	11	4	2	2	1	26	100.00
Percentage to total ..	23.08	42.31	15.38	7.69	7.69	3.85	100.00	

Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families

Monthly rent actually paid by the family	(3) Families of workers in Saw Mills		(4) Families of workers in Engineering Work-shops		(5) Families of workers in Printing Presses		(6) Families of workers in Tile Factories	
	All families	Percentage to total	All families	Percentage to total	All families	Percentage to total	All families	Percentage to total
Re. 1 and below ..	9	75.00	7	70.00	7	63.64	4	57.14
Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 ..	..	..	1	10.00	..	..	2	28.57
Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 ..	1	8.33	..	..	1	9.09	1	14.29
Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 ..	2	16.67	1	10.00	3	27.27	..	..
Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over Rs. 5 ..	..	..	1	10.00	..	..	..	..
..
Total ..	12	100.00	10	100.00	11	100.00	7	100.00

TABLE No. X
Analysis of indebtedness of families by income groups
(1) Families of workers in Textiles

Income groups	Number of families studied	Number of families in debt	Percentage of Column 3 to Column 2	Average indebtedness per family for		Average monthly income	Ratio of indebtedness of monthly income for	
				Families in debt	All families		Families in debt	All families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rs. 10 and below	7	5	71.43	Rs. 40 12 10	A. P. 29 2 3	Rs. 8 10 8	4.71	3.36
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	39	23	58.97	83 11 2	49 5 9	15 10 8	5.34	3.15
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	44	23	52.27	106 0 0	55 6 7	24 3 6	4.38	2.29
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	11	8	72.73	82 8 0	60 0 0	34 2 6	2.42	1.76
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	11	5	45.45	176 0 0	80 0 0	45 3 8	3.89	1.77
Over Rs. 50	6	4	66.67	285 0 0	190 0 0	60 0 7	4.75	3.16
All incomes	118	68	57.63	106 9 2	61 6 8	25 2 9	4.23	2.44

(2) Family of workers in Rice and Oil Mills

Rs. 10 and below	6	2	33.33	25 0 0	8 5 4	8 9 5	2.91	0.97
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	11	7	63.64	85 2 3	54 2 11	15 1 11	5.63	3.58
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	4	3	75.00	134 5 4	100 12 0	23 6 9	5.74	4.30
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	2	2	100.00	601 8 0	601 8 0	37 8 2	16.04	16.04
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	2	1	50.00	100 0 0	50 0 0	44 12 8	2.23	1.12
Over Rs. 50	1	..	..	..	..	52 3 8	..	..
All incomes	26	15	57.69	156 12 8	90 7 5	20 5 2	7.72	4.45

Families of workers in

(3) Saw Mills	12	6	50.00	209 6 8	104 11 4	26 5 8	7.95	3.97
(4) Engineering Workshops	10	6	60.00	95 13 4	57 8 0	30 7 2	3.15	1.89
(5) Printing Presses	11	8	72.73	115 4 0	83 13 1	24 15 7	4.61	3.35
(6) Tile Factories	7	5	71.43	56 0 0	40 0 0	12 4 4	4.56	3.26

TABLE No. 1

ORGANISED INDUSTRIES—TRICHUR MOFUSSIL

Religion and Caste—(1) Textiles

Income groups	Hindus			X'ians	Muslims	Total
	Caste	Non-caste	Depressed Classes			
Rs. 10 and below	..	1	..	5	..	6
Rs. 10 to Rs. 21	6	5	..	14	1	26
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	4	4	..	14	1	23
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	1	2	..	3	..	6
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	1	1	..	..	..	2
Over Rs. 50	..	1	..	..	..	1
All incomes	12	14	..	36	2	64
Percentage to total	18.75	21.87	..	56.25	3.13	100.00

(2) Tile Factories

Income groups	Hindus			X'ians	Muslims	Total
	Caste	Non-caste	Depressed Classes			
Rs. 10 and below	1	3	..	4	..	8
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	..	7	1	20	..	28
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	..	10	..	9	..	19
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	..	..	..	4	..	4
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over Rs. 50	..	1	..	..	..	1
All incomes	1	21	1	37	..	60
Percentage to total	1.67	35.00	1.67	61.66	..	100.00

Religion and Caste—(other industries)

Income groups	Hindus			X'ians	Muslims	Total
	Caste	Non-caste	Depressed Classes			
(3) Rice Mills—						
All incomes	..	3	..	..	7	10
Percentage to total	..	30.00	..	..	70.00	100.00
(4) Saw Mills—						
All incomes	..	5	5	9	..	19
Percentage to total	..	26.32	26.32	47.36	..	100.00
(5) Engineering Workshops—						
All incomes	2	3	..	5	2	12
Percentage to total	16.67	25.00	..	41.66	16.67	100.00
(6) Potteries—						
All incomes	..	6	5	8	..	19
Percentage to total	..	31.58	26.32	42.10	..	100.00

TABLE No. II

ORGANISED INDUSTRIES—TRICHUR MOFUSSIL

Constitution of the families by income groups—(1) Textiles

Income groups	Number of		Total number of families	Percentage of	
	Natural families	Joint families		Natural families to total	Joint families to total
Rs. 10 and below ..	2	4	6	33.33	66.67
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 ..	5	21	26	19.23	80.77
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 ..	1	22	23	4.35	95.65
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 ..	..	6	6	..	100.00
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 ..	..	2	2	..	100.00
Over Rs. 50 ..	..	1	1	..	100.00
All incomes ..	8	56	64	12.50	87.50

Constitution of the family

(2) Tile works

Income groups	Number of		Total number of families	Percentage of	
	Natural families	Joint families		Natural families to total	Joint families to total
Rs. 10 and below ..	7	1	8	12.50	87.50
.. 10 to Rs. 20 ..	14	14	28	50.00	50.00
.. 20 to .. 30 ..	6	13	19	31.58	68.42
.. 30 to .. 40 ..	2	2	4	50.00	50.00
.. 40 to .. 50 ..	..	..	..	..	..
Over Rs. 50 ..	..	1	1	..	100.00
All incomes ..	29	31	60	48.33	51.67

Constitution of the family—(other industries)

Income groups	Number of		Total number of families	Percentage of	
	Natural families	Joint families		Natural families to total	Joint families to total
(3) Rice Mills All incomes ..	3	7	10	30.00	70.00
(4) Saw Mills All incomes ..	8	11	19	42.11	57.89
(5) Engineering workshops All incomes ..	3	9	12	25.00	75.00
(6) Potteries All incomes ..	2	17	19	10.53	89.47

TABLE No. III
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES, TRICHUR MOFUSSIL
Literacy among the heads of families
(1) Textiles

Income groups	Literates	Illiterates	Total	Percentage of	
				Literates to total	Illiterates to total
Rs. 10 and below ..	2	4	6	33.33	66.67
.. 10 to Rs. 20 ..	21	5	26	80.77	19.23
.. 20 to .. 30 ..	21	2	23	91.30	8.70
.. 30 to .. 40 ..	5	1	6	83.33	16.67
.. 40 to .. 50 ..	2	..	2	100.00	..
Over Rs. 50 ..	..	1	1	..	100.00
All incomes ..	51	13	64	79.69	20.31

Literacy among the heads of families
(2) Tile works

Income groups	Literates	Illiterates	Total	Percentage of	
				Literates to total	Illiterates to total
Rs. 10 and below ..	3	5	8	37.50	62.50
.. 10 to Rs. 20 ..	13	15	28	46.43	53.57
.. 20 to .. 30 ..	6	13	19	31.58	68.42
.. 30 to .. 40 ..	2	2	4	50.00	50.00
.. 40 to .. 50 ..	..	..	..	..	..
Over Rs. 50 ..	..	1	1	..	100.00
All income ..	24	36	60	40.00	60.00

Literacy among the heads of families—(other industries)

	Income groups	Literates	Illiterates	Total	Percentage of	
					Literates to total	Illiterates to total
(3) Rice mills	All incomes	5	5	10	50.00	50.00
(4) Saw mills	do.	5	14	19	26.32	73.68
(5) Engineering workshops	do.	9	3	12	75.00	25.00
(6) Potteries	do.	10	9	19	52.63	47.37

TABLE No. IV
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES—TRICHUR MOFUSSIL
Analysis of family composition
(1) Textiles

Income groups	Number of families	Average number of persons per family					Average number of equivalent adult males per family	Average number of dependants living elsewhere	Average number gainfully employed per family
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total			
Rs. 10 and below	6	0.67	1.33	0.67	0.66	3.33	2.57	..	1.66
Rs. 10 to Rs. 11	26	0.96	2.00	0.92	1.15	5.03	4.00	0.08	1.62
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	23	2.00	2.00	1.43	1.48	6.91	5.68	0.04	2.56
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	6	3.50	2.50	0.66	1.67	8.33	7.09	0.17	3.30
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	2	4.00	4.00	2.50	1.00	11.50	9.58	..	5.00
Over Rs. 50	1	4.00	6.00	3.00	1.00	14.00	11.51	..	10.00
All incomes	64	1.69	2.11	1.14	1.26	6.20	5.05	0.06	2.28

Analysis of family composition
(2) (Tile works)

Income groups	Number of families	Average number of persons per family					Average number of equivalent adult male per family	Average number of dependants living elsewhere	Average number gainfully employed per family
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total			
Rs. 10 and below	8	1.12	1.25	0.25	0.75	3.37	2.81	..	1.00
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	28	1.32	1.53	1.29	1.07	5.21	4.15	..	1.46
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	19	1.68	2.32	1.42	1.53	6.95	5.59	..	2.32
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	4	3.25	1.25	1.50	2.00	8.00	6.66	..	3.50
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	1	7.00	3.00	4.00	1.00	15.00	12.09	..	7.00
Over Rs. 50	1	7.00	3.00	4.00	1.00	15.00	12.09	..	7.00
All incomes	60	1.63	1.75	1.25	1.23	5.86	4.73	..	1.90

Analysis of family composition—(other industries)

Income groups	Number of families	Average number of persons per family					Average number of equivalent adult male per family	Average number of dependants living elsewhere	Average number gainfully employed per family
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total			
(3) Rice Mills— All incomes	10	1.00	1.90	0.80	1.50	5.20	4.12	..	1.60
(4) Saw Mills— All incomes	19	1.32	1.63	1.21	0.89	5.05	4.12	..	1.79
(5) Engineering Workshops— All incomes	12	1.58	2.75	1.58	1.42	7.33	5.81	0.17	1.58
(6) Potteries— All incomes	19	1.68	2.32	1.05	1.00	6.05	4.88	..	1.58

TABLE No. V
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES, TRICHUR MUFUSSIL
 Analysis of monthly per family income by source
 (1) Textiles

Items No. of families	All families		Families with a monthly income of																									
			Rs. 10 and below		Rs. 10 to Rs. 20		Rs. 20 to Rs. 30		Rs. 30 to Rs. 40		Rs. 40 to Rs. 50		Over Rs. 50															
	64		6		26		23		6		2		1															
	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent								
I. Income from employment—																												
Earnings of principal wage earner ..	8	14	10	42'12	5	4	8	78'88	8	12	4	56'26	9	10	11	40'13	10	10	8	31'33	8	0	0	17'31	9	0	0	15'16
Others ..	7	3	4	34'01	0	8	0	7'46	3	1	4	19'78	9	2	4	37'91	12	9	8	37'02	22	11	6	49'18	47	0	0	79'16
II. Income from other sources—																												
Land ..	2	3	1	10'35	0	0	8	0'62	1	1	9	7'12	2	8	4	10'45	4	0	1	11'77	14	8	8	31'48	..	..	..	..
House ..	0	11	2	3'29	0	2	9	2'56	0	8	5	3'37	0	15	6	4'02	0	14	1	2'59	0	15	0	2'03	0	6	0	0'63
Gifts and presents ..	0	0	1	0'02	0	0	1	0'08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Help from relatives, etc. ..	1	1	5	5'14	0	6	8	6'21	1	2	0	7'22	0	11	2	2'89	3	10	8	10'77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	1	1	2	5'07	0	4	6	4'19	0	15	7	6'25	1	1	9	4'60	2	3	6	6'52	..	..	..	3	0	0	5'05	
Total income ..	21	3	1	100'00	6	11	4	100'00	15	9	5	100'00	24	2	0	100'00	34	0	8	100'00	46	3	2	100'00	59	6	0	100'00

TABLE No. V—(cont.)

Analysis of monthly income per family by source

(2) Tile works

FB-15

Items No. of families	All families		Families with a monthly income of																									
			Rs. 10 and below				Rs. 10 to Rs. 20				Rs. 20 to Rs. 30				Rs. 30 to Rs. 40				Rs. 40 to Rs. 50				Over Rs. 50					
	60				8				28				19				4				Nil				1			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent
I. Income from employment—																												
Earnings of—																												
Principal wage-earner ..	10	10	9	57·91	6	7	10	82·08	9	9	7	64·94	12	6	6	54·51	14	12	0	41·00	..	..	..	..	25	0	0	47·90
Others ..	4	10	6	25·27	..	..	..	..	2	1	10	14·31	6	11	2	29·43	17	6	0	48·30	..	..	..	..	23	7	0	44·91
II Income from other sources—																												
Land ..	1	2	11	6·42	0	3	3	2·57	1	4	1	8·49	1	4	6	5·63	1	10	6	4·61	..	..	..	..	3	0	0	5·75
House ..	0	10	4	3·50	0	10	4	8·17	0	8	11	3·77	0	10	7	2·90	1	2	10	3·27	..	..	..	..	0	12	0	1·44
Gifts and presents ..	0	0	3	0·08	0	0	2	0·13	0	0	4	0·14	0	0	5	0·11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Help from relatives, etc. ..	0	1	7	0·54	0	2	0	1·58	..	..	..	..	0	4	3	1·17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	1	2	6	6·28	0	6	11	5·47	1	3	9	8·35	1	6	9	6·25	1	0	3	2·82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total income ..	18	6	10	100·00	7	14	6	100·00	14	12	6	100·00	22	12	2	100·00	35	15	7	100·00	..	..	..	..	52	3	0	100·00

TABLE No. V—(cont.)
Analysis of monthly income per family by source—Other Industries

Items	No. of families	3 Rice Mills				4 Saw Mills				5 Engineering workshops				6 Potteries			
		10				19				12				19			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent
I. Income from employment,—																	
Earnings of—Principal wage earner ..		9	14	0	57.88	9	10	9	58.14	15	5	4	62.52	10	5	6	62.63
Others ..		3	12	10	22.28	3	11	5	22.33	3	14	8	15.97	2	4	3	13.72
II. Income from other sources,—																	
Land ..		1	1	0	6.23	1	8	11	9.35	1	6	1	5.63	1	3	11	7.54
House ..		1	0	1	5.69	0	9	2	3.44	0	12	4	3.14	0	5	7	2.11
Gifts and presents ..		0	11	6	4.21	0	1	8	0.63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Help from relatives, etc. ..		0	5	7	2.05	0	0	9	0.28	2	4	8	9.34	0	7	3	2.74
Others ..		0	4	0	1.46	0	15	6	5.82	0	13	4	3.40	1	13	9	11.26
Total income ..		17	1	0	100.00	16	10	2	100.00	24	8	5	100.00	16	8	3	100.00

TABLE No. VI
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES: TRICHUR MOFUSSIL
 Analysis of average expenditure per family by income groups
 (1) Textiles

Items Number of families	Families with a monthly income of																											
	All families				Rs. 10 and below				Rs. 10—20				Rs. 20—30				Rs. 30—40				Rs. 40—50				Over Rs. 50			
	64				6				26				23				6				2				1			
	Rs.	A	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent
I. Expenditure																												
Food (a)	14	13	6	67.89	3	15	5	87.83	10	11	0	66.17	17	6	4	68.54	23	11	11	70.22	30	9	0	66.31	44	8	7	75.12
Fuel and Lighting	1	6	5	6.41	0	12	5	11.32	1	3	0	7.35	1	7	8	5.83	1	13	5	5.43	2	15	6	6.44	3	5	0	5.59
Clothing	1	4	10(c)	5.95	0	8	2	7.45	0	14	11	5.77	1	7	4	5.75	1	13	11	5.53	3	8	0	7.59	4	3	0	7.06
Housing (b)	1	14	11(d)	8.84	0	14	5	13.14	1	11	5	10.61	2	2	1	8.39	2	8	3	7.44	3	14	0	8.41	1	14	0	3.16
Miscellaneous	2	6	2	10.91	0	11	3	10.26	1	10	1	10.10	2	14	8	11.49	3	13	7	11.38	5	3	0	11.25	5	6	0	9.07
Total expenditure	21	13	10	100.00	6	13	8	100.00	16	2	5	100.00	25	6	1	100.00	33	13	1	100.00	46	1	6	100.00	59	4	7	100.00
II. Expenditure in relation to income																												
Total expenditure	21	13	10	103.17	6	13	8	102.17	16	2	5	103.61	25	6	1	105.30	33	13	1	99.34	46	1	6	99.77	59	4	7	99.85
Cash in hand	-0	10	9	-3.17	-0	2	4	-2.17	-0	9	0	-3.61	-1	4	1	-5.30	+0	3	7	+0.66	+0	1	8	+0.23	+0	1	5	+0.15
Total income	21	3	1	100.00	6	11	4	100.00	15	9	5	100.00	24	2	0	100.00	34	0	8	100.00	46	3	2	100.00	59	6	0	100.00

(a) Including expenditure on liquor, tobacco, etc.

(b) Including expenditure on utensils etc.

(c) Includes expenditure amounting to Re. 0—11—5 or 54.80 per cent of the total expenditure on clothing on account of clothing of females.

(d) Includes expenditure amounting to Re. 0—4—10 or 15.63 per cent of the total expenditure on housing on account of utensils.

Analysis of average expenditure per family by income groups

(2) Tile Factories

Items	All families		Families with a monthly income of														
			Rs. 10 and below		Rs. 10—20		Rs. 20—30		Rs. 30—40		Rs. 40—50		Over Rs. 50				
	60		8		28		19		4		nil		1				
	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent		
I. Expenditure.—																	
Food (a)	13 0 10	69.49		5 15 10	63.85		10 5 9	68.26		16 0 1	69.86		25 14 5	74.24		37 8 5	72.35
Fuel and lighting	1 3 3	6.41		0 12 0	8.00		1 1 2	7.07		1 6 10	6.23		1 6 8	4.06	..	3 3 6	6.20
Clothing	1 0 0(c)	5.32		0 7 6	5.00		0 12 10	5.28		1 4 6	5.59		1 7 6	4.21	..	3 10 0	6.99
Housing (b)	1 8 0(d)	7.99		1 1 5	11.60		1 5 11	9.03		1 11 3	7.43		2 1 0	5.91	..	2 4 0	4.34
Miscellaneous	2 0 5	10.79		1 1 4	11.55		1 9 2	10.36		2 7 11	10.89		4 0 8	11.58	..	5 4 0	10.12
Total expenditure:	18 12 6	100.00		9 6 1	100.00		15 2 10	100.00		22 14 7	100.00		34 14 3	100.00	..	51 13 11	100.00
II. Expenditure in relation to income:																	
Total expenditure:	18 12 6	101.92		9 6 1	118.64		15 2 10	102.68		22 14 7	100.66		34 14 3	96.99	..	51 13 11	99.39
Cash in hand	-0 5 8	-1.92		-1 7 7	-18.64		-0 6 4	-2.68		-0 2 5	-0.66		+1 1 4	+3.01	..	+0 5 1	+0.61
Total income:	18 6 10	100.00		7 14 6	100.00		14 12 6	100.00		22 12 2	100.00		35 15 7	100.00	..	52 3 0	100.00

(a) Including expenditure on liquor, tobacco etc.

(b) Including expenditure on utensils, etc.

(c) Includes expenditure amounting to Re. 0—8—8 or 54.17 per cent of the total expenditure on clothing on account of clothing of females.

(d) Includes expenditure amounting to Re. 0—4—6 or 18.75 per cent of the total expenditure on housing on account of utensils etc.

**Analysis of average expenditure per family
by income group—other Industries**

Items No. of families	(3) Rice Mills				(4) Saw Mills				(5) Engineering work shops				(6) Potteries			
	All families				All families				All families				All families			
	10				19				12				19			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Per c	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent
I. Expenditure.—																
Food (a) ..	10	12	9	63.69	11	13	0	71.32	16	0	0	63.43	11	11	8	69.08
Fuel and lighting ..	1	0	11	6.24	1	1	10	6.73	1	8	0	5.95	1	4	2	7.42
Clothing ..	1	0	6(c)	6.08	0	14	0	5.28	1	8	9	6.13	1	0	4	6.01
Housing (b) ..	1	11	1(d)	9.98	1	8	0	9.06	2	5	5	9.27	1	8	1	8.87
Miscellaneous ..	2	6	0	14.01	1	4	2	7.61	3	13	5	15.22	1	7	5	8.62
Total expenditure ..	16	15	3	100.00	16	9	0	100.00	25	3	7	100.00	16	15	8	100.00
II: Expenditure in relation to income.—																
Total expenditure ..	16	15	3	99.36	16	9	0	99.56	25	3	7	102.84	16	15	8	102.81
Cash in hand ..	+0	1	9	+0.64	+0	1	2	+0.44	-0	11	2	-2.84	-0	7	5	-2.81
Total income ..	17	1	0	100.00	16	10	2	100.00	24	8	5	100.00	16	8	3	100.00

(a) Including expenditure on liquor, tobacco, etc.

(b) Including expenditure on utensils, etc.

(c) Includes expenditure amounting to

- (1) Rice Mills
- (2) Saw Mills
- (3) Engineering Workshops
- (4) Potteries

(d) Includes expenditure amounting to

- (1) Rice Mills
- (2) Saw Mills
- (3) Engineering workshops
- (4) Potteries

Rs. 0-11-5 or 69.19 per cent of the total expenditure on account of clothing of females.

.. 0-7-6 or 53.57 do.

.. 0-14-10 or 59.93 do.

.. 0-8-9 or 53.57 do.

.. 0-3-10 or 14.15 per cent of the total expenditure on housing on account of utensils etc.

.. 0-3-1 or 12.85 do.

.. 0-5-5 or 14.48 do.

.. 0-3-4 or 13.84 do.

TABLE No. VII
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES—TRICHUR MOFUSSIL
 Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family by income groups
 (1) Families of workers in Textiles

Food Group	All families		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Average monthly expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of																						
	Monthly expenditure			Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10—20	Rs. 20—30	Rs. 30—40	Rs. 40—50	Over Rs. 50																	
	per family	Per equivalent adult male																								
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.																	
I. Cereals and pulses—																										
Rice	6	10	7	1	5	1	44.88	1	9	6	4	14	7	8	0	10	9	12	3	12	10	6	16	14	0	
Other grains	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.04							0	0	1										
Dhall	0	3	6	0	0	8	1.47	0	0	10	0	3	0	0	4	3	0	4	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	
Total	6	14	2	1	5	10	46.39	1	10	4	5	1	7	8	5	2	10	0	11	12	14	6	17	2	0	
II. Vegetables—																										
Potatoes	0	0	5	0	0	1	0.18				0	0	4	0	0	5	0	1	0							
Tapioca	0	3	2	0	0	7	1.33	0	1	10	0	2	10	0	3	9	0	3	9	0	2	6	0	3	9	
Onions	0	1	0	0	0	2	0.42	0	0	4	0	0	11	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	2	0	
Vegetables	0	11	4	0	2	3	4.77	0	1	3	0	8	3	0	13	4	0	14	4	2	8	0	2	0	0	
Cocoanut	0	6	2	0	1	3	2.60	0	1	1	0	4	1	0	7	1	0	9	9	1	9	0	0	10	0	
Total	1	6	1	0	4	4	9.30	0	4	6	1	0	5	1	9	9	1	13	10	4	5	0	2	15	9	
III. Fish and Meat—																										
Fish	0	11	2	0	2	2	4.70	0	3	9	0	8	9	0	13	2	1	4	8	0	4	0	1	8	0	
Beef	0	3	1	0	0	7	1.30	0	0	2	0	2	4	0	4	4	0	5	6							
Mutton	0	2	1	0	0	5	0.88	0	0	6	0	1	11	0	1	4	0	2	8				2	0	0	
Total	1	0	4	0	3	2	6.88	0	4	5	0	13	0	1	2	10	1	12	10	0	4	0	3	8	0	
IV. Milk																										
	0	4	9	0	0	11	2.00				0	2	7	0	6	5	0	12	6				0	15	0	

V. Ghee and Oils—																									
Gingelly oil	0	4	2	0	0	10	1.75	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	4	7	0	6	2	0	8	9	1	1	6
Cocoanut oil	0	3	2	0	0	8	1.33	0	0	10	0	2	5	0	3	7	0	4	8	0	6	0	0	8	0
Ghee	0	0	4	0	0	1	0.14	..	..	..	0	0	3	0	0	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	7	0
Total	0	7	8	0	1	7	3.22	0	1	11	0	5	10	0	8	6	0	10	10	0	14	9	2	0	6
VI. Condiments—																									
Chillies	0	4	1	0	0	10	1.72	0	1	5	0	3	5	0	4	8	0	6	0	0	6	9	0	7	6
Tamarind	0	2	11	0	0	7	1.23	0	0	10	0	2	5	0	2	11	0	4	5	0	6	10	0	7	6
Other condiments	0	2	10	0	0	7	1.19	0	0	6	0	2	6	0	3	2	0	4	2	0	6	0	0	5	0
Total	0	9	10	0	2	0	4.14	0	2	9	0	8	4	0	10	9	0	14	7	1	3	7	1	4	0
VII. Salt																									
Salt	0	4	3	0	0	10	1.79	0	1	6	0	3	8	0	4	8	0	5	3	0	7	0	0	9	4
VIII. Sugars—																									
Sugar	0	3	6	0	0	8	1.47	..	..	..	0	2	1	0	4	4	0	6	3	0	5	0	1	4	0
Jaggery	0	1	7	0	0	4	0.67	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	1	11	0	1	1	0	1	11	0	10	0
Total	0	5	1	0	1	0	2.14	0	0	4	0	3	5	0	6	3	0	7	4	0	6	11	1	14	0
IX. Coffee and Tea—																									
Coffee	0	0	6	0	0	1	0.21	..	..	..	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	0	1	8	0	0	4	0.70	..	..	..	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	2	1	0	2	6	0	10	0
Total	0	2	2	0	0	5	0.91	..	..	..	0	1	10	0	2	6	0	3	7	0	2	6	0	10	0
X. Liquor																									
Liquor	0	7	1	0	1	5	2.98	..	..	..	0	3	10	0	9	11	0	9	10	0	11	6	2	8	0
XI. Tobacco—																									
For chewing	0	7	1	0	1	5	2.98	0	1	5	0	4	7	0	6	8	1	1	7	1	2	0	1	14	0
For smoking	0	4	2	0	0	10	1.76	..	..	..	0	3	1	0	5	5	0	6	3	0	6	3	0	10	0
Total	0	11	3	0	2	3	4.74	0	1	5	0	7	8	0	12	1	1	7	10	1	8	3	2	8	0
XII. Other foods—																									
Refreshments	1	11	1	0	5	4	11.41	0	1	9	1	0	4	1	13	10	3	1	4	6	9	0	6	8	0
Others	0	1	8	0	0	4	0.70	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	..	..	..	0	4	0
Panaupari	0	8	1	0	1	7	3.40	0	2	5	0	5	4	0	7	5	1	4	3	1	2	0	1	14	0
Total	2	4	10	0	7	3	15.51	0	4	5	1	6	10	2	7	6	4	8	7	7	11	0	8	10	0
Total expenditure on food																									
	14	13	6	2	15	0	100.00	2	15	7	10	11	0	17	6	4	23	11	11	30	9	0	44	8	7

Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family by income group:
(2) Families of workers in Tile Factories

Food Group	All families						Percentage of total expenditure on food Per cent	Average monthly expenditure per family for families with a monthly income of																	
	Monthly expenditure							Rs. 10 and below		Rs. 10-20		Rs. 20-30		Rs. 30-40		Rs. 40-50		Over Rs. 50							
	Per family		Per equivalent adult male					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
I. Cereals and Pulses—																									
Rice	6	2	1	1	4	9	46.97	3	4	6	5	0	9	7	9	2	9	13	6				16	14	0
Other grains	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.04										0	0	6						
Dhall	0	2	8	0	0	7	1.28	0	1	11	0	2	3	3	0	2	0	4	6				0	6	0
Total	6	4	10	1	5	5	48.29	3	6	5	5	3	0	7	12	4	10	2	6				17	4	0
II. Vegetables—																									
Potatoes	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.04										0	0	6						
apioca	0	2	6	0	0	6	1.20	0	1	7	0	2	4	0	2	6	0	5	0				0	5	0
Onions	0	0	10	0	0	2	0.40	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	11	0	1	3				0	2	0
Vegetables	0	6	10	0	1	5	3.27	0	2	4	0	5	9	0	9	4	0	5	0				2	0	0
Cocoanut	0	3	9	0	0	9	1.79	0	1	7	0	3	3	0	4	5	0	7	2				0	8	0
Total	0	14	0	0	2	11	6.70	0	6	0	0	12	1	1	1	2	1	2	11				2	15	0
III. Fish and Meat—																									
Fish	0	11	2	0	2	4	5.35	0	5	3	0	8	10	0	14	6	1	2	0				2	0	0
Beef	0	3	0	0	0	8	1.44	0	0	5	0	2	9	0	3	1	0	10	6						
Mutton	0	0	10	0	0	2	0.40				0	1	2	0	0	10									
Total	0	15	0	0	3	2	7.19	0	5	8	0	12	9	1	2	5	1	12	6				2	0	0
IV. Milk	0	1	1	0	0	3	0.52	0	0	9	0	0	3	0	0	11	0	8	0						
V. Ghee and Oils—																									
Gingelly Oil	0	2	10	0	0	7	1.36	0	1	4	0	2	5	0	3	6	0	4	5				0	10	6
Cocoanut Oil	0	2	7	0	0	6	1.23	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	3	1	0	4	0				0	8	0
Ghee	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.04							0	0	2									
Total	0	5	6	0	1	2	2.63	0	2	6	0	4	7	0	6	9	0	8	5				1	2	6

VI. Condiments—																							
Chillies	0	3	10	0	0	10	1.83	0	2	2	0	3	4	0	4	7	0	6	0	0	7	6	
Tamarind	0	2	4	0	0	6	1.12	0	1	3	0	2	1	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	6	3	
Other condiments	0	2	2	0	0	5	1.04	0	0	11	0	2	1	0	2	11	0	3	0	0	6	0	
Total	0	8	4	0	0	19	3.99	0	4	4	0	7	6	0	10	4	0	11	10	0	1	3	9
VII. Salt																							
	0	3	11	0	0	10	1.87	0	2	6	0	3	6	0	4	8	0	4	4	0	8	2	
VIII. Sugars—																							
Sugar	0	1	7	0	0	4	0.76	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	2	4	0	5	0	0	5	0	
Jaggery	0	1	3	0	0	3	0.60	0	0	0	0	11	0	1	7	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	
Total	0	2	10	0	0	7	1.36	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	3	11	0	7	10	0	0	5	0
IX. Coffee and Tea—																							
Coffee	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.04	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	11	0	1	6	0	0	0	
Tea	0	0	10	0	0	2	0.40	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	11	0	3	9	0	0	0	
Total	0	0	11	0	0	3	0.44	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	11	0	5	3	0	0	0	
X. Liquor																							
	0	11	11	0	2	6	5.71	0	1	5	0	6	7	0	12	8	3	9	0	0	3	0	0
XI. Tobacco—																							
For chewing	0	5	11	0	1	3	2.83	0	4	10	0	4	9	0	7	6	0	6	10	0	1	0	0
For smoking	0	3	8	0	0	9	1.75	0	1	7	0	2	9	0	5	2	0	8	6	0	0	0	0
Total	0	9	7	0	2	0	4.58	0	6	5	0	7	6	0	12	8	0	15	4	0	1	0	0
XII. Other foods—																							
Refreshments	1	11	8	0	5	10	13.25	0	5	1	1	2	8	2	3	1	5	0	0	0	6	14	0
Others	0	0	9	0	0	2	0.36	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	9	9	0	1	6	0	4	0	
Pansupari	0	6	6	0	1	4	3.11	0	5	7	0	6	0	0	7	6	0	5	0	0	1	0	0
Total	2	2	11	0	7	4	16.72	0	11	2	1	9	3	2	11	4	5	6	6	0	8	2	0
Total expenditure on food	13	0	10	2	12	2	00.00	5	15	10	10	5	8	16	0	1	25	14	5	0	37	8	5

Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family—other Industries

Food Group	3. Family of workers in Rice mills			4. Family of workers in Saw Mills			5. Family of workers in Engineering Workshops			6. Family of workers in Potteries		
	All families			All families			All families			All families		
	Monthly expenditure			Monthly expenditure			Monthly expenditure			Monthly expenditure		
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male	Percentage of total expenditure on food	Per family	Per equivalent adult male	Percentage of total expenditure on food	Per family	Per equivalent adult male	Percentage of total expenditure on food	Per family	Per equivalent adult male	Percentage of total expenditure on food
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent
I. Cereals and Pulses:												
Rice ..	4 13 3	1 2 9	44.72	4 9 3	1 1 9	38.76	7 2 1	1 3 8	44.56	5 1 1	1 0 7	43.21
Other grains ..	0 1 10	0 0 5	1.06	0 3 0	0 0 9	1.59	0 3 2	0 0 6	1.24	0 2 4	0 0 6	1.24
Dhall ..												
Total ..	4 15 1	1 3 2	45.78	4 12 3	1 2 6	40.35	7 5 3	1 4 2	45.80	5 3 5	1 1 1	44.45
II. Vegetables												
Potatoes ..	0 1 7	0 0 5	0.91	0 5 4	0 1 3	2.82	0 0 2	0 0 1	0.07	0 0 1	0 0 1	0.04
Tapioca ..	0 0 8	0 0 2	0.39	0 0 8	0 0 2	0.35	0 1 8	0 0 3	0.65	0 4 3	0 0 10	2.26
Onions ..	0 4 3	0 1 0	2.46	0 8 0	0 1 11	4.23	0 1 0	0 0 2	0.39	0 0 7	0 0 1	0.31
Vegetables ..	0 1 9	0 0 5	1.01	0 3 8	0 0 11	1.94	0 11 10	0 2 0	4.72	0 8 0	0 1 7	4.26
Cocoanut ..							0 5 8	0 1 0	2.21	0 4 3	0 0 10	2.26
Total ..	0 8 3	0 2 0	4.77	0 12 10	0 4 3	9.34	1 4 4	0 3 6	7.94	1 1 2	0 3 5	9.13

III. Fish and Meat.—													
Fish	0 12 2	0 2 11	7 04	0 8 6	0 2 1	4 50	0 11 4	0 1 11	4 43	0 10 1	0 2 1	5 37	
Beef	0 3 0	0 0 9	1 74	0 2 8	0 0 8	1 41	0 2 1	0 0 4	0 81	0 3 2	0 0 8	1 69	
Mutton	..	..	..	0 1 8	0 0 5	0 88	0 3 8	0 0 8	1 43	0 1 11	0 0 5	1 02
Total	0 15 2	0 3 8	8 78	0 12 10	0 3 2	6 79	1 1 1	0 2 1	6 67	0 15 2	0 3 2	8 08	
IV. Milk													
Total	0 1 6	0 0 4	0 87	0 4 6	0 1 1	2 38	0 12 11	0 2 3	5 04	0 5 3	0 1 1	2 80	
V. Ghee and Oils—													
Gingelly Oil	0 3 0	0 0 9	1 74	0 2 6	0 0 7	1 32	0 3 2	0 0 7	1 24	0 2 10	0 0 7	1 51	
Cocconut oil	0 2 1	0 0 6	1 20	0 1 11	0 0 5	1 02	0 3 5	0 0 7	1 34	0 2 5	0 0 6	1 29	
Ghee	..	..	..	0 0 4	0 0 1	0 18	0 0 2	0 0 1	0 07	0 0 4	0 0 1	0 18
Total	0 5 1	0 1 3	2 94	0 4 9	0 1 1	2 52	0 6 9	0 1 3	2 65	0 5 7	0 1 2	2 98	
VI. Condiments —													
Chillies	0 3 3	0 0 9	1 88	0 2 11	0 0 8	1 54	0 3 11	0 0 8	1 53	0 3 7	0 0 9	1 91	
Tamarind	0 1 11	0 0 6	1 11	0 2 0	0 0 6	1 06	0 3 1	0 0 6	1 21	0 2 7	0 0 6	1 38	
Other condiments	0 2 0	0 0 6	1 16	0 2 1	0 0 6	1 10	0 3 0	0 0 6	1 17	0 2 6	0 0 6	1 33	
Total	0 7 2	0 1 9	4 15	0 7 0	0 1 8	3 70	0 10 0	0 1 8	3 91	0 8 8	0 1 9	4 62	
VII. Salt													
Total	0 3 2	0 0 9	1 83	0 3 5	0 0 10	1 81	0 4 3	0 0 9	1 66	0 3 8	0 0 9	1 95	
VIII. Sugars.—													
Sugar	0 3 0	0 0 9	1 74	0 2 4	0 0 7	1 23	0 4 7	0 0 9	1 79	0 3 6	0 0 8	1 86	
Jaggery	0 0 6	0 0 1	0 29	0 0 9	0 0 2	0 40	0 1 7	0 0 3	0 62	0 1 3	0 0 3	0 67	
Total	0 3 6	0 0 10	2 03	0 3 1	0 0 9	1 63	0 6 2	0 1 0	2 41	0 4 9	0 0 11	2 53	
IX. Coffee and Tea.—													
Coffee	..	..	..	0 0 2	0 0 1	0 09	0 1 5	0 0 3	0 55	0 0 8	0 0 2	0 36
Tea	0 2 3	0 0 7	1 30	0 1 3	0 0 4	0 66	0 1 8	0 0 3	0 65	0 1 8	0 0 4	0 89	
Total	0 2 3	0 0 7	1 30	0 1 5	0 0 5	0 75	0 3 1	0 0 6	1 20	0 2 4	0 0 6	1 25	
X. Liquor													
Total	1 5 7	0 5 3	12 49	0 11 8	0 2 10	6 17	0 11 10	0 2 0	4 62	0 6 7	0 1 4	3 51	

Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family other Industries—(cont.)

Food Group	3 Family of workers in Rice Mills			4 Family of workers in Saw Mills			5 Family of workers in Engineering Workshops			6 Family of workers in Potteries		
	All families			All families			All families			All families		
	Monthly expenditure			Monthly expenditure			Monthly expenditure			Monthly expenditure		
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male	Percentage of total expenditure on food	Per family	Per equivalent adult male	Percentage of total expenditure on food	Per family	Per equivalent adult male	Percentage of total expenditure on food	Per family	Per equivalent adult male	Percentage of total expenditure on food
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent
XI. Tobacco.—												
For chewing ..	0 3 11	0 0 11	2·27	0 5 9	0 1 5	3·04	0 6 1	0 1 1	2·38	0 5 3	0 1 1	2·80
For smoking ..	0 3 0	0 0 9	1·74	0 4 0	0 1 0	2·12	0 3 8	0 0 8	1·43	0 4 11	0 1 0	2·62
Total ..	0 6 11	0 1 8	4·01	0 9 9	0 2 5	5·16	0 9 9	0 1 9	3·81	0 10 2	0 2 1	5·42
XII. Other foods.—												
Refreshments ..	0 14 8	0 3 7	8·49	1 12 11	0 7 9	15·30	1 13 0	0 5 0	11·33	1 3 10	0 4 1	10·57
Others ..	0 4 5	0 1 1	2·56	0 1 10	0 0 5	0·97	0 1 3	0 0 3	0·49	0 0 3	0 0 1	0·13
Pansupari ..	0 4 5	0 1 1	2·56	0 5 11	0 1 5	3·13	0 6 4	0 1 1	2·47	0 4 10	0 1 0	2·58
Total ..	1 3 1	0 4 8	11·05	2 4 8	0 8 10	19·40	2 4 7	0 6 4	14·29	1 8 11	0 5 2	13·28
Total expenditure on food ..	10 12 9	2 9 11	100·00	11 13 0	2 13 10	100·00	16 0 0	2 12 1	100·00	11 11 8	2 6 5	100·00

TABLE No. VIII
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES, TRICHUR MOFUSSIL
 Details of expenditure on Miscellaneous items

Items	1 Family of workers in Textiles						2 Family of workers in Rice Mills						3 Family of workers in Saw Mills								
	Average monthly expenditure for						Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 3 are based	Average monthly expenditure for						Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 3 are based	Average monthly expenditure for						Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 3 are based
	All families			Families spending				All families			Families spending				All families			Families spending			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
(1)	(2)		(3)			(4)	(2)		(3)			(4)	(2)		(3)			(4)			
Education ..	0	1	2	0	2	10	42.19	0	0	11	0	2	3	40.00	0	0	6	0	3	2	31.58
Dhobi ..	0	6	8	0	6	8	100.00	0	5	7	0	5	7	100.00	0	4	5	0	4	5	100.00
Barber ..	0	4	2	0	4	7	90.63	0	2	7	0	3	3	80.00	0	3	5	0	3	9	89.47
Travelling to and from place of work ..	0	0	11	1	2	8	4.70	0	..	0	0	..	0	100.00	0	..	11	0	..	2	94.74
Medical charges ..	0	6	2	0	6	2	100.00	0	8	0	0	8	0	100.00	0	2	11	0	3	2	94.74
Feasts and religious observances etc. ..	0	12	10	0	12	10	100.00	0	9	11	0	9	11	100.00	0	8	9	0	8	9	100.00
Amusements ..	0	1	0	0	2	8	35.94	0	0	7	0	6	0	10.00	0	0	2	0	1	6	10.53
Payments to Pro- vident Fund, kuries etc. ..	0	2	2	1	3	9	10.94	0	5	7	1	12	0	20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Repayment of debts ..	0	1	1	0	14	5	7.81	0	4	10	3	0	0	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remittance to de- pendants living elsewhere ..	0	2	0	2	0	0	6.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	2	6	0	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	..

Details of expenditure on Miscellaneous items

Items	4 Family of workers in Engineering workshops			Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 3 are based	5 Family of workers in Potteries			Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 3 are based	6 Families of workers in Tile Factories			Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 3 are based									
	Average monthly expenditure for				Average monthly expenditure for				Average monthly expenditure for												
	All families		Families spending		All families		Families spending		All families		Families spending										
	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.										
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(2)		(3)	(4)									
Education ..	0	12	10	1	9	8	50.00	0	0	6	0	1	6	31.58	0	0	9	0	1	8	46.67
Dhobi ..	0	7	4	0	8	0	91.67	0	4	11	0	4	11	100.00	0	5	7	0	5	7	100.00
Barber ..	0	4	8	0	4	8	100.00	0	3	11	0	3	11	100.00	0	3	10	0	4	0	95.00
Travelling to and from place of work ..	0	1	8	1	4	0	8.33														
Medical charges ..	0	6	1	0	6	1	100.00	0	3	1	0	3	1	100.00	0	5	7	0	5	7	100.00
Feasts and religious observances etc. ..	1	2	3	1	2	3	100.00	0	9	6	0	9	6	100.00	0	11	10	0	11	10	100.00
Amusements ..	0	0	6	0	6	0	8.33	0	0	2	0	1	2	15.79	0	0	9	0	3	6	21.67
Payments of provident Fund, kuries etc. ..	0	0	1	0	1	0	8.33	0	0	6	0	1	6	31.58	0	2	1	1	0	0	13.33
Repayment of debts ..	0	2	8	2	0	0	8.33	0	0	10	0	4	0	21.05	0	2	0	1	1	0	11.67
Remittance to dependants living elsewhere ..	0	7	4	2	12	0	16.67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3	13	5	..	..	..	..	1	7	5	..	..	..	..	2	0	5	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. IX
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES, TRICHUR MOFUSSIL

Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families according to income groups

(1) Families of workers in Textiles

Monthly rent actually paid by the family.	Families with a monthly income of							Total	Percentage to total
	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10 to 20	Rs. 20 to 30	Rs. 30 to 40	Rs. 40 to 50	Over Rs. 50			
Nil ..	2	20	18	5	2	1	48	75.00	
Re. 1 and below ..	4	3	3	1	..	..	11	17.19
Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	4	6.25
Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1.56
Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over Rs. 5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	26	23	6	2	1	64	100.00	
Percentage to total ..	9.38	40.62	35.94	9.38	3.12	1.56	100.00		

Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families according to income groups

(2) Families of workers in Tile Factories

Monthly rent actually paid by the family	Families with a monthly income of							Total	Percentage to total
	Rs. 10 and below	Rs. 10 to 20	Rs. 20 to 30	Rs. 30 to 40	Rs. 40 to 50	Over Rs. 50			
Nil ..	6	27	17	4	..	1	55	91.67	
Re. 1 and below ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	6.67
Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1.66
Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over Rs. 5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8	28	19	4	..	1	60	100.00	
Percentage to total ..	13.33	46.67	31.67	6.67	..	1.66	100.00		

Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families—Other Industries

Monthly rent actually paid by the family	3 Families of workers in Rice Mills		4 Families of workers in Saw Mills		5 Families of workers in Engineering Workshops		6 Families of workers in Potteries	
	All families	Percentage to total	All families	Percentage to total	All families	Percentage to total	All families	Percentage to total
Nil	10	100·00	17	89·48	8	66·67	15	78·95
Re. 1 and below	..	..	1	5·26	3	25·00	3	15·79
Re. 1 to 2	..	..	1	5·26	1	8·33	..	..
Rs. 2 to 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5·26
Rs. 3 to 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 4 to 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over Rs. 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10	100·00	19	100·00	12	100·00	19	100·00

TABLE NO. X
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES, TRICHUR MOFUSSIL
Analysis of indebtedness of families by income groups
(1) Families of workers in Textiles

Income groups:	Number of families studied	Number of families in debt	Percentage of column 3 to column 2	Average indebtedness per family for						Ratio of indebtedness of monthly income for				
				Families in debt			All families			Average monthly income	Families in debt	All families		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	(8)	(9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			(6)			(7)			(8)	(9)
Rs. 10 and below	6	2	33·33	8	8	0	2	13	4	6	11	4	1·27	0·42
Rs. 10 to 20	26	12	46·15	74	2	8	34	3	8	15	9	5	4·76	2·19
Rs. 20 to 30	23	12	52·17	156	10	8	81	11	10	24	2	0	6·49	3·39
Rs. 30 to 40	6	3	50·00	333	5	4	166	10	8	34	0	8	9·79	4·89
Rs. 40 to 50	2	2	100·00	320	0	0	320	0	0	46	3	2	6·93	6·93
Over Rs. 50	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	6	0	..	..
All incomes	64	31	48·44	142	12	11	69	2	9	21	3	1	6·74	3·26

Analysis of indebtedness of families by income groups

(2) Families of workers in Tile Factories

Income groups	Number of families studied	Number of families in debt	Percentage of column 3 to column 2	Average indebtedness per family for						Ratio of indebtedness of monthly income for				
				Families in debt			All families			Average monthly income		Families in debt	All families	
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	(8)	(9)
Rs. 10 and below	8	6	75.00	50	5	4	37	12	0	7	14	6	6.37	4.77
Rs. 10 to Rs. 20	28	16	57.14	77	3	9	44	2	2	14	12	6	5.23	2.99
Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	19	9	47.37	93	7	1	44	4	3	22	12	2	4.11	1.94
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	4	3	75.00	99	10	8	74	12	0	35	15	7	2.77	2.08
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over Rs. 50	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	3	0	..	..
All incomes	60	34	56.67	78	12	1	44	10	1	18	6	10	4.27	2.42

Analysis of indebtedness of families by income groups—Other Industries

All families	Number of families studied	Number of families in debt	Percentage of column 3 to column 2	Average indebtedness per family for						Ratio of indebtedness of monthly income for				
				Families in debt			All families			Average monthly income		Families in debt	All families	
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	(8)	(9)
(3) Families of workers in Rice Mills	10	3	30.00	200	0	0	60	0	0	17	1	0	11.72	3.52
(4) Families of workers in Saw Mills	19	3	15.79	56	10	8	8	15	2	16	10	2	3.41	0.54
(5) Families of workers in Engineering Workshops	12	7	58.33	127	9	2	74	6	8	24	8	5	5.20	3.03
(6) Families of workers in Potteries	19	14	73.68	48	12	0	35	14	9	16	8	3	2.95	2.18

TABLE No. I
UNORGANISED INDUSTRIES, TRICHUR TOWN
Religion and Caste

All incomes	Hindus			X'ians	Muslims	Total
	Caste	Non-caste	Depressed Classes			
1. Hand cartmen and head-load coolies—						
All incomes	..	2	..	28	9	39
Percentage to total	..	5'13	..	71'79	23'08	100'00
2. Sawyers—						
All incomes	..	41	..	..	1	42
Percentage to total	..	97'62	..	..	2'38	100'00
3. Cobblers—						
All incomes	..	22	..	..	..	22
Percentage to total	..	100'00	..	..	..	100'00
4. Tailors—						
All incomes	..	5	..	22	..	27
Percentage to total	..	18'52	..	81'48	..	100'00

TABLE No. II
UNORGANISED INDUSTRIES, TRICHUR TOWN
Constitution of the Family

Income groups	Number of		Total number of families	Percentage of	
	Natural families	Joint families		Natural families to total	Joint families to total
1. Hand cartmen including head-load coolies—					
All incomes	..	31	39	20'51	79'49
2. Sawyers—					
All incomes	..	30	42	28'57	71'43
3. Cobblers—					
All incomes	..	17	22	22'73	77'27
4. Tailors—					
All incomes	..	19	27	29'63	70'37

TABLE No. III
UNORGANISED INDUSTRIES, TRICHUR TOWN
Literacy among heads of families

Income groups	Literates	Illiterates	Total	Percentage of	
				Literates to total	Illiterates to total
1. Hand cartmen including head load coolies—					
All incomes	..	20	39	48'72	51'28
2. Sawyers—					
All incomes	..	21	42	50'00	50'00
3. Cobblers—					
All incomes	..	12	22	45'45	54'55
4. Tailors—					
All incomes	..	1	27	96'30	3'70

TABLE No. IV
UNORGANISED INDUSTRIES—TRICHUR TOWN
Analysis of family composition

Income groups	Number of families	Average number of persons per family					Average number of equivalent adult male per family	Average number of dependants living elsewhere	Average number gainfully employed per family
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total			
1. Handcartmen including headload coolies— All incomes ..	39	1.62	2.05	0.92	1.51	6.10	4.90	0.13	1.43
2. Sawyers— All incomes ..	42	1.67	2.26	1.38	1.57	6.88	5.51	..	1.43
3. Cobblers— All incomes ..	22	2.23	2.05	1.95	1.95	8.18	6.55	..	1.64
4. Tailors— All incomes ..	27	2.03	1.00	1.41	1.26	6.70	5.44	..	1.63

TABLE No. V
UNORGANISED INDUSTRIES—TRICHUR TOWN
Analysis of monthly income per family by source

Number of families Items	(1) Handcartmen including headload coolies				(2) Sawyers				(3) Cobblers				(4) Tailors			
	All families				All families				All families				All families			
	39				42				22				27			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent
(a) Income from employment :																
Earnings of :																
Principal wage earner ..	22	3	1	83.75	23	14	6	80.88	20	12	4	73.39	20	8	4	72.83
Others ..	3	2	2	11.83	3	6	10	11.60	5	13	2	20.59	3	14	6	13.86
(b) Income from other sources :																
Land ..	..	..	..	..	0	4	9	1.00	0	3	1	0.68	0	2	10	0.63
House ..	0	3	6	0.82	1	0	10	3.56	0	8	0	1.76	1	13	2	6.47
Gifts and presents ..	0	2	10	0.67	..	..	..	..	0	4	2	0.92	0	2	3	0.50
Help from relations ..	0	4	11	1.16	0	3	10	0.81	0	2	11	0.64	0	8	4	1.85
Others ..	0	7	6	1.77	0	10	2	2.15	0	9	2	2.02	1	1	5	3.86
Total income ..	26	8	0	100.00	29	8	11	100.00	28	4	10	100.00	28	2	10	100.00

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TABLE No. VI
UNORGANISED INDUSTRIES—TRICHUR TOWN
Analysis of average expenditure per family by income groups

Number of families Items	(1) Handcartmen includ ng headload coolies		(2) Sawyers		(3) Cobblers		(4) Tailors					
	All families		All families		All families		All families					
	39		42		22		27					
	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent	Rs.	A. P.	Per cent			
I. Expenditure :												
Food (a) ..	19	13 1	74.13	21	1 5	68.42	19	14 8	69.68	18	11 9	63.91
Fuel and lighting ..	1	5 8	5.06	1	11 10	5.64	1	11 4	5.98	1	10 6	5.65
Clothing ..	1	1 2(c)	4.01	1	6 4(c)	4.53	1	6 8(c)	4.95	1	8 10(c)	5.30
Housing (b) ..	2	5 4(d)	8.73	2	8 9(d)	8.26	2	2 2(d)	7.47	3	7 8(d)	11.87
Miscellaneous ..	2	2 6	8.07	4	0 10	13.15	3	6 6	11.92	3	14 3	13.27
Total expenditure ..	26	11 9	100.00	30	13 2	100.00	28	9 4	100.00	29	5 0	100.00
II. Expenditure in relation to income :												
Total expenditure ..	26	11 9	100.88	30	13 2	104.28	28	9 4	100.99	29	5 0	104.03
Cash in hand ..	-0	3 9	-0.88	-1	4 3	-4.28	-0	4 6	-0.99	-1	2 2	-4.03
Total income ..	26	8 0	100.00	29	8 11	100.00	28	4 10	100.00	28	2 10	100.00

(a) Including expenditure on liquor, tobacco, etc.

(b) Including expenditure on utensils, etc.

(c) Includes expenditure amounting to Rs.....or.....per cent of the total expenditure on account of clothing of females.

(1) Handcartmen including headload coolies .. Re. 0 9 11 or 57.77 per cent .

(2) Sawyers .. " 0 12 10 or 57.46 "

(3) Cobblers .. " 0 10 6 or 46.32 "

(4) Tailors .. " 0 12 11 or 52.01 "

(d) Includes expenditure amounting to Rs.....or.....per cent of the total expenditure on housing on account of utensils, etc.

(1) Handcartmen including headload coolies .. Re. 0 2 11 or 7.81 per cent

(2) Sawyers .. " 0 4 3 or 10.43 "

(3) Cobblers .. " 0 4 3 or 12.44 "

(4) Tailors .. " 0 3 8 or 6.59 "

TABLE No. VII
UNORGANISED INDUSTRIES—TRICHUR TOWN
Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family

FOOD GROUP	(1) Families of handcartmen including headload coolies			(2) Families of sawyers			(3) Families of cobblers			(4) Families of tailors																			
	All families			All families			All families			All families																			
	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food																	
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male		Per family	Per equivalent adult male		Per family	Per equivalent adult male		Per family	Per equivalent adult male																		
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	P. A.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.																	
I. Cereals and pulses—																													
Rice ..	6	5	5	1	4	8	31.98	8	8	3	1	8	8	40.38	8	4	1	1	4	2	41.45	6	11	8	1	3	9	35.92	
Other grains ..	0	3	3	0	0	8	1.02	0	4	1	0	0	9	1.21	0	4	6	0	0	8	1.41	0	3	11	0	0	9	1.30	
Dhall ..																													
Total ..	6	8	8	1	5	4	33.00	8	12	4	1	9	5	41.59	8	8	7	1	4	10	42.86	6	15	7	1	4	6	37.22	
II. Vegetables—																													
Potatoes ..	0	0	7	0	0	1	0.18	0	0	2	0	0	1	0.05	0	0	2	0	0	1	0.05	0	0	5	0	0	1	0.14	
Tapioca ..	0	1	7	0	0	4	0.50	0	2	2	0	0	5	0.64	0	2	4	0	0	4	0.73	0	1	11	0	0	4	0.64	
Onions ..	0	1	0	0	0	2	0.32	0	1	0	0	0	2	0.30	0	1	0	0	0	2	0.31	0	1	2	0	0	2	0.39	
Vegetables ..	0	6	9	0	1	5	2.13	0	8	1	0	1	5	2.40	0	10	2	0	1	7	3.19	0	11	6	0	2	1	3.84	
Cocoanut ..	0	6	0	0	1	3	1.89	0	5	5	0	1	0	1.61	0	4	5	0	0	8	1.38	0	6	0	0	1	1	2.00	
Total ..	0	15	11	0	3	3	5.02	1	0	10	0	3	1	5.00	1	2	1	0	2	10	5.66	1	5	0	0	3	9	7.01	

TABLE No. VII—(cont.)

III. Fish and Meat—																												
Fish	1	10	8	0	5	5	8'41	1	6	10	0	4	2	6'77	1	7	9	0	3	8	7'45	1	8	10	0	4	7	8'28
Beef	0	7	2	0	1	6	2'26	0	0	1	0	0	1	0'02				0	5	10		0	5	10	0	1	1	1'95
Mutton	0	2	5	0	0	6	0'76	0	8	9	0	1	7	2'59	0	3	11	0	0	7	1'23	0	2	10	0	0	6	0'94
Total	2	4	3	0	7	5	11'43	1	15	8	0	5	10	9'38	1	11	8	0	4	3	8'68	2	1	6	0	6	2	11'17
IV. Milk																												
	0	6	11	0	1	5	2'18	0	7	4	0	1	4	2'17	0	2	10	0	0	5	0'89	0	8	5	0	1	7	2'81
V. Ghee and Oils—																												
Gingelly oil	0	3	10	0	0	9	1'21	0	5	0	0	0	11	1'48	0	5	2	0	0	9	1'62	0	4	3	0	0	9	1'42
Cocoanut oil	0	3	11	0	0	10	1'23	0	4	3	0	0	9	1'26	0	3	11	0	0	7	1'23	0	3	10	0	0	8	1'28
Ghee	0	0	1	0	0	1	0'03	0	0	9	0	0	2	0'22								0	0	9	0	0	2	0'25
Total	0	7	10	0	1	8	2'47	0	10	0	0	1	10	2'96	0	9	1	0	1	4	2'85	0	8	10	0	1	7	2'95
VI. Condiments—																												
Chillies	0	4	4	0	0	11	1'37	0	4	10	0	0	10	1'43	0	4	10	0	0	9	1'52	0	4	7	0	0	10	1'53
Tamarind	0	3	2	0	0	8	1'00	0	3	4	0	0	7	0'99	0	4	1	0	0	8	1'29	0	3	6	0	0	8	1'17
Other condiments	0	2	6	0	0	6	0'79	0	3	1	0	0	7	0'91	0	3	0	0	0	5	0'94	0	3	9	0	0	8	1'25
Total	0	10	0	0	2	1	3'16	0	11	3	0	2	0	3'33	0	11	11	0	1	10	3'75	0	11	10	0	2	2	3'95
VII. Salt																												
	0	3	9	0	0	9	1'18	0	4	5	0	0	10	1'31	0	4	9	0	0	9	1'49	0	3	10	0	0	8	1'28
VIII. Sugars—																												
Sugar	0	3	10	0	0	9	1'21	0	3	1	0	0	7	0'91	0	1	4	0	0	2	0'42	0	3	6	0	0	9	1'17
Jaggery	0	1	0	0	0	2	0'32	0	1	5	0	0	3	0'42	0	1	4	0	0	2	0'42	0	1	5	0	0	3	0'47
Total	0	4	10	0	0	11	1'53	0	4	6	0	0	10	1'33	0	2	8	0	0	4	0'84	0	4	11	0	1	0	1'64
IX. Coffee and Tea—																												
Coffee	0	10	6	0	0	1	0'16	0	0	7	0	0	1	0'17	0	0	6	0	0	1	0'16	0	0	10	0	0	2	0'28
Tea	0	2	4	0	0	6	0'73	0	0	10	0	0	2	0'25	0	0	9	0	0	1	0'24	0	1	8	0	0	4	0'56
Total	0	2	10	0	0	7	0'89	0	1	5	0	0	3	0'42	0	1	3	0	0	2	0'40	0	2	6	0	0	6	0'84

TABLE No. VII—(cont.)

10

FOOD GROUP—	(1) Families of handcartmen including headload coolies			(2) Families of sawyers			(3) Families of cobblers			(4) Families of tailors																								
	All families			All families			All families			All families																								
	Monthly expenditure			Monthly expenditure			Monthly expenditure			Monthly expenditure																								
	Per family		Per equivalent adult male	Per family		Per equivalent adult male	Per family		Per equivalent adult male	Per family		Per equivalent adult male																						
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.																						
X. Liquor	2	0	7	0	6	8	10	27	1	8	7	0	4	5	7	29	1	1	4	0	2	8	5	44	1	2	3	0	3	4	6	09		
XI. Tobacco—																																		
(1)																																		
For chewing	0	7	6	0	1	6	2	36	0	8	5	0	1	6	2	50	0	9	4	0	1	5	2	93	0	6	1	0	1	1	2	03		
For smoking	0	10	6	0	2	2	3	31	0	5	2	0	0	11	1	53	0	4	8	0	0	9	1	46	0	7	6	0	1	5	2	50		
Total	1	2	0	0	3	8	5	67	0	13	7	0	2	5	4	03	0	14	0	0	2	2	4	39	0	13	7	0	2	6	4	53		
XII. Other foods—																																		
Refreshments	4	0	0	0	13	1	20	18	3	11	8	0	10	10	17	68	3	13	9	0	9	5	19	38	3	4	7	0	9	8	17	54		
Cheese	0	0	10	0	0	2	0	26	0	2	3	0	0	5	0	67	0	1	5	0	0	3	0	44	0	2	3	0	0	5	0	75		
Pansupari	0	8	9	0	1	9	2	76	0	9	7	0	1	9	2	84	0	9	4	0	1	5	2	93	0	6	8	0	1	3	2	22		
Total	4	9	9	0	15	0	23	20	4	7	6	0	13	0	21	19	4	8	6	0	11	1	22	75	3	13	6	0	11	4	20	51		
Total expenditure on food	19	13	2	4	0	9	100	00	21	1	5	3	13	3	100	00	19	14	8	3	0	8	100	00	18	11	9	3	7	1	100	00		

TABLE No. VIII
UNORGANISED INDUSTRIES, TRICHUR TOWN
Details of expenditure on Miscellaneous items

Items	1. Families of handcartmen including headload coolies			2. Families of Sawyers			3. Families of Cobblers			4. Families of tailors		
	Average monthly expenditure		Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 3 are based	Average monthly expenditure		Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 3 are based	Average monthly expenditure		Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 3 are based	Average monthly expenditure		Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 3 are based
	All families	Families spending		All families	Families spending		All families	Families spending		All families	Families spending	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Education ..	0 1 11	0 3 10	48.72	0 3 10	0 6 0	65.29	0 1 3	0 4 8	27.27	0 6 9	0 13 0	51.85
Dhoby ..	0 5 10	0 5 10	100.00	0 6 0	0 6 0	100.00	0 6 4	0 6 4	100.00	0 7 7	0 7 7	100.00
Barber ..	0 5 0	0 5 0	100.00	0 5 8	0 5 8	100.00	0 6 10	0 6 10	100.00	0 6 10	0 6 10	100.00
Travelling to and from place of work ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical charges ..	0 5 6	0 5 11	92.31	0 7 7	0 7 7	100.00	0 8 9	0 8 9	100.00	0 11 11	0 11 11	100.00
Feasts and religious observances etc. ..	0 9 1	0 9 1	100.00	1 3 7	1 3 7	100.00	1 2 1	1 2 1	100.00	0 12 5	0 12 5	100.00
Amusements ..	0 1 11	0 3 7	53.85	0 2 10	0 4 11	57.14	0 2 0	0 4 4	45.45	0 3 6	0 5 11	59.26
Payments to Provident funds, kuries etc. ..	0 1 5	1 2 8	7.69	0 14 6	1 14 6	47.62	0 3 3	2 4 0	9.09	0 7 0	1 10 10	25.92
Repayment of debts ..	0 2 6	2 0 0	7.69	0 4 2	1 13 0	14.29	0 8 0	1 6 0	36.36	0 5 8	2 6 0	14.81
Remittance to dependants living elsewhere	0 1 4	1 1 4	7.69	0 0 8	0 14 0	4.76	..	..	..	0 0 7	1 0 0	3.70
Total ..	2 2 6	..	..	4 0 10	..	..	3 6 6	..	..	3 14 3	..	..

TABLE No. IX
UNORGANISED INDUSTRIES—TRICHUR TOWN
Statement showing frequency distribution of rents paid by families

Monthly rent actually paid by the family	(1) Families of handcartmen including headload coolies		(2) Families of sawyers		(3) Families of Cobblers		(4) Families of Tailors	
	All families	Percentage to total	All families	Percentage to total	All families	Percentage to total	All families	Percentage to total
Nil	3	7.69	34	80.95	20	90.91	16	59.26
Rs. 1 and below	5	12.82	2	4.76	..	..	..	..
Rs. 1 to Rs. 2	17	43.59	4	9.53	1	4.55	3	11.11
Rs. 2 to Rs. 3	11	28.21	1	2.38	1	4.54	6	22.22
Rs. 3 to Rs. 4	..	..	1	2.38	..	..	1	3.70
Rs. 4 to Rs. 5	3	7.69	..	..	..	..	1	3.71
Over Rs. 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	39	100.00	42	100.00	22	100.00	27	100.00

TABLE No. X
UNORGANISED INDUSTRIES—TRICHUR TOWN
Analysis of indebtedness of families

All families	Number of families studied	Number of families in debt	Percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 2	Average indebtedness per family for		Average monthly income	Ratio of indebtedness to monthly income for							
				Families in debt	All families		Families in debt	All families						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)						
Families of,—				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.					
(1) Handcartmen including headload coolies	39	9	23.08	36	7	1	8	6	7	26	8	0	1.38	0.32
(2) Sawyers	42	21	50.00	106	14	1	53	7	1	29	8	11	3.62	1.81
(3) Cobblers	22	11	50.00	52	14	7	26	7	3	28	4	10	1.87	0.93
(4) Tailors	27	16	59.26	107	9	0	63	11	10	28	2	10	3.82	2.86

TABLE No. I

UNORGANISED INDUSTRIES: TRICHUR MOFUSSIL
Statement showing the distribution of families by Religion and Caste

Families of.—		Hindus			X'ans	Muslims	Total
		Caste	Non-Caste	Depressed Classes			
(1) Handcartmen including head load coolies	All incomes	..	4	..	9	..	13
	Percentage to total	..	30.77	..	69.23	..	100.00
(2) Sawyers	All incomes	..	62	..	7	..	69
	Percentage to total	..	89.86	..	10.14	..	100.00
(3) Tailors	All incomes	..	4	..	16	..	21
	Percentage to total	..	4.76	..	76.19	..	100.00
(4) Beedi workers	All incomes	..	..	..	15	3	18
	Percentage to total	..	..	..	83.33	16.67	100.00

TABLE No. II

UNORGANISED INDUSTRIES: TRICHUR MOFUSSIL
Constitution of the family

Families of.—	Income groups	Number of		Total number of families	Percentage of	
		Natural families	Joint families		Natural families to total	Joint families to total
(1) Handcartmen including headload coolies	All incomes	3	10	13	23.08	76.92
(2) Sawyers	All incomes	28	41	69	40.58	59.42
(3) Tailors	All incomes	2	19	21	9.52	90.48
(4) Beedi workers	All incomes	2	16	18	11.11	88.89

TABLE No. III

UNORGANISED INDUSTRIES: TRICHUR MOFUSSIL
Literacy among heads of families

Families of.—	Income groups	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Percentage of	
					Literates to total	Illiterates to total
(1) Handcartmen including headload coolies	All incomes	4	9	13	30.77	69.23
(2) Sawyers	All incomes	35	34	69	50.72	49.28
(3) Tailors	All incomes	20	1	21	95.24	4.76
(4) Beedi workers	All incomes	12	6	18	66.67	33.33

TABLE No. IV
UNORGANISED INDUSTRIES: TRICHUR MOFUSSIL

Analysis of family composition

	Income groups	Number of families	Average number of persons per family				Total	Average number of equivalent adult males per family	Average number of dependants living elsewhere	Average number gainfully employed per family
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls				
Families of.—										
(1) Handcartmen including headload coolies	All incomes	13	2.31	1.85	1.38	1.15	6.69	5.61	..	1.85
(2) Sawyers	All incomes	69	1.71	2.23	1.42	1.25	6.61	5.29	0.04	1.71
(3) Tailors	All incomes	21	1.95	2.14	1.71	1.05	6.85	5.66	0.05	1.86
(4) Beedi workers	All incomes	18	2.17	1.94	0.78	1.17	6.06	5.02	..	1.94

TABLE No. V
UNORGANISED INDUSTRIES: TRICHUR MOFUSSIL
Analysis of monthly income per family by source

Items	Number of families	Families of								
		(1) Handcartmen including Headload coolies				(2) Sawyers				
		All families 13				All families 69				
		Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	
(a) Income from employment:										
Earnings of:—										
Principal wage earner	..	18	6	2	65.70	17	6	6	63.14	
Others	..	4	11	1	16.77	6	6	5	23.21	
(b) Income from other sources:										
Land	..	2	12	0	9.83	1	11	4	6.20	
House	..	0	10	5	2.33	0	9	2	2.08	
Gifts and presents	..	0	7	5	1.66	0	7	4	1.66	
Help from relations	..	1	0	7	3.71	1	0	4	3.71	
Others	..									
Total income	..	27	15	8	100.00	27	9	1	100.00	

TABLE No. V—(cont.)

Items Number of families	Families of							
	(3) Tailors				(4) Beedi workers			
	All families 21				All families 18			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent
(a) Income from employment :								
Earnings of:—								
Principal wage earner	21	15	3	64·97	8	11	7	38·50
Others	8	1	11	24·03	6	4	5	27·70
(b) Income from other sources :								
Land	0	14	7	2·70	0	15	1	4·16
House	0	13	9	2·54	0	13	5	3·70
Gifts and presents								
Help from relations	0	5	4	0·98	1	14	3	8·35
Others	1	9	10	4·78	3	15	9	17·59
Total income	33	12	8	100·00	22	10	6	100·00

TABLE No. VI
ORGANISED INDUSTRIES TRICHUR MOFUSSIL
Analysis of average expenditure per family by income groups

Items Number of families	Families of—											
	(1) Handcartmen including headload coolies			(2) Sawyers			(3) Tailors			(4) Beedi workers		
	All families 13			All families 69			All families 21			All families 18		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent
I. Expenditure	20	1	4	72.22	19	11	1	71.06	21	13	10	65.68
Food (a)	1	9	9	5.79	1	8	0	5.41	1	12	3	5.30
Fuel and lighting	1	7	4 (c)	5.25	1	3	7 (c)	4.42	1	11	10 (c)	5.22
Clothing	2	1	11 (d)	7.62	1	14	6 (d)	6.88	2	9	7 (d)	7.81
Housing (b)	2	8	7	9.12	3	6	3	12.23	5	5	2	15.99
Total expenditure	27	12	11	100.00	27	11	5	100.00	33	4	8	100.00
II. Expenditure in relation to income												
Total expenditure	27	12	11	99.39	27	11	5	100.53	33	4	8	98.52
Cash in hand	+ 0	2	9	+ 0.61	- 0	2	4	- 0.53	+ 0	8	0	+ 1.48
Total income	27	15	8	100.00	27	9	1	100.00	33	12	8	100.00

(a) Includes expenditure on liquor, tobacco, etc.

(c) Includes expenditure amounting to Rs. or per cent of the total expenditure on clothing on account of clothing of females.

- (1) Handcartmen including headload coolies .. 0-11-0 or 47.14 per cent
 (2) Sawyers .. 0-10-8 or 54.47 ..
 (3) Tailors .. 0-12-2 or 43.71 ..
 (4) Beedi workers .. 0-10-3 or 48.05 ..

(b) Includes expenditure on utensils, etc.

(d) Includes expenditure amounting to Rs. or per cent of the total expenditure on housing on account of utensils, etc.

- (1) Handcartmen including headload coolies .. 0-5-3 or 15.48 per cent
 (2) Sawyers .. 0-5-11 or 19.40 ..
 (3) Tailors .. 0-6-5 or 15.43 ..
 (4) Beedi workers .. 0-4-4 or 12.87 ..

TABLE No. VII
UNORGANISED INDUSTRIES: TRICHUR MOFUSSIL
Analysis of monthly food expenditure per family

FOOD GROUP	Families of																											
	(1) Handcartmen including headload coolies			(2) Sawyers			(3) Tailors			(4) Beedi workers																		
	All families			All families			All families			All families																		
	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food																
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male		Per family	Per equivalent adult male		Per family	Per equivalent adult male		Per family	Per equivalent adult male																	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.																	
I. Cereals & Pulses—																												
Rice ..	7	9	2	1	5	7	37.71	7	15	7	1	8	1	40.49	8	1	1	1	6	10	36.90	5	15	10	1	3	1	36.71
Other grains ..	0	3	8	0	0	8	1.14	0	3	5	0	0	8	1.08	0	4	4	0	0	9	1.24	0	3	0	0	0	7	1.15
Dhall ..																												
Total ..	7	12	10	1	6	3	38.85	8	3	0	1	8	9	41.57	8	5	5	1	7	7	38.14	6	2	10	1	3	8	37.86
II. Vegetables—																												
Potatoes ..	0	6	8	0	1	2	2.07	0	2	2	0	0	5	0.69	0	0	2	0	0	1	0.05	0	0	2	0	0	1	0.06
Tapioca ..	0	0	11	0	0	2	0.29	0	1	0	0	0	2	0.32	0	3	0	0	0	6	0.86	0	4	6	0	0	11	1.72
Onions ..	0	10	6	0	1	10	3.27	0	8	5	0	1	7	2.67	0	1	4	0	0	3	0.38	0	0	10	0	0	2	0.32
Other vegetables ..	0	6	11	0	1	3	2.15	0	7	0	0	1	4	2.22	0	14	5	0	2	7	4.12	0	9	1	0	1	10	3.48
Cocoanut ..	0	6	11	0	1	3	2.15	0	7	0	0	1	4	2.22	0	7	11	0	1	5	2.26	0	6	3	0	1	3	2.40
Total ..	1	9	0	0	4	5	7.78	1	2	7	0	3	6	5.90	1	10	10	0	4	10	7.67	1	4	10	0	4	3	7.98

III. Meat and fish—																													
Fish	1	2	0	0	3	3	5.60	0	14	10	0	2	10	4.71	1	4	6	0	3	7	5.86	0	15	5	0	3	1	5.90	
Beef	0	7	7	0	1	4	2.36	0	0	11	0	0	2	0.29	0	7	8	0	1	4	2.19	0	7	6	0	1	6	2.87	
Mutton	0	0	4	0	0	1	0.10	0	6	11	0	1	4	2.19	0	3	5	0	0	7	0.98	0	0	8	0	0	2	0.26	
Total	1	9	11	0	4	8	8.06	1	6	8	0	4	4	7.19	1	15	7	0	5	6	9.03	1	7	7	0	4	9	9.03	
IV. Milk	0	3	6	0	0	7	1.09	0	2	8	0	0	6	0.85	0	14	2	0	2	6	4.05	0	6	0	0	1	3	2.30	
V. Chee and Oils—																													
Gingelly oil	0	4	2	0	0	9	1.30	0	3	10	0	0	9	1.22	0	4	5	0	0	9	1.26	0	3	5	0	0	8	1.31	
Cocoanut oil	0	3	5	0	0	7	1.06	0	3	3	0	0	7	1.03	0	4	6	0	0	10	1.29	0	3	1	0	0	7	1.18	
Chee								0	0	3	0	0	1	0.08	0	0	9	0	0	2	0.22	0	0	5	0	0	1	0.16	
Total	0	7	7	0	1	4	2.36	0	7	4	0	1	5	2.33	0	9	8	0	1	9	2.77	0	6	11	0	1	4	2.65	
VI. Condiments—																													
Chillies	0	4	10	0	0	10	1.50	0	5	0	0	0	11	1.59	0	5	11	0	1	0	1.69	0	4	3	0	0	10	1.63	
Tamarind	0	3	2	0	0	7	0.99	0	3	2	0	0	7	1.09	0	3	6	0	0	7	1.00	0	2	10	0	0	7	1.09	
Other condiments	0	3	5	0	0	7	1.05	0	3	1	0	0	7	0.98	0	4	2	0	0	9	1.19	0	2	11	0	0	7	1.12	
Total	0	11	5	0	2	0	3.55	0	11	3	0	2	1	3.57	0	13	7	0	2	4	3.88	0	10	0	0	2	0	3.84	
VII. Salt	0	4	7	0	0	10	1.43	0	4	9	0	0	11	1.51	0	4	8	0	0	10	1.33	0	3	5	0	0	8	1.31	
VIII. Sugars																													
Sugar	0	5	0	0	0	11	1.56	0	2	0	0	0	4	0.63	0	8	1	0	1	5	2.31	0	5	3	0	1	1	2.01	
Jaggery	0	1	2	0	0	2	0.36	0	1	2	0	0	3	0.37	0	2	8	0	0	6	0.76	0	1	5	0	0	3	0.54	
Total	0	6	2	0	1	1	1.92	0	3	2	0	0	7	1.00	0	10	9	0	1	11	3.07	0	6	8	0	1	4	2.55	
IX. Coffee and Tea—																													
Coffee								0	0	3	0	0	1	0.08	0	1	3	0	0	3	0.36	0	1	0	0	0	2	0.38	
Tea	0	2	2	0	0	5	0.67	0	0	9	0	0	2	0.24	0	3	3	0	0	7	0.93	0	1	11	0	0	5	0.73	
Total	0	2	2	0	0	5	0.67	0	1	0	0	0	3	0.32	0	4	6	0	0	10	1.29	0	2	11	0	0	7	1.11	
X. Liquor	2	0	7	0	5	10	10.14	2	5	0	0	7	0	11.74	1	1	1	0	3	0	4.88	0	11	11	0	2	4	4.56	

TABLE No. VII—(cont.)

FOOD GROUP	Family of																											
	(1) Handcartmen including headload coolies			(2) Sawyers			(3) Tailors			(4) Beedi workers																		
	All families			All families			All families			All families																		
	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food	Monthly expenditure		Percentage of total expenditure on food																
	Per family	Per equivalent adult male		Per family	Per equivalent adult male		Per family	Per equivalent adult male		Per family	Per equivalent adult male																	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.																	
XI. Tobacco—																												
For chewing ..	0	9	2	0	1	8	2.88	0	8	9	0	1	8	2.78	0	5	1	0	0	11	1.45	0	3	11	0	0	9	1.50
For smoking ..	0	5	4	0	0	11	1.66	0	5	10	0	1	1	1.85	0	9	4	0	1	8	2.67	0	14	8	0	2	11	5.62
Total ..	0	14	6	0	2	7	4.51	0	14	7	0	2	9	4.63	0	14	5	0	2	7	4.12	1	2	7	0	3	8	7.12
XII. Other foods—																												
Refreshments ..	3	2	11	0	9	1	15.85	3	3	0	0	9	7	16.19	3	12	7	0	10	8	17.32	2	14	7	0	9	3	17.84
Others ..	0	1	10	0	0	4	0.57	0	0	9	0	0	2	0.24	0	2	5	0	0	5	0.69	0	0	11	0	0	2	0.35
Pansupari ..	0	10	4	0	1	10	3.22	0	9	4	0	1	9	2.96	0	6	2	0	1	1	1.76	0	3	11	0	0	9	1.50
Total ..	3	15	1	0	11	3	19.64	3	13	1	0	11	6	19.39	4	5	2	0	12	2	19.77	3	3	5	0	10	2	19.69
Total expenditure on food ..	20	1	4	3	9	3	100.00	19	11	1	3	11	7	100.00	21	13	10	3	13	10	100.00	16	5	1	3	4	0	100.00

TABLE No. VIII
UNORGANISED INDUSTRIES, TRICHUR MOFUSSIL
Details of expenditure on Miscellaneous items.

Items	Families of																											
	(1) Hand cartmen including headload coolies			(2) Sawyers			(2) Tailors			(4) Beedi workers																		
	Average monthly expenditure		Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 3 are based	Average monthly expenditure		Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 3 are based	Average monthly expenditure		Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 3 are based	Average monthly expenditure		Percentage of budgets on which the figures in Col. 3 are based																
	All families	Families spending		All families	Families spending		All families	Families spending		All families	Families spending																	
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.																
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)																
Education ..	0	0	6	0	1	5	38.46	0	0	11	0	2	4	40.58	0	13	10	1	4	9	66.67	0	0	7	0	1	8	33.33
Dhoby ..	0	7	9	0	7	9	100.00	0	6	11	0	6	11	100.00	0	10	1	0	10	1	100.00	0	7	10	0	7	10	100.00
Barber ..	0	6	11	0	6	11	100.00	0	4	9	0	4	9	100.00	0	6	4	0	6	4	100.00	0	6	0	0	6	0	100.00
Travelling to and from place of work ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	7	0	12	0	4.76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical charges ..	0	7	3	0	7	3	100.00	0	8	3	0	8	3	100.00	0	10	10	0	10	10	100.00	0	6	10	0	6	10	100.00
Religious observances, feasts, etc. ..	0	14	0	0	14	0	100.00	1	6	8	1	6	8	100.00	0	15	0	0	15	0	100.00	0	11	1	0	11	1	100.00
Amusements ..	0	1	1	0	3	6	30.77	0	1	8	0	4	11	34.78	0	2	3	0	3	11	57.14	0	1	6	0	2	3	66.67
Payments to Provident funds, kuries, etc. ..	0	3	1	2	8	0	7.69	0	4	6	1	12	1	15.94	0	13	9	2	9	3	33.33	0	1	10	0	2	9	66.67
Repayment of debts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	3	11	1	10	10	14.49	0	11	0	2	14	5	23.81	0	0	6	0	8	0	5.55
Remittance to dependants living elsewhere ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	8	1	0	0	4.35	0	1	6	2	0	0	4.76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2	8	7	..	..	..	..	3	6	3	..	..	..	..	5	5	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	..	..	..	..

QUESTIONNAIRE FORM

Enquiry into the Family Budgets of Industrial Workers in Ernakulam/Trichur Town

- ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേററുടെ പേര് ജനറൽ നമ്പർ
 വ്യവസായത്തിന്റെ പേര് തിയ്യതി
൧. കുടുംബത്തിലെ തലവന്റെ പേര് മേൽവിലാസം
൨. ജാതിയും മതവും
൩. തൊഴിലും ജോലിസ്ഥലത്തേക്കുള്ള ദൂരവും
൪. (എ) കുടുംബത്തിൽ എത്ര അംഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നും അംഗങ്ങൾ തമ്മിലുള്ള ബന്ധം എങ്ങിനെയാണെന്നും അക്ഷരജ്ഞാനം എത്രത്തോളം ഉണ്ട് എന്നും

	അംഗങ്ങൾ					വയസ്സ്	കല്യാണം കഴിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്ന്	കുടുംബത്തിലെ തലവനായിട്ടുള്ള ബന്ധം	അക്ഷരജ്ഞാനം
	പുരുഷന്മാർ	സ്ത്രീകൾ	ആൺകുട്ടികൾ	പെൺകുട്ടികൾ					
ശമ്പളം കിട്ടുന്നവർ ശമ്പളം കിട്ടുന്നവരൊന്നിച്ചു അവരെ ആശ്രയിച്ചു താമസിക്കുന്നവർ അന്യദിക്കിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന ആശ്രിതന്മാർ									

കുറിപ്പ്.—൧൪ വയസ്സിനു താഴെയുള്ളവരെ ആൺകുട്ടികളോ, പെൺകുട്ടികളോ ആയി കണക്കാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

(ബി) സാധാരണയായി മാസംതോറുമുള്ള വരവ്.

ശമ്പളം കിട്ടുന്ന ഓരോരുത്തരുടെയും ജോലി	ജോലിയുടെ സ്ഥിരത	മാസംതോറുമുള്ള ശമ്പളം	ഓവർടൈം ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു മാസംതോറുമുള്ള ശമ്പളം	പുറമെയുള്ള സമ്പാദ്യങ്ങൾ എത്രയുണ്ടെന്നും എന്തൊന്നും	ആകെ
പുരുഷന്മാർ	൧				
	൨				
സ്ത്രീകൾ	൧				
	൨				
ആൺകുട്ടികൾ	൧				
	൨				
പെൺകുട്ടികൾ	൧				
	൨				
	൩				
കുടുംബത്തിലെ ആകെ വരവ്					

കുറിപ്പ്.—തൊഴിലിന്റെ വിവരണം ആവുന്നതും വ്യക്തമായിരിക്കണം. "മിസ്തൊഴിലാളി" എന്നു എഴുതുന്നതിനു പകരം റെയ്ത്തുകാരനോ, നൂൽനൂൽപ്പ

കാരനോ എന്നു വ്യക്തമായി കാണിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. "മെക്കാനിക്" എന്നു കാണിക്കുന്നതിനു പകരം "ഫിററോ", "കരുവാനോ" മറ്റോ എന്നു കാണിക്കണം.

കടംബത്തിലെ വരവ്.—മാസശമ്പളത്തിൽ ക്രമമായി കിട്ടിവരുന്ന ബോണസ്സ് ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഭാവർക്കൈ ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ശമ്പളം അതിനുള്ള പ്രത്യേക കാളത്തിൽ ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ക്രമമായുള്ള ജോലിക്കു പുറമെ കടംബത്തിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾക്കു മറ്റവഴിക്കു കിട്ടുന്ന സമ്പാദ്യത്തിന്റെ തുക "പുറമെയുള്ള സമ്പാദ്യം" എന്ന കാളത്തിൽ ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

൫. സാധാരണയായി മാസതോറമുള്ള കടംബച്ചിലവ്.
(എ) ഭക്ഷണം.

ഇനവിവരങ്ങൾ	എത്രയെന്നു്		മാസത്തിൽ ചിലവ് ക. ബ.സ.	റിമാർക്സ്
	ആഴ്ചയിൽ	മാസത്തിൽ		
അരി*	..			
മറ്റു ധാന്യങ്ങൾ**	..			
പരിപ്പ്	..			
ഉരുളക്കിഴങ്ങ്	..			
ചുവന്നുള്ളി	..			
പച്ചക്കറി ധാന്യങ്ങൾ	..			
മത്സ്യം	..			
മാംസം	..			
നാളികേരം	..			
പാൽ	..			
ഉപ്പ്	..			
മുളക്	..			
പച്ചി	..			
മറ്റു കറിക്കുട്ടുകൾ	..			
എണ്ണകൾ (നല്ലെണ്ണ, വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ മുതലായവ)	..			
നെയ്യ്	..			
പഞ്ചസാര	..			
ശക്കര	..			
കാപ്പി	..			
ചായ	..			
ഖാലുക്കുണങ്ങുന്നതിനുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾ	..			
മറ്റെ സാധനങ്ങൾ	..			
മുറക്കാൻ	..			
പുകയില (എ) മുറക്കാൻ	..			
(ബി) പുകവലിക്കുവാൻ	..			
കടിക്കുവാൻ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ലഹരി പദാർത്ഥങ്ങൾ	..			
ഭക്ഷണച്ചിലവ് ആകെ	..			

* ഉണക്കലരിയോ, പച്ചക്കലരിയോ, മീൻകരുന്തിയോ എന്നു കാണിക്കണം.
** ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ധാന്യം ഇന്നത്തെ വ്യക്തമായി പറയണം.

(ബി) വിറകും വിളക്കു കത്തിക്കലും.

ഇനവിവരങ്ങൾ	എത്രയെന്ന്		മാസത്തിൽ ചിലവ്		റിമാർക്ക്
	ആളിൽ	മാസത്തിൽ	ക.	ണ.സ.	
വിറകും കരി ..					
മണ്ണെണ്ണ (മറ വിളക്കുകൾ) ..					
മണ്ണെണ്ണ തീപ്പെട്ടി ..					
മറ സാധനങ്ങൾ ..					
വിറകിനും വിളക്കു കത്തിക്കലിനും കൂടി ആകെ ചിലവ് ..					

ക. ണ.സ.

(സി) വസ്തുങ്ങൾ : സ്ത്രീകൾ ..					
പുരുഷന്മാർ ..					
(ഡി) വീട്ടുവാടക ..					
(ഇ) വീട്ടുവാസത്തിനുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾ (പാത്രങ്ങൾ മുതലായവ) ..					
(എഫ്) മറ ചിലവ് ..					
(i) വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ..					
(ii) ഡോബി ..					
കെന്ദ്രകാരൻ ..					
(iii) പണിസ്ഥലത്തേക്കും അവിടെനിന്നു വീട്ടിലേക്കുമുള്ള യാത്രച്ചിലവ് ..					
(iv) ചികിത്സച്ചിലവ് ..					
(v) സദ്യകൾ, അടിയന്തിരങ്ങൾ, മതപരമായ ക്രിയകൾ ..					
(vi) വിനോദങ്ങൾ ..					
(vii) ട്രേഡ് യൂണിയൻ, പ്രൊചിഡണ്ടു ഫണ്ട്, കുറി മുതലായവ അടക്കങ്ങളെ ..					
(viii) കടം വീട്ടുവാൻ ചിലവ് ..					
(ix) അന്വേഷിപ്പിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന ആശ്രിതന്മാർക്ക് അയക്കേണ്ട സംഖ്യ ..					
(സി) മുതൽ (എഫ്) കൂടി ആകെ ചിലവ് ..					
(എ) മുതൽ (എഫ്) കൂടിയുള്ള ഇനങ്ങളിൽ ആകെ ചിലവ് ..					

<p>മാസത്തിലുള്ള വരവും ചിലവും തമ്മിലുള്ള വ്യത്യാസം കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ചിലവു കഴിച്ചു നിക്ഷിപ്തിരിപ്പുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എത്ര ? നാതു് എങ്ങിനെ നിക്ഷേപിച്ചു.....</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				
<p>കടം വല്ലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആരിൽനിന്നു്..... എന്തു ഉറപ്പിന്മേൽ..... കടം മടക്കിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ട വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ..... എപ്പോൾ കടം വാങ്ങിച്ചു..... എന്തിന്നു വാങ്ങിച്ചു.....</p>					

ഇൻവെന്ററിഗേറർ