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ECONOMIC REVIEW
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CHAPTER 1

GENERAL REVIEW

Trends in National Economy

The most encouraging aspect of the national economic scene is the significant improvement in the agricultural front due to extended irrigation facilities and increased use of fertilisers. Industrial production is also likely to register a 4.2% growth in 1983-84. The average rate of growth in the first four years of the Sixth Plan period would be about 5.4% and if 1984-85 turns out to be a good year the Plan objective of 5.2% annual growth may well be achieved.

1.2 One of the principal constituents of economic infrastructure, viz. energy, continues to be weak. Oil is an exception and production of oil has more than doubled in the last three years. A production of over 26 million tonnes of oil is estimated for 1983-84. The dependence on oil imports is only about 37% now. Though production of coal appears to be adequate at 140 million tonnes per annum the quality of coal supplied to the thermal power stations is very poor.

1.3 Transport facilities have not kept pace with requirements. While the railways have a problem of over aged equipment, road construction sector continues to be neglected. Inflation has re-emerged after a period of remarkable price stability in 1981-82 and most of 1982-83. With the substantial progress in the oil sector, the foreign trade deficit has steadily declined during the last three years.

1.4 There was a setback in agricultural production in 1982-83 owing mainly to unfavourable weather conditions. In 1983-84 agriculture not only recovered but showed robust growth. The sector is expected to show 9% growth with a record foodgrains production which may exceed the target of 142 million tonnes set for 1983-84. The actual production in 1982-83 was only 128.4 million tonnes.

1.5 The increase in agricultural production in 1983-84 may be attributed to factors like spread of new technology, extension of irrigation, greater availability and wider application of fertilisers, improved organisation of extension services and greater availability of agricultural credit. The buoyancy in agricultural production reflected the soundness of the strategies and programmes followed in recent years.

1.6 Irrigation potential increased by 2.34 million hectares in 1983. The coverage of high yielding varieties programme is expected to reach 52 million hectares in 1983-84 from 48 million hectares in 1982-83.

1.7 After a slowdown in the beginning of the year the infrastructure sectors such as power and coal picked up perceptibly in recent months. The difficulties experienced by the power sector in 1982-83 was mainly due to drought which affected hydel generation. These difficulties continued in the first half of 1983-84. However there was significant growth in hydel generation in the third quarter as well as a recovery in the plant load factor in thermal plants. Power production in the first nine months of 1983-84 was 5.1% above the level of the same period last year. In 1983-84 as a whole power generation is likely to increase by 6%.

1.8 Coal production in the first nine months of 1983-84 showed a growth of 4.8%. The production of crude oil which was 10.50 million tonnes in 1980-81 and 21.06 million tonnes in 1982-83 is expected to cross the 26 million tonnes mark in 1983-84. Although the growth of railway traffic had not been very high there was no problem of wagon availability.

1.9 The industrial sector decelerated sharply in 1982-83 partly because of the sluggish demand in the economy on account of drought and also because of power constraints. Both these factors continued to operate in the first half of 1983-84 but in the third quarter the performance improved. The manufacturing industries especially textiles, engineering and cement showed substantial improvement. The industrial policy for the year continued to lay stress on raising production through fuller utilisation of capacity. Steps were also taken to meet the problems of particular industries facing slack in demand.

1.10 The rise in wholesale price index till the end of January 1984 was 9.7% as compared to 6.2% for the whole of 1982-83. Ironically it is among agricultural products that the unaccountable rise in prices has occurred. Among the agricultural and agro-based products, pulses, fruits and vegetables, gur, oilseeds and edible oils, raw jute, coffee, tea and more recently, cotton, have shown higher rate of price rise. The progressive change in the prices of agricultural commodities has brought about an expansionary impulse, which had been underestimated. Price behaviour in recent months has not been in accordance with the expectations.

1.11 Steps taken on several fronts to contain inflationary pressures included restraining of the growth of expenditure both in the plan and non-plan sectors, mopping up of excess liquidity in the banking system and giving of incentives to stimulate production in critical areas. In agriculture, higher procurement prices and lowering of input prices will go a long way in reducing the prices.

1.12 The public distribution system plays an important role in supplying essential commodities at reasonable prices to people through a network of fair price shops. The number of fair price shops increased from 2.93 lakhs in April 1983 to 2.97 lakhs in October 1983. Over two thirds of these shops are located in the rural areas.

1.13 The technical group to examine the foodgrains buffer stock policy recommended a level of 24 million tonnes of foodgrains--12.5 million tonnes as buffer stock and 11.5 million tonnes as operation stock to ensure uninterrupted supplies during the lean period. By the end of 1983, the stock of foodgrains with the public agencies were higher at 15.34 million tonnes compared to 12.67 million tonnes by the end of 1982.

1.14 The fiscal policy was aimed at supporting the rapid economic expansion. Incentives for savings and investments for both individuals and the corporate sector were also given. Emphasis was placed on speedy adjustments in the balance of payments. Incentives for foreign exchange remittances and investments by non-residents were strengthened. Fiscal incentives to exporters were widened and customs duties raised to counter unfair competition from imports. In view of the enormous resource requirements, utmost vigilance on expenditure and continuous concerted efforts to increase investment and improve productivity in critical sectors are needed. The monetary policy was used flexibly to meet the needs of the productive sectors without allowing undue expansion in liquidity.

1.15 Although the export performance was not upto expectations in 1983-84, the growth rate of exports has been better than that of world trade in general. The import growth has been low and consequently the general balance of payments position improved. The draw down on foreign exchange reserves is expected to be much lower in 1983-84 than in the previous year. It should be possible to meet the foreign exchange requirements in 1984-85 without difficulty especially in view of the reduced imports of oil and food.

1.16 The trade deficit which was Rs. 5802 crores in 1981-82 and declined to Rs. 5526 crores in 1982-83, is expected to fall further to about Rs. 5000 crores in 1983-84. As a percentage of gross domestic product the trade deficit is likely to come down from over 3.9% in 1981-82 to about 2.7% in 1983-84. Foreign exchange resources (excluding gold and SDRs) increased from Rs. 4265 crores at the start of 1983-84 to Rs. 4696 crores by January 1984. At this level the foreign exchange reserves were Rs. 431 crores higher than the level at the beginning of the financial year. In view of the improvement in the financial position, the Government, on its own initiative, decided to refrain from making any further drawing under the Extended Finance

Facility arrangement with IMF after completion of the 1983-84 programme. By then India will have drawn SDR 3.9 billions out of SDR 5 billions originally envisaged. The improvement in the balance of payments position underscores the soundness of the external adjustment policies adopted by the Government in the beginning of the Sixth Plan period. A major contributory factor to this situation is the reduction in bulk imports of crude oil, owing to increase in domestic production from 16.2 million tonnes to 20 million tonnes. Another factor is the behaviour of invisible receipts and larger inflow of funds from Indians abroad. These receipts increased from Rs. 243 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 550 crores in 1982-83 and to Rs. 800 crores in the first nine months of 1983-84.

1.17 The Seventh Plan is expected to give greater priority to quick maturing high productivity investments. One of the important challenges before the economy is the task of resource mobilisation for the Seventh Plan. Larger investments will be necessary to make up for earlier under investments in certain sectors like coal, power, railways, fertilizers and oil. The scope for mobilisation of additional resources through improved tax administration and widening of the tax base will have to be fully explored. Priority attention will also have to be given to identify and remove the constraints on exports which have prevented the full utilisation of our export potential and to overcoming them. The degree of discipline in plan formulation and implementation also needs to be greatly improved. This can help to avoid cost overruns and delays in implementation both of which are a waste of national resources.

Trends in Kerala's Economy

1.18 The State's economy continued to suffer from the adverse effect of the unprecedented drought of 1982, which lingered during most part of 1983 also. With the assistance of the Government of India, the State Government mounted a massive relief operation upto the end of September 1983. Despite the financial strains caused by the loss of revenue and the expenditure on drought relief, the Government was able to implement with greater vigour the schemes under the new 20-Point Programme and other essential poverty alleviation programmes.

1.19 The drought of 1982 and 1983 led to widespread damage to agricultural crops. Both production and productivity of almost all the major crops in the State suffered as a result of the severe drought, the crops most affected being coconut, cardamom, pepper and coffee. The drought also led to low storages in the hydel reservoirs and consequent reduction in power generation and imposition of power-cuts. The loss in agricultural and industrial production affected State revenue and the loss in power generation affected the revenues of the State Electricity Board considerably.

1.20 The State Government undertook effective drought relief measures through programmes of distribution of water in areas in which shortage of drinking water was experienced, digging and deepening of wells, sinking of tube wells in a large number of points, extension of water supply schemes, employment generation schemes through local works, suspension of repayment of loans and conversion of short term loans to medium and long term ones. The State Government incurred a total expenditure of nearly Rs. 60 crores on drought relief operations of which more than a third was on water supply programmes. With the assistance of NABARD and Commercial Banks, a major scheme of rejuvenation of drought-affected coconut palms was introduced. The programme is estimated to cover 2.5 million coconut palms over a period of three years involving an outlay of Rs. 17.55 crores. The Cardamom Board has undertaken a scheme for the replanting of over 10,000 hectares of affected area. The scheme involves an outlay of Rs. 12.44 crores. Similarly, the Coffee Board has extended special loans for about Rs. 2.5 crores against crop losses. The schemes undertaken by the State Government and the commodities boards are expected to lead to the rejuvenation of the affected crops during the next 3 years. Since, unlike in the other States, the crops affected are cash crops the rehabilitation also takes more time.

1.21 The State is giving high priority to the implementation of the New Twenty Point Programme. The annual targets for this Programme are fixed by the State in consultation with the Planning Commission and the concerned Ministries. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme the target fixed for 1983-84 was "provision of assistance to 90,600 families, at the rate of 600 families per block." Of these 82,276 families (90.8%) were covered by the end of January 1984. This total includes 23,327 families belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Under the National Rural Employment Programme, as against the 1983-84 target of 121.3 lakh mandays, 75.46 lakh mandays (62.2%) of employment was created during the ten months period ended January 1984. The progress in respect of provision of house-sites, provision of economic assistance to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families, slum clearance, and sterilisations was significant. Protected drinking water was made available in 127 villages and 5173 pumpsets were energised. The objectives were exceeded in tree planting and in the registration of small scale and village industries. The programme in regard to rehabilitation of bonded labour has improved recently. But the provision of houses for the economically weaker sections is yet to gather the necessary momentum. The physical achievements for 1982-83 and 1983-84 under the various items of the New Twenty Point Programme are shown in Table 1.1.

1.22 Kerala's plan outlay for 1984-85 has been fixed at Rs. 355 crores which is the highest

approved outlay so far sanctioned by the Planning Commission to the State. To carry out this Annual Plan the State would have to make every effort to reduce all non essential expenditures on the one hand and collect all revenues on the other. This would call for action on a wide front including the toning up of the working of the various public sector Corporations. In allocating funds for various sectors in the Plan for 1984-85 care has been taken to fully provide for the Centrally Sponsored schemes, externally assisted schemes and schemes for which financial assistance from institutions like IDBI, LIC and HUDCO is expected. The State Planning Board has already taken certain preliminary steps for the preparation of the Draft Seventh Five Year Plan. A brief summary of the salient aspects relating to the trends in the different sectors of the State's economy is attempted in the following paragraphs.

Income and Employment

1.23 Latest available estimates of State income relate to the year 1981-82. The State income for 1981-82 at current prices works out to Rs. 3720 crores as against Rs. 3491 crores in 1980-81, signifying a rate of increase of 6.6% during the one year period. The per capita income of Kerala in 1981-82 (current prices) is estimated at Rs. 1448 as against Rs. 1382 in the previous year reflecting a rate of growth of 4.8%.

1.24 The ranks of the unemployed in the State have been swelling year after year. The number of work seekers increased from 20.86 lakhs in December 1982 to 22.94 lakhs in September 1983. The work seekers in Kerala as a proportion of the all India work seekers is more than 10%. In August 1983 employment exchange registrants in India as a whole was 210 lakhs. The proportion of educated work seekers (SSLC and above) has been showing a declining trend since 1971, but still the proportion is over 50% of the total number of work seekers. The live register figures showed that in 1983 there was a decline in the work seekers belonging to the category of professional and technical persons.

1.25 The public sector employment in Kerala has been steadily increasing since 1971. The share of public sector in organised employment which was 44.5% in December 1971 rose to 51.2% in June 1983. The unemployment assistance scheme and the self-employment programme were carried out with enthusiasm during the calendar year 1983.

Agricultural Production

1.26 The agricultural sector in Kerala had to withstand the illefforts of the severe drought experienced by the State in 1982 and 1983. The overall rice production in the State was 13.06 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 which indicated a fall of 2.5% compared to the previous year. Owing

to the general rise in prices of agricultural commodities, the farm prices were favourable to the farming community but both production and productivity experienced a set back for most of the crops. The marginal rise in the productivity of rice is perhaps the outcome of increased off take of fertilisers in 1982-83. The fertiliser off take was up by about 16% in 1982-83 compared to the previous year. A crop seriously affected by the drought was coconut and this led to a steep rise in the farm price of coconut and prices of copra and coconut oil. There was also fall in the production of other perennial crops like coffee (35%), cardamom (32%), and arecanut (21%). Only the production of rubber, cashewnut, tea and sweet potato registered increases. Rubber production reached an all time high of 1.5 lakhs tonnes and yield of 828 kg. per hectare.

1.27 A major change in the organisational set up under agriculture in 1982-83 was the extension of the Kerala Agricultural Extension Project (KAEP) to all the districts in December 1982. The IPD units, coconut package units, pepper development units etc. were merged with this system. The new organisational net work provided 1952 village level workers' units at the field level and 378 agricultural extension units, 36 sub divisions and specialists at the District and State level for rendering technical support and supervision.

1.28 The World Bank assisted Kerala Agricultural Development Project (KADP) aims at improving the productivity of foreign exchange earning tree crops in the State. The major programmes included under the project are small holder farm development, rehabilitation of coconut gardens, new planting of coconut, rehabilitation of pepper garden, development of irrigation in coconut areas and development of dairying in fodder inter-cropped areas. In 1982-83 an area of 9249 hectares was brought under rehabilitation and new planting programme. This area comprised 3619 hectares of coconut rehabilitation, 1080 hectares of coconut new planting and 4550 hectares of pepper rehabilitation area. Bringing 204 hectares under fodder crops, 879 hectares under irrigated inter-crops, distribution of 336 cows, construction of 3103 tanks/wells, distribution of 266 diesel pumpsets and 1294 electric pump sets and energisation of 878 pump sets were the other important achievements of KADP in 1982-83.

1.29 In 1983-84, till the end of January 1984, 82,286 families were covered under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). Of these nearly 28% belonged to the scheduled caste/tribe families. Steps are being taken for the recently approved rural landless employment guarantee programme which aims at providing work to atleast one member of every landless household up to 100 days in an year. Under the other major rural programme, the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), more than 75 lakh mandays of employment has been

created in 1983-84 (till the end of January 1984) at a total cost of Rs. 55 crores.

Food Situation

1.30 Though the agricultural economy of the State was severely affected by the drought in 1982-83, food situation did not deteriorate thanks to the measures taken by the State. The total availability of foodgrains per capita per day in 1983 was 277 grams as against 258 grams in 1982. The quantity of foodgrains consisting of rice and wheat distributed through the public distribution system in the State showed an increase over the previous year. The quantity of rice distributed rose from 11.6 lakh tonnes to 12.9 lakh tonnes while that of wheat rose 0.6 lakh tonnes to 2.0 lakh tonnes. The higher price of rice in the open market caused this marked increase in the demand for wheat. Even though internal production of rice and tapioca declined in 1983, the shortage in this respect was met with increased allotment of foodgrains from the central pool which in turn facilitated the distribution of ration without any break in the State.

1.31 The Kerala Civil Supplies Corporation, in collaboration with the co-operative societies, continued to function as an effective instrument of the State Government in the distribution of essential commodities and in holding the prices of essential commodities from rising, especially during festival seasons. Though the Corporation's sales turnover increased in 1983, there was a slack in the distribution of essential commodities especially rice and palm oil. The Corporation handled goods worth Rs. 92.9 crores in 1983 as against Rs. 90.40 crores in 1982. The Corporation has to its credit a well organised public distribution network consisting of 121 Maveli Stores, 3 Mobile Maveli Stores and 96 Tri-wheelers. There is also a chain of 1133 Co-operative Maveli Stores, a joint venture of the Civil Supplies Department and the Co-operative Department. This has also a significant place in the State's public distribution system. The total number of retail shops under the public distribution system rose from 11460 in 1982 to 11903 in 1983. The distribution of essential articles like coarse cloth, sugar and kerosene through these outlets also improved during the year.

Land Reforms

1.32 The implementation of land reforms made further progress in 1983. Upto November 1983 a total number of 37.74 lakh cases were filed for assignment, of which the disposed cases numbered 37.61 lakhs (99.36%). The number of cases allowed was 25.16 lakhs. A total of 4.51 lakh cases were filed for 'Kudikidappu rights' of which 4.48 lakh cases (99.33%) were disposed of till November 1983, the number of cases allowed being 2.77 lakhs. In the matter of ceiling provision a total number of 69,297 ceiling returns were filed till the end of December 1983 out of which 67857 (97.92%) were decided.

Altogether 56,519 (67.85%) acres of surplus land have been distributed out of a total of 83,298 acres. The total number of beneficiary families came to more than one lakh. The beneficiaries consisted of 41,186 families of scheduled castes and 5624 families of scheduled tribes. The total extent of poramboke land available for distribution at the end of December 1983 was 4.79 lakh acres and of this 4.30 lakh acres were assigned till October 1983. The number of families benefited was more than 5.19 lakhs which included 91,900 scheduled caste/scheduled tribe families.

1.33 Till the end of October 1983, Resurvey of the State was completed on 18,473 sq. km. of land. In order to undertake land development measures on the newly acquired land, assignees are being provided with financial assistance.

Co-operation

1.34 The co-operative sector is a major source of credit in rural areas. The agricultural credit societies showed good progress in deposit mobilisation, lending programme and extension of integrated service to farmers. There were 1574 primary agricultural credit societies in the State as on 30-6-1982. Of these only 16 societies are weak societies. The total membership of those societies rose from 37.79 lakh to 46.67 lakh during the period 1981-82. The average deposit per agricultural credit society which was Rs. 9.12 lakhs as on 30-6-1981 went up to Rs. 9.71 lakhs as on 30-6-1982. The total loan transaction of these societies as on 30-6-1982 amounted to 239.50 crores and of these Rs. 199.22 crores (83.2%) were short term loans.

1.35 The long term credit requirements of the agriculturists are met by Primary Land Mortgage Banks affiliated to the Kerala Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank which functions as the apex institution of long term credit structure of the State. At present there are 32 LMBs in the State. In 1982-83 the primary LMBs advanced Rs. 5.79 crores under normal lending and Rs. 11.44 crores under special schemes to the borrowers. Besides this, the Central LMBs advanced Rs. 4.71 crores to the Kerala State Electricity Board for energisation of pumpsets. The Central Bank is also one of the financing agencies to implement the World Bank assisted Special Agricultural Development Unit (SADU) programme of the Kerala Agricultural Development Project.

Live Stock Development

1.36 Milk production in the State increased from 9.08 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 to 9.82 lakh tonnes in 1981-82, taking the per capita daily availability to 106 gms/day as against 97 gms. in 1980-81. With a view to improving the quality of the milch cows in the State, cross breeding programme is being implemented by the Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Department. The egg production increased

from 962 million in 1980-81 to 1018 million in 1981-82. In order to facilitate integration of the milk procurement, processing and marketing activities, the chilling plants and the dairies functioning under the control of KFD & MM Board have been handed over to the Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation. The Federation set up in 1981 for the implementation of the Operation Flood II Programme in the State is similar in pattern to that of 'Anand' in Gujarat and has so far organised 250 Village Dairy Co-operatives, procuring about 45000 litres of milk per day. As a result of the operation of the Federation, there has been over 50% increase in the marketing of fluid milk.

Fisheries

1.37 Kerala produced 3.51 lakh tonnes of fish in 1982 from both marine and inland sources. Kerala's share of all India marine fish products was 23% in 1982. The principal producer of marine fishes among the coastal districts of Kerala is Quilon and among the different fish varieties produced oil sardine stood first. There has been a significant increase in the production of oil sardines and prawns in 1982.

1.38 In 1982-83, the value of marine exports of Kerala reached an all time high of Rs. 141.47 crores (as against Rs. 125.12 crores in 1981-82). In the overall exports of marine products in 1982-83, frozen shrimp constituted 26,915 tonnes valued at Rs. 126 crores. In terms of quantity of exports, the share of shrimp was 83% and in terms of value 89%.

1.39 In 1982-83, inland fish production in Kerala was 26,385 tonnes which formed 3.1% of the total fish production in the State. The total inland fish production increased by 326 tonnes in 1982-83. The Fish Farmer's Development Agencies at Palghat, Quilon and Trichur continued to function in 1982-83.

1.40 Under the provisions of the Kerala Fishermen Welfare Societies Act 1980, altogether 222 Fishermen Welfare Societies were formed. In order to co-ordinate the activities in the fisheries sector an Apex Federation has been set up. This Federation will utilise institutional finance from NCDC for funding the development programmes of the fishermen welfare societies. It will also take over the functions of the State public sector undertakings in the fisheries sector, viz., the Kerala Fisheries Corporation Ltd, the Kerala Fishermen Welfare Corporation and the Kerala Inland Fisheries Corporation. More benefits are expected to accrue to traditional fishermen in the State in the coming years. A welfare scheme to benefit the fishermen community in the form of 'Fishermen Welfare Fund' is proposed to be launched soon.

Forests

1.41 Kerala's forests occupy an area 9.33 lakh hectares or 24% of the total geographical area of the State. The contribution of forests to the

State income in 1981-82 is estimated at Rs. 82.29 crores (at current prices). Compared to the previous year the revenue from forests was higher by Rs. 11.95 crores — an increase of 17%. The area under forest plantations increased from 1.47 lakh hectares in 1982 to 1.49 lakh hectares in 1983 registering a rise of 1.3%. The various schemes under social forestry have been aimed at making rural people aware of their voluntary participation in forestry development. The schemes consist of production of seedlings for free distribution to the public, raising fuelwood plantations in land under the control of Government and extension efforts for taking the message of forestry to the farmers. The World Bank assisted eco-development programme under social forestry with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores is expected to commence operation in 1984-85. The Forest Department took steps against the encroachment of forest lands by demarcating the forest boundaries permanently. Over 1550 permanent cairns were erected in 1982-83 over a boundary length of 156 Km.

Irrigation and Power

1.42 Till the end of March 1983, the total area brought under irrigation in Kerala was 5.03 lakh hectares (gross) which is about 20% of the total estimated irrigation potential of the State. As on June 1983, through the partial commissioning of some of the on-going projects like Kallada, Pamba, Periyar Valley, Kanjirapuzha, Chitturpuzha, Kuttiyadi and Pazhassi, a gross area of 6403 hectares was added to the total irrigation area thus increasing gross irrigated area covered by the major and medium irrigation schemes to 3.32 lakh hectares (gross). The progress in coverage of area by irrigation continued to be poor.

1.43 The estimated potential of minor irrigation in the State is 11 lakh hectares (gross). Till the end of March, 1983 a cumulative area of only 1.72 lakh hectares was brought under minor irrigation at a cost of over Rs. 55 crores. In 1982-83 alone a total area of 10490 hectares (gross) was brought under minor irrigation schemes. The State Ground Water Department is also actively engaged in the exploration and exploitation of ground water resources in the State.

1.44 It was a bad year for Kerala on the power front. From the position of an exporter of power to other States, the State had to struggle to meet even internal requirements. In 1982-83, the storage in the hydel reservoirs was very low and power generation fell sharply from 5539Mkwh in 1981-82 to 4461 Mkwh in 1982-83, registering a fall of 19.1%. Power cuts had to be introduced in December 1982 and had to be progressively increased until in the summer months. A cut of 100% had to be imposed for some time on HT and EHT consumers. The power-cut has since been gradually reduced, but a small cut still applies to certain categories of consumers. The reduction in power generation badly affected the resources position of the State Electricity Board.

Industry

1.45 The failure of the monsoon and the consequent drought proved to be disastrous for the industrial sector. Power cuts imposed on the industrial users are yet to be lifted fully. The system of incentives and financial assistance to entrepreneurs continued in 1983 also but they could make little impact on the sector owing to the poor electric power generation in the State. A consoling factor is the growth in the number of registered small scale units and the steps taken by institutions like KSIDC in the area of industrial promotion.

1.46 There was a marginal decline in the number of registered working factories in the State in 1982. The number of factories decreased from 9106 as on 31-12-1981 to 9099 as on 31-12-1982. The decrease was mainly in oil mill units, tea processing units and coir factories. Cotton textile units, saw mills and rubber units increased during the year. About 100 factory units were newly registered in the backward district of Malappuram.

1.47 There was considerable increase in the number of small scale units registered in the State in the four years from 1979-80 to 1982-83. The number increased from 13,386 at the end of 1978-79 to 24,884 at the end of 1982-83. In 1982-83 alone 2907 small units with an employment of 24,000 and capital investment of Rs. 24 crores were registered. With the assistance of the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation, three industrial units in the joint sector and three units in the private sector started commercial production in 1982-83. Expansion/diversification schemes of three existing units were also completed. This Corporation is taking active steps for the implementation of "58 industries (one per taluk) scheme". The Kerala Financial Corporation the other major industrial promotion institutions, disbursed Rs. 7.55 crores as loan to 468 entrepreneurs in the small and medium sectors in 1982-83.

1.48 The overall performance of the seven Government owned companies managed by the Holding Company, the Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Ltd., in 1982-83 was not encouraging. Loss of production in these companies, during the year due to power cuts and other factors is estimated at Rs. 9.39 crores. The total value of production in this group of companies declined from Rs. 32.11 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 27.75 crores in 1982-83 and the turnover from Rs. 30.26 crores to Rs. 27.86 crores. Other Government owned companies, especially the Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd., Scooters Kerala Ltd., Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd., and Sitaram Textiles Ltd., were also operating on loss. The overall performance of the Keltron Group of Companies during the year was also not encouraging. Despite the appreciable increase in the sales turnover in 1982-83 the working of this group of companies ended with a loss of

Rs. 0.81 crore. The Kerala State Textile Corporation has taken steps to set up three new spinning mills, one each at Cannanore, Malappuram and Alleppey with an installed capacity of 12,000 spindles each. Among the Government majority companies, the Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd., Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., and Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., were operating on profit in 1982-83. Three major manufacturing concerns under the State Government viz., Malabar Cements Ltd., Kerala Automobiles Ltd., and Kerala Wood Industries Ltd., were in an advanced stage of completion by the end of the year.

1.49 Among the Government of India manufacturing concerns in the State, the Cochin Refineries Ltd., Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., Hindustan Latex Ltd., Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., and Instrumentation Ltd., were working on profit in 1982-83. The Cochin Refineries processed 31.87 lakh tonnes of crude petroleum during the year and earned a profit of Rs. 7.01 crores. The construction activities of the secondary processing and capacity expansion projects gained momentum, during the year. The recent fire which broke out in the unit has caused considerable change to it. The Modern Food Industries manufactured bread and bun valued at Rs. 3.16 crores and the profit earned by the company increased to Rs. 0.70 crore from Rs. 0.45 crore in 1981-82. Considerable progress was achieved in the production and sales at the Hindustan Latex Ltd., in 1982-83. The company started production of meteorological balloons for the Indian Meteorological Department. The income of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Palghat increased from Rs. 1.13 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 2.18 crores in 1982-83. The expansion project of this unit which will cost Rs. 34 crores has been sanctioned. This unit has a programme for the manufacture of Digital Trunk Exchange in collaboration with a French firm. Instrumentation Ltd., Palghat, achieved 16% increase in production and 8.5% increase in sales turnover in 1982-83 over the previous year. The Company also earned a profit of Rs. 2.23 crores. The production of fertilizers in FACT in 1982-83 was 5.52 lakh tonnes, a decline of 0.30 lakh tonnes over the previous year. The Company incurred a loss over Rs. 7 crores. The Government of India has sanctioned the Caprolactum Project which has an estimated cost of Rs. 148 crores. This will help to diversify the product manufacture at FACT. The site for the Caprolactum Project has been selected and preliminary activities for site development are in progress. The value of production of Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., in 1982-83 increased by 62% over the previous year, but there was considerable decline in the sales turnover. The loss of the Company declined from Rs. 1.88 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 0.06 crore in 1982-83. The Cochin Shipyard has launched its third ship and laid the keel for fourth ship in 1982-83. The Company

however incurred a loss of Rs. 9.68 crores in the year. The Newsprint Project at Velloor was commissioned in February 1984. The Phenol Project of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals costing Rs. 75 crores is under construction at Cochin.

1.50 To mitigate the large scale under employment in coir industry, the Department of Coir Development is implementing a comprehensive scheme for revitalisation of coir co-operative societies and modernisation of the industry with Central assistance, through the Coir Board. Four small scale producers' co-operative societies were organised in 1982-83. Production and export of manufacturing societies showed considerable increase in 1982-83, compared to the previous year. Procurement of raw husk and production of coir yarn in primary societies however declined marginally in 1982-83. The quantity and value of coir and coir products exported during the year remained more or less the same as those of the previous year. The scheme of co-operativisation of handloom sector made good progress in 1982-83. Thirteen factory type weavers co-operative societies were newly organised during the year. Also about 3000 weavers were newly brought into the co-operative fold making the total number of weavers in co-operative societies to 45,000 at the end of the year 1982-83. The co-operative sector produced 37.4 million metres of handloom cloth, valued at Rs. 22 crores in 1982-83 registering an increase of 4.4 million metres of cloth over the previous year. The Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Board is implementing a special employment programme for providing additional employment to one lakh persons in the Sixth Plan period. Out of the 500 sheds targeted for construction in the Sixth Plan for khadi spinning and Weaving, the Board completed construction of 260 sheds. Another 120 sheds are under different stages of completion and construction of the remaining 120 sheds would be taken up shortly. In 1982-83, khadi cloth worth about Rs. 20 crores was produced. The Khadi and Village Industries Board is at present providing full time employment to 94,258 persons and part time employment to 48,930 persons under its registered units.

Transport and Communications

1.51 Kerala is one of the States which had made significant strides in building up the transport infrastructure. The total road length in the State works out to 375 km. per lakh of population and 255 kms. per 100 sq. km. of area. But during the last few years there has been a phenomenal rise in the number of motor vehicles, without a corresponding rise in the length or improvement of major roads, with the result that the major roads in the State are sub-standard and have become highly congested. During 1982-83, the increase in PWD roads was only 281 kms., while there was an addition of 4982 kms. of roads under panchayats. The number of motor vehicles increased by 11.9% during the year. The number of motor vehicles per 100 sq. kms. of area and per lakh of population as on April 1983 was 635 and 934 respectively. The principal

mode of transport in the State is road transport. The public sector Road Transport Corporation accounts for 31% of the fleet. In 1982-83, 254 buses were newly commissioned by the State Road Transport Corporation of which 160 buses were utilised for replacing old and depreciated vehicles.

1.52 Rail transport has acquired significance in Kerala's transport system in recent times. But the route length per lakh of population in Kerala (3.5 Km.) is one of the lowest among Indian States. Construction of Ernakulam-Alleppey line which is in progress is now estimated to cost about Rs. 22 crores. Upto 1982-83 about Rs. 8.88 crores has been spent on this project. Extension of Ernakulam-Alleppey new broadgauge line to Kayamkulam (43 Kms.) was sanctioned in 1983-84. The new broad gauge line between Kuttippuram and Trichur via Guruvayoor is being considered for inclusion in the Seventh Plan. The traffic survey relating to Cochin-Madurai line via Bodinayakanur is in progress. Doubling of track covering a total length of 21.17 kms. on Palghat-Shoranur section was completed in 1982-83. The new line over a short distance between Ottappalam and Shoranur has been opened for both goods and passenger traffic recently.

1.53 Air transport has recently assumed prominence in the State as a quick mode of transportation. The airports at Trivandrum and Cochin provide air connections to major cities in the country. Trivandrum airport provides direct flight to the Gulf, i.e., to Dubai, Abudhabi, Kuwait, Sharjah and Ras-al-Khaymah. In view of the heavy demand of traffic at Trivandrum airport, there is urgent need to provide adequate terminal facilities to bring this airport to international standards.

1.54 -Waterways constitute an important mode of transportation in the State. Passenger transport operations through waterways are mainly carried out by the State Water Transport Department. The Kerala Inland Navigation Corporation is mainly concerned with the transportation of cargo for FACT Cochin Division. The main items of cargo transported by KINCO include rock phosphate, sulphur, ilmenite and ship breaking materials.

1.55 The Cochin Port plays a pivotal role in both foreign and coastal trade. In 1982-83, 934 ships called at the port as against 918 ships in the previous year. The total volume of traffic handled at the port in 1982-83 touched the record level of 57.10 lakh tonnes. The integrated project at the port has been inaugurated. Cargo operations in minor ports are at present confined to the ports of Azhikkal, Calicut (including Beypore), Alleppey and Neendakara. Neendakara port accounted for about 63% of the total traffic through minor ports in 1982-83.

1.56 Kerala has made rapid strides in the sphere of communication facilities. The average

area served by a post office in the State is 8.31 sq. km. against the all India figure of 23.31 sq. km. The number of telephone exchanges in Kerala as on April 1983 stood at 515 with a total equipped capacity of 113530 lines. Twenty eight exchanges were added to the telephone system in 1982-83.

Education

1.57 Kerala's literacy rate is 70% whereas the all-India rate is 36%. In the matter of enrolment ratio also Kerala leads all other States in India. The actual figures stood at 96.42% in the age group 5-9 and 86.15% in the age group 9-14. The enrolment in lower primary stage decreased by 0.37 lakh while in the upper primary stage the enrolment showed an increase of 0.35 lakh students. There was actually a declining trend in enrolment in Standard-I and consequent reduction in number in Lower Primary stage. The reason for the fall in enrolment is due to fall in birth rates. The total enrolment of students in all the schools in the State in 1982-83 was 56.46 lakhs, as against 56.51 lakhs in the previous year. There were 6817 L. P. Schools, 2763 U. P. Schools and 2154 High Schools in the State at the end of 1982-83. In the coming years emphasis will be laid on the introduction of vocationalisation in the higher secondary courses.

1.58 The development of higher education gathered momentum during the recent years. The total enrolment of students in Colleges which stood at 2.68 lakhs in 1981-82 increased to 2.82 lakhs in 1982-83. The existing Colleges in the State can absorb only 38% of the matriculates coming out annually. The evergrowing demand for higher education made the Government resort to policies like opening of more Colleges, introduction of the shift system, sanctioning of more seats, starting of new courses, introduction of correspondence courses, private registration, etc. In 1982-83 Government accorded sanction to open 11 Colleges, 9 in the private sector and 2 in the Government sector. Another phenomenon is the mushroom growth of parallel colleges in the State which is taking place unabated. These parallel colleges cater to nearly double the number of students enrolled in the regular colleges.

1.59 In 1982-83, the State had 168 Arts and Science Colleges out of which 99 are affiliated to the University of Kerala and 69 affiliated to University of Calicut. Of the 168 Colleges, 132 are managed by the private sector. The facilities of the Gandhiji University, set up at Kottayam in 1983, will be further expanded in 1984-85. The total student strength under university education which stood at 2.69 lakhs in 1981-82 increased to 2.82 lakhs in 1982-83. The State-wise enrolment figures in 1982-83 were 1.78 lakhs, 0.96 lakh, and 0.08 lakh in the Pre-degree, degree and Post Graduate stages respectively. Under professional education the State had 5 Medical Colleges, 4 Ayurveda Colleges, 4 Law Colleges, 19 Teachers' Training Colleges

by the end of 1982-83. In the field of technical education, the institutions functioning in 1982-83 were 6 Engineering Colleges, 20 Polytechnics, 25 Junior Technical Schools and 223 Industrial Training Institutions. The per capita expenditure in education which was Rs. 95.46 in 1981-82 went up to Rs. 104.25 in 1982-83.

Health

1.60 Medical facilities in Kerala are high compared to several other States in India. However, health planning in our State has been laying disproportionate emphasis on the setting up of curative centres, the large majority of which are located in urban centres. In line with the Sixth Plan objectives of reduction of regional imbalance in the health care and delivery system, medical institutions are being set up in the backward areas of the State. However the implementation of this programme leaves much to be desired.

1.61 There are 993 medical institutions having a total bed strength of 30727 in the State. The bed -- population ratio increased from 121 (beds per lakh of population) in 1981-82 to 124 in 1982-83. The facilities at the fifth Medical College in the State which was started at Trichur in 1982 will be further improved in 1984-85. A Directorate of Medical Education was formed in 1983 with a view to co-ordinating the activities of the Medical Colleges in the State, improving the quality of medical education and training and controlling the various institutions imparting medical education.

1.62 A notable achievement of the State has been the establishment of at least one dispensary (ayurvedic, allopathic or homoeopathic) in every panchayat. The number of medical practitioners under all systems of medicines rose from 29909 in 1981-82 to 30,900 in 1982-83. The increase has taken place mainly in the medical practitioners under modern medicine. The aggregate expenditure on health including family welfare increased from Rs. 70.99 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 78.92 crores in 1982-83, an increase of 11% over the one year period.

1.63 The State will continue to implement the multi-purpose health workers scheme started in 1983. The State also proposes to implement the World Bank Aided India Population Project III in the districts of Palghat, Malappuram, Wynad and Idukki.

Water Supply

1.64 Though Kerala is ahead of several other States in the matter of water supply, safe drinking water is available only to 42% of the rural population and 70% of the urban population. Water supply programmes gained momentum with the introduction of 100% Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme from 1977-78 and inclusion of the scheme 'supply of drinking water to problem

villages' in the New Twenty Point Programme. In 1982-83 a record assistance of Rs. 11.21 crores under ARWSS programmes and another amount of Rs. 3.94 crores under 'bonus schemes' was received from the Centre. This enabled the Department complete 1987 rural water supply schemes. By the end of 1983, 1373 rural water supply schemes, 33 urban water supply and two urban sewerage schemes were in operation. In addition 486 rural water supply schemes, 8 urban water supply schemes and 5 urban sewerage drainage schemes were under various stages of execution. In 1982-83 the Life Insurance Corporation continued to assist the sewerage and water supply programmes. Of the 1373 rural water supply schemes that were completed so far, 200 schemes received LIC assistance. In 1982-83 the LIC sanctioned an amount of Rs. 190 lakhs for 64 continuing and 6 new schemes. During the period of drought 660 tube wells were sunk in various parts of the State and 3020 km. of pipeline was laid and more than 11200 taps were provided spending about Rs. 21 crores on this account alone which benefit nearly 40 lakhs people in the State. In order to realise the targets set for the International Decade for Water Supply and Sanitation and achieve the target of providing protected drinking water supply to all problem villages by the end of 1984-85, earnest efforts are being made to secure financial assistance from agencies with the LIC and also bilateral assistance from countries like Netherlands and Denmark.

Housing

1.65 A number of agencies such as the Board of Revenue, Police Department, Harijan Welfare Department, Co-operative Department, Fishermen's Welfare Corporation, Calicut and Cochin Development Authorities, P. W. D., Housing Board and Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are involved in house construction programmes in the State. Of these the Housing Board is the single major agency in the sphere of housing. The Board has the objectives of solving the housing problem and arresting the steep rise in land values in urban areas. In 1982-83, 3531 houses were constructed by the Board at a cost of Rs. 5.57 crores. The Board's schemes are financed mainly by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) loans. Two major housing schemes implemented in the co-operative sector with loan assistance from LIC and HUDCO are housing scheme implemented by the Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation through its 204 affiliated primary housing societies and the aided self help co-operative housing scheme for the economically weaker sections implemented by the Housing Board through the Kerala State Co-operative Bank. With the aid of voluntary agencies construction of 13,000 houses has been started. The Federation has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 33.55 crores for the construction of houses till the end of 1982-83. Under the other scheme 10961 houses were constructed

with a loan finance of Rs. 1.25 crores. The Board of Revenue is responsible for housing schemes like low income group housing scheme, middle income group housing scheme, village housing project, construction of houses to rural workers, provision of house sites and houses to landless rural workers, settlement of agricultural labourers on Government Poramboke lands, integrated housing scheme for industrial workers and economically weaker sections, Attappady colonisation scheme and land acquisition and development scheme. The target for 1983-84 is that the Board of Revenue will construct 2497 houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.09 lakhs. It is proposed to lay special emphasis on the programme of providing house sites to landless workers in rural areas in the coming years. In 1983-84, 3549 house sites have been allotted to the landless rural workers and 10094 houses have been constructed for the economically weaker sections under various schemes.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1.66 In spite of the special programmes implemented for the improvement of the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the large majority of them are below the poverty line. The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala was 28.11 lakhs in 1981 as against 20.41 lakhs in 1971. The average size of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households was 5.28 and 4.99 respectively in 1981. The occupational classification of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shows that majority of them are engaged in the primary sector. Nearly two-thirds of them are agricultural labourers. Under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes, an expenditure of Rs. 15.55 crores was spent in 1982-83 as against Rs. 16.15 crores in 1981-82. About 37,800 Scheduled Caste families and 4970 Scheduled Tribe families were benefited under the New Twenty Point Programme for which an amount of Rs. 19.38 crores was spent in 1982-83. The budgeted outlay for the implementation of the various schemes sponsored by the Harijan Welfare Department was Rs. 18.97 crores including an

amount of Rs. 50 lakhs for centrally sponsored schemes and Rs. 47 lakhs for economic development schemes implemented with Special Central Assistance. Of this a total amount of Rs. 18.77 crores was spent in 1982-83.

1.67 Of the various schemes operated by the Kerala State Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the housing scheme stands out as the most prominent one. In 1982-83, the Corporation constructed 2394 houses at a cost of Rs. 31.57 lakhs under the low cost subsidised housing scheme.

1.68 A total expenditure of about Rs. 2.85 crores was spent on the various schemes under the Tribal Welfare Department in 1982-83. During the year economic assistance was provided to 2745 tribal families. Out of the total number of 829 bonded labourers identified in the State more than 500 could be liberated at the end of the year.

Export Trade

1.69 Exportable commodities from Kerala are exported mainly through the Cochin Port. Kerala's exports consist mainly of traditional commodities like cashewnuts, tea, coffee, marine products, spices and coir and coir products. There has however been a reduction in the volume of exports in the recent years. But the foreign exchange earned by the export of a few of our commodities has been showing an increase in spite of the decline in the volume of exports. Reduction in the demand abroad, stiff competition from other countries, and the protectionist policies of the developed countries are the major reasons for the decline in the volume of exports from the State. The total foreign exports through the Cochin Port in 1982-83 were valued at Rs. 669 crores as against Rs. 574 crores in 1981-82. The setting up of a free trade zone at Cochin has been sanctioned by the Government of India and steps are under way for the selection of site and for other infrastructure facilities. The State Government has recently set up an Export Trade Development Council to study and formulate programmes for export promotion.

TABLE -1.1

Progress of Implementation of the Twenty Point Programme during 1982-83 and 1983-84

Particulars	1982-83		1983-84		
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement at the end of Jan. 1984	Percentage of Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme					
No. of Families:	24500	29869	25615	21621	84.4
(i) Scheduled Castes					
(ii) Scheduled Tribes	1420	2276	1565	1706	109.0
(iii) Others	60480	87990	63420	58959	93.0
Total	86400	120135	90600	82276	90.8

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2. National Rural Employment Programme						
Mandays (,000)						
(i) Scheduled Castes		896	2376	..	1844	..
(ii) Scheduled Tribes		64	1130	..	508	..
(iii) Others		8640	7226	..	5153	..
Total		9600	10732	12130	7346	82.2
3. Surplus Land Allotted (Acres)		2500	2593	5000	1215	24.3
4. Bonded Labour Rehabilitated (Persons)		387	72	292	50	17.1
5. No. of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Families Economically Assisted						
Scheduled Castes		40605	37804	52000	31477*	60.5
Scheduled Tribes		3205	4969	3000	2025	67.5
6. Drinking Water Problem Solved (No. of Villages)		100	113	200	127	63.5
7. House Sites		10000	1804	6500	4065	62.5
8. Construction Assistance Provided		2500	1192	2000	1064	53.2
9. Slum Population Covered		12500	3065	18800	13501	71.8
10. Houses Provided for Economically Weaker Sections		11555	12750	25000	10094	40.4
11. Pumpssets Energised		12000	10020	12000	5173	48.1
12. Trees Planted (No. in lakhs)		450	619	510	650	127.5
13. Bio-gas Plants set up		2000	392	500	159	31.8
14. Sterilisations Done		160000	135888	190000	137037	72.1
15. Primary Health Centres Sanctioned		7	7	7	7	100.0
16. Sub Centres Sanctioned		150	150	150	150	100.0
17. Integrated Child Development Services- Blocks-Sanctioned		9	9	14	14	100.0
18. Registration of Small Scale and Village Industries		4690	7118	4500	7101	157.8

*Upto the end of December 1983 only.

CHAPTER 2

INCOME, POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income

India's national income in 1982-83 is estimated at Rs. 134066 crores at current prices as against Rs. 121989 crores in 1981-82, showing an increase of 9.9%. At 1970-71 prices, national income rose from Rs. 49639 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 50486 crores in 1982-83, the real increase being only 1.7%.

State Income

2.2 The State Income of Kerala for 1981-82, at current prices, was Rs. 3720 crores compared with Rs. 3491 crores in 1980-81. This shows a growth rate of 6.6%. At 1970-71 prices, the State Income is estimated at Rs. 1633 crores for 1981-82 as against Rs. 1563 crores for 1980-81, giving a growth rate of 4.5%. A comparison of the growth rates of State Income of Kerala with National Income is given in Table 2.1.

Per Capita Income

2.3 In 1981-82, the per capita State income was Rs. 1448 at current prices and Rs. 636 at constant prices as against Rs. 1382 and Rs. 619 respectively for the previous year. The growth rates realised in per capita income were 4.8% at current and 2.7% at constant prices (Appendix 2.1).

2.4 The per capita income of India in 1982-83 was Rs. 712 and Rs. 1891 respectively at constant (1970-71) and current prices as against Rs. 715 and Rs. 1758 respectively in the previous year (Appendix 2.3). There has been a decline of 0.4% in real per capita national income though at current prices an increase of 7.6% was realised.

2.5 The per capita income of Kerala was less at both current and constant prices compared with India as a whole. Relative to other States, Kerala stands tenth in per capita income at current prices and eleventh at constant prices (Appendix 2.8).

Per Capita District Income

2.6 Both at current and constant prices, Ernakulam district continued to lead in per capita income from 1980-81 followed by Idukki and Kottayam. Malappuram district has the least per capita income (See Appendix 2.7).

Population

2.7 The population of Kerala in 1983 is estimated at 264.40 lakhs. According to the 1981 Census, there were 254.54 lakhs of people in the State. Statewise population is shown in Appendix 2.9.

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2.8 According to the 1981 Census there were 25.49 lakh scheduled castes in Kerala with 12.61 lakh males and 12.88 lakh females. They formed 10% of the total population in 1981 as against 8.3% in 1971. About 56% (62% among males and 50% among females) of the scheduled castes are literate as against the State literacy rate of 70.42%.

2.9 There were 2.61 lakh scheduled tribes (1.31 lakh males and 1.30 lakh females) in 1981. They constituted over 1% of the State's population as against 1.3% in 1971. Literacy rate among scheduled tribes is 31.79%. District-wise distribution of SCST population is given in Appendix 2.10.

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rate

2.10 In 1982, there were 24.15 births and 5.95 deaths per thousand population in Kerala (Table 2.2). Compared to major States and the nation as a whole, birth and death rates in Kerala are appreciably low and have been continuously decreasing. Estimated birth and death rates (State-wise) are given in Appendix 2.11. The infant mortality rate of Kerala in 1982 is estimated at 36.31 per thousand population.

Working Population

2.11 According to the 1981 Census, the total number of workers (main workers and marginal workers together) in Kerala was 78.49 lakhs. They constituted 30.9% of the total population. Workers plus non-workers with secondary work in the 1971 Census is conceptually equivalent to main workers plus marginal workers in 1981. In 1971, workers and non-workers with secondary work together formed 29.8% of the total population. The details of workers are given in Appendix 2.12 and Appendix 2.13.

Employment Situation

2.12 The live registers of Employment Exchanges is the only regular source of data on unemployment. At the end of September 1983 there were 22.94 lakhs of work seekers on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges in Kerala as against the national figure of 210 lakhs in August, 1983. The number of work-seekers in Kerala by the end of 1982 was 20.86 lakhs whereas the corresponding figure for the whole nation was 190 lakhs. Distribution of work seekers in Kerala by educational levels is given in Appendix 2.14. There was a decline

in the proportion of educated (S. S. L. C. and above) work seekers from 54.7% in 1971 to 50.8% in 1983. The percentage of illiterate and less qualified (below S. S. L. C.) work seekers has risen from 45.3 to 49.2 during the year.

Professional and Technical Work Seekers

2.13 Among professional and technical work seekers, compared to the previous year, a declining trend is noticed in the case of Medical, Engineering and Veterinary graduates (Appendix 2.15). The number of medical graduates on the live register declined from 912 in 1982 to 767 in 1983, engineering graduates from 1662 to 1573 and veterinary graduates from 15 to 13. But the numbers of diploma holders in engineering and I. T. I. certificate holders steadily increased. There is a 17.8% increase in the number of diploma holders on the live register from 7821 in 1982 to 9218 in 1983. During this period the number of I. T. I. certificate holders increased from 36043 to 38336 recording a percentage increase of 6.4. The same trend is noticed in the case of agricultural graduates also.

Employment in the Organised Sector

2.14 Table 2.3 give the employment in the public and private sectors in Kerala. There is a marginal increase of about 0.8% in the total employment in the organised sector compared to last year. The public sector employment has been steadily increasing and there was an increase of 1.8% in 1983. The share of public sector in organised employment which was 44.5% in December 1971, increased to 51.2% in June 1983. Private sector employment however showed a declining trend after December, 1980. It fell from 5.26 lakhs at the end of 1980 to 5.16 lakhs by June, 1983.

Placings Through Employment Exchanges

2.15 The number of placings through the Employment Exchanges declined from 19983 in 1981 to 18548 in 1982 (Table 2.4).

Unemployment Assistance Scheme and Self Employment Programme

2.16 The Kerala Unemployment Assistance Scheme and Self Employment Programme were introduced in November 1982.

(i) Unemployment Assistance Scheme

2.17 Under this scheme a person is eligible to get a monthly allowance of Rs. 50 if he satisfied the following conditions:

- (a) he should have passed the S. S. L. C. Examination,
- (b) he should not be below 18 and over 35 years of age nor should be a student,

(c) his family income should be less than Rs. 4000 per annum.

(d) his name should be validly registered in an employment exchange in the State at least for 3 years prior to the first day of the year of application.

2.18 The Employment Exchanges in Kerala received about 1.61 lakh applications in 1982. An amount of Rs. 4.13 crores was disbursed to 85093 beneficiaries under the scheme.

(ii) Self Employment Programme

2.19 Under this scheme beneficiaries who satisfy the eligibility criteria (mentioned in para 2.17) will be paid Rs. 600 as seed money which will be deposited in a Bank. The Bank will give a loan up to Rs. 5000 at the rate of 4% interest per annum to a person whose family income does not exceed Rs. 3000 in urban and Rs. 2000 in rural areas. To others normal rate of interest is charged. In case the beneficiary undertakes a venture for which the financial commitment is only Rs. 600 or less, the amount is given as an outright grant. In 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 10.6 crores was set apart for this scheme in the Budget.

Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment

2.20 In order to promote education, training, study and research in labour, employment and related subjects with special reference to Kerala, Government set up the Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment, an autonomous body. In 1983, a new research project on "Problems of Agricultural Workers in Palghat District" was started. A research study on the working of Industrial Relations Committees in Kerala is in progress. In 1983 two seminars viz. "Proposed Amendments to Labour Legislation" and "Self Employment" were conducted. Two training courses on "Labour Laws and Industrial Relations" were organised for Assistant Engineers in Kerala State Electricity Board and for the Trade Union Workers in the State. This is a new venture undertaken by the Institute. The publication of monthly bulletin 'KILE News' is continued.

Overseas Development and Employment Promotion Consultants Ltd., Trivandrum (ODEPC)

2.21 With the object of meeting overseas manpower requirements, Kerala Government started a Company, ODEPC. It has undertaken a scheme for acquiring and distributing house plots to overseas personnel. The Corporation has organised a Data Bank of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. In 1983 ODEPC helped 1565 persons to find employment abroad (Table 2.5). There was a decline in construction activities in the West-Asian Countries last Year and this affected the creation of additional employment opportunities in these countries.

TABLE 2.1
State Income and National Income

Item	Kerala		India		
	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Net Domestic Product</i>					
<i>Net National Product</i>					
At Current Prices (Rs. Crores)	3491	3720	105834	121989	194066
		(+6.6)		(+15.3)	(+9.9)
At 1970-71 Prices (Rs. Crores)	1563	1633	47314	49639	50486
		(+4.5)		(+4.9)	(+1.7)
<i>Per Capita income</i>					
At Current Prices (Rs.)	1382	1448	1559	1758	1891
		(+4.8)		(+12.8)	(+7.6)
At 1970-71 Prices (Rs.)	619	636	697	715	712
		(+2.7)		(+2.7)	(-0.4)

Note: Figures in brackets give percentage rate of growth over previous year.

Source: 1. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Kerala
2. Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi

TABLE 2.2

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Natural Growth Rate

Year	Kerala			India		
	Births per 1000 population	Deaths per 1000 population	Natural growth rate (annual %)	Births per 1000 population	Deaths per 1000 population	Natural growth rate (annual %)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1978	25.2	7.0	1.82	33.3@	14.2@	1.91@
1979	25.8	6.9	1.89	33.7	13.0	2.07
1980	26.8	7.0	1.98	33.7	12.6	2.11
1981*	25.6	6.6	1.90	33.9	12.5	2.14

*Provisional

@Excluding Bihar and West Bengal

Source: Sample Registration Bulletin, Vol: XVII, No.1, June 1983, Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

TABLE 2.3
Employment in the Public and Private Sectors in Kerala

Period Ending	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
31-12-1971	333257	415105	748352
31-12-1972	343837	423008	766845
31-12-1973	365445	413230	778675
31-12-1974	375943	414477	790420
31-12-1975	418151	462712	880863
31-12-1976	438183	483610	921793
31-12-1977	456607	496035	952642
31-12-1978	471394	510206	981600
31-12-1979	485591	511619	997210
31-12-1980	496659	526459	1023118
31-12-1981	511999	523689	1035688
31-12-1982	530932	517758	1048690
30-6-1983	540727	516027	1056754

Source: Directorate of National Employment Service, Trivandrum. (Employment Market Information)

TABLE 2.4

Number of Placings Through the Employment Exchanges in Kerala

Year	Number of Placing	Monthly Average Number of Employees Using the Employment Exchange
(1)	(2)	(3)
1960	11631	198
1965	14035	434
1970	17939	563
1975	23878	546
1980	29594	810
1981	19983	928
1982	18548	614
30-9-1983	10981	521

Source: Directorate of National Employment Service, Trivandrum.

TABLE 2.5
Country-wise Deployment of Personnel by ODEPC

Country	31-12-1979	31-12-1980	31-12-1981	31-12-1982	31-12-1983
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Libya	199	199	216	216	216
2. U.A.E.	169	169	169	169	172
3. Doha—Qatar	213	214	214	237	241
4. Singapore	50	50	50	50	50
5. Kuwait	276	276	355	355	359
6. Maldives	8	8	8	8	8
7. Mozambique	23	23	23	23	23
8. Bahrain	..	30	30	40	53
9. Nigeria	..	1	1	1	1
10. Saudi Arabia	..	..	125	194	194
11. Iraq	..	..	110	158	158
12. Muscat	—	—	—	88	88
13. Dubai	—	—	..	2	2
Total	938	970	1301	1541	1565

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Wholesale Prices

The wholesale price index of agricultural commodities in Kerala registered a significant increase in 1983. The average index for the first ten months of the year showed an increase of about 16.3% compared to the average for the previous year. All the major groups of agricultural commodities recorded an upward trend in 1983 while 'foodgrain' prices were steady compared to the previous year. The highest increase in wholesale prices was recorded by molasses (45.3%). The groups oil seeds, plantation crops and non-food crops exhibited a more or less identical increase of over 27% in the year (See Table 3.1).

3.2 The monthly indices of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities for 1983 (upto September) are shown in Appendix 3.5. A comparison of the average wholesale price index of agricultural commodities (all groups together) for January 1983 and September 1983 shows an increase of 17.10%. Price increase has been quite sharp for molasses, fruits and vegetables, oil seeds and condiments and spices. The condiments and spices group revealed a continuous price rise till June 1983 but declined during the next two months and again shot up in September. An increase of 36.82% was observed in the case of fruits and vegetables during the period January to September 1983. Of the other items of agricultural commodities food crops registered an increase of 18.56%, plantation crops by 36.29%, oil seeds by 12.64% and non-food crops by 15.97% in September 1983 over the beginning of the year.

Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

3.3 The year 1983 witnessed a general upward movement in the retail prices of all commodities of general consumption. The open market price of rice exhibited a continuous upward trend throughout the year and reached the peak level in August. Considering the year as a whole (December 1982-December 1983) price of rice rose to 20.05%. (See Table 3.2). Appendix-3.7 shows the monthly retail prices. Compared to the beginning of the year almost all primary articles became dearer by the close of the year. The important exceptions were coriander and chillies. A marginal fall was observed in the prices of tamarind. Price increase was quite high in respect of coconut and coconut oil. In percentage terms these were 63.19 and 55.79 respectively. A major reason for the hike in coconut and coconut oil prices is the severe drought which affected the State throughout the year. This led to a sharp fall in coconut production. Coconut oil

ruled at a much higher level compared to other edible oils during the year. Prices of milk, egg and mutton gained momentum from the beginning and became dearer towards the end of the year. Greengram, redgram, blackgram and dhal became dearer by the end of the year. In percentage terms the price increase for these items were 21.68, 17.80, 27.53 and 33.80 respectively. From Rs. 4.55 per kilogram at the base-level, the price of sugar rose to Rs. 5.18 at the close of the year. Price of tapioca also went up by 17.65%. The price rise in the case of firewood was 14.07%. Thus the general tendency of prices during the year was to move up. Price increases were recorded in most of the manufactured items like paper, washing soda, washing soap, toilet soap, razor blade, tooth paste, cement, aluminium cooking pot and torch battery.

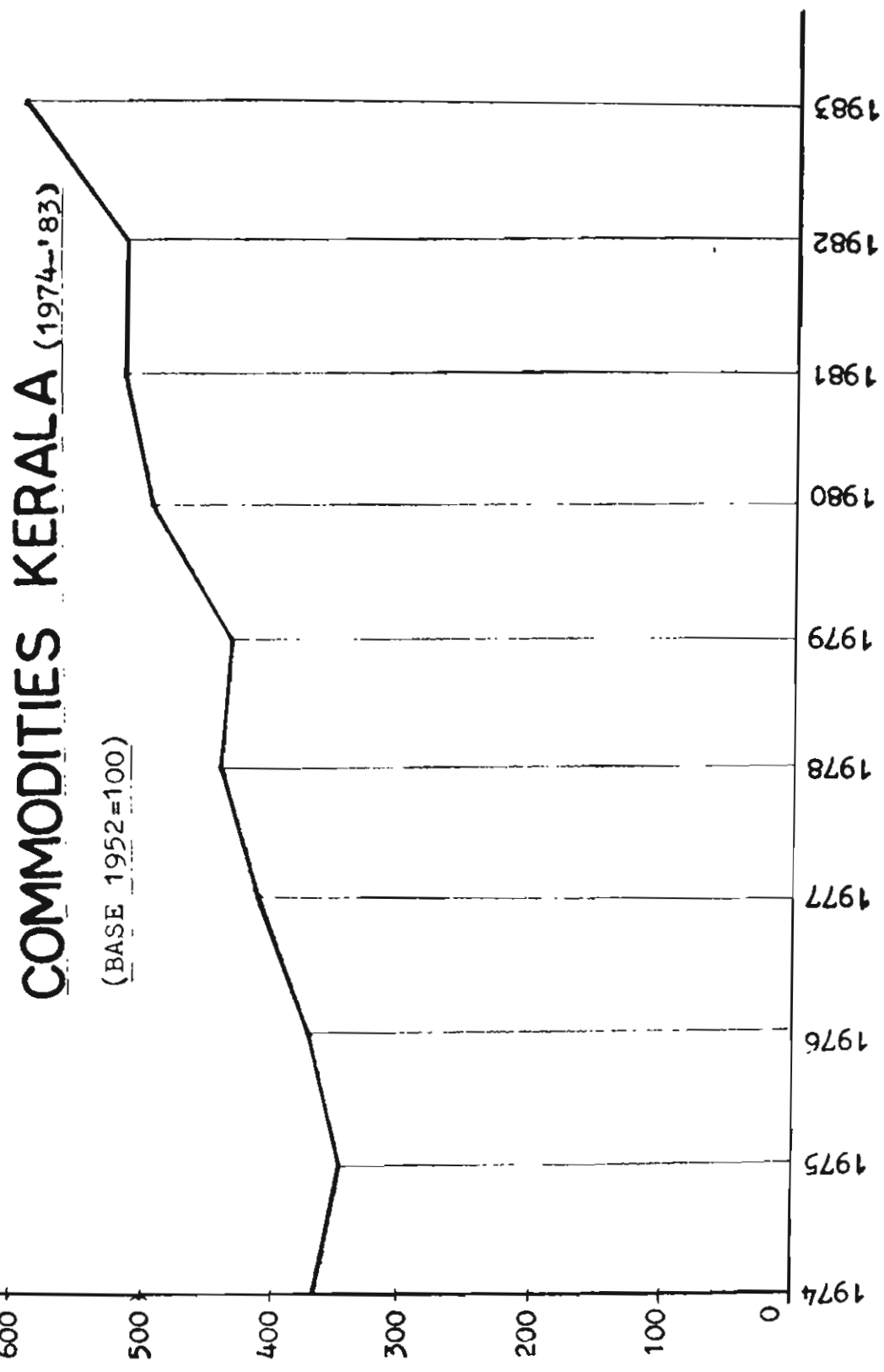
Consumer Price Index

3.4 Consumer price index numbers for agricultural and industrial workers registered an upward trend in 1983. The rise in retail prices was reflected in the consumer price indices worked out for fifteen selected centres (See Table 3.3). The monthly variations in the cost of living indices in the different centres are given in Appendix 3.8. The average of monthly cost of living index numbers of fifteen centres in the State during January 1983 was 225 while that during June 1983 and December 1983 were 274 and 289 respectively. In all centres the rate of increase was more than double compared to the previous year. As in 1982 cost of living index in 1983 was highest at Punalur and lowest at Munnar.

Parity Index

3.5 The index number of parity between the prices received and paid by the farmers indicates the relative gain or loss of the farming sector in the context of price fluctuations in the economy. Parity index in 1983 was 91 (based on 6 months' average) which represents an increase of 7 points from that of the previous year. While the index of prices paid by farmers went up by only 45 points the index of prices received by them rose by 83 points. This is the outcome of the general increase in the prices of primary commodities during the year. The increase in indices of farm cultivation costs and domestic expenditure which together account for the prices paid by the farmers were of the order of 42 and 45 points respectively. Though the parity index has been favourable to the farmers in 1983, it cannot be stated that the general condition of the farmers improved. The cost of cultivation is also increasing along with the rise in the prices of agricultural produce. In fact, owing to low production and productivity in 1983, due to severe drought, the economic condition of the farmers

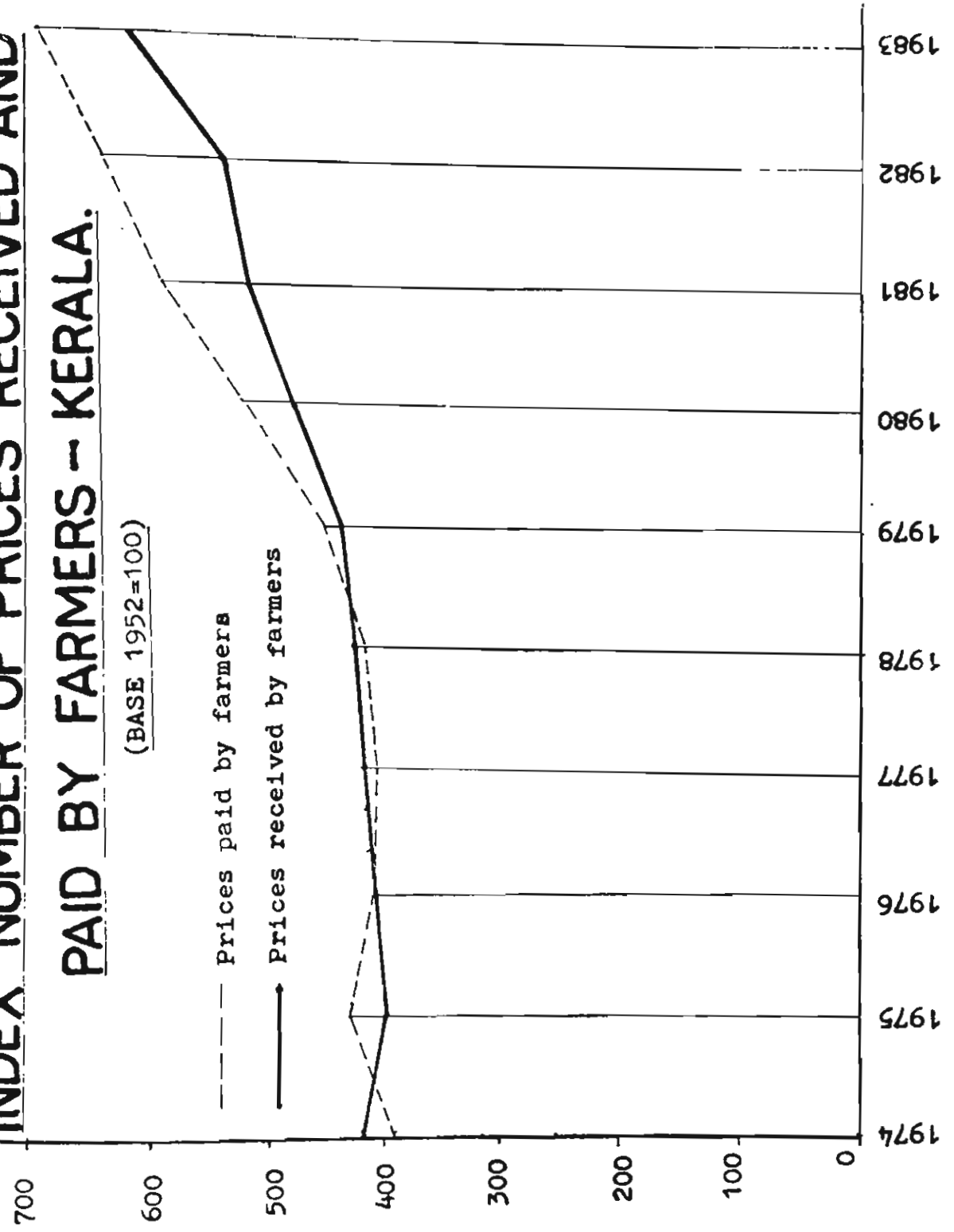
WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL



INDEX NUMBER OF PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS - KERALA.

(BASE 1952=100)

--- Prices paid by farmers
— Prices received by farmers



will not have been better off compared to the last four years when the parity price index showed a downward trend. The index number of prices received and paid by farmers (Base 1952-53=100) since 1978 are shown in Table 3.4.

Food Situation

3.6 Owing to the increased allotment of food-grains from the Central Pool, the food situation in the State remained comfortable in spite of the severe drought. The production of both rice and tapioca fell during the year. As a result of the rise in population and the fall in production, the per capita availability of food from internal sources declined from 261 grams per day in 1982 to 244 grams per day in 1983. With the increased issue of rice and wheat from the Central Pool, the per capita availability of food improved from 392 grams per day to 399 grams per day (See Table 3.5). The whole of the allotment of rice from the Central Pool was drawn from the F. C. I. by the State so that the distribution of ration could continue without any break. In 1983 a total volume of 13.05 lakh tonnes of rice and 3.59 lakh tonnes of wheat were imported on state account (See Table 3.6).

Public Distribution System

3.7 The quantum of rice distributed through the ration shops in 1983 went up by more than 11% compared to the quantity distributed in the previous year. The higher price of rice in the open market added to the offtake of rice as well as wheat from the ration shops. The average monthly off take of wheat from the ration shops increased by more than 242% during the year (See Table 3.7).

3.8 The number of retail shops, in the public distribution system increased from 11460 in 1982 to 11903 in 1983. The number of ration cards issued to families also increased by 91234 in 1982-83. The distribution of essential articles such as coarse cloth, sugar and kerosene also improved in the year (See Table 3.8).

Procurement of Paddy

3.9 Paddy procurement declined due to the drought to barely 70 tonnes (See Table 3.9). The exemption of paddy lands below 10 acres from procurement of paddy continued in 1982-83 also.

Civil Supplies Corporation

3.10 Despite the increase in sales turnover, there was a marginal slack in the distribution of essential commodities by the Civil Supplies Corporation in 1982-83. There has been decline in the quantity of rice and palm oil distributed, but increases have been noted in the sale of wheat products, sugar and motor fuels (See Table 3.10). The demand for the articles distributed through the Corporation rose perceptibly whenever there was a wide margin between the open market price and the price charged by the Corporation.

3.11 The Civil Supplies Corporation, in collaboration with the co-operative societies and by timely intervention in the market through its retail outlets helped in holding the prices of essential articles from rising to very high levels especially during times of festivals. The Corporation has at present 121 Maveli Stores, 3 Mobile Maveli Stores and 96 Tri-wheelers. There are also 1133 co-operative Maveli Stores, a joint venture of the Civil Supplies Corporation and co-operative societies which work as a part of the public distribution system. The Corporation has been purchasing rice from neighbouring and surplus States and selling it to the public. Recently the price of rice distributed through retail outlets was raised by 50 paise per kg. on account of the rise in purchase price by the Corporation.

TABLE 3.1
Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities—Kerala
(1982-83)

Group	1982	1983
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Foodgrains	318.7	318.7
2. Molasses	411.9	598.4
3. Condiments and Spices	438.8	527.3
4. Fruits and Vegetables	739.9	746.4
5. Food Crops	412.6	433.9
6. Oil Seeds	795.6	1022.1
7. Plantation Crops	386.4	492.7
8. Non-Food Crops	672.2	862.3
All Crops	507.4	590.3*

*Average up to September 1983

TABLE 3.2
Average Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

Commodity	Unit	Price at the end of December		Percentage Variation 1983 over 1982
		1982	1983	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Rice	Kg.	3.69	4.43	20.05
2. Greengram	"	4.52	5.50	21.68
3. Blackgram	"	4.54	5.79	27.53
4. Redgram	"	3.82	4.50	17.80
5. Dhall	"	7.07	9.46	33.80

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6. Coconut Oil	„	20.45	31.86	55.79
7. Groundnut Oil	„	15.83	17.86	12.82
8. Refined Oil	„	23.94	27.70	15.71
9. Tapioca	„	1.02	1.20	17.65
10. Banana -Green	„	2.86	3.93	37.41
11. Milk (Cow's)	Litre	3.42	3.63	6.14
12. Egg (Hen's)	Dozen	6.47	7.18	10.97
13. Potato	Kg.	2.27	3.03	33.48
14. Corriander	„	8.03	7.44	(-)-7.35
15. Chillies	„	12.80	11.05	(-)-13.67
16. Onion	„	1.71	3.10	81.29
17. Sugar	„	4.28	5.18	21.03
18. Coconut (Without Husk)	100 Nos.	163.61	267.00	63.19
19. Firewood (Local Split)	Qt 1.	45.00	51.33	14.07
20. Washing Soap (Sunlight Bar)	Each	2.41	2.92	21.16
21. Electric Bulb (Osram) 40W	„	4.51	4.56	1.11
22. Aluminium Cooking Pot	Kg.	42.10	44.30	5.23
23. Baby Food (Amul)	„	35.77	35.71	(-)-0.17

TABLE 3.3

Average Consumer Price Index (Cost of Living Index) Numbers in Selected Centres of Kerala (Base 1970=100)

Centre	Average Annual Index			Percentage Variation	
	1981	1982	1983	1982 Over 1981	1983 Over 1982
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Trivandrum	229	243	275	6.11	13.17
2. Quilon	235	250	285	6.38	14.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3. Punalur	222	238	273	7.21	15.55
4. Alleppey	229	242	276	5.68	14.05
5. Kottayam	229	245	275	6.99	12.24
6. Mundakayam	224	238	272	6.25	14.29
7. Munnar	234	242	266	3.42	9.92
8. Ernakulam	223	236	263	5.83	11.44
9. Chalakudy	230	243	279	5.65	14.81
10. Trichur	234	245	276	4.70	12.65
11. Palghat	225	239	274	6.22	14.64
12. Malappuram	228	238	270	4.39	13.44
13. Kozhikode	229	243	270	6.11	11.11
14. Meppady	233	248	277	6.44	11.69
15. Cannanore	225	238	265	5.78	11.34
State	229	242	273	5.68	12.81

TABLE 3.4

Index Number of Prices Received and Prices paid by the Farmers

Year	Prices Received by Farmers	Farm Cultivation cost	Domestic Expenditure	Prices Paid by Farmers	Parity as (2) to (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1978	429	498	357	422	102
1979	436	535	380	451	97
1980	481	607	441	518	93
1981	516	704	501	594	87
1982	539	776	530	641	84
1983*	622	818	575	686	91

* Average of 6 months.

TABLE 3.5
Per Capita Availability of Food in Kerala

Particulars	(Gms./day)					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Rice from Internal Production in the State	130	126	126	123	127	122
2. Rice from Imports	180	58	175	170	124	134
3. Total Rice Available (1+2)	310	184	301	293	251	256
4. Wheat from Import	13	4	11	5	7	21
5. Total Foodgrains (3+4)	323	188	312	298	258	277
6. Rice Equivalent of Tapioca Within the State	156	149	149	140	134	122
7. Total (5+6)	479	337	461	438	392	399

TABLE 3.6
Import of Foodgrains on State Accounts*

Month	(In '000 Tonnes)			
	1982		1983	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
January	90	4	95	24
February	90	4	95	20
March	90	4	95	20
April	90	4	105	25
May	110	4	105	25
June	110	4	110	35
July	110	4	110	35
August	110	4	120	35
September	110	4	120	35
October	110	4	120	35
November	90	24	120	35
December	95	24	110	35
Total	1205	88	1305	359

*Allotment from the Central Pool only

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies, Trivandrum

TABLE 3.7

Distribution of Rice and Wheat Through The Public Distribution System*

Month	Rice Distributed (In tonnes)		Wheat Distributed (In tonnes)	
	1982	1983	1982	1983
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
January	92415	105205	3893	11570
February	82304	96171	3447	11537
March	96934	102541	3494	13415
April	91877	96002	3546	13169
May	100542	112488	4032	15673
June	102662	109918	4321	18483
July	108364	114891	4408	21789
August	116940	115045	3627	23314
September	90420	109968	3192	21124
October	83826	110132	3914	18980
November	90688	105858	7924	17080
December	101724	109895	13115	15676
Total	1158696	1288114	58913	201810
Average monthly Off Take	96558	107343	4909	16818

*Quantity actually drawn by Ration Card Holders

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies, Trivandrum

TABLE 3.8

Public Distribution of Essential Commodities in Kerala

Particulars	Unit	1982	1983
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. No. of Ration Cards and Permits (as on 1st April)			
(a) Ration Cards for Families	No.	4109153	4200387
(b) Ration Permits for Institutions	"	6567	6777
2. No. of F.C.I. Sub Depots	"	22	22
3. No. of Wholesale Shops			
(a) Co-operatives	"	45	48
(b) Others	"	214	227
(c) Total Wholesale Shops	"	259	275
4. No. of Retail Shops			
(a) Co-operatives	"	1593	1588
(b) Others	"	9867	10315
(c) Total Retail Shops	"	11460	11903
5. Quantity of Coarse Cloth (Allotted)	Standard Bales	3067	6251
6. Sugar	Tonnes	131180	135422
7. Kerosene	"	148728	162138

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies, Trivandrum

TABLE 3.9

Procurement of Paddy

Month	Quantity in Tonnes	
	1981-82	1982-83
	(2)	(3)
(1)		
July	..	17.3
August	..	..
September	..	1.5
October	10.1	21.2
November	12.8	11.0
December	4.2	..
January	20.2	..
February	11.2	18.8
March	0.8	..
April	21.7	..
May	169.8	..
June	55.8	..
Total	306.6	69.8

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies, Trivandrum

TABLE 3.10

Essential Commodities Distributed By Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation

Item	1981-82 (4/81 to 3/82)		1982-83 (4/82 to 3/83)	
	Quantity (in M.T.)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Quantity (in M.T.)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Wheat				
2. Wheat Products	17968	404.56	22451	631.17
3. Rice	51198	1535.94	20056	533.17
4. Pulses	1537	57.49	..	51.87
5. Coconut Oil	..	..	..	..
6. (a) Palm Oil	24833	2359.13	20200	1919.00
(b) Palmolein Oil	..	..	..	..
7. Chillies	166	18.47	97	10.30
8. Corriander	60	5.39	63	4.17
9. Provision and Other Items	..	22.67	..	6.03
10. Tapioca	..	..	..	..
11. Vegetables	..	30.00	..	35.00
12. Sugar	127682	4139.60	133430	4870.00
13. Tea	1605	209.11	..	143.14
14. Paper for Note Books	394	24.79	..	..
15. Uniform Cloth to Students (000 metres)	..	..	..	..
16. Kerosene Oil	1398	23.04	2230	39.81
17. (a) Motor Spirit	2824	177.62	2931	189.17
(b) High Speed Diesel	798	25.69	1283	43.31
(c) Lubricant	65	6.67	82	9.32
18. Cement	..	..	..	785.13
Total (Value Only)	..	9040.17	..	9291.29

Source: Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation, Cochin

CHAPTER 4

AGRICULTURE

Crop Production

The year 1982-83 was not a good year for agricultural production in Kerala due to the unprecedented and severe drought that affected all the crops in the State. The drought affected not only the standing crops, but also the planting of new crops during the period. Consequently there was a general fall in the area under almost all crops. Even though the farm prices in general were favourable to the farming community, the total production from the crop sector was low compared to the previous year. Productivity too declined in most of the crops. However, there was an increase in the productivity of rice in spite of the drought. In this case the remarkable offtake of fertilizers in 1982-83 might have offset the extreme effects of the general drought.

4.2 The indices of area, production and productivity of the crop sector registered striking set backs in 1982-83. While this was common to both foodgrains and non-foodgrains, it was severe for the latter which constituted the major and more remunerative portion of the crop production sector. It was only in the plantation sector that there was some expansion in area and improvement in production but here again there was a fall in productivity. In the matter of productivity, only the cereals group, which includes paddy, showed marginal improvement (See Table 4.1). The production index of all crops declined by 8.28 points while productivity index fell by nearly 7 points and area index by 1.43 points.

Farm Commodity Prices

4.3 The average farm prices of principal commodities with the exception of cashew and arecanut registered improvements in 1983 (See Table 4.2). The price rise was highest in the case of ginger at over 81%. The price of pepper, another export crop, went up in the export market due to a smaller crop in Brazil and this pushed up the farm prices too.

4.4 The coconut famine caused by the drought was mainly responsible for the steep rise in the farm price of coconut. This rise in coconut oil price combined with the ban on the import of beef tallow affected the price of copra and coconut. The restrictions imposed by neighbouring states on the movement of rice and the introduction of levy procurement on the rice mills of Andhra put much strain on the private trade of rice in Kerala. Combined with the effects of the internal fall in production, this caused a rise in the price of paddy which was favourable to the paddy cultivators of the State. Tapioca, the supplementary food material, followed the movement in the price of paddy. The

farm price of banana also went up following a decline in internal production. The farm price of cashewnut, on the other hand, experienced a slump for the second consecutive year after the withdrawal of statutory procurement price. However, the monthly farm price of cashew was found attractive to the farmer in August 1983 (See Appendix 4.1). The average farm price of sugarcane for 1983 remained more or less at the same level as in 1982. In the case of arecanut, despite a fall in output, the farm price declined by 6.9%.

Farm Input Prices

4.5 Unlike in the previous year the farm input prices in general tended to remain stable. Among the chemical fertilizers, while the cost of phosphatic and pottassic fertilizers and urea remained unchanged, a marginal increase was noted in the case of ammonium sulphate in 1982-83. Price of paddy seeds also remained unchanged but that of pulses seeds increased by 6.2%. Green manure seeds in general marked a decline in price, except in the case of 'Daincha' which recorded an increase in price by 41%. In coconut seedlings, the price of West Coast Tall variety which is the most popular variety in the State remained unchanged but the prices of other varieties 'Laccadive Ordinary' and the hybrid seedlings like T x D and D x T went up by 42 and 28% respectively. Excepting Panniyoor I variety of pepper, the price of planting materials of other perennial crops like cashew, nutmeg, cloves etc., were at the same level as in the previous year (See Table 4.3).

Rainfall

4.6 The year 1982-83 witnessed quite a subdued activity from both the South West and North East monsoons. Compared to the normal rainfall, the year (July to June) received less than 47% of the annual rainfall (See Table 4.4). Though March to May are summer months, the State generally receives some thunder showers and pre-monsoon showers during this period. In 1983, however, the showers were quite meagre. The unprecedented and the prolonged dry spell experienced during this period had its adverse effect on the crop production sector in the State.

Land Use Pattern

4.7 The latest available estimate on land use pattern in the State is for the year 1981-82. That year there has been increase in total cropped area as a result of the expansion in net area sown and area cropped more than once (See Table 4.5). The situation is expected to be different in 1982-83 owing to the drought that year (The estimate for 1982-83 is not available).

Area under Principal Crops

4.8 In 1982-83 there was a general decline in area under almost all crops. The largest decline in area (28381 has) was registered in rice, followed by coconut (8078 ha.), arecanut (3071 ha.), tapioca (2466 ha.) and pulses (1251 ha.). Other crops like banana and plantains, cashewnut, pepper, ginger, sesamum etc., have also registered various levels of decline in area in the year. In the plantation sector area under rubber increased while that under tea, coffee, cardamom remained at the same level as in previous year (See Table 4.6).

Production of Principal Crops

4.9 A general fall in production of most of the important crops was noticed in 1982-83. There were steep falls in the production of perennial crops like coffee (35.27%), cardamom (32.14%), arecanut (20.92%) and coconut (18.70%). Significant falls in production were also recorded by banana and other plantains (10.28%), pulses (9.91%), tapioca (6.9%) and ginger (4.59%). Rice production in the State declined by 2.48% during the year. The production of pepper too fell by 2.34%. Despite better offtake of fertilizer during the year, the severe drought that persisted throughout affected the production of all these crops. However, production of rubber, tea, cashewnut and sweet potato registered increase in 1982-83 (See Table 4.7).

Productivity of Principal Crops

4.10 Despite the long spell of drought and other unfavourable conditions the productivity of rice showed a notable increase of 4.87%, perhaps due to an increased offtake of fertilizers and favourable prices. Rubber, cashewnut, tea and sweet potato also showed improvements in their productivity in the year. All the other crops led by coffee (35.28%), cardamom (31.37%), coconut (17.70%), arecanut (16.75%), banana and other plantains (9.05%), pulses (6.39%) and tapioca (5.96%) recorded varying degrees of decline in productivity (See Table 4.8).

Rice Production

4.11 Rice production in the State declined only by 33,196 tonnes in 1982-83 compared to that in 1981-82 despite the severe and unprecedented drought in the State. Though paddy area was less by 28,381 hectares in the year, the shortfall in production was not significant because of the increase in average productivity of rice (See Table 4.9).

4.12 A season-wise analysis shows that the largest increase in productivity was registered by the Virippu crop followed by Punja. The failure of north-east monsoon adversely affected the Mundakan crop. During this season the area under cultivation compared to previous year declined by 1.07%, production by 3.98% and productivity by 2.96%. The dry spell following the

failure of the north-east monsoon continued to make it one of the most prolonged droughts experienced by the State in recent times. It was mainly because of this long dry spell that the Punja area sown during 1982-83 declined by more than 19%, production being less by 16% compared to the previous Punja season.

4.13 The share of punja production declined from 14.4% in 1981-82 to 12.4% in 1982-83 as a result of a fall in the share of Punja area in total rice area from 12.8% to 10.7%. But the average productivity of Punja rice rose from 1864 kg. to 1935 kg. The overall performance of rice did not deteriorate because of the favourable price situation for the crop and the intervention of the Governmental agencies to meet the drought situation. The enhanced offtake of fertilizers and the controlled use of water during the drought might have contributed to the yield of rice reaching a new high of 1678 kg. per hectare.

High Yielding Varieties of Paddy

4.14 The drought made it to worse for high yielding varieties of paddy too in the State. The area under HYV of paddy which was more than 2.59 lakh hectares in 1981-82 constituting 32% of the total paddy area, came down to 1.96 lakh hectares in 1982-83 reducing its share in total paddy area to 25%. From Virippu to Punja the area under HYV, compared to the area in the respective seasons of the previous year, progressively declined by 18.6% for Virippu, 29.5% for Mundakan and 33.4% for Punja.

4.15 The decline in area had its effect more or less at the same rate on production, though there was a mitigating effect on the yield. But as drought intensified, the increasing scarcity of water more and more adversely affected both the production and yield of rice (See Table 4.10). The rise in yield compared to the previous year was by 8.4%, 7.7% and 0.2% for Virippu, Mundakan and Punja respectively. The share of HYV to total rice production declined from 40% in 1981-82 to 33% in 1982-83.

4.16 The district-wise analysis of HYV of paddy (See Appendix 4.4) shows that while in almost all the districts, the spread of HYV declined in 1982-83 in the case of Quilon both area under HYV and its production increased. Palghat, Alleppey, Trichur, Kottayam and Ernakulam districts together share more than 75% of the area under HYV in Kerala. The decline in HYV area has been severe in the districts of Alleppey and Trichur in 1982-83.

Development Programme

4.17 A major change in the organisational set up for agricultural development in the State was made in 1982-83 by extending the Kerala Agricultural Extension Project (KAEP) based on the Training and Visit system of extension to all the districts in December 1982. All the Intensive Paddy Development Units, Coconut Package Units, Pepper Development Units etc.,

were merged with this system. The new organisational network provided 1952 village level workers' units at field level and 378 Agricultural Extension Units, 36 Sub-Divisions and Specialists at District and State level for rendering technical support and supervision. In order to cater to the supply and services 378 Agricultural Development Offices were also established.

4.18 Despite the severe drought possibly due to the intensive fertiliser promotion efforts by Government fertiliser offtake was up by 15.86% in 1982-83 compared to the previous year. In the matter of rice production, high yielding variety coverage is the major strategy for enhanced production. The total quantity of HYV paddy seeds distributed from State seed farms and other government agencies in 1982-83 was 2010 tonnes as against 1785 tonnes in the previous year. An area of 808 ha. was brought under community nursery programme during the year for production and distribution of high yielding variety seedlings to farmers.

4.19 As a result of intensive efforts at coconut development the fertilizer offtake for this crop increased by 7% in 1982-83 compared to the previous year. The medium term loans distributed for coconut development through the co-operative societies during the year was more than double the previous year's level. As against 581 filter point tubewells established and connected with pumpsets in 1981-82, 740 filter points were newly established and connected with pumpsets in 1982-83. Also the total number of wells dug for irrigating coconut gardens registered an increase from 9672 numbers in 1981-82 to 9822 numbers in 1982-83 and more area was brought under irrigation. Under the comprehensive Coconut Development Programme about 70,000 disease affected and unproductive coconut palms were cut and removed and equal number of coconut seedlings distributed for replanting. Other subsidised inputs distributed under this programme to farmers includes fertilizers for 20,000 palms, 13 tonnes of green manure seeds and 136 tonnes of soil ameliorants. Besides 3310 irrigation units were established for irrigating coconut gardens under this programme. The programme of spraying to control coconut leaf diseases, implemented through the local bodies had a poor performance.

4.20 Under the scheme for extending economic support to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe farming families by the Department of Agriculture 80,600 scheduled caste families in 1586 colonies and 6478 scheduled tribes in 171 colonies and 1748 dispersed tribals were benefited in 1982-83. A total area of 19787 hectares was covered under the scheme. Inputs supplied to them free of cost included 5.4 lakhs coconut seedlings, 5.1 lakh pepper cuttings, 95,000 coffee seedlings, 32,000 clove seedlings, 8,000 nutmeg seedlings, 4,000 cashew seedlings, 75,000 banana suckers, 15 tonnes of paddy seeds, 12.7 tonnes of pulses seeds, 6.8 tonnes of vegetable seeds,

1.08 tonnes of groundnut seeds, and 0.9 tonne of green manure seeds. In order to augment irrigation facilities 69 irrigation wells and two irrigation tanks were constructed in colony areas and 2 pumpsets were supplied. Soil conservation measures were taken in 264 hectares of land belonging to scheduled caste farmers. Other inputs like 42335 agricultural implements, 14.7 tonnes of pesticides, 1944 tonnes of fertilisers, 41 plant protection equipments were also supplied to them free of cost in 1982-83.

4.21 Plant protection activities in general slowed down in 1982-83. There was a decline in the quantity of seeds treated, area under seed treatment, area under plant protection coverage, number of parasites liberated for biological control of *nephantis serinopa* etc. compared to the previous year. The offtake of fungicides, weedicides, rodenticides, etc. went up markedly during the year. Against a target of 3050 subsidised plant protection equipment to be distributed among the farmers 3146 plant protection equipment such as power sprayers, knapsack and rocker sprayers were distributed in 1982-83.

4.22 Under the multi-state cashew project an area of 1714 ha. was newly brought under cashew cultivation in 1982-83 and a subsidy of Rs. 12.11 lakhs was given. Besides laying out 780 demonstration plots, 7500 ha. were covered under plant protection programmes.

4.23 The major programmes for pepper development were rejuvenation of old and senile plantations by giving grant upto Rs. 3575 per ha., and inducing fresh planting of areas by giving Rs. 1250 per ha. as incentive. In 1982-83, 3241 ha. of existing pepper plantations were rejuvenated and an additional area of 1127 ha. was brought under fresh plantation.

Kerala Agricultural Development Project

4.24 The Kerala Agricultural Development Project aims at improving the productivity of coconut and pepper with emphasis on improvement of the economic status of small farmers. The programmes under KADP include rehabilitation of coconut gardens, new planting of coconut, rehabilitation of pepper gardens, development of irrigation in coconut areas and development of dairying in fodder intercropped areas. In 1982-83 an area of 9249 hectares was brought under rehabilitation and new planting programmes against the previous years achievement of 10,138 hectares. Of the 9249 hectares 3619 hectares were under coconut rehabilitation, 1080 hectares under coconut new planting and 4550 hectares under pepper rehabilitation. Physical achievements under coconut new planting and rehabilitation schemes, though lower than in 1981-82, far exceeded the physical targets set for the year. The cumulative achievements under pepper rehabilitation and coconut new planting till the end of 1982-83 shows the acceptance and popularity of these programmes among the farmers. Bringing 204 hectares under fodder crops, 879

hectares under irrigated intercrops, distribution of 336 cows, construction of 3103 tanks/wells, distribution of 266 diesel pumpsets, 1294 electric pumpsets and energisation of 878 pumpsets were the other important achievements of the KADP in 1982-83.

Soil Conservation

4.25 Against an area coverage of 3997 hectares under soil conservation in 1981-82 the physical achievement in 1982-83 was only 2915 hectares a decline of nearly 27% compared to the previous year. The major schemes which largely shared this achievement are soil and water conservation in arable lands (1150 ha.), soil and water conservation in the lands of Harijans and Girijans (576 ha.) and soil conservation in the River Valley Project, Kundah (925 ha.). In 1982-83, 105 works were undertaken in the arable lands in the State covering all the districts. The scheme for undertaking soil conservation measures in the lands of harijans and girijans was also implemented in the State. While in almost all schemes there were shortfalls in achievements compared to the previous year, in the case of soil conservation in the catchment of Kundah, the achievement in 1982-83 exceeded that of the previous year.

Soil Survey

4.26 The physical achievement in soil survey also lagged behind that of the previous year. The area coverage of detailed soil survey under various schemes in 1982-83 was 58,038 hectares against 1,01,982 ha. in 1981-82. The area covered by reconnaissance soil survey was 2.22 lakh hectares while in the previous year it was 2.93 lakh hectares. The scheme for Land Use Demonstration is implemented by the Soil Survey Wing with a view to popularising optimum land use and scientific cropping pattern in the State. In 1982-83 the scheme was implemented in 93 hectares as against 84.39 hectares in 1981-82.

Land Use Board

4.27 In 1982-83, the Land Use Board finalised the works initiated by it in the previous years. This included the finalisation of Land Use Plan for Idukki district, identification of priority areas for soil conservation in Trivandrum district and the sample survey of the fallow lands in Kerala. The Data Bank set up in the Land Use Board in 1981-82, started functioning in 1982-83. Land Use maps and geomorphological maps of Idukki district and soil survey maps of Quilon district were prepared and stored in the Data Bank. Preliminary works for the preparation of optimum land use of northern districts of the State were also undertaken in 1982-83.

Kerala Agricultural University

4.28 Kerala Agricultural University offered five undergraduate degree courses, six post graduate courses, five post graduate diploma

courses and two undergraduate diploma courses in 1982-83. On the research side location specific, production oriented research in different agroclimatic zones in the State was carried out in five regions viz., the Northern Zone with headquarters at RARS, Pilicode, the Central Zone with headquarters at RARS, Pattambi, the Southern Zone with headquarters at College of Agriculture, Vellayani, problem area zone with headquarters at RARS, Kumarakom, and High Range Region with headquarters at Abalavayal. Apart from its own research projects, the University undertook 21 All India Coordinated Research Projects, the Research Projects under the Western Ghat Development Programme, and six ongoing ad hoc research projects sponsored by ICAR. The University also participated in the two IBRD aided projects in the State viz., Kerala Agricultural Development Project and the multi-State Cashew Research Project.

4.29 In 1982-83 the University Varietal Release Committee approved the following elite varieties developed by the University for release in the State:—

(i) *Vytttila-3 (Culture-4-4)*.—This is a rice derivative from the cross *vytttila 1 x TN (1)* suitable for cultivation in Pokkali areas of Ernakulam and Alleppey districts. With good deal of salt resistance it yields 2500-3000 kg/ha.

(ii) *PTB-43 (Culture 1907)*.—Another short duration (100-105 days) rice variety suitable for general cultivation in all seasons and also for uplands during Virippu Season, is a derivative from the cross *Triveni x Bhavani*.

(iii) *PTB-44 (Culture 25100)*.—This is a photosensitive tall mutant variety, of rice developed from salt tolerant *oorpandy (150-180 days)* suitable for Mundakan season and is a promising replacement for *PTB-4* and *CO-25*, with good resistance for *BPH*.

(iv) *MO-7-Karthika (Culture-1537-2)*.—This derivative from *Triveni x Culture 1539* with a duration of 115-118 days is suitable for Kuttanad and other areas during punja season. It is remarkably tolerant to *BPH*, sheath blight and *BLB*. Productivity is rated at 5-6 tonnes/ha.

4.30 A new strain of poultry suitable for rearing under backward system was evolved by crossing Rhode Island Red with White Leg Horn which gives 190 eggs/year.

4.31 On the extension education side, the Extension Division of the Kerala Agricultural University was strengthened by the establishment of a Communication Centre, Farm Advisory Service, Graphics and Photographic Unit and a Publication Cell. The Extension Division continued to provide technical expertise to the extension personnel of various departments to disseminate scientific and technological information to the farmers through a variety of media.

Central Tuber Crops Research Institute

4.32 The Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum continued its research activities on genetic improvement, production physiology, soils and agronomy, microbiology and biochemistry, plant protection, post harvest handling and utilisation, extension etc., of different tuber crops like cassava, sweet potato, aroids, yams etc. The Lab to Land programme run by the Institute to test and demonstrate the applicability of developed technology also made good progress in 1981-82. The breeding programme for evolving short duration and high yielding cultivars of cassava yielded a few promising types. The tissue culture techniques produced healthy plants of many germplasm lines and elite varieties of cassava which are being multiplied in the field. Ninety seven germ plasm materials of colocasia were added to the germ plasm collection of the Institute in 1982-83. High yielding cassava hybrid varieties H-1687 and H-2304 cultivated in the small and marginal farmers' fields under the Lab to Land Programme yielded 27 tonnes/ha. against 12 tonnes/ha of tubers only from the local varieties. The activities of CTCRI in 1982-83 included three training programmes for various categories of officers of the Department of Agriculture and farmers.

Central Plantation Crops Research Institute

4.33 In 1982-83, the Central Plantation crops Research Institute, Kasargode, continued its crop improvement research on plantation crops. An economic evaluation of multi-storeyed cropping experiments involving coconut, pepper, cocoa and pineapple grown under irrigated condition in the station showed that the system resulted in a net additional return of Rs. 9700 per hectare over coconut as monocrop. Employment generation also increased from 113 mandays per hectare of coconut monocrop to 425 mandays per hectare in multi-storeyed cropping system. The above finding has great economic significance to the State as it indicates the potential for increasing income and employment per unit area. In 1982-83, the Institute developed a small sized portable coconut dryer costing only Rs. 1800 which could be worked using agricultural waste as source of energy. A batch of 400 coconuts can be dried in 37½ hours utilising 30 kg. of waste. A climbing device with locking arrangements and safety chain costing only Rs. 350 was also developed for the areca palms. A survey conducted by the CPCRI in Kozhikode district revealed that the pepper varieties, Panniyoor-Karimunda, Arkolammunda were highly susceptible to quick-wilt disease. Irrigation experiments conducted by CPCRI showed that mulching areca palms with arecanut husk helped to widen the interval between irrigation by 3 to 4 days. Palms receiving drip irrigation needed only 16 litres of water per day.

4.34 Experiments on mixed cropping systems with coconut and cocoa at 4/730/MC.

Kasaragod revealed that plots with single hedge cocoa gave higher profit (Rs. 15560/ha) than those with double hedge cocoa (Rs. 7675/ha). Other activities of CPCRI in 1982-83 included preparation of production plans for 100 households in the Operational Research Project Village "Muttathody" introducing intercropping in coconut and arecanut gardens and training programmes on plantation crops to subject matter specialists, Extension Officers, Bank Officers, University Teachers, Commodity Board Staff and the Overseas trainees.

Farm Information Bureau

4.35 The year 1982-83 was an active one for the Farm Information Bureau. As in the previous year, the Bureau issued 1.41 lakh copies of "Kerala Karshakan" and 7200 copies of wall newspaper "Keralam Munnottu". In addition to this, the Bureau supplied 989 farm news bulletins to AIR and distributed 1.51 lakh numbers of leaflets, booklets and folders. It participated in the India International Trade Fair 1982 held at New Delhi. It also organised the regular rural exhibitions, kisan melas and other exhibitions.

4.36 Besides arranging 221 film shows in 1982-83 the Bureau took up the production of an instructional film on pulses and groundnut. About 150 rural libraries were newly provided with the Farm Book Corners taking the total number of such libraries in the State to 2396. For Farm Feature Service of daily newspapers, the FIB supplied 473 feature items and 768 daily press releases. Organisation of a workshop for imparting training to the journalists and writers on agriculture and a seminar under Farm Book Corners Programme were the other main activities of the Bureau in 1982-83.

Plantations

Rubber

4.37 The year 1982-83 was quite favourable for rubber cultivation in Kerala with production reaching an all time peak of 1.5 lakh tonnes and yield of 828 kg. per hectare. There was also increase in the area under cultivation by 7800 hectares. At the all India level also there was an increase of 8.5% in production and 6.5% in yield (See Table 4.16). This is the result of the increase in production and yield in Kerala.

4.38 The average monthly price of rubber since April 1983 began to soar and reached a level of Rs. 1801 per quintal in August 1983. The annual average price in 1982-83 was however lesser than that in 1981-82. The import of both natural and synthetic rubber in 1982-83 was less and constituted 81% of the imports of the previous year. The consumption of natural rubber in 1982-83 rose by 3.78% compared to the consumption in 1981-82 (See Appendix 4.6). The intensive rubber production programmes launched by the Rubber Board to increase the production of natural rubber continued in 1982-83 also.

Tea

4.39 Despite the severe drought and power cut tea production in Kerala slightly improved from 47,631 tonnes in 1981 to 48,752 tonnes in 1982 with the production per hectare going up to 1349 kg. from 1318 kg. in the previous year (See Table 4.18). At all India level also there was improvement in the total production and average productivity of tea. With a 24% rise in the average price, the tea industry has barely come out of the crisis that gripped it in the recent past. As a result of poor crops in Kenya and Sri Lanka world tea prices and consequently Indian tea prices rose inspite of the increase in production in India. Therefore Government of India imposed restrictions on the export of CTC tea.

Coffee

4.40 Coffee plantations in Kerala were devastated by the drought, compared to coffee plantations elsewhere in the country where the effects of drought were less severe. In 1981-82 the production of coffee at all India level was 1.52 lakh tonnes of which Kerala's contribution was 33,655 tonnes constituting more than 22%. In 1982-83 India produced 1.30 lakh tonnes of which Kerala's share was only 21,785 tonnes constituting less than 17% of production. While All India production fell by 14.5% Kerala's production declined sharply by 35.3%. Apart from the drought the yield was affected by large scale by infection.

4.41 With the increase in release price with effect from March 1983, the coffee price modestly improved to the advantage of coffee growers. The Coffee Board is reported to have made another revision in the release price in December 1983. However the export front remains bleak with the fall in average price of "Plantation A" and "Arabica Berry AB" varieties (See Table 4.21). The average export price of Robusta Cherry AB for the year 1983 showed some improvement but still it is less than the price that prevailed in 1980. In the international market especially in the non-quota regions Indian coffee faces tough competition from Brazil, Columbia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Indonesia etc. whose prices are much lower.

Cardamom

4.42 The production and yield of cardamom were severely affected by the prolonged drought of 1982-83. The drought is reported to have affected about 30% of the cardamom plantations. Hence cardamom production in Kerala declined 1900 tonnes in 1982-83 from 2800 tonnes in 1981-82. The average productivity has also fell by 31% in 1982-83 (See Table 4.22).

4.43 On the price front, both the auction price and the export price of cardamom showed improvement over 1981-82 but these prices were still below the levels prevailed in 1978-79 (See Table 4.23). Against 1980 tonnes of cardamom

exported from Kerala in 1981-82 the quantum of exports in 1982-83 was only 535 tonnes. Consequently there was a decline in receipts from export though the unit value of export improved from Rs. 132.17 to Rs. 163.11 per kg. The unit value of export of Kerala cardamom continues to be higher than the unit value of export of cardamom from other parts of India.

Land Reforms

4.44 The KLR Act, 1963 introduced in the State with a view to restructure the basic legal framework of the agrarian economy is nearing its final stage of implementation. The three main provisions of the Act are:—

- (i) abolition of landlordism by conferring the right, title and interest of the land owners and intermediaries in respect of tenanted lands on the cultivating tenants
- (ii) Giving option to the Kudikidappakaran (hutment dweller) to purchase his homestead with the land appurtenant thereto, and
- (iii) taking over and distributing lands in excess of ceiling area.

4.45 In the case of the implementation of the Tenancy Reforms under the KLR Act, a total number of 37.74 lakh cases were filed till the end of November, 1983, as against 37.43 lakhs till the end of November, 1982. The total cases disposed of till the end of November 1983 numbered 37.61 lakhs i.e. 99.66%. The allowed cases comprised 25.16 lakhs. The others are being either rejected or otherwise disposed of. The cases pending disposal stood at 12267 in November, 1983 as against 11454 during the previous year. The total number of certificates of purchase distributed till November 1983 was 24.85 lakhs compared to 24.80 lakhs in 1982.

4.46 Regarding Kudikidappu cases, a total of 4.51 lakh cases were filed for Kudikidappu rights till the end of November, 1983 and the disposals were 4.48 lakhs (99.33 per cent). The corresponding figures for November 1982 were 4.48 lakh cases and 4.45 lakh cases respectively. Out of the total disposed cases upto the end of November, 1983, 2.77 lakh cases were allowed, 1.52 lakh cases rejected and the remaining 0.19 lakh cases came under other disposals. The recipients of certificates of purchase numbered 2.64 lakhs in November 1983 as against 2.62 lakhs in November 1982.

4.47 The ceiling provision of the KLR Act envisages surrender of surplus land, in excess of the ceiling limit, to the State. The total ceiling returns filed till the end of December 1983 numbered 69297. The disposed cases comprised 67857 (97.92%). The position in December, 1982 was 77691 returns filed and 64979 returns disposed (96.51%). Among the disposed ceiling returns the number of cases involving surrender

of surplus land till the end of December, 1983 were only 12623. The land ordered for surrender stood at 1.74 lakh acres. With the exemption of 46548 acres of land on the basis of stay orders from the High Court, the net area ordered for surrender was reduced to 1.28 lakh acres. Upto the end of December, 1983 an aggregate extent of 88252 acres was taken over compared to 86177 acres in the previous year. But on orders of High Court 4953 acres had to be reconveyed restricting the net area taken over to 83299 acres. Out of the remaining 44581 acres to be taken over the actual area available for taking over is only 2691 acres. From the total extent of land assumed, as much as 56519 (67.85%) acres were distributed till the end of December 1983. The balance pending distribution stood at 26779 acres, i.e. 32.15% of the net area taken over which comprise 3108 acres covered by stay against assignment, 4721 acres not distributed due to gift, vested forest etc., 16905 acres reserved for public purposes and 2045 acres available for distribution. The total beneficiary families comprised 100075 which consisted of 41186 families of scheduled castes and 5624 families of scheduled tribes. The land assigned to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes together constituted 25007.95 acres i.e. 44.25% of the total distributed area.

Purampok Land Distribution

4.48 The aggregate extent of purampoke land available for distribution up to the end of December 1983 was 4.79 lakh acres. Out of this 4.30 lakh acres (89.77%) were assigned till the end of October, 1983 as against 4.83 lakh acres and 4.23 lakh acres respectively till the end of November 1982. The total number of families benefited from the distribution of purampoke lands was 519698. The beneficiary families belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes numbered 91195 and the total area assigned to them accounted to 65457 acres. This forms 17.55% of the total beneficiaries and 15.24% of the total area assigned. The purampoke land available for further distribution is estimated at 49556 acres.

4.49 The Resurvey of the State and preparation of Records of Rights form one of the major plan schemes. The speedy implementation of this scheme is essential as a large number of the tenures existing in the State are of the oral type. Up to the end of October, 1983 Resurvey work was completed on 18473 S.q. kms. of land. In order to undertake land development measures on the newly acquired land the assignees are provided with financial help through the scheme 'Assistance to Assignees of Surplus Land'. This assistance is in the shape of short term input subsidy by way of outright grant of Rs. 100 per acre and investment support for long term development at Rs. 200 per acre, by way of grant and loan in equal halves. The scheme was modified in 1979-80 and the scale of assistance raised to Rs. 1000 per hectare in the form of grant.

Live Stock Development

4.50 The livestock development activities of the State mainly confine to the following: -

- (i) Cross breeding of cows and buffaloes through artificial insemination,
- (ii) Animal health care,
- (iii) Scientific management and proper feeding and
- (iv) Milk marketing.

4.51 At present four agencies viz., the Animal Husbandry Department, Dairy Development Department, Kerala Livestock Development and Milk Marketing Board and the Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation Ltd. are involved in this sector. The Animal Husbandry Department is mainly responsible for animal health care and livestock and poultry development in the State. The Dairy Development Department concentrates on the various dairy development activities viz., massive cross breeding programme implemented with the help of self employed Cattle Improvement Assistants, state wide dairy extension and farm advisory service, fodder development and extension activities, organisation and administration of dairy co-operatives and operating schemes of assistance to develop the dairy co-operatives and establishment of dairies and chilling plants in non-operation Flood II areas.

4.52 The milk production in the State in 1980-81 was estimated to be 9.08 lakh tonnes. In 1981-82 it reached to the level of 9.82 lakh tonnes registering an increase of 8.1%. The per capita availability of milk in the State was 106 gms/day as against 97 gms in 1980-81. The egg production increased from 962 million in 1980-81 to 1018 million in 1981-82. In 1982-83 five veterinary hospitals were upgraded into veterinary polyclinics, eight veterinary dispensaries were raised into veterinary hospitals and three district poultry farms were converted as regional poultry farms. Besides, twenty-nine new veterinary hospitals were opened in various parts of the State. With a view to improve the quality of the dairy cows in the State, cross breeding programme is being implemented by the Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Departments. About 9.94 lakh artificial inseminations were conducted during 1982-83 by the departments of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development. In the year nearly 1.91 lakh calf births were recorded.

4.53 Altogether 34.11 lakh animals/birds were treated for various diseases and 9.12 lakh animals and 26.18 lakh birds were vaccinated against different contagious and infectious diseases. Besides, 1167 infertility camps were conducted and 34 thousand animals were examined for various fertility complaints. The Veterinary Biological Institute, Palode, produced 70 lakh doses of vaccines. In addition to the above extension services, about 32 thousand

animals owned by small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, were got insured by paying insurance premium. About 6.8 lakh animals were slaughtered for meat purposes. In 1982-83, 5.45 lakh chicks were hatched and distributed. The details of animal husbandry and livestock development activities carried out by the Animal Husbandry Department were shown in Appendix 4.13.

4.54 The Dairy Development Department continued its activities in 1982-83. Nearly 210 antisterility camps, discussion classes, seminars, group meetings and 95 cattle shows were conducted in 1982-83 by the Department. About 36 thousand cross bred female calves were brought under deworming programme, 558 model cattle sheds were constructed, 750 kg. of vitamin supplements and 88.40 lakh rootslips were distributed to farmers. In addition, nutritive fodder crops have been raised in 1406 hectare of land, 38 silopits have been constructed, 1107 calves were brought under the scheme of calf feed subsidy and 189 primary milk co-operative societies were newly organised.

4.55 The KLD & MM Board is in charge of the non-commercial activities including input services on cattle breeding and fodder production. The Board is responsible for the production of frozen semen from the highly selected group of bulls for supplying to the artificial insemination centres. In 1982-83, the Board supplied 5.25 lakh doses of frozen semen to 1093 breeding centres under the Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Department.

4.56 The Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation set up in 1981 for the implementation of the Operation Flood II Programme in the State is similar in pattern to that of 'Anand' in Gujarat. The Federation has so far organised 250 village dairy co-operatives on Anand pattern, procuring approximately 45000 litres of milk per day through them. In order to facilitate integration of the milk procurement, processing and marketing activities, the chilling plants and the dairies functioning under the control of KLD & M.M. Board have been handed over to the Federation.

Fisheries

4.57 The total fish landings in Kerala in 1982 was 3.51 lakh tonnes. Of this the contribution of marine sector was 3.25 lakh tonnes, the rest being produced by inland sector. In 1982-83 Kerala exported 32,525 tonnes of marine products valued at Rs. 141.47 crores. The annual per capita consumption of fish in the State was estimated at 9.2 kg. in 1982-83.

Marine Fish Production

4.58 The total marine fish production in Kerala in 1982 was 3.25 lakh tonnes as against 2.74 lakh tonnes in 1981 marking an increase of 18.6%. In 1982, the total marine fish production in India was estimated at 14.24 lakh tonnes. That year

Kerala's share of all India production was 23%. The contribution of Kerala to the total fish production of the country has been decreasing since 1973. In 1982, however, there was an increase in production compared to the previous year. The data relating to annual marine fish landings in Kerala and India during the period from 1973 to 1982 are given in Table 4.24.

4.59 Oil sardine continues to be the major item of marine fish catches in Kerala (44 per cent of the total). Prawns, the next major species, constituted 8.2% in 1982. Other important species are anchoviella, perches, ribbon fish and mackerel. The landings of oil sardine declined from 1.47 lakh tonnes in 1981 to 1.43 lakh tonnes in 1982. Mackerel, catfishes and caranx are other fish items which suffered decrease in production in 1982. The production of prawns, a major fish item from the point of view of exports, increased from 22,300 tonnes in 1981 to 26,700 tonnes in 1982, an increase of 19.7%. Other important species which showed increase in production in 1982 include anchoviella, perches, ribbon fish and pomfrets. The composition of marine fish landings in Kerala during 1978 to 1982 is shown in Appendix 4.14.

4.60 An analysis of annual landings of oil sardine for the last five years shows that production increased from 119.6 thousand tonnes in 1978 to 143.2 thousand tonnes in 1982. The landings of mackerel declined from 25.9 thousand tonnes to 10.7 thousand tonnes during this period. The production of prawns also registered a decline from 45.4 thousand tonnes to 26.7 thousand tonnes. During the period 1978-82 the aggregate fish production of the State declined from 3.73 lakh tonnes to 3.25 lakh tonnes. The annual landings of important marine fishes in Kerala for the period 1978-82 is shown in Table 4.25.

4.61 The principal producer of marine fishes among the coastal districts of Kerala is Quilon which contributed 28% of the aggregate fish catches in 1982. Oil sardine and prawns are the two major items produced in the district. Mackerel is the major item caught in Ernakulam district. The district-wise and species-wise landings of marine fishes in Kerala in 1982 are shown in Appendix 4.15.

Marine Products Exports

4.62 In 1982-83, the quantity of marine products exports from Kerala was 32,525 tonnes, valued at Rs. 141.47 crores. During the year the exports increased by 519 tonnes in quantity and by Rs. 16.35 crores in value. While the quantity of exports increased by 1.6% the value of exports registered a rise of 13%. 1982-83 was a successful year for marine products exports from India. The actual shipment of marine products in terms of quantity was 78,175 tonnes. The value of exports rose to a record level of Rs. 361.36 crores. That year the share of Kerala to the aggregate marine products exports of the country was 41.6% in terms of quantity and 39.1% in value.

4.63 In Kerala frozen shrimp was one of the major items which contributed to the export both in terms of quantity and value. The exports of frozen shrimp in 1982-83 was 26,915 tonnes valued at Rs. 126.08 crores. It was 83% of the total quantity of marine products exports and 89% of value realisation.

Inland Fisheries

4.64 In 1982-83, the total fish production in Kerala from the inland sector was 26,385 tonnes which formed 8.1% of the total fish production in the State. The total inland fish production increased by 326 tonnes in 1982-83. The species-wise composition of inland fish production in 1981-82 and 1982-83 is shown in Table 4.27.

4.65 The Fish Farmer's Development Agencies at Palghat, Quilon and Trichur continued to function in 1982-83. Under the scheme, 68 farmers were registered in Quilon and 84 in Palghat against 67 and 376 respectively in 1981-82. Fingerlings were stocked in ponds of 79 hectare in Quilon, 24 hectare in Trichur and 102 hectare in Palghat. Under composite fish culture, 73 hectare of ponds have been brought under fresh water fish culture. Extensive stocking of reservoirs under the Department was also conducted in 1982-83. About 105 lakh fresh water fish seeds were produced in the departmental seed farms. The Mussel culture and Pearl culture projects at Vizhinjam functioned during 1982-83. The infrastructure facilities available for storage and preservation of fish comprise 220 ice plants, 91 freezing plants and 97 cold storages.

4.66 In 1981-82 there were 84 credit societies with the paid up share capital of Rs. 3.50 lakhs. Besides, there were 323 Malsya Utpadaka Co-operative Societies and 14 Regional Marketing Societies. Altogether 222 Fishermen Welfare Societies have been formed in the marine sector under the provisions of the Kerala Fishermen Welfare Societies Act, 1980. Steps have been initiated for the formation of managing committees to the societies. Details on the fishermen co-operatives are furnished in Appendix 4.16.

Fishing Harbours and Landing Centres

4.67 In 1982-83, the major works relating to the second stage development of Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour was completed and the preliminary works on the third stage was started. A project report for a Dry Dock at Vizhinjam was prepared and submitted to the Government for sanction. Owing to the non-availability of dredger for reclamation, the works in fish landing centre at Kasargode were at a stand still in 1982-83. The works of the fish landing centres at Munakkadavu, Cheruvathur, Palacode, Chettuval and Neeleswaram are in different stages of completion. The preliminary works such as preparation of designs and esti-

mates for the Fish Seed Farms at Parappanangadi, Pattikkadu and Aiyramthengu are in progress.

Other Programmes

4.68 The schemes under mechanisation in fishing include the package schemes at Tanur and Karunagappally and gill net scheme at Vizhinjam, the ARDC schemes at Anjengo, Pudiappa and Parappanangadi and the special package scheme at Vypeen. The Tanur scheme was completed and 30 boats were issued to 30 groups of fishermen whereas only 14 boats have been constructed and issued to fishermen groups at Karunagappally. At Vizhinjam 10 boats were issued to 10 groups and nylon yarns for the fabrication of gill nets was also issued to 26 groups of fishermen. The ARDC schemes and the special package scheme continued to function. As regards storage and processing facilities, building and machinery were set up for the ice-cum-freezing plant at Baliapattam. The six Regional Fisheries Technical High Schools and five Fishermen Training Centres functioned satisfactorily in 1982-83.

Fishermen Population

4.69 In Kerala the fishermen population is estimated at 8.31 lakhs. They constitute about 3.1% of the total population of the State. Of the total fishermen population in the State, about 6.43 lakhs belong to marine fishery sector and 1.89 lakhs belong to inland fishery sector. The district-wise distribution of estimated fishermen population in the State in 1982-83 is given in Appendix 4.18.

Forests

4.70 Forests in Kerala occupy an area of 9.33 lakh hectares, i.e., about 24% of the total geographical area of the State. There is also an area of 1.89 lakh hectares of vested forests. For the efficient protection of forests and preservation of forest species, the forest area in the State has been divided into 19 divisions. There are also five divisions of vested forests. The division-wise area of forests in Kerala as on 31-3-1982 is shown in Appendix 4.19. In 1981-82, the contribution of forests to the State income (current prices) was estimated at Rs. 82.29 crores. Compared to previous year, the revenue from forests was higher by Rs. 11.95 crores, i.e., an increase of 17%.

4.71 The area under forest plantations increased from 1.47 lakh hectares in 1982 to 1.49 lakh hectares in 1983, registering a rise of 1.3%. About 16% of the forest area of the State is under forest plantations.

4.72 Teak, eucalyptus and softwood are the principal species among the forest plantations in Kerala. Of the total area under forest plantations teak constitutes the major portion (52.1%) followed by eucalyptus (21.4%) and softwood (16.0%).

4.73 Raising of tree plantation is an important item initiated in 1982-83. Teak and eucalyptus were planted on an extent of 1497 hectares that year. Regeneration activities were concentrated on the degenerated evergreen zones. In 1982-83 an area of 380 hectares of evergreen forests was brought under regeneration operation. Along with raising new plantations, the older plantations were also maintained properly through silvicultural operations like tending, weeding, climber cutting etc. An area of about 3670 hectares of forest land has been brought under similar operations in 1982-83. Under the package programme for cashew, about 61,000 trees have been treated for pest control in 1982-83.

4.74 The social forestry programme mainly consists of production of seedlings for distribution to the public free of cost, raising fuelwood plantation in lands under the control of Government and extension efforts for taking the message of forestry to the farmers. Under the scheme efforts were taken to distribute seedlings and to plant degenerated forests in open land, grass land, canal banks, roadside etc. The World Bank assisted Eco-Development programme under social forestry for the protection of soil and water in the forest areas is expected to commence operation in 1984-85.

4.75 There are seven wild life sanctuaries in the State including Periyar Tiger Reserve and Eravikulam National Park. With a view to curbing anti social and illegal activities in the forests, wireless communication link was commissioned in 1982-83 connecting Kottayam, the headquarters of the Field Director, Tiger Project, with Thekkady Tiger Reserve. General amenities like water, fodder, salt licks etc., were also provided. In other sanctuaries also more tourist facilities were provided.

4.76 The State Forest Department took measures against encroachment of forest land by demarcating the forest boundaries permanently. Over 1550 permanent cairns were erected in 1982-83 covering a boundary length of 156 km. As a measure of protection from forest fire, fire lines were cleared around fire prone areas to the extent of 1820 km. As part of the development of infrastructure facilities construction of 39 quarters have been completed in 1982-83. New roads were constructed to a length of 21 km. apart from improving the existing roads.

4.77 The forest produce consist timber cardamom, sandalwood, firewood etc. (see Appendix 4.20. The revenue from forests include the sale proceeds from timber, firewood, charcoal etc. In 1981-82 the net proceeds from forest was Rs. 51.92 crores. The sale proceeds of timber and other forest produce are furniser in Appendix 4.21.

Kerala Forest Research Institute

4.78 In 1982-83, more attention was given by the Forest Research Institute for organising its laboratories with equipment and other facilities. Research activities were also intensified. Nine research projects, initiated during earlier years, were completed and a few new projects were taken up for investigation. Action was initiated for developing experimental plots in the sub centre of the Institute at Nilambur. Since a suitable site could not be identified, the idea of opening a sub-centre at Thekkady was given up.

Community Development

4.79 The community development programme is operated in the State through 151 development blocks (including Tribal Development Block at Attappady). The major schemes implemented by the blocks are mainly of community oriented and family oriented nature. The first category comprises the development schemes like agriculture, animal husbandry, industries, roads, environmental sanitation etc. The second category comprises target group oriented programmes like IRDP, NREP etc.

National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)

4.80 The NREP was introduced in Kerala in February 1981 as a part of the Sixth Plan with the following basic objectives: (i) generation of additional gainful employment to the rural unemployed (ii) creation of durable community assets so as to strengthen the rural infrastructure which will lead to the rapid growth of the rural economy and steady rise in the income levels of the rural people and (iii) improvement of the nutritional status and living standards of the rural poor. The expenditure on this centrally sponsored scheme is shared between the Centre and the State Governments on a 50:50 basis. The programme is now functioning in all the 151 blocks following the guidelines prescribed by the Government of India. The major works under this scheme include construction works like rural roads, buildings for schools and dispensaries, group houses for scheduled tribes and scheduled castes, community halls, etc., as well as minor irrigation works, digging of drinking water wells, soil conservation works, social forestry etc.

4.81 Activities under NREP at the State level are controlled by a State level Steering Committee. At the district level the District Rural Development Agencies headed by the respective District Collectors are implementing the programme. The works are sanctioned by the District Collectors and Block Development Officers based on a shelf of projects drawn up and approved at the block and district levels on a priority basis. In 1982-83 a total number of 93.08 lakh man days of employment was created under the programme.

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

4.82 The prime objective of Integrated Rural Development Programme is to assist the target group families among the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, village artisans including scheduled castes/scheduled tribes etc., with a view to enable them cross the poverty line with the help of viable economic schemes prepared for them by the blocks. The finance required for the implementation of the programme is from loans raised through commercial and co-operative banks and the subsidy allowed by the Central and State Governments on a 50:50 basis. The programme introduced in Kerala in 1978-79 covered only 58 blocks in 1978-79 and 1979-80. Altogether 125500 families were assisted and of these 14500 belonged to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes. By the end of 1980-81 the programme was extended to 141 blocks and during that year a total number of 58992 families were assisted of which 10,317 were scheduled castes/scheduled tribes families. In 1981-82, 96932 families were assisted including 18,594 scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In 1982-83 the total number of families assisted was 1,27,798 of which 34,471 belonged to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (26.97 per cent). In 1983-84, Central assistance became available for the newly created seven blocks also. Each block is eligible for Rs. 35 lakhs towards subsidy and 50% of this will be met by the Government of India. The rate of subsidy allowable to a family is 33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000. The scheduled tribe families are eligible for 50% subsidy.

Rural Functional Literacy Programme (RELPL)

4.83 This scheme is a rural literacy programme arranged on a functional basis for the age group of 14 to 35 and implemented by Development Department with 100% Central assistance. The programme is implemented in two blocks each in the districts of Trivandrum, Alleppey, Trichur, Palghat and Cannanore. In each block 150 literacy centres are operated for a period of 10 months in an year. The learners are supplied with learning materials. In 1982-83, 1483 literacy centres were conducted and 45396 learners were made literate.

Composite Programme for Women and Pre-School Children (CPWPC)

4.84 The composite programme for women and pre-school children is implemented in all the 151 blocks in the State. This programme which was started in 1975-76 is largely assisted by CARE and is centralised around Balawadies sponsored and operated by the local Mahilasamajams. By 1982-83, 2511 Balawadies have been established in the 151 Blocks, catering to the needs of 2,51,100 pre-school children and 75,330 pregnant and lactating mothers.

Special Inputs in Area Development (SIAD)

4.85 The Government of India and the UNICEF have jointly sponsored a programme aimed at providing basic facilities to the poor like drinking water wells, latrines, drains and pavements in the selected areas. The programme is implemented in coastal areas covering 27 blocks in the districts of Trivandrum, Alleppey, Ernakulam, Malappuram and Kozhikode.

Agricultural Credit

4.86 The agricultural credit societies showed good progress in deposit mobilisation, loaning programme and extension of integrated services to farmers. Of the total 1574 primary agricultural credit societies (including 18 Farmers' Service Co-operative Banks) on 30-6-1982 only 16 societies were weak. A total of 1561 societies had full time paid secretaries and 818 were running on profit. The average deposit per primary agricultural credit society which was Rs. 9.12 lakhs as on 30-6-1981 went upto Rs. 9.71 lakhs as on 30-6-1982. The average working capital also rose from Rs. 24.40 lakhs as at the end of June 1981 to Rs. 26.53 lakhs at the end of June 1982. The total membership of PACS also rose from 37.79 lakhs to 46.67 lakhs.

4.87 The total loan transactions of the agricultural credit societies as on 30-6-1982 amounted to Rs. 239.50 crores of which short term loans totalled Rs. 199.22 crores (83.18%) registering an increase of 18.5% over the previous year. Medium term loans advanced by the societies amounted to Rs. 36.97 crores. Long term loans issued by the PACS stood at Rs. 3.31 crores in 1981-82 compared with Rs. 2.75 crores in the previous year. The long term loans advanced by the primary land mortgage banks in 1981-82 amounted to Rs. 23.32 crores.

4.88 The average amount of loans issued per member has come down from Rs. 555 as on 30-6-1981 to Rs. 513 as on 30-6-1982. While the average loan issued against advancing society increased by 13.90%, the average loan issued per borrowing member increased only by 5.19%. In the area of deposit mobilisation the societies showed substantial progress. The total deposit of these societies amounted to Rs. 152.76 crores during the co-operative year 1981-82 as against Rs. 143.69 crores during the previous year, the percentage increase being 6.39. The average deposit per society showed an increase of 6.42% while the average deposit per member exhibited a fall from Rs. 380 in 1980-81 to Rs. 327 in 1981-82.

4.89 The number of societies that worked on profit declined to 818 in 1981-82 from 894 in 1980-81. The net profit for 1981-82 was Rs. 4.84 crores while that of last year was only Rs. 3.88 crores. A total of 740 societies were working at a loss in 1981-82 and the loss

sustained worked out to around Rs. 5 crores. The progress in the performance of agricultural credit societies and credit operations of the societies are exhibited in Statistical Appendix 4.22 and 4.33

Long Term Credit

4.90 The long term credit requirements of the agriculturists are met by the Primary Land Mortgage Banks affiliated to the Kerala Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank which functions as the apex institution of the long term credit structure of the State. At present there are 32 Primary Land Mortgage Banks under the Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank which is having 8 regional offices at Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam, Alleppey, Ernakulam, Perinthalmanna, Calicut and Cannanore.

4.91 In 1982-83, the primary banks advanced Rs. 5.79 crores under normal lending and Rs. 11.44 crores under special scheme to the borrowers. Besides this, the Central Land Mortgage Bank advanced Rs. 4.71 crores to the Kerala State Electricity Board under the scheme for financial assistance for energisation of pumpsets. In respect of schematic lending the target of the Bank for 1982-83 was Rs. 20.00 crores and this target was achieved in full.

4.92 The development purposes covered by the Bank's lending activities include minor

irrigation (construction of new wells/tanks, renovation of old wells/tanks, installation of pumpsets etc.), land reclamation and soil conservation, cultivation of plantation/horticultural crops like coconut, cashew, rubber, coffee, tea, cocoa, pepper, cardamom etc., and other diversified activities like dairying, fisheries, integrated soil conservation etc.

4.93 The Central Land Mortgage Bank is also one of the financing agencies to implement the World Bank assisted Special Agricultural Development Unit programme of the Kerala Agricultural Development Project. The Bank undertakes lending in 122 units. In 1982-83, the Bank has advanced Rs. 5.85 crores under this scheme.

4.94 As at the end of the Co-operative year 1982-83 all the primary land mortgage banks except six (Trivandrum, Neyyattinkara, Kilimanoor, Kozhikode, Wynad and Tellicherry) were able to bring down the overdues to below 25% and thus became eligible for unrestricted lending during the year 1983-84. If for the purpose of lending eligibility the per centage of average amount of overdues to the average demand for the preceeding 3 years is taken into account, the Kozhikode Primary Land Development Bank will also come under "unrestricted lending category" and the other Five Primary Land Development Banks under the slab 26-40.

TABLE 4.1
Index of Area, Production and Productivity of Crops in Kerala
(Base Year—Average of the Triennium Ending 1969-70)

Item	Average of 3 years 1976-77 to 1978-79	Area		Production			Productivity		
		1981-82	1982-83	Average of 3 years 1976-77 to 1978-79	1981-82	1982-83	Average of 3 years 1976-77 to 1978-79	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All Crops (A+B)	101.02	99.81	98.38	104.54	100.15	91.87	103.48	100.34	93.98
A. Foodgrains (1+2)	96.26	93.19	89.89	105.49	113.33	108.42	109.59	121.61	120.61
1. Cereals	96.79	93.85	90.54	105.60	111.00	108.24	109.10	118.27	119.55
2. Pulses	85.26	79.70	76.76	97.58	41.92	37.76	114.45	52.60	49.19
B. Non-foodgrains (3 to 7)	103.49	103.25	102.79	104.26	96.85	86.98	100.74	93.80	84.62
3. Oil Seeds	100.75	98.41	97.23	84.27	78.70	64.15	83.64	79.97	65.98
4. Plantation Crops	125.81	144.85	148.32	166.65	180.74	182.83	132.46	124.78	123.27
5. Condiments and Spices	95.08	96.00	94.52	127.88	139.46	119.47	134.50	145.27	126.40
6. Fruits and Vegetables	105.29	97.87	97.10	103.62	83.42	78.34	98.41	85.24	80.68
7. Miscellaneous Crops	48.52	56.65	56.29	94.57	64.10	63.57	194.91	113.15	112.99

Figures for 1982-83 are based on provisional estimates

Cereals: Rice, Jowar, Ragi and other Cereals and Millets

Oil Seeds: Groundnut, Sesamum and Coconut

Plantation Crops: Tea, Coffee, Rubber

Condiments & Spices: Pepper, Ginger, Chillies, Turmeric, Arccanut and Cardamom

Fruits & Vegetables: Banana and Plantains, Mangoes, Citrus fruits, Cashew, Tapioca and Sweet Potato

Miscellaneous Crops: Lemongrass, Sugar, Cotton, and Tobacco.

TABLE 4.2
Average Farm Prices of Principal Commodities

Commodity	Unit	1982	1983	Change over the Previous Year	
				(in Rupees)	
				Actual	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Paddy	Quintal	182.72	253.85	+71.13	+38.98
2. Tapioca	"	57.21	74.59	+17.38	+30.38
3. Coconut (with Husk)	100 Nos.	126.64	176.81	+50.17	+39.62
4. Pepper	Quintal	1165.41	1300.62	+135.21	+11.60
5. Ginger	"	1218.61	2207.32	+988.71	+81.13
6. Cashewnut	"	651.42	509.98	-141.44	-21.71
7. Sugarcane	Tonne	182.58	183.65	+1.07	+0.59
8. Arecanut	100 Nos.	8.41	7.83	-0.58	-6.90
9. Banana	100 Nos.	45.13	53.74	+8.61	+19.08

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

TABLE 4.3
Average Prices of Important Agricultural Inputs

Input	Unit	1981-82	1982-83	Change over the Period (percent)	
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Fertiliser					
(a) Nitrogen	Urea	Rs./Kg.	2.35	2.35	Nil
	Ammonium Sulphate	Rs./Kg	1.75	1.85	+5.7
(b) Phosphorus	Super Phosphate	"	0.94	0.94	Nil
(c) Potash	Muriate of Potash	"	1.30	1.30	Nil
2. Seeds and Other Planting Materials					
(a) Paddy Seeds		Rs./Quintal	150	150	Nil
(b) Pulses Seeds		"	353	375	6.2
(c) Green Manure Seeds					
(i) Sunhemp		"	327	265	-19
(ii) Daincha		"	214	302	+41
(iii) Kolinji		"	207	182	-12
(d) Coconut Seedlings					
(i) West Coast Tall		Rs./Seedling	5.00	5.00	Nil
(ii) TxD		"	6.25	8.00	+28
(iii) DxT		"	6.25	8.00	+28
(iv) Laccadive Ordinary		"	3.50	5.00	+42.8
(e) Arecanut Seedling			No Departmental Sale		
(f) Rooted Pepper Cuttings					
(i) Panniyoor I		Rs./ cutting	0.30	0.35	+16.6
(ii) Other Varieties		"	0.20	0.20	Nil

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
(g)	Cashew Layers	Ra./Layer	0.50	0.50	Nil	
(h)	Cashew Seedlings	Ra./Seedling	0.60	0.60	Nil	
(i)	Cocoa Seedlings	"	0.40	No sales		
(j)	Nutmeg Seedlings					
	(i) One Year old	"	2.00	2.00	Nil	
	(ii) Other Varieties	"	3.00	3.00	Nil	
(k)	Clove Seedling					
	(i) One Year old	"	2.00	2.00	Nil	
	(ii) Two years old	"	3.00	3.00	Nil	
3. Other Items						
(a)	Soil Ameliorants					
	(i) Calcium Carbonate					
		Bulk	Ra./Tonne	30	30	Nil
		Bagged	"	110	110	Nil
	(ii) Dolomite	"	"	"	"	
	(iii) Full Burnt Limes	"	"	"	"	
(b)	Farm Yard Manure	"	100	126	+26	
(c)	Wood Ash	"	300	263	-12.3	

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Trivandrum.

TABLE 4.4
Average Monthly Rainfall in Kerala

(in m.m)

Month	Normal	Average Monthly Rainfall	
		1982	1983*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
January	17.3	0.6	..
February	18.0	..	3.2
March	43.4	20.6	7.6
April	111.3	59.7	27.2
May	245.4	140.7	90.1
June	676.9	271.9	293.2
July	682.6	437.0	
August	416.5	216.7	
September	236.4	29.8	
October	301.9	181.5	
November	186.8	97.8	
December	49.4	8.6	
Total	2985.9	1464.9	

*Provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

TABLE 4.5
Land Use Pattern in Kerala

Classification of Land (1)	1980-81		1981-82		Change over the Previous year (6)
	Actual (2)	Per cent (3)	Actual (4)	Per cent (5)	
1. Total Geographical Area	3885497	100.00	3885497	100.00	..
2. Forests	1081509	27.83	1081509	27.83	..
3. Land Put to Non Agricultural Uses	269824	6.94	266451	6.86	(-),3373
4. Barren and Un-cultivable Land	85770	2.21	85600	2.20	(-),170
5. Permanent Pastures and Grazing Land	5432	0.41	5382	0.14	(-),50
6. Land Under Miscellaneous Treecrops	63875	1.64	55187	1.42	(-),8688
7. Cultivable Waste Land	129032	3.32	130204	3.35	1172
8. Fallow (other than Current Fallow)	26886	0.69	26827	0.69	(-),59
9. Current Fallow	43579	1.12	44487	1.15	908
10. Net Area Sown	2179590	56.10	2189850	56.36	10260
11. Area Sown More than Once	705250	18.15	715407	18.41	10157
12. Total Cropped Area	2884840	74.25	2905257	74.77	20417

Sources: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

TABLE 4.6
Area Under Principal Crops in Kerala

Crop (1)	(In Hectares)			
	1981-82 (2)	1982-83 (3)	Change over the Previous year	
			Actual (4)	Percent (5)
1. Rice	806871	778490	-28381	-3.52
2. Ragi	1435	1416	-19	-1.32
3. Pulses	33910	32659	-1251	-3.69
4. Sugarcane	8381	8384	+3	+0.04
5. Pepper	108242	107915	-327	-0.30
6. Ginger	13447	13176	-271	-2.01
7. Turmeric	3200	3145	-55	-1.72
8. Cardamom	54516	54516	..	..
9. Arecanut	61251	58180	-3071	-5.01
10. Coconut	666618	658540	-8078	-1.21
11. Cashewnut	139960	139566	-394	-0.28
12. Banana and Plantains	49989	49307	-682	-1.36
13. Tapioca	248069	245603	-2466	-0.99
14. Sweet Potato	5316	5314	-2	-0.04
15. Groundnut	9707	9707	..	..
16. Sesamum	15037	14792	-245	-1.62
17. Cotton	6777	6641	-136	-2.00
18. Tea	@36130	@36130	..	..
19. Coffee *	57905	57905	..	..
20. Rubber*	248000	256200	+8200	+3.31

Note: Figures for 1982-83 are provisional

Sources: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum

@Reported by UPASI for 1981 and 1982 respectively

*Commodity Board Estimates

TABLE 4.7
Production of Principal Crops in Kerala

Crop (1)	Unit (2)	1981-82 (3)	1982-83 (4)	Change over Previous	
				Actual (5)	Percent (6)
1. Rice	Tonne	1339393	1306197	-33196	-2.48
2. Ragi	"	1100	1066	-34	-3.09
3. Pulses	"	22286	20077	-2209	-9.91
4. Sugarcane (gur)	"	47749	49589	+160	+0.32
5. Pepper	"	27511	26866	-645	-2.34
6. Ginger	"	34379	32801	-1578	-4.59
7. Turmeric	"	6027	5824	-203	-3.37
8. Cardamom*	"	2800	1900	900	32.14
9. Arecanut	Million Nuts	10702	8463	-2239	-20.92
10. Coconut	"	3006	2444	-562	-18.70
11. Cashewnut	Tonne	78898	81281	+2383	+3.02
12. Banana & Plantains	"	327527	293840	-33687	-10.28
13. Tapioca	"	3745142	3486720	-258422	-6.90
14. Sweet Potato	"	34674	35118	+444	+1.28
15. Groundnut	"	8572	8572	..	..
16. Sesamum	"	4000	3870	-130	-3.25
17. Cotton	Bale of 170 kg.	10724	10299	-425	-3.96
18. Tea	Tonne	47631@	48752@	+1121	+2.35
19. Coffee*	"	33655	21785	-11870	-35.27
20. Rubber*	"	139435	152662	+13227	+9.49

Note: Figures for 1982-83 are provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum,

@Reported by UPASI for 1981 and 1982 respectively

*Commodity Board estimates

TABLE 4.8
Productivity of Principal Crops in Kerala

Crops (1)	Unit (2)	1981-82 (3)	1982-83 (4)	Change over the Previous Year	
				Actual (5)	Percent (6)
1. Rice	Kg/ha	1600	1678	+78	4.87
2. Ragi	"	767	753	-14	-1.82
3. Pulses	"	657	615	-42	-6.39
4. Sugarcane (Gur)	"	5936	5915	-21	-0.35
5. Pepper	"	254	249	-5	-1.97
6. Ginger	"	2557	2489	-68	-2.66
7. Turmeric	"	1883	1852	-31	-1.65
8. Cardamom	"	51	35	-16	-31.37
9. Arecanut	Nuts/ha	174724	145462	-29262	-16.75
10. Coconut	"	4509	3711	-798	-17.70
11. Cashewnut	Kg/ha	564	582	+18	+3.19
12. Banana and Plantains	"	6552	5959	-593	-9.05
13. Tapioca	"	15097	14197	-900	-5.96
14. Sweet Potato	"	6523	6609	+86	+1.32
15. Groundnut	"	883	883	..	..
16. Sesamum	"	266	262	-4	-1.50
17. Cotton	Bales/ha	1582	1551	-31	-1.96
18. Tea	Kg/ha	1318	1349	+31	+2.35
19. Coffee	"	581	376	-205	-35.28
20. Rubber	"	562	596	+34	+6.05

Note: Figures for 1982-83 are based on provisional Estimates.

TABLE 4.9
Area, Production and Yield of Rice in Kerala

Season	Area in Hect.		Change Over the Previous year (%)	Production in Tonnes		Change Over the Previous year (%)	Yield in Kg/ha		Change Over the Previous year (%)
	1981-82	1982-83		1981-82	1982-83		1981-82	1982-83	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Virippu-Autumn	347098 (43.02)	342669 (44.02)	-1.28	556918 (41.58)	578828 (44.31)	+3.93	1604	1689	+5.30
Mundakan-Winter	356073 (44.13)	352273 (45.25)	-1.07	589154 (43.99)	565704 (43.31)	-3.98	1655	1606	-2.96
Puncha-Summer	103700 (12.85)	83548 (10.73)	-19.43	193321 (14.43)	161665 (12.38)	-16.37	1864	1935	+3.81
Total	806871 (100)	778490 (100)	-3.52	1339393 (100)	1306197 (100)	-2.48	1660	1678	+1.08

Note: Figures for 1982-83 are provisional. Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

TABLE 4.10
High Yielding Varieties of Rice in Kerala

Season	1981-82	1982-83	Percentage Change over the Previous Year	Proportion of HYV to Total Rice (%)	
				1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Area in Hectare					
Virippu	138941	113088	-18.6	40	33
Mundakan	73579	51867	-29.5	21	15
Puncha	47183	31440	-33.4	45	38
Total:	259703	196395	-24.4	32	25
Production in Tonnes					
Virippu	288486	254461	-11.8	52	44
Mundakan	141563	107516	-24.0	24	19
Puncha	100940	67395	-33.2	52	42
Total:	530989	429372	-19.1	40	33
Average Yield in Kg/ha					
Virippu	2076	2250	+8.4	..	..
Mundakan	1924	2073	+7.7	..	..
Puncha	2139	2144	+0.2	..	..
Total:	2045	2186	+6.9	..	..

TABLE 4.11

Selected Indicators of Agricultural Development

Programme (1)	Unit (2)	1981-82 (3)	1982-83 (4)
1. Fertilizer Consumption			
(a) Nitrogen	Tonnes	40612	45233
(b) Phosphorus	"	23214	26555
(c) Potash	"	30935	38005
Total	"	94761	109793
2. Plant Protection			
(a) Seeds Treated	'000 tonnes	6264	3872
(b) Area under Seed Treatment	Lakh ha	0.783	0.484
(c) Fungicides (Liquid + Solid in Terms of Technical Grade)	Tonnes	334.96	552.59
(d) Insecticides (Liquid + Solid in Terms of Technical Grade)	"	536.83	319.68
(e) Weedicides (in terms of Technical Grade)	"	42.27	60.49
(f) Rodenticides (in terms of Technical Grade)	"	10.90	17.24
(g) Area Under Plant Protection Coverage	Lakh ha	9.29	7.27
(h) Rodent Control Operation	"	0.40	1.04
(i) Biological Control of <i>Nephantis Scrinopa</i> Parasites Liberated	Lakh No.	204.50	187.85
(j) Weed Control	Lakh ha	1.134	0.835
(k) Trees Sprayed for Control of Coconut Leaf Diseases	Lakh Nos.	47.360	14.125
3. High Yielding Seeds			
(a) HYV Seeds of Paddy Distributed from State Seed Farms and other Government Agencies	Tonnes	1785	2010
(b) Coverage of HYV including Natural Spread	Lakh ha	4.26	4.65**
4. Quality of Planting Materials Distributed:			
(a) Coconut Seedlings	Lakh Nos.	30.85	27.344
(i) West Coast Tall	"	24.42	24.534
(ii) T x D Hybrid	"	4.31	2.675
(iii) D x T Hybrid	"	0.15	0.135
(iv) Laccadive Ordinary	"	1.93	..
(v) Other Varieties	"	0.04	..
(b) Arecanut Seedlings	"	NA	NA
(c) Rooted Pepper Cuttings	"	20.08	22.22
(i) Panniyoor—I	"	8.76	4.805
(ii) Other Varieties	"	11.32	17.415
(d) Cashew Layers	"	0.097	..
(e) Cashew Seedlings	"	4.45	..
(f) Cocoa Seedlings	"	..	..
(g) Nutmeg Seedlings	"	0.141	0.191
(h) Clove Seedlings	"	0.608	0.385

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5. Farmer's Training Programme			
(a) Farmers Trained in Specialised Courses	Nos.	2707	17488
(b) Special Group Discussions Held	"	287	163
(c) Training Camps Organised	"	501	568
6. I. P. D. Programme			
(a) I.P.D. Units	Nos.	378	378*
(b) Area covered	Lakh ha	2.702	2.702*
7. Coconut Package Programme			
(a) Coconut Package Units	Nos.	187	187*
(b) Area Covered Under C.P.U.	'000ha	93.50	93.50
(c) Demonstrations Organised	Nos.	2000	2000
(d) Fertilisers Distributed			
(i) Nitrogen	Tonnes	13810	14933
(ii) Phosphorous	"	6920	7066
(iii) Potash	"	27562	29688
(e) Medium Term Loans Distributed (through Co. Op. Societies)	Rs. Lakhs	67.917	160.109
(f) Filter Points Established	Nos	581	740
(g) Filter Points Connected with Pumpsets	"	581	740
(h) Wells Dug	"	9672	9822
(i) Area Benefited by Wells Dug	ha	25977	32882
8. Rejuvenation of Diseased and Unproductive Coconut Plantations			
(a) Area Covered	ha	29431	30394
(b) Seedlings Distributed	Nos	209828	169236
9. Survey and Surveillance Programme			
(a) Units Established	Nos.	159	*
(b) Area Protected	Lakh ha	7.89	..
10. Short Term Loans—			
Amount Distributed	Rs. Lakhs	261.78	199.90
11. Cashew Plantation Scheme			
(a) Area Covered	ha	1894	2093
(b) Amount Disbursed as Subsidy	Rs. '000	7.85	12.11
12. Free Supply of Pumpsets to Panchayats			
	Nos.	34	23
13. Pulses Development			
(a) Pulses Seeds Distributed	Tonnes	142.18	264.388
14. Other Items			
(a) Soil Samples Analysed	Lakh Nos.	1.20	1.34
(b) Distribution of Soil Ameliorants			
(i) Calcium Carbonate	Tonnes	5474	2708
(ii) Full Burnt Lime	"	..	--
(iii) Dolomite	"	..	--
(iv) Area Covered	ha	7298	3385
(c) Green Manure Seeds Distributed	Tonnes	228.15	237.90

*All the I.P.D. Units and Coconut Package Units were merged with the T&V system in December 1962.

**Assessed by Department of Agriculture, Trivandrum.

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Trivandrum.

TABLE 4.12
Activities of Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation

Item	1981-82		1982-83*	
	Unit/No.	Value (Rs. lakh)	Unit/No.	Value (Rs. lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Direct Sale of Agricultural Machinery and Implements within the State				
(a) Tractor	29		5	
(b) Power-tiller	57	46.01	76	38.00
(c) Pumpset	28		10	
(d) Implement	..		..
2. Hire Purchase Sales				
(a) Tractor	15		10	
(b) Power -Tiller	111	122.61	57	65.00
(c) Pumpset	1766		837	
(d) Implement	..		..
3. Procurement of Spare Parts		12.82		14.00
4. Sale of Spare Parts		16.50		18.00
5. Sale of Paddy Seeds		Nil		Nil
6. Sale of Other Items (G.I.Sheet, Iron rod)		Nil		Nil
7. Custom Service				
(a) Bull Dozers: Work Done in Hours	2168		1575	
(b) Tractors ..	4500		3657	
(c) Power Tillers ..	..		..
(d) Receipts from hiring	..	2.16	..	6.79
8. Receipts from Workshops/Service Stations		3.33		4.85
9. Repayment of loan issued		..		..
10. Profit before Provision for Reserve and Taxes		3.99		4.00

*Figures for 1982-83 are provisional

Source: Agro-Industries Corporation, Trivandrum.

TABLE 4.13
Commodity-wise Deposit Received by Kerala State Warehousing Corporation

Commodity	1981-82 Deposit Received From			1982-83 Deposit Received From		
	Farmers	Others	Total	Farmers	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Foodgrains	62	34515	34577 (9.47)	41	23971	24012 (16.28)
8. Other foodgrains	..	2420	2420 (0.66)	..	10997	10997 (2.88)
3. Grams and Pulses	..	3110	3110 (0.85)	..	3500	3500 (0.92)
4. Pepper	684	..	684 (10.19)	777	..	777 (6.20)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5. Copra	310	..	310 (0.08)	283	..	283 (0.07)
6. Groundnut	42	..	42 (0.01)	391	..	391 (0.10)
7. Oil Cake	..	652	652 (0.18)	..	314	314 (0.09)
8. Arecanut	910	47	957 (0.26)	750	58	808 (0.21)
9. Cashew	3	30	33 (0.01)	..	..	..
10. Fertilizers	..	93878	93878 (25.71)	..	130454	130454 (34.23)
11. CARE Articles	..	42294	42294 (11.58)	..	33457	33457 (8.73)
12. Cement	..	84761	84761 (23.22)	..	81752	81752 (21.39)
13. Sugar	..	71690	71690 (19.64)	..	72999	72999 (19.10)
14. Coffee	80	500	580 (0.16)	..	497	497 (0.13)
15. Rubber	..	..	..	4	..	4 (0.001)
16. Cardamom	117	..	117 (0.03)	..	1	1 (0.00)
17. Miscellaneous	..	28986	28986 (7.94)	125	21881	22006 (5.76)
Total	2208 (0.60)	362883 (99.40)	365091 (100.00)	2371 (0.62)	379681 (99.38)	382132 (100.00)

Figures in Brackets Indicate % to Total.

Source: Kerala State Warehousing Corporation, Ernakulam.

TABLE 4.14

Performance of the Kerala Land Development Corporation

Particulars	Unit	1981-82	1982-83	Cumulative as on 31-3-1983
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Kuttanadu Development Project				
(i) Schemes Completed	Nos.	16	7	134
(ii) Area Covered	ha.	1827.41	778.96	10866
(iii) Length of Bunds	Km.	69.55	21.80	456
(iv) Cost	Rs. in lakh	79.66	36.96	475.07
B. Trichur Kole Project				
(i) Land Requisitioned for Acquisition	ha.	370.23	3.56	656
(ii) Land Acquired	ha.	52.17	33.82	121
(iii) Cost	Rs. in lakh	80.34	41.84	328.15
G. Financial Position				
(i) Paid up Capital	Rs. in lakh	102.40	115.00	577.40
(ii) Loans Recoverable	"	138.48	45.22	586.12
(iii) Revenue Subsidy Received	"	7.20	27.50	118.70
(iv) Deficit	"	61.99	16.67	129.88

Source: The Kerala Land Development Corporation Limited.

4/730/MC.

TABLE 4.15
Student Statistics of Kerala Agricultural University (1981-82 & 1982-83)

Programme	1981-82		1982-83	
	Admissions	Successful Completion	Admissions	Successful Completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Degree Programmes</i>				
1. B.Sc. (Ag.)	232	82	144	113
2. B.Sc. (Hort.)	..	36	..	33
3. B.V.Sc. & A.H.	83	53	76	46
4. B.F.Sc.	37	..	30	..
5. B.Sc. (C&B)	53	..	31	..
<i>Diploma</i>				
6. Diploma in Agricultural Science (DA Sc)	50	42	52	43
7. Diploma in Agricultural & Rural Engineering (DARE)	29	..	27	24
<i>P. G. Degree Course</i>				
8. M.Sc. (Ag.)	54	47	46	58
9. M.Sc. (Ag. Stat)	5	7	7	4
10. M.Sc. (Ag. Engg.)	4	1	3	2
11. M.Sc. (Hort.)	14	10	12	14
12. M.V.Sc.	8	25	5	11
13. Ph.D (Ag.)	7	4	8	6
14. Ph.D. (Hort.)	2	..	..	..
15. Ph. D. (Vety.)	3	2	2	..
<i>P. G. Diploma</i>				
16. Natural Rubber Production	4	3	4	5
17. Soil Sciences	5	3	..	..
18. Land and Water Resources Development and Management	4	4	..	..
19. Plant Protection	2	2	..	..
20. Veterinary & Animal Sciences	13	13	23	21

Source: Kerala Agricultural University.

TABLE 4.16
Area Production and Productivity of Rubber in
Kerala and All India

Item	Area Lakh Ha		Production Lakh Tonnes		Productivity ^a Kg/ha	
	1891-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Kerala	2.48	2.56	1.39	1.52	562	596
All India	2.81	2.91	1.53	1.66	544	569

^aBased on gross area registered
Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

TABLE 4.17
Average Market Price of Indigenous Natural
Rubber at Kottayam Market

Year	(RMA, 3, 4, 5 GRADES) Price per Quintal (Rs.)
(1)	(2)
1979-80	1016.51
1980-81	1212.20
1981-82	1430.65
1982-83	1408.84
1983-84 (April to December)	1723.00

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

TABLE 4.18
Area, Production and Yield of Tea—Kerala & India

Year	Kerala			India		
	Area (Ha)	Production (Tonnes)	Yield (Kg./ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (Tonnes)	Yield (Kg./ha)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1979-80	36141	58225	1611	373747	543776	1455
1980-81	36130	53614	1484	381891	569550	1491
1981-82	36130	47691	1318	381891	560041	1466
1982-83	36130	48752	1349	381891	565087	1480

Source: UPASI—Coonoor

TABLE—4.19
Average Sale Price of Tea
(Rs./Kg.)

Year	Kerala Tear ^a	Indian Tear ^{a,b}
(1)	(2)	(3)
1979-80	11.16	12.01
1980-81	12.06	13.40
1981-82	12.26	13.94
1982-83	15.16	15.80

^aCochin, Coonoor and Coimbatore Auctions.

^bCochin, Coonoor, Coimbatore, Calcutta, Gauhati and Siliguri Auctions.

Source: UPASI, Coonoor.

TABLE 4.20
Area, Production and Productivity of Coffee
Kerala and India

Year	Kerala			India		
	Area (Ha)	Production (M.T.)	Yield (Kg./ha)	Area (Ha)	Production (M.T.)	Yield (Kg./ha)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1979-80	57564	29117	506	199692	149885	750
1980-81	57949	23540	406	208269	118600	569
1981-82	57905	33655	581	211344	152100	710
1982-83	57905	21785	376	211344	130080	615

Source: Coffee Board, Bangalore

TABLE 4.21
Auction Sale Price of Coffee
(Price in Rs. per 50 Kg.)

Grade	Internal Sales (inclusive of CED & Exclusive of ST)		Export Sales (exclusive of all Taxes and duties)	
	1982	1983 ^a	1982	1983 ^a
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Plantation 'A'	597.50	679.75	1157.50	1056.00
Arabica Cherry 'AB'	497.25	562.00	1049.00	975.00
Robusta Cherry 'AB'	473.00	548.50	918.00	982.00

^aUp to November 1983.

Source: Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE 4.22
Area Production and Yield of Cardamom

Year	Kerala			India		
	Area (ha.)	Production (Tonnes)	Yield (Kg./ha.)	Area (ha.)	Production (Tonnes)	Yield (Kg./ha.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1980-81	56876	9100	55	93947	4400	47
1981-82	54516	2800	51	93947	4100	44
1982-83	54516	1900	35	93947	2900	31

Figures for 1982-83 are provisional.

TABLE 4.23
Auction Price and Export Price of Cardamom

Year	Kerala		India	
	Auction price Average (Rs./Kg.)	Export price (Rs./Kg.)	Auction price Average (Rs./Kg.)	Export price (Rs./Kg.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1977-78	142.55	177.88	134.41	175.28
1978-79	178.71	205.34	166.42	202.92
1979-80	141.98	186.56	134.88	184.23
1980-81	108.51	150.57	98.91	148.18
1981-82	120.76	132.17	116.02	129.87
1982-83	158.29	163.11	161.08	158.96

Notes: 1. Export Price for Kerala is compiled on the basis of estimated export figures as actual figures of export from Kerala cannot be compiled.

2. Auction price refers to crop year and export price refers to financial year.

Source: Cardamom Board, Cochin.

TABLE—4.24
Annual Marine Fish Landings in Kerala and India 1978-1982

Year	Kerala	India	Percentage of Kerala to India
			(% of India)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1973	448	1220	37
1974	420	1218	35
1975	421	1423	30
1976	331	1353	25
1977	345	1260	27
1978	373	1404	27
1979	331	1388	24
1980	280	1250	22
1981	274	1378	20
1982	325	1424	23

TABLE—4.25
Annual Landings of Important Marine Fishes in Kerala (1978-82)

Species	('000 Tonnes)				
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oil Sardine	119.6	116.8	69.7	147.0	143.2
Mackerel	25.9	18.5	18.4	16.2	10.7
Prawns	45.4	29.5	52.6	22.3	26.7
Other Species	182.1	165.7	138.3	88.9	144.8
Total	373.0	330.5	279.0	274.4	325.4

TABLE 4.26

Average Annual Landings of Important Fishes in Kerala 1973-77 to 1978-82

('000 tonnes)

Species	Average Annual Production for 1973-77		Average Annual Production for 1978-82		Variation	
	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Oil Sardine	112.7	28.7	119.3	37.7	6.6	5.9
Mackerel	16.8	4.3	18.0	5.7	1.2	7.1
Prawns	59.3	15.0	35.2	11.1	(-)24.1	(-)40.6
Others	204.9	52.0	144.1	45.5	(-)60.2	(-)29.4
Total	393.1	100.00	316.6	100.0	(-)76.5	(-)19.4

TABLE 4.27
Species-wise Composition of Inland Fish Production in Kerala 1981-82 and 1982-83
 (in tonnes)

Species	1981-82		1982-83	
	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Prawns	5796	22.24	5850	22.17
Etroleplus	2915	11.19	2930	11.10
Murrels	2899	11.12	2921	11.07
Tilapia	4180	16.04	4255	16.13
Cat Fish	2691	10.33	2730	10.35
Jew Fish	1514	5.81	1533	5.81
Others	6064	23.27	6166	23.37
Total	26059	100.00	26385	100.00

CHAPTER 5

IRRIGATION AND POWER

Irrigation

The irrigation potential of the State is assessed at 16 lakh hectares (net) or 25 lakh hectares (gross). Till the end of March 1983, the total area brought under irrigation is 5.03 lakh hectares (gross) through major, medium and minor irrigation including ground water irrigation, which is only 20.04% of the total estimated irrigation potential of the State.

Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes

5.2 The land that can be brought under irrigation in Kerala through major and medium irrigation schemes is estimated at 6 lakh hectares (net) or 14 lakh hectares (gross). The ten completed projects viz., Chalakudy, Peechi, Malampuzha, Neyyar, Pothundy, Gayathri, Walayar, Vazhani, Mangalam and Cheerakuzhi have an ayacut area of about 1.47 lakh hectare (gross). By June 1983, through partial commissioning of some of the on-going projects like Kallada, Pamba, Periyar Valley, Chitturpuzha and Moolathara, Kanjirapuzha, Kuttiadi and Pazhassi another 1.85 lakh hectare (gross) have been added to the irrigated area in the State. Thus the total gross irrigated area covered by major and medium irrigation schemes till June 1983 is 3.32 lakh hectare (gross).

5.3 In 1982-83 alone 6403 hectares (gross) have been added to the irrigated area by the partial commissioning of some of the on-going projects viz. Pamba (1170 hectares), Periyar Valley (970 hectares), Chitturpuzha (167 hectares), Kanjirapuzha (2637 hectares), Kuttiadi (819 hectares) and Pazhassi (640 hectares).

5.4 The details of physical and financial achievements of the major and medium irrigation projects in the State in 1982-83 are given in Table 5.1.

5.5 A brief write-up of the stages of implementation of Irrigation projects in the State during the year 1983 is furnished below:—

*I. Major Schemes**A. On-going Schemes**1. Kallada Irrigation Scheme*

5.6 The preliminary work on this scheme was started in 1961. The original estimated cost of the scheme was Rs. 13.28 crores (1966) and the latest estimated cost is Rs. 176 crores (1980). It is expected to irrigate about 92000 hectares (gross). The World Bank is financing the first stage of the scheme. The area to be brought under irrigation by the end of the Sixth Plan

period is 56300 hectares (gross). An amount of Rs. 17.19 crores was spent on this scheme in 1982-83, but no additional area was brought under irrigation. The money spent on this scheme upto the end of March 1983 was Rs. 76.78 crores and the area irrigated was 1245 hectares gross.

2. Pamba Irrigation Scheme

5.7 The original estimated cost of the scheme was Rs. 3.83 crores (1964). Preliminary work was started in 1961. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 42.97 crores (1980). The ultimate irrigation potential of the scheme is 21135 hectares (net) or 49458 hectares (gross). An area of 1170 ha. (gross) was brought under irrigation in 1982-83. Till March 1983 Rs. 39.13 crores was spent on this scheme and the area brought under irrigation 38458 ha. (gross).

3. Muvattupuzha Irrigation Scheme

5.8 The original cost of the scheme was Rs. 20.86 crores (1975) and the latest revised cost is Rs. 48 crores (1980). It is aimed to bring under irrigation about 3000 ha. (gross) in 1985-86. It is also planned to utilise the tailrace water of Idukki Hydro Electric Project for irrigating 52200 ha. (gross) of both wet lands and dry lands of Idukki, Ernakulam and Kottayam. The total expenditure for the scheme till March 1983 was Rs. 14.75 crores.

4. Periyar Valley Irrigation Scheme

5.9 This scheme was estimated to cost Rs. 3.48 crores in 1956. The latest revised cost is Rs. 39.71 crores (1980). The work on the scheme was started in 1956 and it was partially commissioned in the Fourth Plan period. The total irrigation potential of the scheme is 85600 ha. (gross) of wet lands in Ernakulam District. In 1982-83 an area of 970 ha. was brought under irrigation. The total expenditure on the scheme till March 1983 was Rs. 36.20 crores and area brought under irrigation upto March 1983 was 67444 ha. (gross).

5. Chimoni Irrigation Scheme

5.10 This estimated cost of the scheme which was Rs. 6.33 crores in 1976 has been revised to Rs. 17.83 crores (1980). The water storage is intended to irrigate Trichur Kole lands. Apart from assuring water for the first crop, the scheme will help irrigate an extra crop in the low lying areas, the fresh water requirements of which is proposed from the Chimoni reservoir. Owing to the delay in carrying out the scheme, the A. R. D. C. has stopped refinancing the K. L. D. C. for the work already taken up. The expenditure on the scheme upto March 1983 was Rs. 7.08 crores.

6. *Chitturpuzha and Moolathara Irrigation Schemes*

5.11 This scheme, with an ultimate irrigation potential of 32600 ha. (gross) was started in 1964. It was estimated to cost Rs. 6.24 crores (1971) which was raised to Rs. 19.83 crores (1978). In 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 98 lakhs was spent and an area of 167 ha. was brought under irrigation. The area under ayacut till March 1983 was 25115 ha. (gross) for an expenditure of Rs. 11.92 crores.

7. *Kanhirapuzha Irrigation Scheme*

5.12 This scheme was originally estimated to cost Rs. 3.65 crores (1964). This estimate was revised to Rs. 42 crores in 1980 to irrigate 21863 ha. (gross). In 1982-83 an area of 2637 ha. was brought under irrigation. Upto March 1983 the total expenditure was Rs. 27.75 crores and the area under ayacut 10732 ha. (gross).

8. *Kuttiadi Irrigation Scheme*

5.13 The estimated cost of this scheme has been revised from Rs. 4.96 crores to Rs. 44.85 crores (1980). The scheme has an irrigation potential of 31200 ha. (gross). In 1982-83 an area of 819 ha. was brought under irrigation. The total expenditure on the scheme till March 1983 was Rs. 42.52 crores and the total irrigated area was 31699 ha. (gross).

9. *Pazhassi Irrigation Scheme*

5.14 This scheme was estimated to cost Rs. 4.42 crores (1964). The revised cost was Rs. 42 crores (1980). The work on the scheme was started in 1962. Its ultimate irrigation potential is 32300 ha. (gross). In 1982-83 an area of 2640 ha. was brought under irrigation. Till March 1983 Rs. 39.86 crores was spent on the scheme and an area of 10306 ha. was brought under irrigation.

B. *New Scheme*

10. *Idamalayar Irrigation Scheme*

5.15 The cost of this scheme originally estimated at Rs. 17.85 crores (1976) has been revised to Rs. 41 crores (1980). A part of the tailrace waters of the Idamalayar Hydro Electric Project will be utilised in this scheme, while the rest will be for the Periyar Valley Irrigation Scheme. The total expenditure on this scheme till March 1983 is Rs. 5.26 crores.

11. *Kuriarkutty-Karappara Irrigation Scheme*

5.16 This scheme will be to utilise the tailrace waters of Kuriarkutty-Karappara Hydro Electric Scheme. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 26.35 crores for irrigating 11,740 ha. (gross)

12. *Beyporepuzha Irrigation Scheme*

5.17 Under this scheme a barrage will be built across Beyporepuzha at Azhikode to direct the flow to irrigate an area of 11620 ha. (gross)

in Kozhikode and Malappuram districts. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 10.61 crores in 1980.

13. *Kakkadavu Irrigation Scheme*

5.18 This scheme consists of a reservoir at Kakkadavu across Karingota river to irrigate an area of 41760 ha. (gross) in Cannanore district. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 26 crores.

II. *Medium Schemes*

A. *On-going Schemes*

14. *Attappadi Irrigation Scheme*

5.19 The Attappadi irrigation scheme was estimated to cost Rs. 4.76 crores (1970). Its revised cost is Rs. 26 crores and the project is to irrigate an area of 8047 ha. (gross) in the tribal areas of Attappadi. Till the end of March 1983 Rs. 4.27 crores was spent on the project.

15. *Karapuzha Irrigation Scheme*

5.20 The original estimated cost of this scheme was Rs. 7.60 crores (1976) and the revised cost is Rs. 12 crores (1980). The ayacut area will be 9300 ha. (gross). Till March 1983, Rs. 5.08 crores was spent on this scheme.

B. *New Schemes*

16. *Vamanapuram Irrigation Scheme*

5.21 The first stage of the scheme envisages the construction of dam at Valayanki across Kallar, the tributary of Vamanapuram river, and a network of canal systems to irrigate an area of 24,250 ha. (gross) in Trivandrum district. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 37.12 crores. The detailed investigation on the scheme is over and the scheme report has already been cleared by Central Water Commission.

17. *Meenachil Irrigation Scheme*

5.22 At an estimated cost of Rs. 35 crores, this scheme is expected to irrigate 10,000 ha. (gross) in Kottayam district. The scheme aims at constructing a reservoir in the basin at Cherripad.

18. *Banasurasagar Irrigation Scheme*

5.23 The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 11.37 crores and the ultimate irrigation potential is 4800 ha. (gross). The scheme contemplates construction of a dam across Karamanathodu, a tributary of Panamaram river, which itself is a major tributary of Kabiini river.

Minor Irrigation

5.24 Minor irrigation schemes have a crucial role in the agricultural development of the State. The estimated potential of minor irrigation in

the State is 10 lakh ha. (net) or 11 lakh ha. (gross). Till the end of March 1983 a cumulative area of 146592 ha. (net) or 171900 ha. (gross) has been brought under irrigation through minor irrigation schemes at a total cost of Rs. 55.34 crores. During the year 1982-83 an area of 8294 ha. (net) or 10490 ha. (gross) has been brought under irrigation through minor irrigation schemes. Till November 1983, 35 minor irrigation class I schemes, 39 lift irrigation schemes, 28 minor irrigation class II P. W. D. schemes and 60 intensive paddy development schemes have been completed.

5.25 In 1983-84, 116 minor irrigation class I schemes, 131 lift irrigation schemes, 273 minor irrigation class II schemes exclusively P. W. D. and 443 intensive paddy development schemes are taken up for irrigating an area of 6878 ha. (net) or 8791 ha. (gross). These include 45 minor irrigation class I works, 40 lift irrigation schemes, 65 minor irrigation class II schemes to be carried out by the P. W. D. and 150 I. P. D. Yelah schemes. The details of physical and financial achievements in 1982-83 are given in Table 5.2.

5.26 The State Ground Water Department is engaged in the exploration and exploitation of ground water in the State for irrigation, water supply and industrial purposes. Till April 1983 there were only 5 major drilling machineries with the Department and its activities were concentrated on providing irrigation facilities. In April 1983, as part of drought relief measures 8 major machineries were additionally procured by the Department and construction of tube wells, started. From April 1983 to June 1983 this Department dug more than 180 wells and cleared more than 600 sites for PHED. Upto December 1983, 271 tube wells/bore wells have been drilled for PHED for rural water supply in the drought affected areas of the State by the Department.

Flood Control and Anti-Sea Erosion

5.27 Flood control measures in flood prone areas could not be taken up in the State as a part of a comprehensive plan so far partly due to lack of funds. Works taken up piecemeal has been of help only to a limited extent. Flood control works are mainly construction of embankment, retaining walls, bed bars, permeable groynes etc. to protect the thickly populated banks of rivers to save the lives and properties of the people and to protect public property including buildings, roads, canals, etc. from the ravage of floods.

5.28 At the commencement of the Sixth Plan period 227 km. of the total vulnerable coastline had been protected at a cost of over Rs. 43 crores. During the first three years of the Plan 54 km. of new sea walls have been constructed. In 1983-84, it is planned to construct 13 km. of new sea walls and to reform 5 km. of existing sea walls. The physical and financial achievement for 1982-83 in respect of flood control and anti-sea erosion programmes are given in Table 5.3.

4/730/MC.

Power

5.29 The year 1983 ended with Kerala struggling to meet the power requirements of a wide assortment of consumers. Owing to meagre rainfall during the south west and north east monsoons and lower inflows into hydel reservoirs in the State in 1982 and 1983 the storage position in the reservoirs progressively worsened and power generation fell sharply from 5539 Mkw/h in 1981-82 to 4481 Mkw/h in 1982-83, registering a 19.1% decrease resulting in certain unavoidable restrictions in the use of electrical energy. A power cut was introduced in December 1982 and it still applies to certain categories of consumers. The details of restrictions for the use of electricity since 1-12-1982 are provided in Appendix 5.1.

5.30 The consumption of L. T. industrial consumers was restricted to some extent and they were required not to exceed their average monthly consumption during the period 182 to 1182. There were restrictions in the supply of power for new additional loads as also load shedding. These restrictions were done away with from 19-9-1983.

5.31 The shortfall in power generation in 1982-83 and 1983-84 in relation to the firm capacity are 242 MU and 848 MU (anticipated) respectively. The loss on revenue to the K. S. E. Board owing to power cut on H. T. and E. H. T. consumers during 1982-83 is about Rs. 3.5 crores and in 1983-84 the loss is estimated to be about Rs. 14 crores.

5.32 Till March 1983, the total investment in Kerala's power sector was Rs. 642.25 crores which accounts for 24.9% of the total plan expenditure of the State. The data on investments on power development in the State during the plan periods are given in Appendix 5.2

5.33 In 1982-83 about 1.33 lakh service connections were given, 17665 street lights were installed, 11665 pumpsets were energised and 312 Harijan and Girijan colonies were provided with electricity. The figures relating to the growth of power system in Kerala are given in Appendix 5.3.

Generation Projects

5.34 The power generation potential created as a result of the completed power projects in the State and the actual generation of power during the year 1982-83 are given in Table 5.4. The following power generation schemes are in various stages of execution in the State in 1982-83.

A. On-going Schemes

1. Idamalayar

5.35 The Idamalayar Project in the Periyar basin envisages construction of a masonry dam 90 m. high, a power tunnel 1730 m. long, two penstocks 165 m. long each leading, to a power house with two generating units of 37.5 MW with an equivalent energy of 320 MU per annum. When the scheme was started the estimated cost of it was Rs. 50 crores. The latest assessed cost of the scheme is Rs. 89 crores (1982) of which

Rs. 29.15 crores is apportioned to irrigation and other water uses, the power portion being Rs. 59.85 crores. In 1982-83, Rs. 9.33 crores was spent on this scheme. Till March 1983 Rs. 56 crores has been spent on the scheme.

2. Idukki Stage III

5.36 The scheme is intended for pooling of more water into the Idukki reservoir by diversion of water from Kallar and Erattayar. The Kallar diversion system mainly consists of a masonry gravity dam 12.2 m. high across Kallar and an unlined tunnel 2.96 km. long and 5 m. dia. m. to divert the waters from Kallar to Erattayar. The Erattayar system comprises a masonry gravity dam 19.8 m. high across Erattayar and an unlined tunnel 3.8 km. long and 6 m. dia. to divert the waters from Erattayar to Idukki reservoir. The scheme will yield an additional energy of 376 MU annually at Idukki.

5.37 The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 11.76 crores. An amount of Rs. 9.71 crores has been spent on the project till March 1983. The project was to have been commissioned in 1981-82 but certain problem resulted in slippage. The 2905 m. long Kallar Erattayar tunnel is already through; construction of the Kallar dam is also progressing and about 55% of the work is over. It is expected that the work will be completed by April 1984.

3. Sabarigiri Augmentation Scheme

5.38 The Sabarigiri Augmentation Scheme contemplates diversion of waters of Kallar, Gaviar and Meenar streams into the existing Pamba reservoir and the waters of upper Muzhiar into the existing Kakki reservoir. The average annual yield available from diversion will be 2.7 T. M. C. which when pooled in Sabarigiri reservoir will yield 14.5 MW corresponding to 130 MU per annum at the Sabarigiri power house. The scheme was started with an estimated cost of Rs. 3.23 crores. The latest assessed cost of the project is Rs. 6.34 crores in 1980. The expenditure till March 1983 on the project is Rs. 4.74 crores. The project is expected to be completed in 1984-85.

4. Kakkad Hydro-Electric Scheme

5.39 Kakkad project is a tailrace development of existing Sabarigiri Power Station in Pamba basin. The scheme comprises two dams 32 M. high, an unlined inter connection tunnel 2900 m. long, a power tunnel 7500 m. long and pressure shaft 360 m. long to lead the tailrace water of Sabarigiri Power Station to Kakkad Power Station. This would add 30 MW of firm power to the existing system.

5.40 The project was sanctioned in 1976 with an estimated cost of Rs. 18.60 crores. The latest assessed cost of the project is Rs. 37.60. The expenditure up to the end to March 1983 is Rs. 6.7 crores. After terminating the old

contract in June 1981, the work is in progress from July 1983.

5. Idukki Stage II

5.41 This project is for installation and commissioning of 3 additional units 130 MW capacity each at the existing Idukki Power Station. The project which was estimated to cost Rs. 31.68 crores was sanctioned in November 1979. The latest assessed cost of the scheme is Rs. 80 crores. The expenditure on the project upto March 1983 is Rs. 3.84 crores.

6. Kallada

5.42 This scheme includes installation of two units of 27.5 MW each to generate 65 MU of energy per annum. This is a low head scheme with a dam toe power station in the ongoing irrigation scheme. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 11.80 crores. Preliminary and enabling works on the scheme have commenced.

7. Lower Periyar and Other Scheme

5.43 Lower Periyar Project is a tailrace development just below the Neriamaangalam Power Station. The scheme has been given techno-economic clearance by the Central Electrical Authority and ecological clearance by the Directorate of Science and Technology. The Planning Commission has also cleared the project. Estimated cost of the project is Rs. 100.50 crores.

Transmission

5.44 In 1982-83 about 91.6 ct. km. of 110 KV lines, 140.04 ct. kms. of 66 KV lines, 361.3 ct. kms. of 11 KV lines and 3056.8 ct. kms. of LT lines had been added to the State's power system, 4 E. H. T. sub-stations were also opened. The details of achievement in the transmission sector are given in Table 5.5.

Distribution and Rural Electrification

5.45 All the revenue villages in the State have been provided with electricity by 1979-80. However a number of Karas in these villages are still without electricity. Provision of electrical lines in some of these Karas has been taken up with financial aid from Rural Electrification Corporation. Major achievements in this area in 1982-83 are given below:

	Nos.
Services connected up	133192
Street lights installed	17665
Agricultural pumpsets energised	11665
Harijan and tribal colonies electrified.	312

The district-wise distribution of pumpsets energised during the year 1982-83 is given in Table 5.6.

Power Tariff

5.46 Power tariff was revised in 1982-83. The prevailing average rate of Electricity supply and Electricity duty for different categories of consumers are given in Appendix 5.7.

TABLE 5.1

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects—Achievements during 1962-63

Name of Project	Command Area (in hectares)		Physical Achievements during 1962-63 (in ha)		Cumulative Achievements at the end of 1962-63 (in ha.)		Expenditure during 1962-63		Anticipated Achievement during 1963-64	
	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Rs. in lakhs	Financial Rs. in lakhs	Physical (ha)	
									Net	Gross
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A. Completed Projects										
1. Chalakudy	26680	39380	Nil	Nil	13530	27258	..	..	..	..
2. Peechi	25500	23168	Nil	Nil	15263	23918	..	..	..	..
3. Malampuzha	29463	42090	Nil	Nil	19802	40208	..	..	..	..
4. Neyyar	16042	17952	Nil	Nil	8300	16716	..	..	..	..
5. Pothundy	8792	10930	Nil	Nil	4685	10046	..	..	..	..
6. Gayathri	7651	10930	Nil	Nil	4880	10114	..	..	..	..
7. Walayar	4536	6470	Nil	Nil	3752	6503	..	..	..	..
8. Vazhani	7668	7130	Nil	..	2113	4226	..	..	..	..
9. Mangalam	4816	6880	Nil	..	3313	6608	..	..	..	..
10. Cheerakuzhi	2268	2828	Nil	..	952	1746	..	..	..	..
Total A.	133416	167758	Nil	..	76590	146806	..	..	..	..
B. On-going Projects										
1. Kallada	61630	92000	Nil	Nil	830	1245	1719.094	3000	10230	15345
2. Pamba	21135	49456	500	1170	16435	38458	365.095	400	2000	4680
3. Muvattupuzha	17400	52200	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	180.788	150	Nil	Nil
4. Periyar Valley	32800	85600	373	970	25940	67444	301.726	270	2422	6297
5. Chimoni	13000	26200	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	180.788	150	Nil	Nil
6. Chitturpuzha— Moolathara	15570	28960	90	167	13503	25115	98.172	100	290	540
7. Kanhirapuzha	9720	21863	1172	2637	4770	10732	372.120	350	2438	5486
8. Kuttiadi	14570	35850	333	819	12886	31699	287.800	300	1070	2632
9. Pazhasi	16187	32374	320	640	5153	10306	488.255	400	2185	4370
10. Vamanapuram	8803	18014	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	15.661	19	Nil	Nil
11. Idamalayar	13659	39318	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	403.308	500	Nil	Nil
12. Kuriarkutty- Karappara	11736	23472	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	17.559	10	Nil	Nil
B. On-going Projects (Contd.)										
13. Beyporepuzha	5812	13624	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6.551	9	Nil	Nil
4. Kakkadavu	12817	26106	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22.156	11	Nil	Nil
15. Attappady	4323	13041	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	37.243	50	Nil	Nil
16. Karapuzha	4650	9300	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	60.160	50	Nil	Nil
17. Meenachil	10000	20000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5.503	10	Nil	Nil
18. Banasuragar	2800	4800	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.037	5	Nil	Nil
Total	276612	592178	2788	6403	79517	184999	4718.207	5884	20635	39350
C. Research & Investigation										
Investigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.787	60.00	..	..
Total—C	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.787	60.00	..	..
D. Modernisation										
Modernisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	53.634	26.00	..	..
Total—D	..	..	..	..	..	..	53.634	26.00	..	..
Total—A+B+C+D	410028	759936	2788	6403	106107	331805	4801.628	5970.00	20635	39350

TABLE 5.2
 Annual Achievement in Minor Irrigation

Item	Achievement (hectares) in 1981-82		Achievement (hectares) in 1982-83		Total at the end of 1982-83	
	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Minor Irrigation Class I	1015	1523	2120	3180	20600	31141
2. Do. Class II (P. W. M.)						
3. Do. Class II with People's Participation	75	75	1661	1661	77425	77425
4. Lift Irrigation	2471	2471	2271	3407	29651	44478
5. I. P. D. Yelah	1676	2514	1677	1677	15862	15862
6. Repairs to Damages caused to M. I. Structures	486	486	565*	565	2994	2994
7. Construction and Deepening Wells and Tanks	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Irrigation Facilities to Drought Prone Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Investigation	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. M. I. Special Component and Tribal Sub Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7060	8406	8294	10490	146592	171900

*Provisional

TABLE 5.3
 Flood Control and Anti-Sea Erosion

Item	1981-82		1982-83	
	Amount spent Rs. lakhs	Benefits	Amount spent Rs. lakhs	Benefits
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Anti-Sea Erosion	700.64	15 km. of New Sea walls and 5 km. of Reformation of Old Sea Wall.	509	Construction of new sea wall 13 km; Reformation of Old Sea Wall 5 km.
2. Flood Control	95.94	1200 ha.	80	1050 ha.

TABLE 5.4
Power Projects in Kerala—Power Generation
Capability 1982-83

Name of the Project	Installed Capacity in M.W.	Energy Potential Mkw/h	Units Generated Mkw/h.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Pallivasal	37.5	284	209.2
2. Sengulam	48.0	182	113.9
3. Nerianangalam	45.0	237	189.2
4. Panniar	30.0	148	23.7
5. Peringalkuthu	32.0	170	172.7
6. Sholayar	54.0	233	177.5
7. Sabarigiri	300.0	1213	1071.2
8. Kuttidi	75.0	248	209.5
9. Idukki	300.0	2015	2320.8
Total	1011.5	4730	4487.7

TABLE 5.5
Transmission and Distribution—Progress of Achievements

Particulars	Position as on		
	31-3-1982	31-3-1983	15-10-1983
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. 220 KV line Ct. Km.	887.3	887.3	887.3
2. 110 KV lines Ct. Km.	1558.93	1650.53	1656.53
3. 66 KV lines Ct. Km.	2147.1	2287.1	2287.1
4. 11 KV lines Km.	14904.4	15580.2	15708.55
5. LT lines Km.	62810.8	66666.8	67480.6
6. Step up Transformer Capacity MVA	1198.0	1198.0	1198.0
7. No. of E.H.T. Sub-stations	94	99	100

8. Step Down Transformers	3045.0	3124.2	3271.5
9. Distribution Transformers			
(a) Numbers	11340	11891	12306
(b) Capacity-KVA	1168051	1254345	1275645
10. Numbers of Villages Electrified	1268	(All Villages electrified)	
11. No. of Consumers	1836738	1960231	2005366
12. Nos. of Street Lights	412095	434521	437504
13. No. of Irrigation Pumpssets	101362	111148	113193

TABLE 5.6
Pumpssets Energised District—wise

District	No. of Pumpssets Energised	
	As on 31-3-1982	As on 15-11-1983
(1)	(2)	(3)
Trivandrum	2040	2479
Quilon	1203	1284
Alleppey	1038	1095
Kottayam	3817	4080
Idukki	2137	2261
Ernakulam	18248	19166
Trichur	48054	53356
Palghat	13149	15159
Malappuram	4923	6088
Kozhikode	1875	1602
Cannanore	4544	6665
Wynad	334	431
Total	1,01,362	1,13,666

CHAPTER 6

INDUSTRY

The severe drought of 1982-83 adversely affected industrial production and employment. Only in December 1983 were the power cuts imposed on industries lifted taking the power supply to near normalcy. Though industrial operations were resumed they could not gather the wanted momentum even at the beginning of the Calendar year 1984.

6.2 Essential statistics relating to industrial production and income are obtained only with a time lag of two or three years. The latest data relate to 1981-82.

6.3 Net Domestic Product, at current prices originating from the manufacturing sector in the State increased from Rs. 557.17 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 676.67 crores in 1981-82, registering an increase of 21.5%. The registered factory sector recorded an increase of 20% from Rs. 287.93 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 345.50 crores in 1981-82 and the unregistered sector by 23% from Rs. 269.24 crores to Rs. 331.16 crores. At 1970-71 prices, however, the manufacturing sector registered a growth of only 9% in 1981-82 (to Rs. 240.21 crores in 1981-82 from Rs. 220.32 crores). At constant (1970-71) prices the registered sector recorded a rate of growth of 12.4% and the unregistered sector 5.5%.

6.4 The general index of industrial production in Kerala (base 1970 = 100) stood at 180.51 in 1981-82 compared to 187.10 in 1980-81, recording a decrease of 3.5%. There was considerable decline in the index of industrial production of several industry groups in 1981-82, compared to 1980-81. While the manufacture of food products, cotton textiles, wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles, chemical and chemical products, non-metallic mineral products, basic metals and alloys, machinery, machine tools and parts, electrical machinery and allied items, transport equipment and parts and 'other manufacturing industries' recorded a decline, hydrogenated oil, ghee-vanaspathi etc., paper, paper products, printing, publishing and allied industries, rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products, metal products and parts except machinery and transport equipment and electricity experienced growth.

Working Factories and Employment

6.5 There was marginal decrease in the total number of registered working factories in Kerala during the year 1982, compared to the previous year. The decrease was of seven factories from 9106 as on 31-12-1981 to 9099 as on 31-12-1982. On a district-wise analysis, it is seen that there was decrease in the number of factories in the districts of Kozhikode (60), Palghat (35), Kottayam (28), Alleppey (21) and Quilon (18). Comparatively larger number of factories were registered in the industrially backward districts of Malappuram and Idukki during the year

although the percentage share of these districts in the matter of total number of units is much below the average compared to both population and area of these districts. One hundred industrial units were newly established in Malappuram district and 34 in Idukki district. Industry-wise examination shows that there was decrease in the number of oil milling units, tea processing units and coir factories and increase in cotton textile units, saw mills and rubber and rubber products. One hundred and twenty one industrial units based on rubber and rubber products and 47 saw mills were newly started during the year. Additional employment to the tune of 3073 was created in the registered factory sector during the year. There was decline in employment in the districts of Quilon, Alleppey, Idukki and Cannanore. (See Table 6.1 and Appendix 6.1)

Joint Stock Companies in the State

6.6 There were 2197 joint stock companies (507 public limited and 1690 private limited) in the State as on 31st March 1983 as against 2059 in the previous year. The net addition of companies in 1982-83 is 138. One hundred and sixty four companies (13 public limited and 151 were private limited) were newly registered in 1982-83. Twenty five companies (1 public and 24 private) were wound up during this period. One private company was transferred to Tamil Nadu. There were 76 Government companies in the State as on 31st March 1983, consisting of 15 public limited and 61 private limited companies. (See Table 6.2).

Industrial Promotional Agencies

Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation

6.7 This is the major industrial promotional institution, set up by the State Government for the development of medium and large scale industries in the State. As on 31st March 1983, the Corporation has promoted 30 projects on its own, provided financial and promotional assistance to 49 new companies for establishing new projects and to 19 existing units for undertaking substantial expansion, diversification, modernisation or the like. Of these, 11 projects (including two hotels) had been taken up in 1982-83.

6.8 Net cumulative financial assistance sanctioned by the Corporation to various industrial units as on 31st March 1983 amounted to Rs. 4588 lakhs which comprised share capital (Rs. 984 lakhs), underwriting (Rs. 156 lakhs), loan (Rs. 2628 lakhs) and guarantee (Rs. 820 lakhs). The cumulative disbursements by way of share capital, underwriting liability covered, loans and guarantees issued amounted to Rs. 3720 lakhs. Details regarding types of financial

assistance applied for, sanctioned and disbursed by the Corporation during the last three years are given in Table 6.3. A comparative statement of financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Corporation during the last three years is given in Table 6.4.

6.9 During 1982-83 three new promoted units (joint sector) and another three new projects assisted (private sector) were completed and commercial production started. Expansion/diversification schemes of three existing units had also been completed and were commissioned. Towards the end of March 1983, 12 promoted projects and 11 new projects were under various stages of implementation. A few expansion/diversification schemes of units already in production were also under implementation. Twenty-six applications for refinance assistance aggregating Rs. 542.80 lakhs had been submitted to Industrial Development Bank of India, of which 8 applications for a total assistance of Rs. 369.20 lakhs were sanctioned.

6.10 Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation has initiated steps for the establishment of an Export-Processing Zone at Cochin. The Corporation has also taken measures for the implementation of Kerala Governments "58 Industries (one per Taluk)" Scheme. Moreover, the Corporation has entered into agreement with private parties for the preparation of feasibility reports/project reports for three projects on cost-sharing basis during 1982-83.

6.11 The paid up share capital of the Corporation stood at Rs. 692 lakhs including the conversion of the existing loan of Rs. 30 lakhs and a fresh loan of Rs. 30 lakhs received during the year, as against an authorised share capital of Rs. 700 lakhs. The Corporation's share investment in the promoted as well as assisted companies stood at Rs. 824.18 lakhs, including a share amount of Rs. 23.87 lakhs advanced to 9 units. As on 31st March 1983, the Corporation's market borrowings amounted to Rs. 1255 lakhs. The outstanding loan assistance with the promoted and assisted units stood at Rs. 1413 lakhs. The Corporation earned an income of Rs. 141.48 lakhs during 1982-83 including Rs. 120.24 lakhs towards interest. Dividend received in 1982-83 was of the order of Rs. 20.15 lakhs. Net profit earned by the Corporation after providing for depreciation amounted to Rs. 6.79 lakhs as compared to a profit of Rs. 2.91 lakhs in the previous year.

Kerala Financial Corporation

6.12 There was substantial increase in the loan transactions of the Kerala Financial Corporation during 1982-83 compared to the previous year, though the number of applications received and the amount applied for were on the decrease. During the year, the Corporation had sanctioned 475 applications for an amount of Rs. 1221

lakhs, registering an increase of 89% in the number of applications and 121% in the amount involved, over the previous year. The effective sanctions, however, were limited to 384 applications involving an amount of Rs. 1019 lakhs, the increase over the previous year being 95% in the number of applications and 151% in the amount sanctioned. Loans actually disbursed during the year amounted to Rs. 755.26 lakhs to 468 applicants, evincing an increase of 29% in the amount and 66% in the number of applications over the previous year. Comparative figures of loan transactions of the Corporation for the past three years are given in Appendix 6.2 and the cumulative figures of loan transactions in Appendix 6.3.

6.13 As in the previous years, the Kerala Financial Corporation gave priority to small scale industries while sanctioning loan. Out of 418 cases of disbursements during 1982-83 loans numbering 457 worth Rs. 644.10 lakhs were for small scale industries, which constituted about 85% of the total disbursement. In 1982-83, 55.5% of the total applications received was from the backward districts of Trivandrum, Alleppey, Trichur, Malappuram and Cannanore and these districts accounted for 29.95% of the effective sanctions and 36.64% of the disbursement. Districtwise details of sanctions and disbursements are shown in Appendix 6.4 and industry-wise details in Appendix 6.5.

6.14 In 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 55.44 lakhs was routed through the Corporation as Central investment subsidy (15%) to assisted units in the most backward districts of Alleppey, Malappuram and Cannanore. The State Investment Subsidy (10%) routed through the Corporation to assisted units in other districts declined to Rs. 17.70 lakhs from Rs. 50.40 lakhs in the previous year. The Corporation has so far received an amount of Rs. 31 lakhs by way of special share capital for assistance under seed capital scheme for small scale industries and sanctioned Rs. 31.63 lakhs to 48 applicants as on 31-3-1983. The amount actually disbursed, however, was only Rs. 19.06 lakhs to 34 applicants.

6.15 On 28th June 1982, the Corporation joined the new scheme operated by the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited in place of the credit guarantee scheme administered earlier by the Industrial Finance Department of the Reserve Bank of India. Up to December 1982, 2543 units, involving an aggregate amount of Rs. 3263 lakhs, have been reported for coverage under the scheme by the Corporation. Monitoring of sick units is another scheme implemented by the Corporation. In 1982-83, the Corporation has revived 5 sick units involving an amount of Rs. 75.47 lakhs and certain other sick units involving Rs. 88.26 lakhs are in the process of revival in participation with SIDECO.

6.16 The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 10 crores and paid up capital as on 31-3-1983 is Rs. 6.4 crores (excluding Rs. 30 lakhs advanced by the Government for share capital).

6.17 As suggested by IDBI, the Corporation has switched over to Cash Accounting System from 1-4-1982. On accrual basis of accounting, the Corporation earned a profit of Rs. 152 lakhs during the year. However, according to the new accounting procedure, the Corporation incurred a loss of Rs. 27.44 lakhs in 1982-83. The summary of the profit and loss account for the last three years is given in Appendix 6.6.

Other State Government Corporations

6.18 Besides the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation, corporations such as Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Limited, Kerala State Textile Corporation Limited, Kerala State Industrial Products Trading Corporation Limited etc. are also engaged in the promotion of industrial activities particularly in the large and medium sector.

6.19 The Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Limited has already promoted 13 companies consisting of seven subsidiaries and six associates besides its own manufacturing units. The Keltron Counters Ltd., Keltron Crystals Ltd., Keltron Magnetics Ltd., Keltron Resistors Ltd., Keltron Power Devices Ltd., Keltron Rectifiers Ltd. and Dielectro Magnetics Ltd., are the subsidiary companies of the Corporation whereas the Keltron Component Complex Ltd., Keltron Entertainment Systems Ltd., Keltron Projectors Ltd., Keltron Ferrites (P) Ltd., Koshy's Electronics Ltd. and Keltron Varistors (P) Ltd. are the associates. Despite the appreciable increase in the sales turnover in 1982-83, the working of this group of companies ended with a deficit of Rs. 80.70 lakhs as compared to a nominal deficit of Rs. 2.72 lakhs in the previous year.

6.20 The unit for the manufacture of electronic process control instrumentation system auxiliaries set up by the Corporation at Aroor in Alleppey district in collaboration with M's. Controle Bailey, SA of France, started commercial production in 1982-83. Another factory for the manufacture of professional grade Printed Circuit Boards set up at Kulathur in Trivandrum was inaugurated on 21st July, 1983. Moreover, the Government of India have approved the following three foreign collaboration agreements of the Corporation during 1982-83:—

(i) Agreement with Messers Electronic Instruments Ltd. (Brown Boveri Kent, U. K. Group) for the manufacture of Analytical Instruments mainly for gas and water analysis required for thermal power generation and process industries;

(ii) Agreement with Messers Hitachi Ltd., Japan for the manufacture of data acquisition systems; and

(iii) Agreement for technical knowhow with Messers CGEE Alsthom of France for the manufacture of Binary Process Controllers and Monitors.

6.21 The Corporation received two letters of intent in 1982-83 from the Government of India, one for the expansion of television manufacturing capacity from 20,000 numbers to 40,000 numbers per annum and another for the manufacture of one lakh numbers of colour TV sets per annum. The Central Tool Room set up by the Corporation started functioning during the year.

6.22 The Kerala State Textile Corporation Limited, engaged in the development of textile industry in the State, is presently managing three textile mills viz. the Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, Calicut, Kottayam Textiles Limited, Ettumanoor and Prabhuram Mills Limited, Chengannoor, taken over under the Industrial Development (Regulation) Act. During 1982-83, these mills produced 15.32 lakh kg. of yarn and 5.73 lakh metres of cloth valued at Rs. 529.50 lakhs and employed 1405 persons. The Corporation marketed nearly one lakh pieces of knitted garments and about 3000 kg. of knitted cloth during 1982-83. Moreover a new unit has been established for the manufacture of elastic tapes required by hosiery and garment industry. The Corporation has also taken steps to set up three new spinning mills one each at Cannanore, Malappuram and Alleppey with an installed capacity of 12000 spindles each and a total employment potential of 875.

6.23 The Kerala State Industrial Products Trading Corporation engaged in the trading of the monopoly products of the public sector companies, sold titanium dioxide and white cement worth Rs. 1766.17 lakhs during 1982-83 compared to Rs. 1693.27 lakhs in the previous year.

Government Owned Companies

6.24 Seven Government owned companies viz., Trivandrum Rubber Works Ltd., Chakkai, Kerala Ceramics Ltd., Kundara, Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd., Punalur, Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Ltd., Mamala, Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Kalavoor, Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Ltd., Kuttippuram and Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd., Calicut are managed by the Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Ltd. The overall performance of this group of companies during 1982-83 was not encouraging. Loss of production during this period is estimated to be about Rs. 938.88 lakhs. Major reasons for the heavy production loss were prolonged powercut, non-functioning of the Trivandrum Rubber Works Ltd., and lower production in the Kerala State Detergent and Chemicals Ltd. due to delayed commissioning of substation for power supply to the Company etc. The total value of production of this group of companies declined from the previous year's level of Rs. 3211 lakhs to Rs. 2775 lakhs in 1982-83.

6.25 The shortfall in the production has been reflected in the sales turnover of this group of companies. The overall sales has declined to Rs. 2786 lakhs in 1982-83 from the previous year's level of Rs. 3026 lakhs. Moreover, the glut in the detergent and plywood markets all over India, stiff competition for soap products, dropping of tenders by the KSEB for transformers, galvanisation and switchgears etc. affected the sales turnover adversely.

6.26 The increase in prices of raw materials especially for soap, detergents, rubber products and engineering goods on the one side and the increase in the wages on the other pushed up the cost of production considerably. Interest burden also increased due to the dependance of the Companies on borrowed funds. These factors have affected the working results of these companies. As against the break-even level of operation in 1981-82, the group of companies suffered severe set back in 1982-83. Unless the companies go on massive investment bringing more and more new products with better profitability and higher technology, there is real threat to the existence of these companies. For this, substantial efforts and resources are required. The Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Limited, the Holding Company, has taken steps towards this direction.

6.27 The performance of the other Government owned companies especially the Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd., Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd., Scooters Kerala Ltd., and Sitaram Textiles Limited has not been encouraging during 1982-83. All these companies were operating on loss during this period. The total net loss incurred by these four units was of the order of Rs. 133.40 lakhs. Sales turnover and value of production of Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited decreased in 1982-83 compared to 1981-82. All these companies have plans to diversify/modernise their activities. The Titanium dioxide pigment plant of the Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited is expected to commence commercial production by the first half of 1984. The diversification programme of the Scooters Kerala Limited envisaging sheet metal fabrication work for HMT Limited, Keltron and other public sector undertakings has been sanctioned by the State Government.

Government Majority Companies

6.28 Majority shares of the following companies are held by the State Government:—

1. Travancore Titanium Products Limited, Trivandrum.
2. United Electrical Industries Limited, Quilon.
3. Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Limited, Thiruvalla.

4. Pallathra Bricks and Tiles Limited, Sherthalla.
5. Traco Cable Company Limited, Ernakulam.
6. Travancore Cochin Chemicals Limited, Udyogamandal.
7. Forest Industries (Travancore) Limited, Alwaye; and
8. Chalakudy Refractories Limited.

6.29 Of these, three companies viz. Travancore Cochin Chemicals Limited, Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Limited and Travancore Titanium Products Limited were operating on profit in 1982-83. The Travancore Cochin Chemicals has been able to increase the production steadily from year to year. The profit earned by the company declined marginally as compared to that in the previous year mainly due to the power cut imposed from December 1982 which affected the production performance of the Company. The Company could however dispose of the entire products produced during 1982-83. Chlorine utilisation in 1982-83 was 74% which was substantially higher than that of the previous year. This was partly due to the commencing of offtake by the Velloor Newsprint factory.

6.30 The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals, after a long period of accumulated loss, turned the corner and earned profit in 1982-83 which was the highest in its existence of 46 years. This was the result of (i) the improvement in the recovery of sugar and appreciable increase in the quantity of sugarcane crushed and (ii) the remarkable increase in the turnover of arrack and much lower landed cost of spirit from Maharashtra. In 1982-83, the Company crushed 58553 tonnes of sugarcane with a recovery of 7.33% resulting in a sugar production of 4286 tonnes, compared to 43020 tonnes of sugarcane crushed during the previous year with a recovery of 6.55% resulting in a sugar production of 2820 tonnes. This shows a growth of 52% in the production of sugar.

6.31 The Travancore Titanium Products Limited produced 9817 tonnes of titanium dioxide in 1982-83 as against 12297 tonnes in the previous year (15 months). The Company sold 10061 tonnes of titanium dioxide in 1982-83. The profit earned by the Company in 1982-83, before providing for taxation has shown improvement over the previous year's level. The Company could export only 56 tonnes of titanium dioxide in 1982-83 compared to 149 tonnes in the previous year, which has reflected in the value of foreign exchange earned by the Company during this period. The Company has achieved some progress in the implementation of the project for the conversion of the existing 300 tonnes per day Single Absorption type Sulphuric Acid Plant into Double Catalysis Double Absorption one for reducing atmospheric pollution by improving process efficiency.

6.32 United Electrical Industries Limited and Chalakudy Refractories Limited incurred losses in 1982-83. Both the value of production and sales turnover of the United Electrical Industries declined in 1982 compared to 1981. The performance of the Chalakudy Refractories Limited in 1982-83 was also not encouraging. Though the Company made a marginal improvement with regard to production, the sales turnover marked a sharp decline compared to that in the previous year. In 1982-83 the Company was experiencing shortage of working capital which affected its production adversely. The expansion project taken up by the Company is yet to be completed. Some modifications are required in the project. Proposals in this regard are under consideration by Government.

Companies under Implementation

6.33 Two Major projects under implementation in the State sector are the Malabar Cements Limited and the Kerala Automobiles Limited. The former, with a capacity to manufacture 1200 tonnes of portland cement per day is being established at Walayar in Palghat District. An amount of Rs. 42.50 crores has been spent on the project as on 31-3-1983 as against the original estimated cost of Rs. 33.50 crores. Almost all the equipments were erected by the end of March, 1983. The Company had to suspend the trials of equipment for one month for want of adequate power supply. The question of permitting the Company to draw at least the minimum quantity of power required for the operation in the initial months of production has been taken up with the Government and Kerala State Electricity Board. The erection of the ropeway for conveying the limestone from mine site to the factory site was completed in 1982-83. Progress was also made in the construction of railway siding and housing colony for the employees. Delay in getting power supply to the plant and mines and the repeated failures of BHEL High Tension Motors and the transport of these motors to Hardwar and back have delayed the commissioning of the project. The Company continued the mining activities in 1982-83 and 130079 tonnes of limestone were mined and stacked. The total stock of limestone as on 31-3-1983 was 2,08,540 tonnes.

6.34 The Kerala Automobiles Ltd. is establishing a project at Athiyanoor in the Neyyattinkara Taluk of Trivandrum District for the manufacture of 10,000 three wheelers per annum. The construction activities are almost complete. The work on the main plant and auxiliary facilities such as administrative office, substation, compressor room, yard development, canteen, clock room etc. has been completed in 1982-83. Major components and parts required for the manufacture of 100 three wheelers were procured in 1982-83. Prospective vendors for the supply of various items required by the Company have also been identified. Some of the usable plant and equipment lying idle with the erstwhile ENCOS Limited have been acquired. All the equipment required for the first phase of production has been received and installed by the

end of March, 1983. As on 31-3-1983, the Company spent an amount of Rs. 292 lakhs on the project, out of which the expenditure in 1982-83 alone was Rs. 119 lakhs. Moreover, the Company could revive the loan application once rejected by the Industrial Development Bank of India and secure sanction for a term loan of Rs. 300 lakhs from them. In addition to this, sanction for a term loan of Rs. 100 lakhs from State Bank of Travancore could also be secured in 1982-83.

Central Public Sector Investment

6.35 The Central public sector investment (gross block) in India increased to Rs. 25,504 crores in 1981-82 from Rs. 21,192 crores at the end of the previous year. This accounted for an increase of about 20%. The States of Maharashtra, Assam and Madhya Pradesh had central investments to the tune of Rs. 1146 crores, Rs. 567 crores and Rs. 546 crores respectively in 1981-82. In Kerala, the central investment in 1981-82 was only Rs. 54 crores accounting for 1.25% of the total. Share of Kerala in the total central public sector investment decreased to 2.10% from 2.27% in the previous year. It can be seen that there is continuous decreasing trend in the share of public sector investment in Kerala from 2.44% at the end of 1978-79 to 2.33% at the end of 1979-80, 2.27% at the end of 1980-81 and 2.10% as on 31-3-1982. Details of Statewise Central investment as at the end of 1980-81 and 1981-82 with percentage shares of each State are given in Appendix 6.8.

Government of India Companies in Kerala

6.36 The working results and the main features of the major Government of India manufacturing companies in the State during 1982-83 are given below (see also Appendix 6.9 and 6.10).

1. Cochin Refineries Limited, Ambalimugal, Cochin

6.37 The Company processed 31.87 lakh tonnes of crude oil in 1982-83, as against the previous year's 31.20 lakh tonnes. Value of production during the year was Rs. 714.64 crores, which was less than the previous year's value of production by Rs. 49.52 crores. Sales turnover also decreased to 702.12 crores as compared to Rs. 768.03 crores in the previous year. The net profit earned by the Company rose from Rs. 6.20 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 7.01 crores in 1982-83. The higher net profit was achieved in spite of the shut down of the plant for turn around from 15th March to 17th April 1982, non-availability of sufficient crude oil, power failures, power dips and the necessity to process a wide assortment of crudes. Additional employment to tune of 40 was created in the Company in 1982-83, raising the total employment to 511 as on 31-3-1983.

6.38 The Company continued to receive supply of crude oil arranged by the Government of India. The Secondary Processing and Capacity Expansion Projects entered a new phase with the construction activities gaining momentum. As on 31st March 1983, the overall plant physical progress in respect of the above projects was 60.50% and 21.25% respectively. The total financial commitments made were Rs. 111.60 crores and expenditure was Rs. 60 crores. The recent fire which broke out at the unit did considerable damage to it.

2. *The Fertilisers and Chemicals, Trivandrum Limited, Alwaye*

6.39 The total production of fertilisers in the Company in 1982-83 was 5.52 lakh tonnes which shows a marginal decline of 0.30 lakh tonnes compared to the previous year. Value of production during the year was Rs. 140.70 crores which showed a decline of Rs. 5.72 crores over the previous year. The Company recorded sales turnover of Rs. 135 crores against Rs. 131 crores during the previous year. The net loss incurred by the Company was 7.12 crores. The adverse working results are mainly due to the severe power cut which crippled production operations from December 1982 onwards. Salinity of water in the Periyar river also affected production during certain months. The drought conditions in the marketing area coupled with large availability of imported fertiliser stock, adversely affected sales performance.

6.40 In Cochin Phase I, the production of both Ammonia and Urea decreased compared to the previous year. There was notable increase in the production of NPK complexes in Cochin Phase II. Production has increased to 1.79 lakh tonnes from previous years' 1.52 lakh tonnes as a result of the production of complex fertilisers 20:20 in Cochin Phase II NPK Plant. The product has been well received in the market.

6.41 The site for the Caprolactum project has been selected and preliminary activities for site development are in progress.

3. *Indian Rare Earths Limited, Udyogamandal and Chavara*

6.42 Two major divisions—the Rare Earths Division and one of the Minerals divisions—of the Indian Rare Earths Limited are located in Kerala. The value of production as well as the sales turnover of both these divisions increased substantially in 1982-83 as compared to those in the previous year. About 73% of the total value of production (Rs. 15.51 crores) of the Company was contributed by these two units. Share of these units in the total sales turnover of Rs. 16.47 crores was about 75%. In 1982-83, the Rare Earths Division at Udyogamandal, produced rare earths chloride, trisodium phosphate etc., valued at Rs. 5.93 crores as against Rs. 5.91 crores in 1981-82. Sales turnover has also increased from the previous year's level of Rs. 5.60 crores to Rs. 6.88 crores in 1982-83. These improvements have been reflected in the export earnings also

which increased to Rs. 4.39 crores in 1982-83 from Rs. 3.18 crores in 1981-82. The performance of the Chavara unit also was satisfactory during the year. The value of items produced by this division in 1982-83 was of the order of Rs. 5.42 crores as against Rs. 2.74 crores in the previous year. Sales turnover of this Division has gone up from the previous year's level of Rs. 5.14 crores to Rs. 5.51 crores in 1982-83. An amount of Rs. 2.62 crores has been earned through export as against Rs. 2.49 crores in 1981-82. The Company as a whole has earned a profit of Rs. 1.39 crores during the year, which was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 0.18 crore. On the production front, these divisions had to face some problems in 1982-83. The power cut in the State during the year has affected the processing of raw sand in the minerals division at Chavara. The Alwaye plant had to be closed down for considerable time due to the salinity of water in the Periyar river and this has affected the production of the Rare Earths Division adversely.

4. *Modern Food Industries (India) Limited, Edappally, Cochin*

6.43 The Edappally (Cochin) Unit of the company has shown overall progress in its performance. It manufactured 212.16 lakh numbers of modern bread and bun worth Rs. 3.56 crores in 1982-83. Value of production increased by Rs. 0.40 crore compared to the previous year. Sales turnover of the unit has also increased correspondingly. This Unit earned a gross profit of Rs. 0.70 crore in the current year as compared to Rs. 0.45 crore in the previous year.

5. *Hindustan Latex Limited, Peroorkada, Trivandrum*

6.44 The Company has made remarkable improvement in its working results in 1982-83. The achievements in the areas of production, packing and sales reached an all time high. Production of contraceptive condoms in 1982-83 was of the order of 266.41 million pieces as compared to 265.72 million pieces in the previous year. The Company started production of meteorological balloons in 1982-83 and produced 500 numbers for the Indian Meteorological Department. Total value of items produced by the Company increased to Rs. 6.70 crores from the previous year's level of Rs. 6.37 crores. Sales turnover of the Company also increased correspondingly and reached Rs. 6.98 crores in 1982-83 as against Rs. 6.37 crores in 1981-82. The Company earned a gross profit of Rs. 0.78 crore in 1982-83 as compared to Rs. 0.55 crore in 1981-82. The net profit earned by the Company also increased from the previous year's level of Rs. 0.31 crore to Rs. 0.35 crore in 1982-83. The Company could achieve these improvements inspite of severe adverse circumstances such as the power cut and a major boiler accident which crippled production. In 1982-83, the Company has taken action for setting up two projects one at Trivandrum and

another at Belgaum in Karnataka for the production of contraceptive condoms in collaboration with a Japanese firm.

6. Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Palghat

6.45 Electronic Switching Division of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., is under corporate set up of Multi Unit Operation. This Unit manufactured 19,158 lines of Electronic Switching Equipment worth Rs. 2.58 crores during the current year as against 23,175 lines worth Rs. 2.38 crores in 1981-82. The income of this unit increased from Rs. 1.13 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 2.18 crores in 1982-83. Phase III expansion programme for the manufacture of Digital Trunk Automatic Exchange is expected to commence in the last quarter of 1983-84 for which collaboration agreement with a French Firm CIT ALCATEL is being entered into.

7. Hindustan Insecticides Limited, Udyogamandal, Alwaye

6.46 There was improvement in the production of insecticides in the Udyogamandal unit in 1982-83 compared to that in the previous year. Value of production in 1982-83 increased by 62% to Rs. 12.57 crores from Rs. 7.78 crores in 1981-82. In quantity terms, production of all the items increased considerably during the year compared to the previous year. Production of technical DDT increased from 956 tonnes to 1415 tonnes, formulated DDT from 2747 tonnes to 3114 tonnes, technical BHC from 1868 tonnes to 2004 tonnes and formulated BHC from 2727 tonnes to 3165 tonnes. Total sales turnover, however, decreased from Rs. 8.36 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 1.92 crores in 1982-83. The net loss incurred by the Company came down from Rs. 1.88 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 0.06 crore in 1982-83.

8. Instrumentation Limited, Palghat

6.47 The Palghat Unit of the Instrumentation Ltd., surpassed the target of production, turnover and profit set for the year 1982-83. It achieved steady growth in production which rose from Rs. 9.59 crores to Rs. 11.15 crores recording a growth rate of 16 per cent. The turnover for the year was Rs. 12.16 crores against last year's Rs. 11.62 crores giving a growth rate of 8.5 per cent. The Company earned a profit of Rs. 2.23 crores in 1982-83. The Company proposes to enlarge its product range through introduction of items like Critical Control Valves such as Flowing Rotary, High Pressure Angle, Low Noise Trim etc., Power Cylinder and Control Drives, Industrial Valves, Safety Relief Valves, Field Mounted Controllers and Flowmeters.

6.48 The important feature of the performance of this unit in 1982-83 has been the higher indigenisation and the consequent saving in foreign exchange and achievement of self-reliance. The other contributory factors for higher performance can be enumerated as overall growth,

higher productivity, promotion of ancillary industries, induction of new products through in-house R & D and excellent industrial relations.

9. Cochin Shipyard Limited

6.49 Important achievements of the Cochin Shipyard Ltd., during 1982-83 were:

(i) Launching of Ship No. 002; and

(ii) Keel laying of Ship No. 004.

The Shipyard also carried out ship repair works totalling Rs. 5.5 crores in 1982-83. Ship No. 002 and a 2000 bhp tug which were under outfitting during the year, were also completed. The research and development programme sanctioned by Government of India for development of one side welding system and auto contact welding system including indigenisation of consumables continued to be in operation.

6.50 Value of production in 1982-83 excluding work done in respect of capital items amounted to Rs. 27.33 crores which was about Rs. 2 crores higher than that of the previous year. The paid up share capital of the Company remained at Rs. 62.03 crores as in the previous year. The cumulative expenditure on the project as on 31-3-1983 was Rs. 126.34 crores. This is against the total of Rs. 128.67 crores released by the Government of India. The loan drawn from Government of India as on 31-3-1983 was Rs. 59.79 crores. The year ended with a net loss of Rs. 9.68 crores as against a nominal profit of Rs. 0.02 crore in 1981-82. The cumulative loss since inception of the Shipyard is Rs. 22.79 crores. The power cut and the boycott of work by officers and supervisors beyond normal working hours affected the progress of work in 1982-83.

Village and Small Scale Industries

A. Small Scale Industries

(i) Department of Industries and Commerce:

6.51 There was considerable increase in the number of small scale industrial units registered in the State during the past four years from 1979-80 to 1982-83. The number of small scale industrial units in the State increased from 13,386 as at the end of 1978-79 to 24,884 at the end of 1982-83, recording an increase of 86%. Number of small scale units newly registered during 1982-83, however, recorded a decline over that of the previous year due to power cuts and other infrastructural deficiencies, the number of units registered during the year being 2907, as against 3023 during 1981-82. The decline in the registration of new units occurred in the districts of Trivandrum, Kottayam and Trichur. Total investment in the units registered during 1982-83 is estimated to be Rs. 24.03 crores and employment opportunities created is of the order of 24023. About 10 persons, on an average,

could be employed in small scale industries for every Rs. 1 lakh of investment. Number of small scale units newly registered during the past three years and the cumulative number of units as on 31-3-1983 are given in Appendix 6.11. Appendix 6.12 provides estimates of investment and employment in the industrial units registered in 1982-83.

6.52 Though large number of small scale industrial units were registered during the past four years, the phenomenon of units becoming sick was also widespread. The Department of Industries and Commerce has identified a little over 3500 sick units. This shows the sick units so far identified comes to about 14% of the total number of units registered so far. Steps are being taken for the rehabilitation of the sick units identified. District-wise number of sick units (given in Appendix 6.13) shows that the incidence of sickness among small scale industries is high in the southern districts of Trivandrum and Quilon.

6.53 Organisation of small scale industries into co-operatives has been one of the objectives of rural industrialisation. Twenty-five new industrial co-operative societies, spread over all the districts, were organised during the year, making the total number of small scale industrial co-operative societies in the State 1316, as at the end of 1982-83. District-wise number of small scale industrial co-operative societies newly registered as well as cumulative number as at the end of 1982-83 is given in Appendix 6.14.

6.54 About 750 entrepreneurs were trained under various schemes of entrepreneurship development in the State in 1982-83.

(ii) *Small Industries Development and Employment Corporation (SIDECO)*

6.55 The activities of the Small Industries Development and Employment Corporation (SIDECO) are carried out through its 12 functional divisions. The Corporation is managing 17 conventional estates, 37 mini industrial estates and 15 production units. Procurement and distribution of selected raw materials and revival of sick units under IRCI assisted scheme are some of the major programmes attended to by the Corporation.

6.56 In the production units of SIDECO, products such as tiles, bricks, survey and levelling instruments, opticals, die cast components, water-proof products, rain coats, jeep hoods, uniforms, wooden furniture required by Government departments, beehives, dies, jigs, fixtures, ceramic wares, auto parts, fabrication, Ambar charkas, fans etc., are manufactured. The total production of all these units together was worth Rs. 1.70 crores in 1982-83.

6.57 The raw material division of SIDECO procured and distributed raw materials such as iron rods, angles, pig iron, coal, coke, wax, mutton tallow, titanium dioxide, fatty acids etc., to SSI

units. In 1982-83 and 1983-84 SIDECO imported and distributed over 5 lakh tonnes of cement. The turnover in 1982-83 under cement distribution was about Rs. 60 crores.

6.58 Under the sick unit revival scheme the concerned division disbursed a sum of Rs. 19.40 lakhs to 12 units in 1982-83.

6.59 In 1982-83 the Corporation earned a profit of Rs. 1.80 crores (approximately), before taxation. The Corporation is contemplating setting up of a new T. V. receiver manufacturing unit jointly with KELTRON.

(iii) *Small Industries Service Institute*

6.60 Small Industries Service Institute, Trichur, with its three Extension Centres, Central Workshop, Footwear Service Centre and Fruit Preservation Centre, under the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO), has been promoting small scale industries in Kerala and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep by providing economic, technical and managerial consultancy services and common facility.

6.61 In 1982-83, under the economic and statistical services the Institute prepared 65 reports on the impact of industries reserved for the small scale sector. A market oriented study on agricultural pumpsets, and another study on the impact of excise duty on 6 items were also conducted during the period. Further, a study on leather complex under the functional industrial estates and another study on the productivity of registered and unregistered units in the reserved sector have been finalised. A diagnostic study on 266 sample units has been finalised and the preliminary works relating to the proposed census cum sample survey have been completed.

6.62 Under the Entrepreneurial Development Programme, courses for management development and techno-managerial services, special training programmes for women in manufacturing items such as cleaning powder, liquid detergent, writing ink etc., and one month training programme to develop entrepreneurship among weaker sections of the community were conducted in 1982-83, in addition to the 37 regular technical courses. The courses were arranged in the Extension Centres and Workshops. Seminars/Workshops were organised by the Institute where technical details on the use of LECO in cupola operations, spices processing industry and electroplating and problems of tile industry were dealt with.

6.63 Under the Ancillary and Sub-Contract Exchange Programmes the Institute took part in two buyers-sellers meet cum exhibitions organised by various promotional agencies. In the first meet a large number of components, parts and services required by the large industries and the various items manufactured by a cross section of small scale units were displayed. In the second meet, the requirements of certain large and medium industries were displayed.

With the help of SISI, Trichur, 80 small scale units were registered with the National Small Industries Corporation under the Central Government Stores Purchase Programme. These units manufacture water taps, MS fabrication items, wooden furniture, plywood, packing cases etc. Identification of 25 new ancillary items for development, collection of data from 4 large scale undertakings and visits to 34 public and private sector undertakings for exploring further ancillary potential, were the other items of work done by the Institute under this programme in 1982-83.

6.64 Under the modernisation programme 118 project profiles were prepared/updated for the benefit of entrepreneurs. The Extension Centres and Workshops of the Institute imparted assistance to various industrial units in developing or fabricating new items and commissioning them.

6.65 The Institute worked in close collaboration with the District Industries Centres and the Directorate of Industries and Commerce in imparting technical and managerial assistance to the small scale industries.

B Coir Industry

6.66 Kerala accounts for about 70% of the total production of coir in the country. Since coir and coir products are export oriented commodities, Government have been paying due attention for promoting the export of these items. In order to improve the conditions of the workers in this sector the idea of co-operativisation was brought in as early as 1951 and various schemes are implemented since then. But the target of bringing at least 60% of the workers into the co-operative fold is yet to be attained.

6.67 Details of different types of coir co-operative societies and their working results are provided in Appendix 6.15 and 6.16. The number of primary societies increased from 462 in 1981-82 to 464 in 1982-83. Four small scale producers' co-operative societies were organised in Alleppey area during the year. There were 23 manufacturing co-operative societies as on 31-3-1983 as against 18 at the end of 1981-82. Altogether 3291 workers were newly enrolled in primary coir co-operative societies and 936 workers in manufacturing co-operative Societies. Total number of members in primary coir co-operative societies at the end of 1982-83 was 2.18 lakhs and in manufacturing co-operative societies 0.03 lakh. Procurement of husk and production of yarn declined in 1982-83. Only 17.86 crores of husk valued at Rs. 1.78 crores could be procured under monopoly procurement scheme, during the year, as against 19 crores of husk valued at Rs. 1.89 crores during the previous year. The quantity of yarn produced also decreased correspondingly during 1982-83 to 15860 tonnes from 16016 tonnes in the previous year. However, in value terms, the yarn produced in primary coir co-operative societies increased from Rs. 7.21 crores in the

previous year to 7.50 crores during 1982-83. Production and export in the manufacturing societies showed considerable increase during the reference period. Value of production in manufacturing societies increased from Rs. 140.31 lakhs in 1981-82 to Rs. 160.49 lakhs in 1982-83 and value of export from Rs. 15.10 lakhs to Rs. 80.72 lakhs.

6.68 Non availability of raw husk in required quantities at reasonable prices to the primary coir co-operative societies continued to be a major problem. This is inspite of resorting to various control measures including the promulgation of the Husk Control Order 1973. Marketing of coir and coir products is another major problem confronting the industry. Market sluggishness, both internal and external, has caused accumulation of stocks of coir and coir products and production had to be stopped in many places. In order to provide continuous employment to coir workers the State Government took prompt measures by extending credit to the Apex Organisations for carrying out distress purchase of coir from primary co-operative societies. Government sanctioned interest free loan of Rs. 100 lakhs to Kerala State Coir Marketing Federation and Rs. 50 lakhs to Kerala State Coir Corporation and also stood guarantee to the Federation for availing cash credit of Rs. 250 lakhs from the State Co-operative Bank for effecting distress purchase of coir from coir co-operatives in order to save thousands of coir workers from unemployment and starvation. To boost the sale and popularise coir and coir products the Department of Coir Development conducted exhibition sales at Calcutta, Delhi, Bangalore and Srinagar.

6.69 Coir and coir products are mainly export oriented and therefore are subject to vagaries of demand in the export market. The slump in demand for coir and coir products, occurred at the beginning of eighties, continued to operate in 1982-83 also. The quantity exported suddenly dwindled from 47,224 tonnes in 1979-80 to 28,609 tonnes in 1980-81 and there was not much improvement in subsequent years as can be seen from Table-6.5.

6.70 Item-wise quantity and value of export during 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given in Appendix-6.17. Though there was marginal increase in export of coir yarn in 1982-83, compared to 1981-82, export of all manufactured items registered decline during the year. Steps are being taken for the promotion of export of coir and coir products as also to exploit the potential of internal market especially in North Indian States by establishing a number of selling outlets all over the country supported by proper sales promotion measures.

C Handloom Industry

6.71 At present there are about 95,000 handlooms in the State. About 85% of the looms are concentrated in Cannanore, Trivandrum and Kozhikode districts, Cannanore district alone accounting for a little over 40% of the looms.

6.72 There were 564 handloom weavers' co-operative societies in the State at the end of 1982-83 including 96 factory type societies as against 555 societies including 83 factory type at the end of the previous year. About 45,000 looms have been brought under co-operative fold at the end of the year which was 42,000 at the end of the previous year. Total production of handloom cloth by the co-operative sector in 1982-83 was 37.4 million metres worth Rs. 22 crores; registering an increase of about 4.4 million metres of cloth over the previous year. The production of handloom cloth in the private sector in the State is estimated to be about 44 million metres worth Rs. 19 crores. The Handloom Apex Society distributed yarn worth Rs. 270 lakhs to the primary societies and procured handloom cloth worth Rs. 7.72 crores. The sales turnover of the Apex Society in 1982-83 was Rs. 867 lakhs as against Rs. 769 lakhs in 1981-82.

6.73 The Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation was set up with the objective of assisting weavers in the private sector in the matter of supply of raw materials and marketing of finished goods. It is implementing the intensive handloom development projects at Cannanore and Trivandrum and the Export Production Project at Cannanore. The Corporation is maintaining 21 societies and 24 clusters as its production centres and the number of weavers employed was around 5400. Total production of handloom cloth by the Corporation in 1982-83 was valued at Rs. 221.45 lakhs. The export of handloom cloth from the State in 1982-83 is estimated to be around Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

6.74 In 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 155 lakhs was spent for granting 20% rebate on sale of handloom products. Besides, an amount of Rs. 1 lakh was given to Apex and Primary Societies for purchasing van and trucks for sales promotion.

6.75 Kerala Garments Limited, a subsidiary unit of the Handloom Development Corporation is functioning at Cannanore. During the year ended 30-9-1983, the Company produced about 93,000 pieces of garments besides miscellaneous items, realising stitching charges worth Rs. 9.10 lakhs. The net loss incurred by the Company is Rs. 9.65 lakhs, after providing for depreciation of Rs. 1.60 lakhs. The Company anticipates to achieve a production target of 1.80 lakh pieces of garments and receipts of Rs. 21.60 lakhs during the year ending 30-9-1984.

D Cashew Industry

(i) General

6.76 Cashew industry had been in a crisis in 1982-83. The high cost of raw cashewnuts, the uneconomic price level of cashew kernels, unwillingness of the private processors to lift the raw nuts procured by the Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation at high prices etc. added to the problems of the industry.

6.77 U.S.S.R. had been the main outlet for Indian cashews for more than a decade. They were offering comparatively good price also. But in 1982 they have drastically reduced their import of cashewnuts and were less helpful in offering reasonable prices. In 1983 they have not included cashew in their Trade Plan with India. This has adversely affected the selling price of cashews. From a high rate of U.S \$ 3.45 per pound in 1981 it decreased to U.S \$ 1.55 per pound in 1983. Accordingly price of rawnut also declined. Eventhough export to General Currency Areas has improved substantially, corresponding increase has not been felt in the price of cashew kernel.

6.78 As a result of the steep fall in the price of cashew kernel in the international market, the manufacturers in Kerala expressed their unwillingness to take delivery of the raw cashewnuts procured by the Marketing Federation under the Monopoly Procurement Scheme of the State. The price of rawnuts for the monopoly procurement by the Marketing Federation is fixed by the State Government for each cashew season. In 1982 cashew season, the procurement price varied from Rs. 620 to Rs. 800 per quintal and the selling price from Rs. 745 to Rs. 925 per quintal between different districts in the State. Lack of demand and fall in the price of cashew kernel in the international market, on the one hand and the high cost of raw nuts and labour on the other, created problems in processing raw cashewnut in the State. Manufacturers expressed their unwillingness to process the raw nuts internally procured at high prices. In this background the Government of Kerala in February 1983 abolished the system of monopoly procurement. Instead, floor price has been fixed for raw nuts which varied from Rs. 3.85 to Rs. 4.00 per kg. between different districts in the State. As per the floor price fixation order of the State Government, manufacturers are free to purchase rawnuts at or above the floor price. The quantity so purchased should be processed in the State itself. Movement of cashewnut outside the State is banned. Export-import data on cashew are presented in Appendix 6.18 and 6.19.

6.79 In 1982-83, 20,428 tonnes of raw nuts valued at Rs. 1312.90 lakhs were processed in the factories managed by the Cashew Development Corporation. About 5070 tonnes of cashew kernel worth Rs. 19.74 crores and 448 tonnes of cashewnut shell liquid worth Rs. 6.72 lakhs were produced that year. The capacity utilisation was only around 24%. The total sales in 1982-83 was worth Rs. 22.32 crores. The major consumers were U.S.A., Canada and Japan.

E. Khadi and Village Industries

6.80 The Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Board has been implementing various schemes to popularise Khadi and 17 Village Industries in the State with a view to generating employment utilising comparatively less capital. The Board is implementing special employment programme.

for providing employment to one lakh persons through Khadi and eight selected village industries viz. blacksmithy and carpentry, village pottery, beekeeping, village oil, cottage match, fibre, lime manufacturing and cane and bamboo. Khadi production centres are being set up in each panchayat, where land is obtained free of cost. Village industries are being set up through co-operative societies and registered institutions. Out of the Sixth Plan target of 500 work sheds for starting Khadi Centres, the Board started building 380 worksheds of which 280 sheds have been completed. The remaining 120 sheds at various stages of construction will be completed by the end of 1983-84. Construction of 120 new sheds would be started in 1984-85.

6.81 During 1982-83 Khadi cloth valued at Rs. 192.63 lakhs was produced, which showed an increase of Rs. 33.82 lakhs over the previous year. Sales turnover of Khadi during the year, however, declined by Rs. 29.86 lakhs to Rs. 220.25 lakhs, from the previous years' level of 250.11 lakhs. Employment in the Khadi sector increased from 14,437 in 1981-82 to 16,670 in 1982-83 and total wages from Rs. 109.34 lakhs to 131.86 lakhs.

6.82 Production and sales turnover in the village industries sector declined during the year. Production under the 17 village industries decreased by Rs. 75.33 lakhs from Rs. 2539.01 lakhs in 1981-82 to Rs. 2463.68 in 1982-83. Sales turnover recorded a decline of Rs. 37.91 lakhs to Rs. 2581.21 lakhs from the previous year's level of Rs. 2619.12 lakhs. Overall employment and wages, however, recorded increase compared to the previous year, though there was decline in employment in certain industries like fibre and screwpine mat weaving, blacksmithy and carpentry, handmade paper industry, gurkandasari industry etc. A comparative picture is given in Appendix 6.20 by providing data on production, sales turnover, employment and wages in Khadi and Village Industries in 1981-82 and 1982-83.

F. Bamboo Industry

6.83 The working of the Kerala State Bamboo Corporation, the promotional agency for bamboo industry in the State, in 1982-83 resulted in a net profit of Rs. 0.15 lakh. The paid up share capital of the corporation as on 31st March 1983 was Rs. 72.15 lakhs. During the year the Corporation procured 130 lakhs of reeds costing Rs. 69.25 lakhs and produced 698.98 lakh Sq. Ft. of bamboo mats valued at Rs. 74.11 lakhs. The sales of bamboo reeds and mats by the Corporation in 1982-83 was of the order of Rs. 159.34 lakhs which shows a decrease of Rs. 5.01 lakhs, compared to the previous year. The decline in the turnover was due to short supply of reeds. It is expected that production of bamboo mat under the Corporation would increase to 800 lakh Sq. ft. in 1983-84 and to 820 lakh Sq. ft. in 1984-85.

6.84 The Corporation is implementing a diversification project costing Rs. 105 lakhs for commercial production of bamboo boards, with installed capacity to produce 10 lakh square metres of bamboo boards per annum in two shift operations. Civil works for the project has commenced and orders have been placed for the machinery required for the project. It is expected that the project can be commissioned in 1984.

G. Beedi Industry

6.85 The Kerala Dinesh Beedi Workers' Central Co-operative Society with its 22 primary societies is the only agency in the State to promote beedi industry in the organised sector. The paid up share capital of the Central Society as on 31-3-1983 was Rs. 35.75 lakhs of which Rs. 20.10 lakhs was invested by the State Government.

6.86 Bulk purchase of raw materials such as leaves, tobacco, labels etc. was made from neighbouring states while yarn was procured indigenously. During 1982-83, raw materials worth Rs. 3.52 crores were procured and 506.76 crores of beedi worth Rs. 16.53 crores were produced. The sales turnover in 1982-83 was of the order of Rs. 17.19 crores. Since the Central Society has been giving the maximum wages and other benefits as per Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, it is expected that the sales turnover during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 would be of the order of Rs. 20 crores and Rs. 23 crores respectively.

Mining

Department of Mining and Geology

6.87 The Department of Mining and Geology looks after the regulatory functions on minerals and mining in the State and also the exploration and development of minerals. The Department is divided into two divisions viz., (i) Mineral Development and Mining Lease Division and (ii) Exploratory and Prospecting Division and the above functions are attended to by these divisions respectively. The former with subordinate regional and district offices continued the administration and implementation of Acts and Rules such as Mines and Minerals Regulations and Development Act, 1957, Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 and Kerala Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1967. In 1982-83 the Division carried out its activities such as issue/renewal of certificate of approval, recommendation to Government for granting of mining leases with respect to major minerals, grant of quarrying permits, quarrying leases and dealers licenses in respect of minor minerals, execution of mining leases, quarrying leases, periodical inspection of mines and quarries and collection of royalty of minor and major minerals, by virtue of powers vested under MMRD Act, 1957. The total revenue collected on minerals in 1982-83 amounted to Rs. 32.17 lakhs.

6.88 The Exploratory and Prospecting Division has carried out the following mineral investigations in 1982-83:—

- (1) Clays—Periya Hosdurg Taluk, Cannanore District.
- (2) Clays—Perayam near Kundara, Quilon District.
- (3) Investigation for the exploration of Industrial Minerals, Trivandrum District.
- (4) Mineral survey along Kerala—Karnataka border, Wynad District.
- (5) Investigation for Limestone in Vannamada—Gopalapuram area etc., Palghat District.
- (6) Survey for dimension and decorative stones, Cannanore District.

6.89 Details of production and sale of mineral sands and major minerals in the State during 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given in Appendices 6.21 and 6.22.

Kerala Mineral Exploration and Development Project

6.90 The UNDP assisted Kerala Mineral Exploration and Development Project is implementing its Second Phase of mineral exploration

and development from October 1982, for which approval has been obtained from the Government of India in January 1983. Action has been taken for achieving the following immediate objectives of the Project:

(i) To locate mineable primary gold deposits in Maruda and adjacent areas by detailed geological mapping and diamond drilling;

(ii) To locate economic deposits of scheelite and other minerals in Palghat District;

(iii) To evaluate the geochemical anomalies in Idukki, Kottayam and Cannanore districts as targets for further exploration and evaluation; and

(iv) To collect and interpret technical data for eventual exploitation of alluvial gold in Malappuram district and manufacture of carbon-bonded graphite crucibles in Kerala.

6.91 In 1982-83, some additional primary gold prospects have been located in places like Maruda, Nilambur, Mannucheeny and Thannikkadavu, where there are promising indication for primary gold mineralisation. Investigation works have been initiated by large scale geological mapping, diamond core drilling, trenching, sampling etc. using the inputs available with the Project.

TABLE 6.1
Registered Working Factories in Kerala

District	Number of Factories			Number of Employment		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Trivandrum	361	361	371	19769	19769	20500
2. Quilon	901	901	883	124624	124624	123507
3. Alleppey	625	625	604	17749	17808	17124
4. Kottayam	697	697	669	8736	8726	9450
5. Idukki	125	125	159	4734	4734	4641
6. Ernakulam	1563	1564	1567	40809	40820	42927
7. Trichur	1001	1001	1001	21853	21853	22522
8. Palghat	942	942	907	11909	11909	11989
9. Malappuram	240	240	340	3575	3575	4059
10. Kozhikode	1235	1235	1175	23887	23887	24147
11. Cannanore	1414	1415	1423	22799	22810	22722
Total	9104*	9106*	9099*	300444*	300515*	303588*

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

*Provisional

TABLE 6.2
Joint Stock Companies in the State

Item (1)	Public (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)
1. Total Number of Joint Stock Companies as on 31-3-1982	495	1564	2059
2. Number of Companies Newly Registered during 1982-83	13**	151	164
3. Number of Companies wound up during 1982-83	1	24*+1@	25+1@
4. Net Addition to the Number of Companies during 1982-83	12**	126	138
5. Total Number of Joint Stock Companies as on 31-3-1983	507**	1690	2197
6. Total Number of Government Companies Registered upto 31-3-1983	15	61	76
7. Number of Government Companies Registered during 1982-83	..	..	..

Source: Registrar of Companies, Kerala

*This includes companies not working struck of earlier

**includes 2 companies restored to file and 2 private companies converted into public

@ Transferred to Tamil Nadu

TABLE 6.3
Financial Assistance Sanctioned and Disbursed by KSIDC

Item (1)	(Amount in Rs. lakhs)					
	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	Sanctioned (2)	Disbursed (3)	Sanctioned (4)	Disbursed (5)	Sanctioned (6)	Disbursed (7)
Share Capital	87.96	28.07	85.15	67.79	162.46	42.58
Loan	224.15	151.19	517.16	270.03	550.52	475.89
Guarantee	39.00	..	47.50	..	30.00	72.14
Total	351.11	179.26	649.81	337.82	742.98	590.56

TABLE 6.4
Comparative Statement of Financial Assistance Sanctioned and Disbursed by KSIDC from 1980-81 to 1982-83.

Item (1)	(Amount in Rs. lakhs)		
	1980-81 (2)	1981-82 (3)	1982-83 (4)
Applications Received	351.11	698.20	723.03
Assistance Sanctioned	312.11*	602.31@	712.98
Amount Disbursed	179.26	337.82	518.42
Guarantee Sanctioned	39.00	47.50	30.00
Guarantee Issued	Nil	Nil	72.14

*of which Rs. 20 lakhs was subsequently withdrawn

@ of which Rs. 4.90 lakhs has since been withdrawn.

TABLE 6.5
Export of Coir and Coir Products

Year (1)	Quantity (tonnes) (2)	Value (Rs. lakhs) (3)
1979-80	47224	3721.01
1980-81	28609	2554.66
1981-82	30078	2693.75
1982-83	30139	2616.91

CHAPTER 7

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

An efficient and well developed system of transport and communications is a *sine qua non* of economic development of a country. Kerala is one of the States in the Indian Union which have made significant strides in building the transport infrastructure. The total length of roads in Kerala now stands at about 99,185 kms. This works out to 375 kms. per lakh of population and 255 kms. per hundred sq. km. of area. The principal mode of transport in the State is road transport. The public sector Road Transport Corporation however accounts for only about 31% of the fleet as compared to 44% of nationalised transport at the all India level. Rail transport system has also acquired significance in recent times. But the route length per lakh of population in Kerala (3.5 kms.) is one of the lowest among Indian States. Air transport has recently assumed more prominence in the State. The airports at Trivandrum and Cochin provide air connections to major cities in the country. Trivandrum airport provides direct flight to the Gulf, i.e. to Dubai, Abudhabi, Kuwait and Sharjah. Waterways are fairly developed and they also constitute an important mode of transportation in the State. The State has made rapid advance in the sphere of communication facilities. The average area served by a post office in the State is 8.31 sq. km. against the all India average of 23.31 sq. km.

Roads

7.2 The State had 99,185 kms. of roads as on 31st March 1983. This works out to 375 km. per lakh of population and 255 km. per 100 sq. km. of area. The data on length of roads under different departments are furnished in Table-7.1. The length of roads maintained by the State Public Works Department increased from 17,668 kms. in 1982 to 17,949 kms. in 1983. The increase in the total length of roads under panchayats was from 68,008 kms. in 1982 to 72,990 kms. in 1983. While the increase in P. W. D. roads was only 281 kms. there was a net addition of 4982 kms. under Panchayats.

7.3 The Public Works Department roads fall broadly under four categories. The category-wise length of Public Works Department roads as on 31st March 1983 is provided in Table -7.2.

7.4 The major increase under P. W. D. roads was in the category village roads which rose from 2041 kms. in April 1982 to 2220 kms., in April 1983, an increase of 179 kms. Analysing surface-wise, black topped surface roads increased from 13,499 kms. in 1982 to 13,773 in 1983. There was a net increase of 274 km. of roads under this category in 1982-83.

7.5 The Division-wise break up of Public Works Department roads as on 31st March 1983 is provided in Table 7.3. The category-wise length of roads in each Division under P. W. D. is furnished in Appendix-7.1.

7.6 The increase in the length of P. W. D. roads was higher in the case of Manjeri Division, i.e. from 1184 kms. in 1982 to 1266 kms. in 1983 an increase of 82 kms. No significant increase in length is noticed in the case of other districts.

7.7 The District-wise length of roads under Panchayats by type of surface is furnished in Appendix 7.2. Out of 72,990 kms. of rural roads maintained by the Panchayats, 3031 kms. are black-topped/metalled and 24,839 kms. are gravelled. Others are mere earthen roads. It may be mentioned that about a length of 2220 kms. of village roads under Panchavats are having bus traffic.

Road Transport

7.8 While the major portion of the passenger transport operations is carried out by private road transport operators, and to a lesser extent by the public sector State Road Transport Corporation, goods transport through road is more or less the monopoly of private operators.

Motor Vehicle Registration.

7.9 The number of motor vehicles registered in the State increased from 2.21 lakhs in 1981-82 to 2.47 lakhs in 1982-83, an increase of 11.9%. The growth of motor vehicles in Kerala for the last six years is shown in Appendix 7.3. The density of motor vehicles in Kerala is relatively high compared to many other States in India. The number of motor vehicles per hundred sq. km. of area and per lakh of population in Kerala as on 31-3-1983 was 635 and 934 respectively. The corresponding figures for the country as a whole in 1979-80 were 125 and 651 respectively. Among the districts of Kerala, Trivandrum has the highest number of motor vehicles (42,292) followed by Ernakulam with 41898 vehicles. The number of motor vehicles registered by the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation as on 31-3-1983 was 3867.

7.10 About a third of the motor vehicles registered in the State was scooters/motor cycles. Out of 2,46,923 vehicles, 81,838 were scooter/motor cycles, 64,147 (26%) cars, 29,153 (12%) goods vehicles (4 wheelers and above) and 23,763 (10%) taxi cabs. While the total number of vehicles increased by about 12%, scooter/motor cycle registered an increase of 16% during the

year. The category wise number of motor vehicles having valid registration in each of the districts as on 31-3-1983 is furnished in Appendix-7.4.

7.11 The number of vehicles newly registered in the State increased from 18,638 in 1981-82 to 21,851 in 1982-83, showing an increase of 17%. About 50% of the vehicles newly registered during 1982-83 were scooters/motor cycles, 13% cars and 10% autorickshaws. In the case of new registration of vehicles Ernakulam leads the other districts with 4426 vehicles followed by Trivandrum (3576 vehicles). (See Appendix 7.5).

7.12 The total revenue from motor vehicle taxes and fees was Rs. 26.01 crores in 1982-83 which works out to about 3% of the total revenue receipts of the State. This shows an increase of about 4.33 crores in revenue over the previous year.

Road Accidents

7.13 The total number of road accidents in Kerala in 1981 was 7819. This shows an increase of 755 over the previous year persons numbering 9356 were injured in these accidents, 557 less than in 1980. Number of persons killed in 1981 was 1160 as against 1184 in 1980 (See Appendix 7.6). Of the total 7819 road accidents, 73% was caused by the fault of drivers. Pedestrians were responsible for 377 cases. Other main reasons were defects in mechanical conditions of vehicles, defective road surface, bad weather conditions etc. (See Appendix 7.7).

Passenger Transport

7.14 The State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) and the transport operators in the private sector carry out passenger transport services in Kerala. The public sector accounts for only about 31% of the fleet compared to 44% at the all India level.

7.15 In 1982-83, 254 buses were newly commissioned by the Corporation of which 160 buses were utilised for replacing old and depreciated vehicles. Thus the number of buses owned by the Corporation increased from 3182 at the end of March 1982 to 3276 at the end of March 1983, an increase of about 3%. Consequently, the number of schedules operated increased by 3.5% (from 2564 to 2655) and the total route distance operated increased by 1.8% (from 157618 to 160472) during this period. The total staff employed in the Corporation also increased from 29683 in 1981-82 to 31480 (an increase of about 6%) in 1982-83, comprising 5188 in the administrative branch, 18581 in the traffic branch and 7711 in the maintenance branch. The marginal increase in staff per schedule added in the year was very high. On an average, for every schedule added during the year, the increase in the number of staff was 19.75. This is in sharp contrast to the average staff strength of 11.58 per schedule at the beginning of the year. The increase in the total

strength was largely due to the increase in traffic branch. However the increase in effective kms. operated was less than one per cent. There was hardly any increase in the number of passengers carried by Kerala State Road Transport Corporation buses in 1982-83. Thus, in 1982-83 inspite of the increase in the number of buses and the staff strength in the Corporation, there has not been significant increase in the effective kms. operated and passengers carried.

7.16 The average earnings per passenger increased from 96 paise in 1981-82 to about 108 paise in 1982-83 while earnings per km. of buses operated rose to 346 paise from 324 paise in the previous year. The earnings per vehicle on road per day was Rs. 937 compared to Rs. 923 in the previous year. The growth of Kerala State Road Transport Corporation since its formation in 1966 is depicted in Table 7.4.

7.17 The fare structure of the Fast Passenger and Express services conducted by the Corporation was revised with effect from 12-3-1983. Fare structure of Kerala State Road Transport Corporation for various types of services as on 1-4-1983 is given in Table 7.5.

7.18 The capital contribution to the Corporation by the State was Rs. 25.38 crores and by the Central Government Rs. 10.96 crores. Including internal resources and loans the total capital invested by the Corporation as on 31st March 1983 was about Rs. 59 crores.

Goods Transport

7.19 Goods transport in the State is mostly carried out through road transport. Registration of goods vehicles has been showing considerable increase since 1968 (see Table 7.6). The number of goods vehicles (4 wheelers and above) registered in the State increased from 25626 as on 31-3-1982 to 29153 as on 31-3-1983, an increase of about 14%. Altogether 2084 goods vehicles were newly registered in the State during this period.

Railways

7.20 Kerala has a total railway route length of 916 kms. consisting of 113 kms. of metre gauge and 803 kms. of broad gauge lines as on 31-3-1983. This works out to about 24 kms. per 1000 square km. of area and 3.5 km. per lakh of population as compared to 19 km. and 9 km. respectively at the all India level (1981-82) (see Appendix—7.11).

7.21 The construction of new coastal railway line from Ernakulam to Alleppey and its extension up to Kayamkulam covering a route length of 100 km. is an approved work under the Sixth Five Year Plan. Construction of Ernakulam—Alleppey line was sanctioned in 1979-80 at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.00 crores. However, the cost of this project has now been estimated at about Rs. 22 crores. Up to 1982-83 about Rs. 8.88 crores has been spent on this project. Extension of the Ernakulam—Alleppey new broad gauge line to Kayamkulam (43 kms.) was sanctioned

on an urgency certificate in 1982-83, the project cost being Rs. 11.12 crores. The expenditure on this project during 1982-83 was Rs. 49.47 lakhs. No work has been commenced on this project except land acquisition and junction arrangements at Kayamkulam.

7.22 The Engineering-Cum-Traffic Survey Report for a new broadgauge line between Kuttippuram and Trichur (via) Guruvayur for a length of 56.14 km. was updated and sent to Railway Board during July 1981. The Railway Board has advised that this project should be considered for inclusion in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The updated cost of the project is Rs. 19.8 crores.

7.23 Railway Board approved a reconnaissance survey for a broadgauge line from Cochin to Madurai, via, Bodinayakanur, converting the Bodinayakanur--Madurai section from metregauge to broadgauge. Engineering field work on this survey has been completed and the traffic survey is in progress. The survey report is expected to be ready soon. The cost of construction of this route having a length of 127 kms. is estimated at Rs. 115 crores.

7.24 The Trivandrum Railway Division earned a revenue of Rs. 39.66 crores from April to November of 1982-83. Four hundred and twenty five wagons are being loaded every day in the Division achieving cent percent capacity. The number of wagons loaded went up from 1.19 lakhs in 1981-82 to 1.21 lakhs in 1982-83. The major commodities loaded were petroleum products, fertilisers and minerals.

7.25 Improvements to station buildings at Calicut and Tirur additional platform covering for a length of 150 metres at Cannanore, raising of platforms to high level at Kuttippuram station and at Shoranur Junction were the major works completed by the Railway Division, Palghat in 1982-83. Doubling of track covering a total length of 21.17 kms. on Palghat--Shoranur section was completed in 1982-83. The new line over a short distance between Ottappalam and Shoranur was opened for both goods and passenger traffic recently. The second bridge over the Bharathapuzha River at Shoranur was also opened for traffic.

Air Transport

7.26 Air transport services in the State are being operated from the Trivandrum and Cochin airports. Construction work for an Aerodrome near Calicut has been started. Indian Airlines operates over 200 flights daily and among their daily domestic services include Trivandrum--Bombay air bus service and Trivandrum--Trichy/Madras Bombay 737 service. Trivandrum--Cochin Boeing service is operated on four days a week. Two international flights are operated by the Indian Airlines from Trivandrum, viz. Trivandrum--Colombo and Trivandrum--Male. Air India has been operating direct flights between Trivandrum and the Gulf daily since 1981. The places covered are Dubai, Abudabi, Kuwait, Sharjah and Ras-al-Khaymah. Daily Boeing 737 flights are operated from Cochin to Bombay, Bangalore and Madras. In 1982-83, more than 5 lakh passengers

were carried from these two airports as against 4.3 lakh passengers in the previous year (See Appendix 7.12).

7.27 The volume of international passenger traffic to and from the State has been increasing rapidly on account of the large number of Keralites working in Gulf countries. The existing facilities at Trivandrum airport are inadequate to meet the increasing demand. The situation is chaotic during peak periods of traffic. In view of the heavy demand of traffic at this airport, there is urgent need for this airport to be taken over by the International Airport Authority so that adequate terminal facilities to bring this airport to international standards are provided. Considering the heavy volume of traffic load developing in Northern Kerala, the construction work of the airport at Calicut has to be completed urgently.

Inland Navigation

7.28 There is an almost continuous link of backwaters and connecting canals in the coastal belt right from Trivandrum to Badagara. The State has a total length of about 1900 km. of navigable route. In spite of inadequacies the inland canals in the State play a useful role in the transportation of goods and passengers in the State. The Irrigation Department (P. W. D.) is responsible for canal improvement works and proper maintenance of the canal system. A few major schemes for the improvement of inland canals are taken up under the Central Sector. Of these, the first stage of Champakara Canal has been completed in June 1983. The estimate for the second stage is being finalised. The second scheme is to improve West Coast Canal portion from Neendakara to Cheriazhheekal for plying large mechanised vessels of deeper draft. Renovation of jetties and construction of new ones, construction of foot bridges, improvements to existing canals by providing side protection, desilting shallow portions of canals etc., are the works executed under the State Sector.

7.29 Passenger transport operations through the waterways are mainly carried out by the State Water Transport Department. The operations are confined to the five districts of the State viz., Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Pathanamthitta. At present there are 11 boat stations for the Department, at Alleppey, Ernakulam, Vaikom, Muhamma, Kottayam, Pulincunnu, Changanacherry, Edathua, Pulikeezhu, Chengannoor and Quilon. The Department has a dockyard and workshop at Alleppey.

7.30 The Department operated boat services in 68 routes covering a gross route distance of 7837 kms. The number of passengers carried on these services increased from about 102.9 lakhs in 1981-82 to about 103.7 lakhs in 1982-83. Out of the 72 boats owned by the Department, 54 were in operation in 1982-83. However, 50% of the boats owned by the Department are over 20 years old. The total revenue of the Department during 1982-83 was about Rs. 122 lakhs as against a total expenditure of about Rs. 159 lakhs. The earnings per passenger increased from 101 paise in 1981-82 to 117 paise in 1982-83. The increase in expenditure per passenger during the period was

from 133 paise to 154 paise. The salient features of the State Water Transport Department are shown below:—

	1981-82	1982-83
Total Number of boats owned	69	72
Boats over 20 years	36	36
Boats in operation	53	54
Passengers carried (in lakhs)	102.9	103.7
Revenue Receipts (Rs. lakhs)	103.8	121.5
Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	137.4	159.4
Loss (Rs. lakhs)	33.6	37.9
No. of persons employed	1061	1061

7.31 The Kerala State Road Transport Corporation possesses eleven boats for operating ferry services in the Cochin Harbour area and all the eleven boats were in operation in 1982-83. The seating capacity of these ferry boats is 1625. About 83.15 lakh passengers travelled in 1982-83. The Corporation operated ferry services in 8 routes obtaining a total revenue of Rs. 40.05 lakhs in 1982-83 compared to Rs. 34.77 lakhs in 1981-82. The average earnings per passenger came to 48 paise in 1982-83 while it was 33 paise during 1981-82.

7.32 In 1982-83 the Kerala Inland Navigation Corporation was mainly concerned with the transportation of raw materials for FACT Cochin Division and running of regular ferry services to and from the isolated islands around Cochin. In addition to this, occasional contracts were entered into for specific work of transportation for Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Chavara, Cochin Refineries Ltd., Ambalamugal and other Organisations. There was all round progress in the activities of the Corporation in 1982-83. The Corporation transported 1.50 lakh tonnes of cargo in 1982-83 as against 0.76 lakh tonnes in the previous year. The total income derived from cargo transportation in the year was Rs. 25.67 lakhs against Rs. 12.24 lakhs in the previous year. A 300 tonne barge 'Arhana' costing Rs. 20 lakhs was launched in 1982-83. Besides this, one passenger boat was also launched for introducing a service between Arookutty and Ernakulam. At present the Corporation owns 6 barges with a total capacity of 1100 tonnes. The main items of cargo carried in these barges include rock phosphate, sulphur, ilmenite and ship breaking materials.

Ports and Harbours

7.33 Besides the major port at Cochin, Kerala has four intermediate ports at Vizhinjam, Neendakara, Alleppey and Calicut/Beypore and nine minor ports at Trivandrum, Quilon, Kodungalloor, Ponnani, Badagara, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Azhikkal and Kasaragod. All the minor and intermediate ports are open anchorage ports except that sailing vessels can take along side berths at Beypore and Azhikkal. Cargo operations are at present confined to the ports of Azhikkal, Calicut (including Beypore), Alleppey

and Neendakara. The main items of cargo now handled at the minor ports are foodgrains, fertilizers, cement, tiles, timber (Azhikkal) and ilmenite (Neendakara). In 1982-83, 1.75 lakhs tonnes of cargo was handled at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala, as against 2.49 lakh tonnes in 1981-82. (Appendix 7.14). In 1982-83 there was significant traffic only through the ports at Neendakara, Alleppey, Calicut and Azhikkal, Neendakara Port accounting for 62.67% of the total. Fifteen steamers having a tonnage of 67,012 tonnes called at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala in 1982-83 as against 20 having a tonnage of 95191 tonnes during 1981-82. (Appendix 7.15). It may be mentioned that Neendakara Port accounted for 60% of the steamers. About 483 sailing vessels also called at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala in 1982-83 as against 581 in the previous year. For the period 1982-83, sailing vessels called only at the ports of Calicut/Beypore, Ponnani and Azhikkal. The revenue earned in 1982-83 from the various ports in the State was Rs. 11.10 lakhs, compared to Rs. 16.59 lakhs in 1981-82.

7.34 The State Hydrographic Survey Wing conducted hydrographic surveys and undertook dredging operations in 1982-83. In addition to the headquarters office at Trivandrum, there are two field units at Quilon and Beypore. The field survey staff is engaged in survey work including investigation for the preparation of requisite data for formulating development schemes in respect of various minor ports, fishing harbours and fish landing centres. The dredging unit undertook dredging operations at the ports of Neendakara and Beypore with the dredger C.S.D. 'Meena-Kerala'. Dredging work was also conducted at Ponnani Port with C.S.D. 'Neendakara' and the Grab Dredger, cutting an approach channel of length 1 km., width 30 m. and depth 2.5m. starting from the river mouth to the port wharf. Besides the departmental works, private dredging was also carried out for Steel Industries Ltd., and Cochin Port Trust with C.S.D. Meena-Kerala. Private dredging work for the Kerala-Fishermen's Welfare Corporation and King Fisheries utilising the departmental dredger C.S.D. Neendakara and the Grab Dredger was also carried out. The total dredging output in 1982-83 was 3.61 lakhs M³ which is the highest so far recorded. At present the unit has a fleet of 3 dredgers viz., a Grab Dredger, a 12' cutter suction Dredger 'Neendakara' and a 22' cutter suction Dredger 'Meena'. Besides, the unit possessess a 'Tug Plysteel' and Dredge Tender 'Kozhikode'.

7.35 The Harbour Engineering Department is in charge of investigation, design and construction of fishing harbours, mini fishing harbours, fish landing centres, cargo harbours and capital repairs and maintenance of all structures of the cargo and fishing harbours. Investigations for the mini fishing harbour at Thankassery and Kayamkulam made progress in 1982-83. Collection of data for Azhikkal port was completed and model studies commenced at CWPRS, Pona. All the capital repairs required in 1982-83 to the piers at Alleppey and Calicut were completed. At Neendakara Port, the work of providing black topping on the top of Southern

breakwater has been completed in 1982-83 and the construction of approach road, gate house and drains is in good progress. The construction of breakwaters at Beypore which commenced on April 1981 also made progress in 1982-83.

Cochin Port

7.36 In 1982-83, 934 ships called at the port as against 918 ships in the previous year, an increase of 1.7%. The operating conditions at the port was generally satisfactory compared to the previous year. More container ships and conventional general cargo ships arrived at the port during the year. A category-wise analysis of ships that called at the port is given in Appendix 7.16.

7.37 The total volume of traffic handled at the port during the year touched the record level of 57.10 lakh tonnes which was 3.8% more than the previous record of 55.01 lakh tonnes recorded in 1981-82. The volume of foreign traffic handled recorded an increase of 6.4% while that of coastal traffic showed a decline of 3.1% during the year. Container traffic recorded an appreciable increase by 11.5%, to 1.64 lakh tonnes from 1.47 lakh tonnes in the previous year. There were 139 sailings of fully containerised ships from the port during the year as against 114 in the previous year recording an increase of 21.9%. Total import traffic handled touched the record level of 44.71 lakh tonnes during the year. In 1982-83 coastal imports increased by 77.6%, while foreign imports declined by 3.9%. Import of all important items except food grains, news print and cashew nuts recorded increase during the year over the previous year. Total exports during the year recorded a decline by 4.5%, to 12.39 lakh tonnes from 12.98 lakh tonnes in the previous year. Exports of cashew kernels and spices alone have recorded increase over the previous year while all other important commodities recorded decline. The total value of trade handled at the port showed an increase by 16.7% to Rs. 1750.99 crores during the year from Rs. 1501.01 crores in the previous year.

7.38 The gross income of the port during the current year was Rs. 2119 lakhs compared to Rs. 2055 lakhs in the previous year. The gross expenditure in 1982-83 was Rs. 2501 lakhs as against Rs. 2039 lakhs in 1981-82. The account shows a deficit of Rs. 382 lakhs as against a surplus of Rs. 16 lakhs in the previous year.

7.39 The capital expenditure (Plan and Non Plan) during the year amounted to Rs. 1561 lakhs. Of this Rs. 1023 lakhs was sanctioned as loan by the Government and the balance was met from internal resources. The total capital debt stood at Rs. 2.40 lakhs as on 31-3-1983. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs received from Government during the current year. The grant-in-aid work of fisheries harbour 1.36 lakhs of the capital assets of the Port Corporation, Trivandrum 0.91 lakhs cost including fisheries harbour 1.36 lakhs as on 31-3-1983. Rs. 4815 lakhs as on 31-3-1983.

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Tourism

7.40 The two agencies involved in the development of Tourism in the State at present are the Department of Tourism and the Kerala Tourism Development Corporation. The Directorate of Tourism is managing the State Guest House and tourist bungalows and functions as the hospitality wing of the State Government.

7.41 The Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad conducted a survey and estimated that about 2.7% of the total tourists visiting India visit Kerala also. Based on their report the total foreign tourist arrivals in Kerala in 1982 was estimated at 34,780. Domestic tourist arrivals in Trivandrum were about 2.31 lakhs.

7.42 The Kerala Tourism Development Corporation is mainly engaged in the construction and running of tourist hotels in the State. The Corporation is presently operating hotels at various places in the State. The programme of conducted tours to places like Thekkady and Kumarakom organised by the K. T. D. C. seem to be popular. The important projects now being implemented by the Corporation are the Hotel Projects at Thampanoor, Trivandrum and at the Marine Drive, Cochin and a Tourist Complex at Bolgatty.

Communications

7.43 There are at present 23 postal divisions, fifty-six railway mail service offices, two postal stores depot units, one mail motor service division unit and one central stamp depot at Ernakulam. On 1-4-1983, 4678 post offices were functioning in the State, consisting of 51 head post offices, 1349 sub offices, 777 extra departmental sub offices and 2501 branch offices. Thirty one new post offices were opened in 1982-83. At present Kerala circle handles on an average nearly twenty-five lakhs of letters and other mails. About four lakhs of incoming and outgoing foreign letters and other articles are handled daily. In Kerala circle there are twenty-five thousand employees. The data relating to the growth of post offices in Kerala since 1974 is provided in Appendix 7.19. The average area served by a post office is 8.31 sq. km. against the all India average of 23.31 sq. km. (March 1982). The population served by a post office on an average in the State is 5652 (March 1982) compared to 4973 for India as a whole. Division-wise data relating to post offices in the State are furnished in Appendix 7.21.

7.44 The number of telephone exchanges in Kerala increased from 493 in April 1982 to 521 in April 1983 with a total equipped capacity of 129330 lines (see Appendix 7.22). The number of new exchanges added to the telephone system in 1982-83 was 28. The public call offices increased from 2447 to 3514 the current year. Kerala has now one telephone exchange within nine km. radius. Though the State has made rapid strides in respect of communication facilities, the demand for new connections continues to be high as observed from the backlog of pending connections which comes to 31918 as on April 1983. Due to the delay in getting equip-

ment and paucity of funds, the Post and Telegraph Department cannot cope with the increasing number of applications for new telephone connections.

7.45 The Post and Telegraph Department has started acquiring the latest technologies and has

begun to put in sizeable investment in telecommunications. It may be mentioned that between Trivandrum and Srinagar all intermediate stations are now covered by coaxial and micro wave systems which form the foundations to ensure the infallibility of communications.

TABLE 7.1

Roads in Kerala under Different Departments as on 31st March 1983

Name of Department	Length of Roads as on 31-3-1983 (kms.)
(1)	(2)
1. National Highways	839
2. Public Works Department	17949
3. Panchayats	72960
4. Corporations	1257
5. Municipalities	3822 ^a
6. Forest Department	1629
7. Others	639
Total	99,185

^aRelates to 1-4-1981.

TABLE 7.2

Distribution of Public Works Department

Roads by Type of Surface as on 31st March 1983.

Category	Cement Concrete	Black Topped	Water bound macadem	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
State Highways	29	2053	..	..	2082
Major District Roads	10	5348	168	39	5565
Other District Roads	..	5679	1035	1168	8082
Village Roads	..	493	344	1383	2220
Total	39	13773	1547	2590	17949

TABLE 7.3

Division-wise Length of Roads Maintained by Public Works Department by Type of Surface as on 31st March 1983.

Name of Division	(kms)				
	Cement Concrete	Black Topped	Water Bound Macadam	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Trivandrum	..	1326	129	59	1514
Quilon and Pathanamthitta	2	1752	486	243	2483
Alleppey	14	1280	12	78	1384
Kottayam	15	1384	149	239	1887
Idukki	..	895	73	375	1343
Muvattupuzha	..	935	106	90	1131
Ernakulam	..	620	41	20	681
Trichur	5	1325	100	2	1432
Palghat	..	1014	223	82	1319
Manjeri	..	831	55	380	1266
Calicut	..	794	78	198	1065
Wynad	..	405	21	65	491
Cannanore	3	1212	74	664	1953
Total	39	13773	1547	2590	17949

TABLE 7.4

Operation of the K. S. R. T.C. from 1965-66 to 1982-83

Item	1965-66	1975-76	1979-80	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. No. of Buses owned (as on 31st March)	921	2244	2935	3182	3276
2. No. of Schedules Operated ,,	697	1846	2500	2564	2655
3. No. of Routes under Operation ,,	600	2538	3580	3679	3739
4. Total Route Distance (km.) ,,	19879	106069	158690	157618	160472
5. Gross Kms. Operated (in lakhs)	641.82	1798.93	2261.67	2161.60	2177.90
6. Effective kms Operated ,,	633.20	1782.90	2242.50	2142.90	2159.90
7. Passengers Carried (in lakhs)	1585.30	5183.37	7064.04	6913.27	6919.50
8. Average Distance Travelled by a passenger (km.)	12.50	14.20	14.60	14.50	14.69
9. Gross Revenue Earnings (Rs. in lakhs)	631.21	3091.21	5299.32	6933.35	N.A.
10. Passenger Earnings (Rs. in lakhs)	586.78	3044.51	5200.81	6789.46	N.A.
11. Average Earnings per passenger (in ps)	37.00	57.40	75.30	96.20	107.90 (P)
12. Earnings per km. of Buses operated (in ps.)	93.80	173.00	235.00	323.50	346.08 (P)
13. Earnings per Vehicle on Road per Day (Rs.)	229.00	491.00	619.00	923.00	937.00
14. Gross Revenue Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	590.66	3502.23	6140.61	8930.15	N.A.
15. No. of Accidents per Lakh of Gross Kms. Operated	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.20	N.A.
16. No. of Breakdowns per 10,000 Effective kms. Operated	1.10	2.40	3.00	2.60	N.A.
17. Percentage of Dead to Effective kms.	1.36	0.91	0.85	0.87	0.88

Source: Kerala State Road Transport Corporation, Trivandrum
P. Provisional

TABLE 7.5

Fare Structure of K.S. R. T.C. as on 1-4-1983

Type of Service	Basic Fare per Km (Ps.)	Minimum Fare (Ps.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
City	7	40
Ordinary	7	50
Fast Passenger	10	100
Express	11	300

TABLE 7.6

Growth of Goods Vehicles in Kerala

As at the End of Year	No. of Goods Vehicles	Index
(1)	(2)	(3)
1968	10357	100
1974	13921	134
1978	17755	171
1979	17907	173
1980	20128	194
1981	22896	221
1982	25626	247
1983	29153	281

CHAPTER 8

EXPORT IMPORT TRADE

India's Foreign Trade

India's trade deficit showed a slight fall in 1982-83 compared to 1981-82, thus reversing the trend in recent years, but the factors which adversely affect our exports continued to operate. The continuing recessionary trend in the global economy, protectionist policies of the developed countries, increasingly stiffer competition in the foreign markets and decreasing unit values for most of Indian, especially primary commodities exported abroad are the major problems afflicting the country's exports. Internal factors like rising prices, increased domestic demand, shortage of power and coal, and transportation problems, also stood in the way of increasing exports.

8.2 India's trade deficit was Rs. 5447 crores in 1982-83 compared to Rs. 5868 crores in 1981-82. The values of exports and imports in 1982-83 were Rs. 8814 crores and Rs. 14261 crores respectively according to provisional figures available (See Table 8.1). Exports showed 12.96% increase while imports showed only 3.63% rise in 1982-83 over the previous year.

Kerala's Exports

8.3 Though Kerala's share in the all India exports is sizeable, it is difficult to obtain data on foreign exports exclusively from Kerala. Kerala's exports through the Cochin Port can be considered as an approximate estimate of the State's total exports. Exportable commodities produced in Kerala are exported mainly through the Cochin Port though ports outside Kerala have a small share of the trade. (Hence the export data given by the Commodity Boards may not tally with those of the Cochin Port Trust in respect of some commodities).

8.4 Kerala's exports consist mainly of traditional commodities like cashewnuts, tea, coffee, marine products, spices, and coir and coir products. In recent years, the quantity of these commodities exported through Cochin Port has been showing a downward trend. At the same time foreign exchange earned by the export of a few of our commodities has been showing an increase inspite of the decline in the volume of exports. Decreasing demand abroad, competition from other countries, and protectionist policies of developed countries, are the major reasons accounting for the reduction in the volume of foreign exports from Kerala. The total foreign exports through Cochin Port in 1982-83 were worth Rs. 669 crores as against Rs. 574 crores in 1981-82, an increase of 16.5%. Of the total value of foreign exports from Kerala in 1982-83, seafoods and cashew kernels accounted for Rs. 144 crores and Rs. 122 crores respectively. (See Table 8.2).

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8.5 The total volume of exports (coastal and foreign) through the Cochin Port in 1982-83 was 12.39 lakh tonnes as against 12.98 lakh tonnes in 1981-82. Out of the total exports in 1982-83 foreign exports formed 7.13 lakh tonnes and coastal exports 5.26 lakh tonnes (Table 8.3). While foreign exports showed an increase of about 4 lakh tonnes compared to 1981-82, the coastal exports showed a decline of about 4.39 lakh tonnes.

8.6 Marine products constituted the single largest item of exports through the Cochin Port in 1982-83, followed by tea. The quantity of marine products, and tea exported in 1982-83 stood at 42422 tonnes and 41138 tonnes respectively. The export of marine products, tea, coffee, coir products, and pepper in 1982-83 showed a decline in quantity compared to the previous year. (See Table 8.4).

8.7 The export-import trade through the Cochin Port in 1982-83 in terms of value was Rs. 1751 crores, as against Rs. 1501 crores in 1981-82 (See Table 8.5). The value of both foreign exports and foreign imports registered increases (16.5% and 9.4% respectively) in the year.

In regard to the total trade also (both foreign and coastal) there was an increase in terms of value.

8.8 Taking the Cochin Port alone into account the export-import trade operations in 1982-83 resulted in a deficit of Rs. 261 crores as against Rs. 276 crores in 1981-82. (See Table 8.6). Though there was a trade deficit, the balance of trade slightly improved during 1982-83 compared to the previous year as a result of the increase in the value of foreign exports compared to foreign imports.

Commodities

Spices

...

8.9 Spices like pepper, cardamom, ginger and turmeric constitute one of the traditional items of exports from India. In 1982-83 the quantity of spices exported from India was 75031 tonnes valued at Rs. 92.50 crores as against 68315 tonnes valued at Rs. 92.23 crores in the previous year. This indicates that there has been a significant rise in the export of spices in terms of quantity in 1982-83 while export earnings registered only a marginal increase. In 1982-83 export earnings from cardamom suffered a drastic fall to Rs. 16.21 crores from Rs. 30.17 crores in the previous year.

8.10 The important spices produced in Kerala, a reputed producer of Indian spices are pepper, ginger, cardamom and turmeric. The volume of spices exported from Kerala in 1982-83 was 30.597

tonnes while the export value was Rs. 47.18 crores. This formed 40.8% in terms of quantity and 51% in terms of value of the all India export of spices. In 1981-82 the value of spices exported from Kerala and the percentage share were Rs. 43.42 crores and 47% respectively. Table 8.7 gives data relating to quantity and value of spices exported from India in 1981-82 and 1982-83.

Cardamom

8.11 Cardamom is one of the major spices exported from India. Cardamom production was very seriously affected by the drought in 1983. In India's export of cardamom, Kerala's share is quite significant. Cardamom export suffered a sharp decline in 1982-83, in quantity as well as value compared to 1981-82. Cardamom export from India was only 1021 tonnes valued at Rs. 1623 lakhs in 1982-83 as against 2321 tonnes valued at Rs. 3017 lakhs in 1981-82.

8.12 Export of cardamom through Cochin Port in 1982-83 was only 835 tonnes valued at Rs. 1362 lakhs. The corresponding figures for 1981-82 were 1980 tonnes and Rs. 2617 lakhs. (See Table 8.8). Thus the export of this commodity through Cochin Port declined steeply in terms of both quantity and value in 1981-82. While the quantity exported decreased by 57.83%, earnings registered decline by 47.96%.

Ginger

8.13 India exported 3954 tonnes of ginger valued at Rs. 588 lakhs in 1982-83 as against 4717 tonnes valued at Rs. 395 lakhs in 1981-82. While the quantity of ginger exported declined by 16.2% export earnings increased by 48.8% in 1982-83 compared to the previous year.

8.14 The quantity of ginger exported from Kerala in 1982-83 was 2819 tonnes valued at Rs. 423 lakhs. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 3448 tonnes and Rs. 288 lakhs. (See Table 8.9). As in the case of India as a whole, exports of ginger from Kerala also increased in value terms while in quantity terms they showed a decline.

Turmeric

8.15 The export of turmeric from India in 1982-83 registered a decrease in terms of both quantity and value compared to 1981-82. India exported 7595 tonnes of turmeric valued at Rs. 424 lakhs in 1982-83 as against 11985 tonnes valued at Rs. 517 lakhs in the previous year. Export in terms of quantity and value decreased by 36.6% and 18% respectively.

8.16 The quantity of turmeric exported from Kerala through the Cochin Port in 1982-83 was 1784 tonnes valued at Rs. 115 lakhs as against 2059 tonnes valued at Rs. 96 lakhs in the previous year. (See Table 8.10). Thus while the quantity of turmeric exported decreased in 1982-83 the export earnings increased.

Pepper

8.17 Kerala has a near monopoly in India's pepper production. Of India's total pepper export of 22592 tonnes valued at Rs. 29.39 crores in 1982-83, Kerala's share was 21809 tonnes valued at Rs. 28.10 crores. The State's share works out to 96.5% in respect of the quantity and 95.6% in respect of value. The export of pepper from Kerala increased both in terms of quantity and value during 1982-83 as compared to the previous year. In 1981-82 the quantity of pepper exported from Kerala was 20074 tonnes valued at Rs. 27.15 crores. Export of pepper from Kerala in 1982-83 thus increased by 8.6% in terms of quantity and 3.6% in terms of value (See Table 8.11).

Beverages

8.18 For the beverage crops tea and coffee the very harsh drought of 1983 proved a disaster. The massive power cuts in Tamil Nadu and Kerala also affected production and quality. The only favourable factor was that tea made a recovery in prices in 1983.

Tea

8.19 The quantity of tea, exported through Cochin Port in 1982-83 was 41138 tonnes valued at Rs. 60.99 crores as against 48165 tonnes valued at Rs. 61.46 crores in 1981-82. Of the total export volume of 12.38 lakh tonnes through Cochin Port in 1982-83, tea constituted 3.3% in 1982-83 as against 3.7% in 1981-82. The export of tea in terms of both quantity and value recorded a decline in 1982-83 as compared to the previous year (See Table 8.12).

Coffee

8.20 The quantity as well as the value of coffee export from Kerala registered an increase in 1982-83. The quantity of coffee exported stood at 31419 tonnes valued at Rs. 76.12 crores in 1982-83 as against 23554 tonnes valued at Rs. 46.84 crores in the previous year. The all India export of coffee in 1982-83 was 83783 tonnes valued at Rs. 203 crores as against 83817 tonnes valued at Rs. 167 crores in the previous year. (Table 8.13). While the all India export value of coffee increased by 21.5% in 1982-83, compared to the previous year, the corresponding percentage relating to Kerala State was 62.5.

Cashew

8.21 Owing to severe shortage of raw cashew nuts, cashew industry is facing a crisis. Both the internal procurement and import of raw nuts have been declining during the recent years. Kerala has a near monopoly in the production of cashew kernels and cashew shell liquid which constitute the two export items from cashew industry.

(i) Cashew Kernel

8.22 India exported cashew kernel worth Rs. 132.28 crores in 1982-83 as against Rs. 186.00

crores in 1981-82. According to Cashew Export Promotion Council, 30195 tonnes of cashew kernel were exported from India in 1982-83, as against 31557 tonnes in 1981-82. This indicates that the quantity as well as value of cashew kernel exports declined in 1982-83 compared to the previous year.

8.23 The export of cashew kernel from Kerala in 1982-83 was 28075 tonnes valued at Rs. 122.44 crores as against 23843 tonnes valued at Rs. 141.98 crores in 1981-82. Though there has been a rise in the quantity of cashew kernel exported from Kerala in 1982-83, export earnings fell. (Table 8.14). While the quantity exported increased by 17.75 per cent, the value of export decreased by 13.76 per cent in 1982-83 over that in 1981-82.

(iii) Cashew Shell Liquid

Export of cashew shell liquid from India in 1982-83 showed an increase over 1981-82. India exported 5903 tonnes of cashew shell liquid in 1982-83 as against 4777 tonnes in 1981-82. But foreign exchange earned from the export of cashew shell liquid was only worth Rs. 1.74 crores in 1982-83 against Rs. 2.18 crores in the previous year. The volume of exports of cashew shell liquid from Kerala declined from 4360 tonnes in 1981-82 to 4260 tonnes in 1982-83. The earnings from the export of cashew shell liquid from Kerala in 1982-83 declined to Rs. 1.15 crores from Rs. 1.87 crores in the previous year. (See Table 8.15).

Raw Cashew Imports

8.25 Cashew processing industry in Kerala depends to a considerable extent on imported raw nuts. Raw nuts produced in Kerala is sufficient to meet only a third of the State's annual requirements. Raw cashew was being imported from East African Countries like Tanzania and Mosambique. However, since 1975-76 there has been a steep decline in the imports of raw cashew from abroad. In 1975-76, India imported 1.35 lakh tonnes of raw cashew. Imports declined to 25715 tonnes in 1980-81, rose to 28582 tonnes in 1981-82 and then steeply declined to 896 tonnes in 1982-83 (Table 8.16).

8.26 The quantity of raw cashew imported through Cochin Port in 1982-83 was a meagre 395 tonnes valued at Rs. 39 lakhs as against 14846 tonnes valued at Rs. 17.36 crores in the previous year. This reveals that quantity as well as value of raw cashew imported fell steeply in 1982-83 compared to the previous year. This fall in imports severely affected the cashew processing industry of Kerala.

8.27 Net foreign exchange earned from cashew trade through the Port of Cochin during 1982-83 amounted to Rs. 123.20 crores as against Rs. 126.49 crores in 1981-82. Net earnings denote the export value of cashew kernels plus cashew shell liquid minus the value of imported raw nuts. The fall in net foreign exchange earnings in 1982-83 over 1981-82 was about 2.13%. Table 8.17 shows the net earnings from cashew trade through Cochin Port for the last five years.

Marine Products

8.28 The export of marine products from India, since 1960-61 has been showing an upward trend. The value of marine products exports from India which was Rs. 3.92 crores in 1960-61 reached Rs. 286 crores in 1981-82. According to Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin, the quantity of marine products exported from India in 1982-83 was 78175 tonnes valued at Rs. 361 crores as against 70105 tonnes, valued at Rs. 286 crores in 1981-82. Increase in the quantity and value of marine products exported from India in 1982-83 over 1981-82 was 11.51% and 26.22% respectively.

8.29 Kerala's share in India's total export of marine products is quite significant. The export of sea foods from Kerala stood at 32525 tonnes valued at Rs. 141 crores in 1982-83. In value terms the share of Kerala in the export of sea foods was 39% while in terms of quantity the share was 42%. Table 8.18 gives the details of the marine exports from Kerala/India, for the last five years.

8.30 Kerala exports about ten major items of marine products. Among these frozen shrimps and frozen froglegs constitute the major share. In 1982-83 these two items together formed 28199 tonnes (87%) in the total export (32525 tonnes) of marine products from Kerala. The export value of these two items was Rs. 129.17 crores (91%). The details regarding item-wise export of marine products through Cochin Port is given in Table 8.19.

8.31 Export of items like frozen shrimp, frozen cuttle fish and fillets, frozen squids, frozen fish etc., registered an increase in 1982-83 compared to the previous year. But export of items like frozen frog legs, canned shrimp, dried fish etc., suffered a setback. However, there was an increase in aggregate export earnings from Kerala's export of marine products. The earnings from the export of frozen froglegs fell sharply from Rs. 7.99 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 3.09 crores in 1982-83. Higher unit value and steady market conditions in foreign countries are among the major factors contributing to the increase in the export earnings from marine products. The average unit value of marine products which stood at Rs. 2880 per tonne in 1979-80 rose to Rs. 3107 in 1980-81 and again to Rs. 4080 in 1981-82. In 1982-83 the average unit value of marine products reached an all time high of Rs. 4622 per tonne. In 1982-83 also, Japan was the biggest buyer of Indian marine products. Japan consumed 41136 tonnes of marine products valued at Rs. 262.63 crores in 1982-83 as against 40011 tonnes valued at Rs. 203 crores in 1981-82. U. S. A. which imported from India sea foods to the tune of 12276 tonnes valued at Rs. 42.58 crores in 1982-83 was the second largest consumer of Indian marine products. Kuwait imported 4133 tonnes and United Kingdom 2774 tonnes of marine products from India during 1982-83. (See Table 8.20).

Coir and Coir Products

8.32 Coir and coir products from India, enter the world market in the form of coir, coir fibre, semi

finished products like coir yarn, curled coir etc., and finished products like coir mats, mattings, rugs, and carpets. In India, Kerala State holds the monopoly in the production and export of coir and coir products. India's coir yarn produced from retted fibre has attracted customers all over the world. But today India's coir exports have to face competition from substitutes like sisal. Again the entry of Srilanka into the world market with its coir and coir products also poses great challenge to India.

8.33 India exported 30132 tonnes of coir and coir products valued at Rs. 26.17 crores in 1982-83 as against 30079 tonnes valued at Rs. 26.94 crores in 1981-82. This shows that in 1982-83 there has been a decrease of Rs. 0.77 lakh in the foreign exchange earned from the export of coir and coir products, over that in the previous year, though the quantity of exports increased by 54 tonnes.

8.34 The quantity of coir and coir products exported from Kerala in 1982-83 stood at 29703 tonnes valued at Rs. 25.80 crores as against 29891 tonnes valued at Rs. 26.77 crores in 1981-82. The quantity as well as the value of this export item from Kerala showed a decrease in 1982-83 as compared to the previous year. Out of the total export of coir and coir products from India in 1982-83, Kerala's share was 98.57% in terms of quantity and 98.59% in terms of value.

8.35 Eight major items of coir and coir products are usually exported from Kerala. Among them coir yarn, coir mats, and coir mattings constitute the larger share. In 1982-83 out of the total export (29703 tonnes) of coir and coir goods from Kerala, these three items together formed 29245 tonnes (98.49%). In terms of value the three items accounted for Rs. 25.35 crores (98.26%). However, only the export of coir yarn showed an increase in 1982-83 over 1981-82 while the other two items showed a decrease. In 1982-83, the quantity of coir yarn exported from Kerala was 17653 tonnes valued at Rs. 11.81 crores against 15684 tonnes valued at Rs. 10.36 crores in the previous year. The exported quantity of coir mats and coir mattings stood at 7235 tonnes and 4356 tonnes respectively in 1982-83. The corresponding figures for 1981-82 were 8110 tonnes and 5422 tonnes. The export of all items except coir yarn showed a decrease in 1982-83 in terms of both value and quantity (See Table 8.21).

Kerala's Imports

8.36 The total volume of commodities imported through Cochin Port in 1982-83 was 44.71 lakh tonnes. This figure was an all time high as regards volume of imports handled in a year through Cochin Port. Compared to 1981-82, the total imports in 1982-83 registered 6.4% increase. Of the total imports, coastal imports and foreign imports constituted 9.43 lakh tonnes and 35.28 lakh tonnes respectively (See Table 8.22). While foreign imports registered a decline, coastal imports recorded an increase in 1982-83, compared to 1981-82.

8.37 While the import of items like pulses and foodgrains, fertilizers, sulphur, newsprint, and raw cashew recorded a decline in 1982-83, items like cement recorded an increase. In 1981-82, import of POL through Cochin Port was found to be 31.41 lakh tonnes (76% of total imports). But according to Cochin Port Trust no POL was imported through Cochin Port in 1982-83. Import of fertilizer and its raw-materials formed 12.2% of total imports through Cochin Port in 1982-83 as against 12.6% in the previous year. Table 8.23 shows item wise imports through Cochin Port. ...

8.38 The total value of imports through Cochin Port in 1982-83 amounted to Rs. 1052 crores as against Rs. 880 crores in 1981-82. Of the total imports, coastal imports and foreign imports were valued at Rs. 122 crores and Rs. 930 crores respectively. (See Table 8.24). Value of both coastal and foreign imports registered increase in 1982-83 over that in the previous year.

8.39 Of the total value of Rs. 929.84 crores of foreign imports through Cochin Port in 1982-83, chemicals, iron and steel and newsprint were valued at Rs. 52 crores, Rs. 12.55 crores and Rs. 13.26 crores respectively. Table 8.25 given below gives the commodity wise value of foreign imports through Cochin Port.

8.40 Commodities imported through Cochin Port are mainly from Asian Countries. Of the total foreign import through Cochin Port in 1982-83 seventy five percent were originated from Asian countries. Import from African countries constituted only 7.5% of total foreign imports. While imports from Far East Countries, U. S. S. R., U. S. A., African countries etc., recorded an increase, those from Japan, West Germany, Canada, Australia etc., registered a decline in 1982-83 compared to the previous year.

TABLE 8.1
India's Foreign Trade

Year	Export (Rs. crores)	Import (Rs. crores)	Deficit/Surplus (Rs. crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1978-79	5726.30	6814.30	(-) 1088.10
1979-80	5998.64	8231.32	(-) 2232.68
1980-81	6711.00	12524.00	(-) 5813.00
1981-82	7803.00	13761.00	(-) 5958.00
1982-83*	8814.00	14261.00	(-) 5447.00

*Provisional Figures

Source: R.B.I. Bulletin, August 1983.

TABLE 8.2
Commodity-wise Value of Foreign Exports
(Cochin Port)

Commodity	Year	
	1981-82 (Rs. crores)	1982-83 (Rs. crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Sea Foods	123.66	143.88
2. Cashew Kernel	140.39	121.70
3. Coffee	50.73	70.26
4. Tea	61.46	60.99
5. Pepper	27.06	28.16
6. Coir Products	27.06	24.19
7. Cardamon	7.91	5.39
8. Ginger	2.01	4.08
9. Others	132.96	210.46
Total	574.14	669.11

Source: Cochin Port Trust.

TABLE 8.3
Exports through Cochin port
(Quantity Lakh tonnes)

Year	Coastal	Foreign	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1980-81	8.31	2.90	11.21
1981-82	9.85	3.13	12.98
1982-83	5.26	7.13	12.39

TABLE 8.4
Commodity-wise Foreign Export through Cochin port

Item	1982-83		1981-82	
	(Ton- nes)	%to Total	(Ton- nes)	%to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Marine Products	42422	3.4	42546	3.3
2. Tea	41138	3.3	48165	3.7
3. Coffee	34365	2.8	38544	3.0
4. Cashew Kernels	32455	2.6	25930	2.0
5. Coir Products	30070	2.4	31361	2.4
6. Spices	28104	2.3	27063	2.1
7. Others	1080170	83.2	1084259	83.5
Total	1235724	100.00	1297868	100.00

Source: Cochin Port Trust.

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TABLE 8.5
Value of Exports and Import Trade
(Rs. crores)

Item	Year	
	1982-83	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)
Foreign Export	669.11	574.14
Coastal Export	29.65	46.70
Total Export	698.76	620.84
Foreign Import	929.84	850.15
Coastal Import	122.39	30.02
Total Import	1052.23	880.17
Total Trade	1750.99	1501.01

Source: Cochin Port Trust.

TABLE 8.6
Balance of Foreign Trade through Cochin Port

Year	Foreign Export (Rs. crores)	Foreign Import (Rs. crores)	Trade Deficit (Rs. crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1981-1982	574.14	850.15	276.01
1982-1983	669.11	929.84	260.73

TABLE 8.7
Export of Species from India

Item	Year	
	1981-82 (Value Rs. lakhs)	1982-83 (Value Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Pepper	2798.37	2938.70
2. Cardamom	3036.86	1638.89
3. Chillies	420.60	1235.44
4. Ginger	395.23	588.49
5. Turmeric	517.43	423.54
6. Curry Powder	200.18	336.88
7. Cumin	685.31	311.00
8. Others	1177.31	1777.89
Total	9231.29	9249.94

Source: Export Promotion Council.

TABLE 8.8
Export of Cardamom from Kerala/India

Year	Kerala		India	
	Qty. (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Qty. (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1980-81	2015	3034	2345	3475
1981-82	1980	2617	2321	3017
1982-83	835	1362	1021	1625

Source: Cardamom Board.

TABLE 8.9
Export of Ginger from India and Kerala

Year	India		Kerala	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(7)	(5)
1980-81	5550.24	292.31	4597.64	238.10
1981-82	4717.80	395.22	3447.66	286.41
1982-83	3954.71	588.49	2819.04	422.98

Source: Spices Export Promotion Council.

TABLE 8.10
Export of Turmeric from India/Kerala

Year	India		Kerala	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1980-1981	11438.36	603.93	2315.96	129.25
1981-1982	11985.91	517.43	2058.70	96.00
1982-1983	7594.76	423.54	1754.46	115.19

Source: Spices Export Promotion Council.

TABLE 8.11
Export of Pepper from India and Kerala

Year	India		Kerala	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1980-81	25336.80	3684.38	24377.63	3532.20
1981-82	20607.90	2798.37	20074.63	2713.83
1982-83	22591.77	2988.70	21808.95	2810.43

Source: Spices Export Promotion Council.

TABLE 8.12
Export of Tea through Cochin Port

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1979-80	67289	83.28
1980-81	61242	79.74
1981-82	48165	61.46
1982-83	41138	60.99

Source: Cochin Port Trust

TABLE 8.13
Export of Coffee from India/Kerala

Year	Kerala		India	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1980-81	24996	6041.78	89270	21577.31
1981-82	23554	4683.95	83817	16668.07
1982-83	31415	7611.54	83783	20229.63

Source: Coffee Board

TABLE 8.14
Export of Cashew Kernel from India/Kerala

Year	India		Kerala	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1980-81	32805	141.09	24754	110.52
1981-82	31357	186.95	23843	141.98
1982-83	30195	132.28	28075	122.44

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council.

TABLE 8.15
Export of Cashew Shell liquid

Year	India		Kerala	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1980-81	9006	6.84	7868	5.77
1981-82	4777	2.18	4360	1.87
1982-83	5903	1.74	4260	1.15

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council.

TABLE 8.16

Import of Raw-Cashew nuts into India

Year	Import	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1977-78	56299	1798.17
1978-79	20496	916.35
1979-80	24326	1162.55
1980-81	25715	1956.65
1981-82	28582	3622.00
1982-83	896	77.00

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council.

TABLE 8.17

Net Foreign Exchange Earnings from Cashew Trade

Year	Export Value (Rs. crores)	Import Value (Rs. crores)	Net Earnings (Rs. crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1978-79	79.97	9.16	70.81
1979-80	126.80	11.62	115.18
1980-81	116.52	19.57	96.71
1981-82	143.85	17.36	126.49
1982-83	124.18	0.89	123.79

TABLE 8.18

Export of Marine Products from India/Kerala

Year	Kerala		India	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1978-79	32301	94.00	86894	234.62
1979-80	30534	103.93	86401	248.82
1980-81	29148	95.34	75591	234.84
1981-82	32006	125.12	70105	286.01
1982-83	32525	141.47	78175	361.36

Source: Marine Products Export Development Authority.

TABLE 8.19

Item-wise Export of Marine Products from Kerala

Item	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	(Rs. crores)	(Rs. crores)	(Rs. crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Frozen Shrimps	84.27	106.51	126.06
2. Frozen Froglegs	5.88	7.99	3.09
3. Frozen Lobster Tails	1.60	3.24	3.69
4. Frozen Cuttle Fish and Fillets	1.16	3.43	4.25
5. Frozen Squids	0.67	0.67	1.23
6. Frozen Fish	0.03	0.23	1.11
7. Others	1.73	1.05	2.02
Total	95.34	125.12	141.47

Source: Marine Products Export Development Authority.

TABLE 8.20

Country wise Export of Marine Products

Country	1981-82	% Share	1982-83	% Share
	(Rs. crores)	(3)	(Rs. Crores)	(5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Japan	202.87	70.93	262.63	72.68
2. U.S.A.	34.98	12.23	42.58	11.78
3. United Kingdom	9.72	3.40	12.00	3.32
4. Kuwait	4.89	1.71	7.28	2.01
5. Netherlands	6.05	2.12	6.93	1.92
6. Others	27.50	9.61	29.94	8.29
	286.01	100.00	361.36	100.00

Source: Marine Products Export Development Authority.

TABLE 8.21

Export of Coir and Coir Products India/Kerala

Item	India		Kerala		Kerala's Share	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value Rs. lakhs	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value Rs. lakhs	Quantity %	Value Rs. lakhs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Coir Yarn	18010.8	1207.09	17653.1	1181.47	98.01	97.88
2. Coir mats	7901.5	821.37	7235.8	810.86	99.10	98.72
3. Coir mattings	4360.0	543.93	4356.8	543.56	99.93	99.93
4. Coir rugs and Carpets	311.2	35.80	311.2	35.80	100.00	100.00
5. Coir other sorts	18.8	1.89	18.8	1.89	100.00	100.00
6. Coir Rope	79.5	5.39	76.2	5.04	95.85	98.51
7. Curled Coir	50.00	1.37	50.0	1.37	100.00	100.00
8. Coir Fibre	1.1	0.07	1.1	0.07	100.00	100.00
Total	30132.9	2616.91	29703.0	2580.06	98.57	98.59

Source: Coir Board

TABLE 8.22
Foreign and Coastal Imports

Year	(Lakh tonnes)		
	Coastal	Foreign	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1980-81	5.95	35.17	41.12
1981-82	5.91	36.72	42.03
1982-83	9.43	35.28	44.71

TABLE 8.23
Commodity-wise Import through Cochin Port

Commodity	(Tonnes)	
	Year	
(1)	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Cement	128580	197766
2. Rock Phosphate	223979	263682
3. Sulphur	158230	146381
4. Pulses and Grains	105250	91274
5. Liquid Ammonia	47026	59269
6. Iron and Steel	19966	57257
7. Fertilizers	101475	74768
8. Zinc Concentrate	10999	24753
9. Others	3408030	3556297
Total	4203030	4471447

TABLE 8.24
Value of Imports through Cochin Port

Item	Year	
	1981-82 (Rs. crores)	1982-83 (Rs. crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Foreign Imports	850.15	929.84
Coastal Imports	30.02	122.39
Total Imports	880.17	1052.23

Source: Cochin Port Trust.

TABLE 8.25
Commodity-wise Value of Foreign Imports

Item	Year	
	1981-82 (Rs. Crores)	1982-83 (Rs. crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Chemicals	48.18	52.08
2. Iron and Steel	12.22	12.85
3. Newsprint	19.74	13.26
4. Cashew Nut	18.60	1.40
5. Machinery	14.13	8.99
6. Vegetable Oil	2.75	1.87
7. Others	734.53	839.69
Total	850.15	929.84

Source: Cochin Port Trust

CHAPTER 9
SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

The educational policy pursued in the past contributed to the enormous expansion of educational facilities in the State. The educational sector in the State shares about 35% of the budgeted expenditure whereas the All India proportion is only 24%. Kerala has the highest literacy of 70% whereas the All India literacy is 36%. In the matter of enrolment ratio, Kerala leads all other States in India. In fact the actual figures stood at 96.42% in the age group 5-9 and 86.15% in the age group 9-14.

General School Education

9.2 In 1982-83, 6817 L.P. Schools, 2763 U. P. Schools and 2154 High Schools functioned in the State as against 6807 L. P. Schools, 2765 U. P. Schools and 2080 High Schools in 1981-82. The private sector shares about 62% of the total number of schools in the State. The relevant data are given in Appendices 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3. Government accorded sanction to open 936 High Schools, 1077 U. P. Schools and 565 L. P. Schools in the State between 1974-75 and 1982-83.

9.3 In 1982-83 the total number of students in all the schools in the State was 56.46 lakhs, as against 56.51 lakhs in the previous year. In absolute terms, this shows a decrease of 4525 students. Stage-wise, the enrolment in lower primary stage decreased by 0.37 lakh while in the upper primary stage the enrolment showed an increase of 0.35 lakh students. In the secondary stage also, the enrolment showed a decline of 0.02 lakh. The trend in enrolment in the different stages of school education is evident from Table 9.1.

9.4 There was actually a declining trend in enrolment in Standard-I and consequent reduction in number in the Lower Primary Stage. The reason for the fall in enrolment is due to fall in birth rates. The data presented below would highlight this fact:

Age Group	% to total Population	
	1971	1981
0-4	13.38	10.77
5-9	13.47	11.49

9.5 The enrolment in Standard-I at 6.86 lakhs in 1972-73 declined in 1982-83. The trends are shown in Table 9.2.

9.6 As regards girls' educational progress achieved by the State is reported. The percentage of enrolment of girls is almost equal to that of boys. In 1982-83, 48.6% of the total enrolment was girls. Stage-wise data show that proportions are 48.8% in L. P. section, 47.1% in U. P. section and 48.9% in the Secondary. The details of enrolment in schools are given in Appendices 9.4 and 9.5.

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9.7 In 1982, 5.13 lakhs of students appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination (March 1982 and September 1982) out of which 1.91 lakhs passed. In 1983 the number of students who appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination (March 1983) stood at 5.19 lakhs, of which two lakhs could pass the examination. The details are given in Appendix 9.6.

9.8 Teachers in schools in Kerala numbered 1.78 lakhs in 1981-82 as against 1.75 lakhs in 1980-81. A district-wise distribution of teachers in schools in 1981-82 is provided in Appendix 9.7. The teacher pupil ratio for the year 1981-82, worked out to 32. In the L. P. section, it was 36, in the U. P. section, 30 and in the Secondary section, it stood at 27.

Higher Education (General)

9.9 Development of higher education in the State which was at a slow pace till late fifties gathered momentum during the sixties and is continuing its upward trend. The development of higher education was remarkable in that the number of Arts and Science Colleges increased to 168 in 1982-83 from 28 in 1956-57 and enrolment of students increased from 0.22 lakh in 1956-57 to 2.82 lakhs in 1982-83. (See Table 9.3).

The following figures are indicative of the demand for higher education.

- (i) No. of Matriculates available for higher studies in 1980-81 (SSLC holders in September 1979 and March 1980). 175359
- (ii) No. of applicants for admission to PDC Ist year (1980-81). 216777
- (iii) Sanctioned strength of PDC Ist year (1980-81). 82056
- (iv) Students admitted to PDC Ist year (1980-81). 82037

9.10 The existing colleges can absorb only 38% of the matriculates coming out annually. The ever-growing need for higher education made the Government resort to policies like opening of more colleges, introduction of shift system, sanctioning of correspondence courses, starting of new courses, introduction etc. In 1982-83 Government sanctioned 24 new colleges consisting of 11 Government colleges, 2 Government colleges, and 11 private colleges in 1981-82 comprising 17 private colleges and 7 Government colleges. (District-wise details are given in Appendix-9.9). The heavy demand for higher education also resulted in the mushroom growth of parallel colleges in the State which provide higher education to nearly double the number of students enrolled in the regular colleges.

9.11 In 1982-83, the State had 168 Arts and Science Colleges (excluding four evening colleges, one Government college at Mahe and one Government college at Kavarathi), out of which 99 colleges were affiliated to the University of Kerala and 69 colleges to the University of Calicut. Of this 168 Arts and Science Colleges, 132 (80%) are managed by private sector. (See Appendices 9.8 and 9.10 for details).

9.12 The enrolment of students in Arts and Science Colleges has been increasing at a rapid pace during the last few years. The total student strength under University education which stood at 2.69 lakhs in 1981-82 had increased to 2.82 lakhs in 1982-83. The stage-wise enrolment figures in 1982-83 were 177666, 95986 and 8230 in the pre-degree, degree and post-graduate stages. The University Teaching Departments of the State had a student strength of 1470 at the post-graduate level in 1982-83. The trend in enrolment at the University level is shown in Table-9.3 and stage-wise details of enrolment in Arts and Science Colleges for 1981-82 and 1982-83 are furnished in Appendices 9.11 and 9.12.

Professional and Technical Education

9.13 The increasing demand for professional and technical education was met by the sanction of more seats, introduction of more diversified courses, provision of additional facilities in the existing institutions and by opening new institutions. The State has 5 Medical Colleges, 4 Ayurveda colleges, 4 Law Colleges and 19 Teachers' Training Colleges (1982-83). In the field of technical education, the institutions functioning in 1982-83 were 6 Engineering Colleges (including R. E. C.), 20 Polytechnics and 25 Junior Technical Schools. The number of Industrial Training Institutes which stood at 151 in 1980-81 increased to 223 in 1981-82. In 1982-83 the total enrolment in the Engineering Colleges was 6891 (including part-time students). The Polytechnics had a student strength of 8365 (including part-time students). The total number of students in the Junior Technical Schools was 5133 in 1982-83. Details relating to technical education are given in Appendices 9.13 to 9.16.

Expenditure on Education

9.14 Education claimed nearly 35% of the State's budgeted expenditure in 1982-83. About 44% of the developmental expenditure of the State was set apart for the maintenance and development of education during this period. The percentage distribution of educational expenditure among the different stages of education is indicated below:

	Percentage of expenditure on total expenditure on Education
Primary Education	53.94
Secondary Education	27.38
Special Education	1.13
University Education	12.17
Technical Education	3.93
Others	1.45
Total	100.00

9.15 The public expenditure on education in 1982-83 was about Rs. 270 crores (R. L.) as against Rs. 242 crores in 1981-82. The per capita expenditure on education went up from Rs. 95.46 to Rs. 104.25 during this period. Annual per pupil cost on primary education marked a rise from Rs. 298.18 in 1981-82 to Rs. 333.83 in 1982-83, while at the Secondary level, the per pupil cost increased from Rs. 536.37 to Rs. 580.72 during the period. (See Appendices 9.17 to 9.19).

Health

Allopathy

9.16 The activities of the State Health Services Department can be broadly classified under three heads viz., (i) medical care, (ii) public health and vital statistics and (iii) family welfare programmes. In 1982-83 medical care and family welfare programmes continued to get priority in resource allocations of the Department. In conformity with the Sixth Plan objective of reducing regional imbalances in health delivery system a few new medical institutions were started in some of the backward areas of the State.

9.17 In our health planning there is disproportionate emphasis on the establishment of curative centres, the large majority of which are located in the urban areas. Preventive and promotive public health programmes get only a low priority. Even if the urban bias is rectified unless more resources are allocated to preventive and promotional services the quality of the health standards of the poorer sections of the population cannot be improved.

9.18 There are today 993 medical institutions having a total bed strength of 30727 in the State excluding 13 grant-in-aid institutions with a bed strength of 2153. These include 587 Government Dispensaries with 1382 beds, 185 primary health centres with 2179 beds, 68 other hospitals with 3799 beds and 45 taluk hospitals with 6001 beds. The thirteen district hospitals together have a bed strength of 4893. There are six women and children hospitals with a total bed strength of 1333. The four medical colleges at Trivandrum, Alleppey, Kottayam and Calicut have a bed strength of 4212. The fifth medical college in the State was started at Trichur in January, 1982. A Directorate of Medical Education was also formed in 1983 with a view to co-ordinating the activities of medical colleges and controlling the various institutions imparting medical education. Kerala has two Dental Colleges functioning in the medical college campuses of Trivandrum and Calicut. Both these colleges together have eight departments and each has an admission strength of thirty. Kerala has three sanatoria for diseases situated at Pulayamkottah (Trichur), Mulankunnathukavu (Trichur) and Talasir (Cannanore). These three hospitals have facilities for 1200. There are three leprosy hospitals at Nooranad, Kottayam and Chevayur having a total bed strength of 1804. The three mental hospitals at Oolampara (Trichur), Kozhikode) and Trichur have an in-patient strength of 1345. An institution

for Mental Health and Neuro Sciences has also been started at Calicut. The Regional Cancer Centre is being developed as a national institute in the Trivandrum Medical College Campus. The only eye hospital in the State in the Public Sector is functioning under the Medical College Hospital, Trivandrum and this institution has a bed strength of 165. Table 9.4 shows the number of the Medical institutions and hospital beds in the State. The district-wise picture is presented in Table 9.5.

9.19 The bed population ratio increased from 121 (beds per lakh of population) in 1981-82 to 124 in 1982-83. The number of institutions per lakh of population in 1982-83 was 3.9 and the doctor population ratio to 1:6684. Under the School Health Programme about 4.10 lakh children were examined in 1982-83 and 12000 children referred to specialists for rectification of defects. District-wise and category-wise distribution of allopathic medical institutions, state-wise distribution of doctors, hospitals, and beds and state-wise per capita expenditure on medical and public health are furnished in Appendix 9.20 to 9.22.

Family Welfare

9.20 Significant achievement has been recorded under family welfare and maternity and child health programmes. The objective is to attain the Net Reproduction Rate (NRR) of 1 and birth rate of 21 by 2000 A. D. The achievements made under family planning are furnished in Table 9.6.

9.21 Though the State could not fully achieve the target fixed for 1982-83 there was improvement in respect of the achievement of various family welfare methods compared to the previous year. The number of sterilizations went up by 16% IUD insertions by 33%, CC users by nearly 44% and O. P. users by 100%. And as on March 1983, 14.6 lakh couples were protected and they constituted about 40% of eligible couples.

MCH Activities

9.22 The special immunisation programmes and prophylaxis programmes against nutritional anaemia among mothers and children and against blindness among children due to Vitamin-A deficiency were continued during the year. The details of the MCH activities are briefly presented in Table-9.7.

9.23 The expenditure on family welfare programme for the last five years is given in Table-9.8. The district-wise number institutions and the achievements under family welfare programmes are given in Appendices 9.23 and 9.24.

9.24 The State pursued the implementation of the New 20 Point Programme under family welfare with enthusiasm. Details are provided in Table-9.9.

Ayurveda

9.25 Increasing emphasis is being laid on the development of Ayurveda, the indigenous system of medicine. It is proposed to provide at least one ayurvedic dispensary in each of the 1002 panchayats in the State. In 1982-83, 15 dispensaries were

added to the existing 439 dispensaries. Of these 15 new institutions, two were exclusively for scheduled tribes (Marayoor), (Idukki), Kottathara (Wynad) and one for scheduled castes (Killanoor, Trichur). The Ayurvedic Dispensary at Cherukunnu (Cannanore District) was upgraded into a 10 bedded hospital. The Nature Cure Hospital, Varkala was shifted to the new 'Hut' constructed for the purpose. Altogether there are 546 institutions in the State comprising 93 hospitals (having a bed strength of 1674) and 453 dispensaries including specialised institutions like one Marma Hospital at Kanjirankulam, Mental Hospital at Kottakkal and Nature Cure Hospital at Varkala. In 1982-83 permission was granted to BAM students to undergo internship training in all the district hospitals at the rate of one student in each hospital for a period of six months. District-wise details of ayurvedic institutions are given in Appendix-9.25.

Homoeopathy

9.26 In 1982-83, nine homoeo dispensaries were opened in the State. Of these two are located in Trivandrum District (Kallar and Kollayil), Two in Idukki (Pazhayarikandam and Chillithodu), Three in Ernakulam (Keezhillam, Peeliyar and Monapilly), One in Cannanore (Vaniyappara) and One in Kozhikode (Kakkavayal). The dispensaries at Chillithodu and Peeliyar are exclusively meant for scheduled castes and those at Kallar, Pazhayarikandam, Vaniyappara and Kakkavayal for scheduled tribes. At the end of 1982-83 there were 224 homoeopathy institutions in the State comprising 33 hospitals having a bed strength of 700 as against 214 institutions with a total bed strength of 675 in the previous year. The district-wise figures are given in Appendix-9.26. In 1982-83 homoeo medical camps were conducted at Alleppey, Calicut, Malappuram and Vypeen (Munampam) in connection with the epidemic gastro-enteritis.

9.27 The number of medical practitioners under all systems of medicine increased during 1982-83. There is 6% increase in the number of practitioners in Allopathy and 2% each in Homoeopathy and Ayurveda. The relevant figures are given in Table-9.10.

9.28 Expenditure under Health for the last two years presented in Table-9.11 would indicate that there is an increase of over 11% in the amount spent on Health Sector compared to the previous year.

Sewerage and Water Supply

9.29 Over the years Kerala could provide safe drinking water to 70% of urban population covering 33 towns and 42% of the rural population covering 988 villages. The coverage under urban sewerage in Cochin is 15% and in Trivandrum 30%. The sewerage works were started in Quilon, Trichur and Kozhikode in 1982-83.

9.30 The programme for providing water supply gained momentum with the introduction of the 100% Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programmes from 1977-78 and inclusion of the scheme "supply of drinking water to problem

villages", in the New 20 Point Programme. In 1982-83 a record assistance of Rs. 1121.3 lakhs under ARWSS programmes and a further sum of Rs. 394 lakhs under "Bonus Schemes" was received for water supply from Government of India. This enabled the Department to complete 1987 rural water supply schemes and speed up the works on other schemes. Thus by the end of 1983, 1373 rural water supply schemes, 33 urban water supply schemes (excluding Peppara Augmentation completed) and 2 urban sewerage schemes were in operation. In addition, 486 rural water supply schemes, 8 urban water supply schemes and 5 urban sewerage drainage schemes are under various stages of execution.

9.31 In 1982-83 the L. I. C. continued to assist the sewerage and water supply programmes. Of the 1373 rural water supply schemes that were completed so far, 200 schemes received L. I. C. assistance. In 1982-83, the L. I. C. sanctioned an amount of Rs. 190 lakhs for 64 continuing and 6 new schemes as against Rs. 86.7 lakhs sanctioned for 64 R. W. S. S. in 1981-82. The anticipated assistance for 1983-84 is Rs. 251 lakhs. Data on sewerage and water supply programmes are furnished in the Appendix 9.27 to 9.33.

9.32 To realise the targets set for the International Decade for Water Supply and Sanitation and achieve the target of providing protected drinking water supply to all problem villages by the end of 1984-85, earnest efforts are being made to secure financial assistance from different quarters. Negotiations are in advanced stages for obtaining loan assistance from the World Bank for six Rural W. S. S. Besides, the Netherlands Government and the Denmark Government have come forward with their aid proposals for eight comprehensive schemes for which the agreements are to be signed shortly.

9.33 The State had to face an unprecedented drought in 1983, but the situation was effectively handled on a war footing by providing extensions and making improvements to existing water supply schemes, digging additional tube wells with hand pumps in collaboration with the Ground Water Department and quick completion of schedules which were in progress. These efforts benefited about 40 lakh people. There were 530 tube wells in the State in 1982-83. It is expected to dig 50 more tube wells in 1983-84. The total expenditure incurred for the drought relief works amounted to Rs. 21.53 crores.

9.34 For the maintenance of environmental hygiene and for preventing the spread of contagious and water borne diseases, the programme of distribution of E. S. P. type latrines and the scheme for providing drinking water through open dug wells in rural areas through the C. D. Blocks were continued. Under this scheme altogether 282 wells were dug in 1982-83.

Pollution Control

9.35 The necessity of effective control on water air pollution has been increasingly felt in the 1970's and the Government of India have enacted the following three legislations viz:—

- (i) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974.

- (ii) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977.
- (iii) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 for effective prevention and control of pollution of our environment.

9.36 These Acts provide for the establishment of Boards for carrying out the purposes set forth therein. The Kerala State Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution was constituted in 1974 under the provision of the Water Act. With the enactment of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act in 1981, the scope of activities of the Board has got widened. Taking into account the expanded field of activity of the Board, it has been renamed as the Kerala State Pollution Control Board in September 1982.

A. Water Pollution Control

9.37 The water pollution control strategy of the State is based on two major principles viz:

- (i) Combating pollution where it is most serious and
- (ii) Prevention of clean water from becoming polluted.

The major functions of the Board include:

- (i) grant of consent to the industries and other agencies in Kerala for discharging their effluents;
- (ii) preparation of a comprehensive plan for prevention, control and abatement of pollution;
- (iii) monitoring the quality of water in the rivers and water bodies continuously so as to plan control programmes to restore the quality befitting to best designated uses;
- (iv) advising the State Government on all matters concerning water pollution;
- (v) encouraging research and investigation relating to problems of water pollution;
- (vi) laying down standards for trade effluents and sewerage; and
- (vii) inspection of sewerage or trade effluent works and plants for treatment of sewage and trade effluents and review of plans and specifications.

9.38 The Board studied 250 cases of effluent discharges from September 1974 to January 1984 and issued consents to the dischargers as required under the law. "No objection certificates" have been issued to 30 new industries regarding their location. Major industries like F. A. C. T., Udyogamandal; Hindustan Paper Corporation; Velloor; Cochin Refineries; Sitharam Textiles, Trichur, Milk Project, Edappally; Indian Rare Earths, Udyogamandal; Hindustan Insecticides, Udyogamandal; Madura Coats, Koratti; Kerala Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Vitamin-A Plant, Alleppey and Kerala Proteins and Chemicals, Koratti, have completed construction of waste water treatment plants to control pollution.

9.39 Pollution control plants are being created in industries like F. A. C. T. Cochin—Phase-I, Punalur Paper Mills etc., and construction is in progress in the Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited, Chavara. The Gwalior Rayons at Mavoor has made some improvements in the existing effluent treatment plant in 1982-83. In 1983, out of the 31 industries, 27 are treating waste water ranging from 30% to 100%. The Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Chavara has not started treatment of waste water. The Indian Aluminium Company, Alwaye and Premier Tyres Ltd., Kalamasserry require no treatment of waste water as the waste water generated by these two industries do not cause any pollution problem. The details of effluents generated and treated are given in Appendix 9.34.

9.40 The Board has taken legal action against many industries which have not adhered to instructions and M/s. Travancore Titanium Products, Trivandrum; M/s. Starch Ltd., Kundara are instances in point. The Board is a participating agency under the W.H.O. Global Environmental Monitoring Programme. Under this programme, water quality in five surface water stations distributed in the rivers of Chaiyyar, Periyar and Kallada and three ground water stations in Punalur, Mavoor and Alwaye are being monitored. A study on pollution of Periyar river has been completed by the Board with financial assistance from the Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi. Another study on long term ecological and environmental impacts of multi-purpose river valley projects with special reference to Idukki Project is in progress. The Board has a plan to help the small scale units with pollution problems to build waste treatment plants.

9.40 The Board assessed Rs. 67.54 lakhs as water cess and of which Rs. 30.06 lakhs was collected and remitted to the Central Government upto December 1983. In addition to the functions outlined above the Board has representation in various National and State Level Committees having relevance to pollution and connected issues.

Air Pollution Control

9.42 The Government sanctioned the creation of an Air Pollution Control Cell in the Board in November 1983. The Board prepared the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules which received the approval of the State Government in January, 1984. The following are the major functions of the Board under the Air Act, 1981:—

- (i) to identify air pollution control areas;
- (ii) to prescribe air pollution emission standards,
- (iii) to prepare inventory of air pollution sources; and
- (iv) regular monitoring of ambient air pollutants.

As a first step, air pollution control activities, the Board has completed the preparation of an inventory of factories and agencies causing air pollution.

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Housing

9.43 A brief review of the activities and achievements of housing by the various implementing agencies is given below:—

1. *Board of Revenue*

9.44 The schemes implemented by Board of Revenue comprise (i) Low Income Group Housing Scheme, (ii) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, (iii) Village Housing Project, (iv) construction of houses to rural workers; (v) provision of house sites and houses to landless rural workers, (vi) settlement of agricultural labourers on Government poramboke lands, (vii) Integrated Housing Scheme for industrial workers and economically weaker sections, (viii) Attapady colonisation scheme and (ix) land acquisition and development scheme.

9.45 The target for 1983-84 is that the Board of Revenue will construct 2497 houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 209 lakhs. Under the programme of providing house sites to landless workers in rural areas, the Board acquired an area of 102 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 39 lakhs.

2. *Police Department*

9.46 Funds are provided under plan and non-plan accounts for construction of police quarters and barracks and the actual construction work is carried out by the P. W. D. As on 31-3-1983, 7264 family quarters and 3450 barracks were provided. In addition, the construction of 379 quarters and 3700 barracks has already been started at 13 places in 1983-84 for which an amount of Rs. 258 lakhs is provided under non-plan. The Seventh Finance Commission awarded Rs. 345 lakhs under non-plan for the police housing scheme.

3. *Harijan Welfare Department*

9.47 The Harijan Welfare Department is implementing the following housing scheme: (i) housing grant upto Rs. 4000 to those families whose annual family income is below Rs. 3000 (ii) housing loan scheme of Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10,000 to those whose annual income is between Rs. 2000 and Rs. 6000 and (iii) Kasargod Housing Scheme.

9.48. In 1983-84, it is anticipated that the Department will extend a grant of Rs. 37 lakhs to 224 persons, and a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs to 33 persons as against an expenditure of Rs. 72 lakhs as grant and Rs. 4.5 lakhs as loan in 1982-83. Under the Kasargod Housing Scheme taken up in 1979-80, the Government sanctioned the construction of 125 houses upto 1982-83 out of which 53 houses have been completed, spill-over works of 73 houses have been continued.

4. *Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*

9.49 This Corporation is implementing several schemes which are financed partly by HUDCO loans and partly by grants from the State Government. The Corporation constructed 2163 houses

by the end of 1982 at a unit cost of Rs. 5000 in the first scheme started in 1975 which originally proposed to construct 2200 houses. The second housing scheme initiated in 1978-79 envisaged construction of 10,000 low cost subsidised houses each costing Rs. 3000. As on 30-11-1983 construction of 9445 houses had been completed. The third housing scheme started in 1979-80, proposed the construction of 100 houses at a unit cost of Rs. 7000 for the employees of the Calicut Corporation who are engaged in unclean occupations. Houses could be provided only to 40 persons under this scheme. The fourth housing schemes started in 1980-81 envisaged the construction of 10000 houses at a unit cost of Rs. 3984. Altogether 8332 houses have been completed and the total expenditure was Rs. 381.28 lakhs.

5. *Cooperative Department*

9.50 The two major housing schemes implemented in the co-operative sector with loan assistance from L. I. C. and HUDCO are: (i) housing scheme implemented by the Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation through its 204 affiliated primary housing societies and (ii) aided self-help co-operative housing for economically weaker sections, implemented by the Housing Board through the Kerala State Co-operative Bank. The Federation has incurred an expenditure Rs. 3355.23 lakhs for the construction of 11570 houses till the end of the financial year 1982-83. In 1983, Rs. 384.85 lakhs was spent by the Federation which constructed 1677 houses. The Federation is also implementing a new scheme called "Greha Sampadya Padhathi" which enables the people to save money in order to start house construction work. In this regard the Federation has so far collected an amount of Rs. 45.38 lakhs through 144 primary housing societies.

9.51 Under the Aided Self Help Co-operative Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections in 1982-83, 10961 houses were constructed with a loan finance of Rs. 124.71 lakhs. The target for 1983-84 is 11600 houses with a loan finance of Rs. 498.80 lakhs of which Rs. 58 lakhs will be Government grant.

6. *Fishermen's Housing Programme*

9.52 The Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Corporation is implementing a massive housing programme for the benefit of the traditional fishermen. The scheme is being implemented in phases of 10,000 houses each. The first phase of the scheme is almost completed. The second phase is to be completed by the beginning of next financial year. The third phase of the scheme is awaiting Government sanction.

7. *Housing Programmes of the General Cochin Development Authority*

9.53 Some of the development authorities in the State are engaged in housing programmes also. The Greater Cochin Development Authority implements the following types of housing schemes: (a) Loan Schemes (b) Developed Land for Housing (c) Plotted Development Scheme (d) House construction

scheme (e) Housing Scheme for Working Journalists (f) Slum Improvement (g) Rehabilitation Scheme.

9.54 Under the various housing schemes for EWS, LIG, MIG and HIG, the GCDA has constructed 19203 houses at a cost of Rs. 2571.05 lakhs in 1983-84.

8. *Kerala State Financial Enterprises*

9.55 The Kerala State Financial Enterprises started its house loan scheme only in 1981-82. In 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 4.43 lakhs was sanctioned to 14 persons and Rs. 5.76 lakhs is anticipated to be disbursed to 16 persons in 1983-84.

9. *L. I. C. of India*

9.56 The L. I. C. of India is another agency which provides finance for house construction to its employees and to general public. In 1982-83, both the Trivandrum and Calicut Divisions disbursed an amount of Rs. 72.95 lakhs to 127 persons. It is anticipated that an amount of Rs. 97.56 lakhs is to be disbursed to 172 persons in 1983-84.

10. *Public Works Department*

9.57 The Public Works Department is implementing the Rental Housing Scheme. The objective is to construct houses and to give them on rental basis to the employees of State Government. In 1983-84, 22 numbers of construction works are expected to be completed with an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 60 lakhs against 9 works at a cost of Rs. 36.60 lakhs in 1982-83.

11. *Calicut Development Authority*

9.58 The Calicut Development Authority is implementing Karaparamba Housing Scheme Phase I, II and III. Under this programme 4.87 hectares of land was acquired and developed into 114 house plots. All the house plots were allotted to the beneficiaries. Now it has taken up the Erannhipalam Housing Scheme with the financial assistance of HUDCO. The total cost of the project is of the order of Rs. 47.77 lakhs.

12. *Housing Board*

9.59 Housing Board is a major agency implementing various housing schemes in the State. The Board has the objectives of solving the housing problem and arresting the un-warranted rise in land values in urban areas. In 1983-84, 542 houses under different categories are to be constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 368.50 lakhs as against 3531 houses constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 557.45 lakhs in 1982-83.

9.60 Under the Board's Advance Registration Scheme 9685 persons registered in 1982-83 and of these, 840 were allotted plots/plot with house/flats. Department-wise/Agency-wise details of physical and financial achievements under housing are given in the Appendix 9.35.

Urban Development

9.61 The major agencies concerned with the development programmes of the urban local bodies and development authorities in the State are the Department of Town Planning, Municipal Administration and the Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation. The expenditure under these three agencies under plan and non-plan, accounts was Rs. 583.85 lakhs in 1982-83.

(i) Town and Country Planning

9.62 The Department of Town Planning is engaged in the preparation of Master Plans and Development Plans for urban local bodies in the State. The Government sanctioned a new district planning unit for Pathanamthitta district in 1982-83. The Department gives guidance to the statutory Development Authorities and Local Bodies in regard to enforcement and implementation of Development Plans. It has also drawn up several slum improvement/clearance schemes which are under various stages of implementation. It has identified small and medium towns in the State. The towns getting assistance under improvement and development of small and medium towns in the State are Guruvayoor, Trichur, Changanacherry, Kayamkulam, Tellicherry, Tirur, Badagara, Malappuram. The Project on Site Selection Methodology for Locating Industries in Rural Areas sponsored by the Government of India, Department of Science and Technology was completed and report published.

(ii) Urban Development Programmes under Municipal Administration

9.63 The Director of Municipal Administration is providing financial assistance under plan and non-plan schemes to urban local bodies for their remunerative development programmes.

(iii) Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation

9.64 Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation Ltd., a company incorporated in 1970, is rendering financial assistance to urban local bodies for their developmental activities. More than 51% of shares is held by the Government of Kerala and the rest by the urban local bodies. The Government's share capital was Rs. 24.85 lakhs and that of urban local bodies Rs. 23.51 lakhs on 31-12-1983. The Company was converted into a Public Limited Company on 17-12-1982. It raised a total loan of Rs. 1557.50 lakhs by floating debentures which constitute the major part of its working capital. Of this Rs. 160 lakhs has already been redeemed. As on 31-3-1983 the Corporation had rendered loan assistance amounting to Rs. 1984.34 lakhs to various urban local bodies for taking up 332 schemes.

9.65 In addition to the above three agencies, for the balanced growth of cities/towns, the State has formed development authorities for Cochin, Calicut, Trivandrum, Kottayam, Trichur, Quilon, Idukki and Palghat.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes

Population

9.66 According to the 1981 census the population of Scheduled Castes is 25.49 lakhs which accounts for 10.02% of the total population of Kerala. The population of scheduled tribes is 2.62 lakhs or 1.03% of the total population. The population of scheduled tribes registered an increase of 27.32% while that of scheduled tribes 35.23% over the decade 1971-81 based on the revised estimate. (see Table 9.12)

9.67 Nearly 22.40 lakhs of scheduled castes and 2.56 lakhs of scheduled tribes are concentrated in the rural areas of the State. The district wise distribution of population of SC/ST is given in Appendix 9.44 The 1981 Census data would reveal that the average size of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes households are 5.28 and 4.99 respectively as against 5.75 for the state. There are nearly 4.83 lakhs scheduled castes and 0.52 lakh scheduled tribes households which account for 10.92% and 1.19% of the total households in the State. The percentage of literacy among scheduled tribes has increased to 55.96 in 1981 from 40.21 in 1971. The literacy rate of scheduled tribes is 51.79 in Kerala. A district-wise analysis shows that the literacy rate of SC (71.79%) and ST (73.63%) is the highest in Kottayam and is lowest in Palghat with 41.93% for SC and 12.04% for ST.

9.68 The percentage of enrolment of SCs and STs in schools has increased to 3.2 in 1982-83. In absolute terms it has increased from 678,250 in 1981-82 to 699,715 in 1982-83. The enrolment of SC in schools registered an increase of 2.7% where as ST increased by 10.3% in 1982-83. The details can be seen in Table 9.13.

9.69 The admission of SC/ST students in the various colleges has increased from 19,382 in 1980-81 to 21,116 in 1981-82. Though there was an overall increase of over 9% compared to the previous year, the number of ST students decreased by 8.98%. (See Table 9.14)

9.70 The occupational classification of scheduled caste/scheduled tribe workers shows that majority of them are engaged in the primary sector and nearly two-thirds of them are agricultural labourers. The worker participation rates of scheduled caste scheduled tribe are 42.10% and 45.25% respectively which are higher than the State average of 30.53%. According to 1981 Census there are 10.73 lakhs scheduled caste workers and 1.18 lakhs scheduled tribe workers in the State. The category-wise details are furnished in Table 9.15.

9.71 The live register data of employment exchanges show that there were 172,857 scheduled caste and 7,725 scheduled tribe job seekers at the end of August 1983. The number of educated job seekers of scheduled caste/scheduled tribe increased by 10.7% during the period September 1982 (163,121) to August 1983 (180,582). The percentage increase of scheduled castes alone was 10.5 while that of scheduled tribes was 15.6 during the period. The details are shown in Table 9.16.

9.72 According to the existing rules 10% of posts under public services are reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates. With a view to make up the backlog as on 1-1-1983 in the representation in Government service, Government have ordered the reservation of 383 gazetted posts and 3533 non-gazetted posts exclusively for scheduled castes/scheduled tribes. The staff position and representation of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes in various Government departments of Kerala as on 1-1-1983 are given in Appendix 9.45.

9.73 Special component plans are drawn up with the major objective of enabling more than 50% of the scheduled caste families in the State cross the poverty line during the Sixth Plan period. The Government have created a Special Cell in the Planning and Economic Affairs Department to monitor the progress of implementation of schemes of different departments from time to time. Under the Special Component Plan an expenditure of Rs. 15.55 crores was incurred as against the approved outlay of Rs. 20.38 crores in 1982-83. This accounted for nearly 5.65% of the total plan expenditure of the state during the period. This is slightly less than that of the previous year's expenditure of Rs. 16.15 crores. The data on physical achievements under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are shown in Appendix 9.46.

9.74 Under the New Twenty Point Programme an amount of Rs. 19.38 crores was spent for the various programmes implemented during 1982-83. Nearly 37,804 scheduled caste families and 4,969 scheduled tribe families were assisted under different schemes during the period.

9.75 Under the land reform measures 19,857 acres of surplus lands were distributed to 37,138 SC families till the end of February 1983. This accounts for nearly 36% of the surplus land distributed and 41% of the total beneficiaries of the State. Also 4,273 acres of surplus lands were distributed to ST families till January 1983. In addition, a total of 26,172 acres of Government poramboke land were distributed to 88,570 SC/ST families upto the end of February 1983.

9.76 There are 341 Harijan co-operative societies and 69 Girijan co-operative societies in the State. The majority of these societies are facing a number of problems such as marketing, non-availability of raw materials, managerial and financial difficulties etc. In order to revitalise and strengthen the Harijan/Girijan Societies, the Kerala State Harijan and Girijan Development Co-operative Federation was established in 1982-83 as an apex body.

Harijan Welfare Department

9.77 Pre-matric educational scholarships were granted to 10.32 lakh students belonging to SC and OBC in 1982-83. For pre-matric studies, scholarships of the order of Rs. 477.52 lakhs were granted to 1.50 lakh students. The special incentive grants scheme covered 255 talented students who had secured 1st class in SSLC, PDC and Degree examinations during the period. The Department is maintaining

84 welfare hostels and 19 cosmopolitan hostels for the accommodation of students including those started for pre-matric students, at Ezhukone, Erumeli and Attappadi and the Cosmopolitan hostel at Quilon in 1982-83. The construction work of Girls hostel at Wandoor and Changanacherry was also taken up during the period. The Department is running two pre-examination Training Centres at Ernakulam and Trivandrum. It started 25 balawadies-cum-feeding centres in 1982-83 in addition to 56 nursery schools and 150 balawadies cum nursery centres in 1981-82.

9.78 There were 28 production cum training centres under the control of the Department. The two training centres at Vellikkevila and Enkakar were converted into production-cum-training centres. Through its 39 industrial training centres, the Department trained 1,104 candidates in different vocations/trades. Under the production-cum-training programme 830 persons got trained. Training in tractor-trailer, driving and plywood industries were extended to 18 candidates. Grant-in-aid worth Rs 3 lakhs was sanctioned to 13 institutions for training and production in trades such as tailoring, mat weaving, book binding etc. Under the self-employment programme, 35 technically trained persons were granted assistance to start industry or trades during the period. It provided interest free loan to 33 persons and also supplied sewing machines to 35 persons. There were 10 industrial co-operative societies functioning including those started at Quilon, Kottayam, Malappuram and Cannanore during 1982-83.

9.79 In 1982-83 the Special Central Assistance of Rs. 46.99 lakhs was utilised for economic development programmes. It granted subsidies to 20,39 persons @ Rs. 3000 per person and a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was utilised for the supply of three wheelers by the Civil Supplies Corporation to SCs/STs persons for door delivery of consumer articles from the Mavel Stores. It organised two labour co-operative societies at Perambra and at Kunnamangalem. Housing grant of Rs. 72.43 lakhs was disbursed for the construction of 2,169 new buildings and completion of 620 spillover works. It also gave interest free housing loans to 33 persons. Tiling grants of Rs. 2.95 lakhs to 150 families and thatching grant of Rs. 7 lakhs to 9,333 families and grants for purchase of screw pine leaves to 600 persons were distributed during the period.

9.80 For the provision of drinking water to Harijan settlements a sum of Rs. 2.55 lakhs was spent by the Department. Out of 51 wells taken up only 33 wells were completed in 1983. Under the colonisation programme, an amount of Rs. 33.34 lakhs was spent for the construction of latrines, bathrooms and electrification of houses etc.

9.81 In 1982-83, assistance was also given to 700 couples who entered into intercaste marriages.

9.82 The budgeted outlay for the implementation of various schemes of Harijan Welfare Department was Rs. 18.97 crores including Rs. 50 lakhs for centrally sponsored scheme and Rs. 47.00 lakhs as special central assistance in 1982-83. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 18.77 crores was spent in 1982-83.

The Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST

9.83 The main object of the Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST is to uplift the SC/ST economically and socially. The Corporation has extended assistance worth Rs. 56.84 lakhs to 975 SC beneficiaries for the purchase of agricultural land and under the margin money scheme assistance was extended to 2,229 persons to establish trade, business and industry etc. A sum of Rs. 0.15 lakh was spent to assist harijan entrepreneurs to start reini-industries. Foreign employment assistance were schemes of the Corporation are given in Appendix 9.47.

9.84 The Corporation constructed 2,394 houses with an expenditure of Rs. 31.57 lakhs in 1982-83 under the low cost subsidised housing schemes. At the end of 1982-83, 17257 houses were constructed against the target of 20,000 houses. The details of physical and financial achievements of the various schemes of the Corporation are given in Appendix 9.47.

Tribal Welfare

9.85 Scholarships for pre-matric studies and post matric studies were awarded to 42,323 and 1,242 tribal students respectively and 246 S. S. L. C. failed tribal students were assisted by arranging boarding in tutorials. In 1982-83, 6 new tribal hostels, 15 new tribal balawadies and a tailoring centre at Melukavu in Kottayam were started. Assistance was granted to 20 freed bonded labourers for the purchase of milch cows and construction of cattle sheds and to 50 tribals for setting up petty shops. Under the apprenticeship programme, 16 tribals were trained. Under the general improvements of settlements, 268 houses and 7 wells were repaired and 78 new houses were constructed in 1982-83.

9.86 An expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs was incurred against the Special Central assistance of Rs. 56 lakhs for tribal Sub Plan. The Special Central Assistance allotted by the Government of India for the Tribal Sub Plan is shown in Appendix 9.48.

9.87 The programme of abolition and rehabilitation of bonded labourers in the State is implemented under the New 20 Point Programme and 72 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated in 1982-83. The target for 1983-84 is the rehabilitation of 292 bonded labourers and the number rehabilitated upto-the end of December 1983 is 50. Economic assistance was provided to 2,745 tribal families in 1982-83. The total expenditure of Rs. 284.64 lakhs was spent on various schemes under Tribal Welfare Department in 1982-83.

Social Welfare

9.88 The social welfare programmes implemented are supplementary and supportive services and schemes for the benefit of weaker sections of society, especially women and children, the destitutes and deserted, widows and orphans, the physically handicapped and mentally deficient and the aged and infirm. The programmes fall broadly under five major heads, viz., child welfare, women's welfare, welfare of the physically handicapped, social defence and social security.

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A. Child Welfare

9.89 Child development is the key to human resources development. With a view to provide a congenial and healthy social environment to children and for their development, the State is implementing programmes like (i) supplementary nutrition, (ii) health care, (iii) pre-school education, (iv) recreation, and (v) adoption services.

(i) Supplementary Nutrition

9.90 The number of pre-school children provided with supplementary nutrition under various nutrition programmes sponsored by the Government has increased from 36.66 lakhs in 1982-83 to 37.76 lakhs in 1983-84. Number of children fed under school-mid-day-meal programme, however continued to show the declining trend from 15.82 lakhs in 1982-83 to 15.39 lakhs in 1983-84.

(ii) Health Care

9.91 Health check-up of children is a component in most of the Government sponsored nutrition programmes. The Health Services Department has carried out prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and blindness due to vitamin-A deficiency. The number of children benefited from prophylaxis programme declined from 26.33 lakhs in 1982-83 to 13.98 lakhs in 1983-84 (till December 1983).

9.92 Under the Comprehensive School Health Programme, the number of school going children subjected to medical test and physical examination increased to 5.75 lakhs in 1983-84 from 5.11 lakhs in 1982-83 and 4.89 lakhs in 1981-82. The health card system introduced in 1980-81 is a major step taken by Government to provide health care to school-going children. The medical record will be updated every year as part of a continuing scheme. The number of health cards issued during 1982-83 declined to 4.10 lakhs from 4.89 lakhs in 1981-82. In the medical test and physical examination 38.4% of the children were found to be defective in health in 1982-83 as compared to 32.8% in the previous year. Only 8.3% of the defective children were advised for referral service in 1982-83 against the corresponding ratio of 25.8% in 1981-82. The programme covered 4635 schools in 1981-82 and 4254 in 1982-83.

(iii) Pre-school Education

9.93 In Kerala pre-school education has gained popularity in recent years and is mostly managed by non-governmental organisations like Mahilasamajams with or without aid from Governmental agencies. The Social Welfare Department, Development Department, Education Department, the Social Welfare Advisory Board and the Kerala State Council for Child Welfare are the agencies concerned with the programme of pre-school education. The number of institutions receiving assistance increased from 3118 in 1981-82 to 3261 in 1982-83. The Social Welfare Department is also running Day Care Centres for children of the working classes like fishermen community, coir

workers, agricultural labourers etc. The Tribal Welfare Department and Harijan Welfare Department are running creches and nurseries for the benefit of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe children. The wide-spread system of pre-school education has helped in reducing the rate of dropouts in primary standards.

9.94 The implementation of ICDS Project is a landmark in the Nutrition Programme in the State. It provides a package of services like supplementary feeding, health services, pre-school education etc., for the physical, intellectual and healthy growth of children. The number of ICDS Projects increased from 32 in 1982-83 to 61 in 1983-84.

9.95 The Kerala State Child Welfare Council has taken up various activities for the all round development of children in the State. The important programmes in operation are training programme for Balasevikas and Anganwadi workers, Children's Books Publication, Creches, Balawadi-cum-Nutrition Programme, Transit Home for abandoned children, Adoption Programme, Women and Children's Library, Recreation Centres and Parks for Children, learn to live together camp, Children's Museum etc. The Council also arranges special tuition for the benefit of educationally backward children.

(iv) Recreation

9.96 Governmental agencies extend financial assistance to voluntary organisations to purchase play materials and provide other recreation facilities. With the assistance of Social Welfare Advisory Board, camps are organised for children of low income groups. Children's films received from Foreign Embassies and Government Departments are screened on all sundays by the Children's film club under the Kerala State Council for Child Welfare. It has a film library with five films. It is organising film festivals and is also running children's philatelic and numismatic clubs. A mini aquarium for children has also been organised by the Council with the help of Fisheries Department. The children's park and the children's museum are the other major achievements of the Council.

(v) Adoption Service

9.97 The Council is running a transit home for abandoned children. It has processed the adoption of many children both in India and foreign countries.

B. Women's Welfare

9.98 The women's welfare programmes in the State can be categorised as (i) nutrition and health care, (ii) education and training, and (iii) employment. Voluntary organisations of women like the Mahilasamajams supplement Governmental effort in providing necessary organisational infrastructure for the socio-economic development of women. At present there are 12,578 Mahilasamajams working under the various Blocks of Development Department. They are assisted by the State Government, the Social Welfare Advisory Board, the Central Social Welfare Board and the Central Social Welfare Department. As on 30-9-1983 the combined membership of all Mahilasamajams was 10,93,748.

(i) Nutrition and Health Care

9.99 The nutrition programmes for pre-school children, viz., Special Nutrition Programme, World Food Programme, the Integrated Health Package Programme, the Applied Nutrition Programme, the Composite Programme for Women and pre-school Children and the Integrated Child Development Services cater to the supplementary nutrition requirements and health care needs of pregnant and lactating mothers. The declining infant mortality rate and the maternal mortality rate in the State are the indicators of the increased health standards of women in the State achieved directly through the supplementary nutrition and mass immunisation and family welfare programmes vigorously carried out by Government during the last two decades. The infant mortality rate in Kerala has declined from 68.3 in 1966 to 39.6 in 1980 against the corresponding national ratio of 120 in 1980. While the maternal mortality rate is 3.4 for 1000 deliveries in India, Kerala has only one maternal mortality for 3000 deliveries.

(ii) Education and Training

9.100 Various programmes are in operation for the education and training of women. The Social Welfare Advisory Board is extending financial assistance to organisations for providing educational facilities to adult women. Women in the age group 18 to 35 are provided functional literacy education and training in crafts such as tailoring, mat making, plastic knitting, kitchen garden, book binding etc., under the centrally sponsored ICDS projects. The Central Social Welfare Board, under the vocational training programme for women, is extending financial assistance to women's organisations. Financial assistance is also given to adult women in distress under the State sector for undergoing training in commercial subjects.

(iii) Employment

9.101 Financial assistance is extended to deserted women, widows etc., under the scheme for self-employment to women for starting small trades or business. For undertaking remunerative activities, a non-recurring grant upto a maximum of Rs. 10,000 was given to women's organisations. The Social Welfare Advisory Board is also giving financial assistance to women's organisations for generation of employment and income by starting dairy and other production units. The production component of the Applied Nutrition Programme to supplement the family income by utilising the womenfolk in goat rearing, backyard poultry, kitchen garden etc., was in operation in 1983 also. Health and nutrition education are also imparted to womenfolk as a component of ANP.

Other Programmes for Women

9.102 As a part of the effort to solve the accommodation problem of women employees, the Public Works and Social Welfare Departments run 3 and 4 working women's hostels respectively. Financial assistance is also given to voluntary organisations by the Central Social Welfare Department and the Central Social Welfare Advisory Board

for construction of working women's hostels. The State Government has taken up a scheme for extending financial assistance to voluntary agencies for the construction of working women's hostels in small towns. Under the scheme for grant to couples of inter-caste marriage, financial assistance not exceeding Rs. 2000 is given if they were placed under hard circumstances, consequent on their marriage. The number of couples expected to be benefited by this scheme in 1983-84 is 8 against 4 in 1982-83.

C. Welfare of Physically Handicapped

9.103 The handicapped people, viz., the blind, the deaf, orthopaedically handicapped and the mentally retarded are benefited by various welfare programmes of Government for their education, training, employment and rehabilitation.

(i) Education

9.104 The State Government has introduced a pre-matric scholarship scheme for the handicapped children from standard I to VII. The number of beneficiaries of this scheme is anticipated to increase from 8088 in 1982-83 to 9000 in 1983-84. Apart from the State Government scheme, the Government of India also awards scholarships to handicapped students from standard IX onwards. Travelling and daily allowances to handicapped candidates are also paid by State Government for interviews and written examinations.

9.105 There are 15 special schools (upto standard VIII) run by the Education Department for the blind and deaf and other disabled children. Facilities are provided for the education of the deaf in 6 schools and for blind in 8 schools. There are 1947 children in these schools in 1983-84 against 1422 in 1982-83. At present there are no facilities for the education of the mentally retarded children except financial assistance by Government to mentally retarded children of poor families admitted to charitable institutions. During 1983-84, 77 children received such assistance against 90 children in 1982-83.

(ii) Training

9.106 Training facilities are provided to the handicapped in two vocational training centres under the Social Welfare Department at Trivandrum and Kozhikode. During the training period they are given stipend at the rate of Rs. 60 p. m. The Kerala State Handicapped Person's Welfare Corporation has started a scheme for giving training to handicapped for one year in handicrafts with the assistance of All India Handicrafts Board. A production-cum-training centre for the manufacture of moulded plastic goods and dipped latex goods with training facilities for handicapped persons is expected to be commissioned soon at Thiruvaila.

(iii) Employment

9.107 The State Government have initiated a scheme for self-employment to handicapped persons under which financial assistance by way of a grant not exceeding Rs. 500 is given to each disabled person

for starting simple trades or petty business. The number of beneficiaries under this scheme is anticipated to increase from 300 in 1982-83 to 500 in 1983-84. The non-Governmental organisations are encouraged to start production centres exclusively for the benefit of the handicapped and the Social Welfare Department is supporting them with a grant upto Rs. 8000 for capital investment and Rs. 2000 for raw materials.

9.108 Government have recently decided to retain in service all physically handicapped persons having a minimum of one year service. The provisional handicapped employees in service in 1981 were already retained in service in connection with the International Year of the Disabled.

9.109 The Kerala State Handicapped Persons' Welfare Corporation is implementing a number of schemes for providing employment to the handicapped. A Radio Assembling Unit ancillary to the Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. started functioning on 1-6-1982 to provide 'work and wage' to handicapped persons for supplementing their family income. An envelope making unit also started production in 1982-83 for the employment of disabled persons. The KSHP Corporation opened a Department Store with mobile store attached to it at Calicut on 23-8-1983 and 6 handicapped persons provided with employment. The work of a mechanised bakery unit at Trivandrum is nearing completion. Also steps are under way for starting one handloom weaving unit at Trichur for providing employment for deaf people.

9.110 Grace marks to the handicapped appearing for Selection Tests of the Public Service Commission, special employment exchange for physically handicapped, and conveyance allowance to the blind and the orthopaedically handicapped Government employees etc. are other important measures taken by Government for the employment of handicapped.

(iv) Institutional Service

9.111 There are two care homes for mentally deficient children, four care homes for disabled children, one children's home at Mavelikkara for the non-infected children of leper patient and destitute children and five homes for the care and protection of the aged and disabled persons in the State.

D. Social Defence

9.112 The Departments of Social Welfare and Jails are responsible for the implementation of social defence such as welfare of prisoners, delinquency control, probation service, beggary control and social and moral hygiene. In 1982-83 there were 5 After Care Homes, one After Care Hostel for Women, 3 Rescue Homes, 4 Beggar Homes receiving grants from Government, 2 Borstal Schools, 5 Balamandirs, 10 Abalamandirs and one Children's Court. The Welfare Officers appointed for this purpose look after the individual problems of prisoners and assist in solving them in liaison with their respective families and other bodies. The scheme for imparting vocational training to the prisoners and juvenile delinquents and rehabilitating them in productive employment continued in 1983.

9.113 Under the State scheme for the welfare of destitutes and orphans grant-in-aid was paid to 227 institutions involving 22,915 inmates in 1983-84. The per capita grant-in-aid is Rs. 45 p.m. Under the Government of India scheme for the welfare of orphans and destitutes the number of institutions and inmates received assistance in 1983-84 were 37 and 1205 respectively.

9.114 The five Foundling Homes continued to function with 440 inmates. The per capita grant-in-aid was Rs. 30 p.m. in 1982-83. The 4 Beggar Homes with 400 inmates also continued to receive grant from Government. The per capita rate of grant was Rs. 35 p.m. Under the scheme for financial assistance to ex-convicts and probationers for starting some petty trades or business, 20 persons received assistance in 1982-83. There are 39 institutions functioning with Government grants for the care and protection of old, aged and infirm and the number of inmates is 230. The per capita grant of Rs. 45 p.m. is being paid.

E. Social Security

9.115 Kerala has made notable progress in providing social security. The various social security measures fall mainly under three categories, viz; residential care and protection, pensions and other financial relief.

(i) Residential Care and Protection

9.116 For the care and protection of orphans and destitutes, the Social Welfare Department is running 10 Abalamandirs, 2 shelter homes for waifs and strays and one home for children. In 1982-83, 387 destitutes were given shelter. Government is also giving grant, in-aid to orphans, homes for aged and infirm foundling homes and beggar homes run by non-governmental agencies. The number of inmates of these institutions were 26913 in 1982-83.

(ii) Pensions

9.117 Government have introduced various pension schemes for the benefit of destitutes, agricultural workers, artisans, sportsmen, men of arts and letters, cine artists, circus stars etc. The commitment of the State on destitute pension and agricultural workers pension together would amount to Rs. 25.5 crores in 1983-84.

Pension to Destitutes

9.118 This scheme is intended for the benefit of aged, destitutes, physically handicapped and disabled destitutes and widowed/divorced destitutes. The number of pensioners under this scheme was 1,99,015 in 1982-83 against 1,69,590 in 1981-82. The expenditure increased from Rs. 905 lakhs in 1981-82 to Rs. 1108 lakhs in 1982-83.

Pension to Sportsmen

9.119 This pension scheme was introduced for the benefit of the sportsmen who are forced to retire from sports activities because of abject poverty or ill-health or accidents. A sportsman with annual

income below Rs. 3600 is given a monthly pension of Rs. 100 to 200. The number of beneficiaries under the scheme in 1982-83 was 118.

Pension to Agricultural Workers

9.120 The Kerala Agricultural Workers' Pension Scheme which came into effect from 1-4-1980 provides a payment of Rs. 45 p.m. as monthly pension to agricultural workers who have completed 60 years of age and whose annual income is below Rs. 1500. Also, agricultural workers who are not employed at present owing to any physical infirmity are eligible for pension. The scheme was revised in July 1982. According to the revised scheme the application for pension shall be submitted to the village officers in whose jurisdiction the applicant is a resident. The village officer after making necessary enquiries and recording his certificate in the application shall forward the same to the Deputy Labour Officer who will sanction the pension and send it to the pensioner by Money Order.

9.121 In 1982-83 the number of agricultural worker pensioners stood at 1,39,817 and the actual expenditure on the schemes Rs. 4.46 crores.

Other Pensions

9.122 Provision of pension to incapacitated circus stars at the rate of Rs. 180 p.m., pension to journalists at a monthly rate ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300, pension to distinguished artistes and writers upto Rs. 300 p.m. in indigent circumstances and pension to cine artistes at a monthly rate ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 was continued in 1983.

(iii) Other Financial Relief

9.123 The welfare schemes of Government for extending financial assistance to (i) widows for the marriage of their daughters (ii) coconut/arecanut/palmyrah climbers (iii) unemployed youths in the low income stratum (iv) T. B., leprosy and cancer patients continued in 1983 with wider coverage. The details are given below:

Financial Assistance to Widows for the Marriage of Their Daughters

9.124 The scheme of giving financial assistance to widows for the marriage of their daughters whose annual income is below Rs. 5000 was continued. In 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 120.81 lakhs was disbursed to 12081 widows at the rate of Rs. 1000 per widow for the marriage of their daughters as against Rs. 150.40 lakhs disbursed to 15040 widows in the previous year.

Accident Relief to Coconut Palmyrah/Arecanut Tree Climbers

9.125 The scheme brought into force with effect from 1-4-1979 provides ex-gratia financial assistance of Rs. 5000 to a worker in the event of his becoming permanently disabled as a result of an accident while climbing coconut/arecanut/palmyrah tree. If the accident is fatal, the amount is paid to his wife or dependents. The number of families benefited under this scheme in 1981-82 and 1982-83 were 41 and 39 respectively.

Relief to Patients Ailing from T. B., Leprosy and Cancer

9.126 The scheme for extending financial assistance to patients suffering from tuberculosis, leprosy and cancer continued in 1983. Each eligible person was given a monthly amount of Rs. 50.

Unemployment Assistance and Self-employment Scheme

9.127 The scheme for unemployment relief introduced during 1980-81 was renamed as unemployment assistance and self-employment scheme from 1-11-1982. Under the Unemployment Assistance Scheme all unemployed persons in the age group 18 to 35, who have passed SSLC having an annual family income of less than Rs. 4000 and whose names have been continuously in the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges for 3 years are entitled to get a monthly allowance of Rs. 50.

9.128 Financial assistance is extended to unemployed persons under self-employment scheme to start self-employment projects. Under this scheme, loan upto Rs. 5000 is sanctioned by a nationalised bank at the differential rate of interest of 4% to such of those beneficiaries whose family income does not exceed Rs. 3000 in the case of urban area and Rs. 2000 in the case of rural area and at normal rate of interest to all others. Each beneficiary is required to deposit the lump sum assistance of Rs. 600 granted to him in the bank as seed money for availing the loan advance. In 1982-83, there were 40149 beneficiaries under this scheme. The beneficiaries under self-employment scheme in 1982-83 were 954.

Nutrition

9.129 The supplementary feeding programme to combat malnutrition and under-nourishment consists of feeding programme for pre-school children and nursing and expectant mothers and feeding programme for school children upto IV standard. The total number of beneficiaries of all the Government sponsored nutrition programmes was 36 66 lakhs in 1982-83. The number of beneficiaries under school mid-day-meal was 15.82 lakhs in 1982-83 as against 15.96 lakhs in 1981-82. About 10% of the beneficiaries under pre-school feeding programme are lactating and expectant mothers. The relevant data on achievements are given in Appendix 9.50.

9.130 The feeding strength of school mid-day-meal programme shows a declining trend over the last few years. This is attributed to the fall in birth rate and the resultant decline in enrolment in first standard.

9.131 The special feeding programme for the benefit of vulnerable sections of school children, especially the tribal school children, introduced in 1980, has a coverage of 52 schools in 1983.

9.132 The health component of the nutrition programmes include prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency. The anticipated number of beneficiaries of prophylaxis programme against nutritional anaemia in 4/730/MC.

1983-84 is 4.45 lakhs against 12.52 lakhs in 1982-83. The beneficiaries under the prophylaxis programme against blindness in children due to Vitamin A deficiency was 26.33 lakhs in 1982-83.

TABLE 9.1

Enrolment in Schools Stage-wise

Education Level	Enrolment		Variation
	1981-82	1982-83	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Lower Primary	2586088	2548740	(-)37348
Upper Primary	1747214	1782197	(+)34983
Secondary	1317496	1315336	(-)2160
Total	5650798	5646273	(-)4525

TABLE 9.2

Trend in Enrolment in Standard I — 1972-73 to 1982-83

Year	Enrolment in Std. I. (in lakhs)	Variation (lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1972-73	6.86	
1973-74	6.46	(-)0.40
1974-75	6.59	(+)0.13
1975-76	6.54	(-)0.05
1976-77	6.76	(+)0.22
1977-78	6.94	(+)0.18
1978-79	6.55	(-)0.39
1979-80	6.55	
1980-81	6.31	(-)0.24
1981-82	6.45	(+)0.14
1982-83	6.26	(-)0.19

TABLE 9.3

Growth of Enrolment under Higher Education 1960-61 to 1982-83

Year	Enrolment (in lakhs)	Index of Growth
(1)	(2)	(3)
1960-61	0.36	100
1965-66	1.05	292
1970-71	1.53	425
1975-76	1.66	461
1979-80	2.12	589
1980-81	2.42	672
1981-82	2.68	744
1982-83	2.82	783

TABLE 9.4

Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala

Year	No. of Medical Institutions	No. of beds	No. of beds per Lakh of population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1976-77	888	27607	113
1977-78	893	28862	116
1978-79	898	29947	119
1979-80	918	30220	119
1980-81	968	32447	128
1981-82	991	32532	121
1982-83	1005	32880	124

TABLE 9.5
Number of Medical Institutions and Beds under Allopathic System of Medicine in Kerala (District-wise)

District	No. of Institutions		No. of Beds		No of beds per lakh of population 1982-83
	1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Trivandrum	101	101	6164	6162	228
2. Quilon	99	99	2185	2196	75
3. Alleppey	91	91	4152	4220	175
4. Kottayam	66	66	2889	2915	168
5. Idukki	46	49	395	446	43
6. Ernakulam	100	101	3587	3589	136
7. Trichur	95	95	3681	3692	147
8. Palghat	83	84	1399	1399	65
9. Malappuram	90	90	1247	1247	48
10. Kozhikode	64	67	3762	3792	161
11. Wynad	29	30	388	388	65
12. Cannanore	127	132	2683	2834	96
Kerala	991	1005	32532	32880	124

TABLE 9.6
Comparative Performance of the Family Welfare Methods in 1981-82 and 1982-83

(Figures in '000)

Method	Target		Achievement		Percentage		Percentage change
	1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sterilisation	100	160	124	144	124.0	90.0	+16.1
I U D	26	49	21	28	80.8	57.1	+39.9
C.C. Users	89	98	16	23	18.0	23.5	+49.8
O P. Users	18	18	1	2	5.6	11.1	+100.0

TABLE 9.7
MCH Activities during 1982-83

('000)

Item	Target for 1982-83	Achievement		Percentage Change over the Previous Year
		No.	%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Immunisation Programme.				
(a) D. P. T.	70	50	71	-24.2
(b) D.T.	70	48	69	-20.0
(c) T.T.	50	44	88	-10.2
II. Prophylaxis Against Nutritional Anaemia				
(a) Women	55	72	131	+20.0
(b) Children	55	73	133	+1.4
III. Prophylaxis against Blindness among Children due to Vitamin A. Deficiency				
1st dose	150	144	96	-40.0

TABLE 9.8

Year	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)
1978-79	462.53
1979-80	523.78
1980-81	584.81
1981-82	686.99
1982-83	843.22 (R.E.)

TABLE 9.9

Targets and Achievements of the New 20-Point Programme under Family Welfare During 1982-83

Item	Target during 1982-83	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)
Item No. 13-Promotion of Family Planning on a Voluntary Basis.		
1. Sterilisation (Vasectomy, Tubectomy)	1,60,000	1,44,059
2. I.U.D. Insertions	19,000	28,111
3. C.C. Users	90,000	29,346
4. Oral Pill Users	18,000	2,263
Item No. 14—(1) Augmentation of Universal Primary Health Care		
(a) Primary Health Centres	7	3
(b) Sub-Centres	150	106
(2) Control of T.B.		
National T.B. Control Programme (T.B. cases to be detected)	33,000	27,580
(3) National Leprosy Control Programme		
(a) No of Cases to be Recorded	20,000	10,723
(b) No. of Cases to be Brought under treatment	20,000	9,743
(c) No. of Cases to be Detected	6,000	3,449
4. Control of Blindness	50,800 (Operation)	9,060
Item No. 15—M.C.H. Programme		
1. Immunisation Programme D.P.T.	7,00,000	4,33,812
D.T.	7,00,000	4,60,398
Pregnant Women T.T.	5,00,000	3,68,205
2. Prophylaxis Against Nutritional Anaemia		
Women	5,50,000	5,96,747
Children	5,50,000	5,99,176
3. Blindness due to Vitamin A. Deficiency	15,00,000	13,41,010

TABLE 9.10

Medical Practitioners

System	Class of Registration	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Modern Medicine	A	12503	13237
	B	635	685
	Listed	204	204
	Sub Total	13342	14076
II. Homoeopathy	A	2211	2282
	B	1486	1486
	Listed	279	279
	Sub Total	3976	4047
III. Ayurveda	A	4525	4711
	B	6100	6100
	Listed	599	599
	Sub Total	11224	11410
IV. Siddha	A	51	51
	B	1218	1218
	Listed	41	41
	Sub Total	1310	1310
V. Unani	A	1	1
	B	51	51
	Listed	5	5
	Sub Total	57	57
Grand Total		29909	30900

Source: Registrar of Medical Councils

TABLE 9.11
Expenditure Under Health

(Rs. lakhs)

Item (1)	1981-82 (Accounts)			1982-83 (R. F.)		
	Plan (2)	Non-Plan (3)	Total (4)	Plan (5)	Non-Plan (6)	Total (7)
1. Allopathy	718.94	4498.19	5217.13	999.90	4618.39	5618.29
2. Ayurveda	71.47	372.39	443.86	91.20	406.88	498.08
3. Homoeopathy	31.21	65.10	96.31	36.00	59.19	95.19
4. Family Welfare	685.89	1.19	687.08	840.95	2.27	843.22
5. Public Health	157.11	497.95	655.06	297.90	539.80	837.70
Total	1664.62	5434.82	7099.44	2265.95	5626.58	7892.46

TABLE 9.12
Population of SC/ST in Kerala in 1971 and 1981

Category (1)	1971 Census (Lakhs) (2)	1971 Revised Estimate (*) (Lakhs) (3)	1981 Census (Lakhs) (4)	% to the Total Population of Kerala (5)
1. S. C.	17.72	20.02	25.49	10.02
2. S. T.	2.69	1.93	2.62	1.03
Total	20.41	21.95	28.11	11.04

(*) Based on 1976 Amendment Act of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

TABLE 9.13
Enrolment of SC and ST in Schools in Kerala 1981-82 and 1982-83

Class (1)	No. of SC Students		No. of ST Students		Total SC & ST	
	1981-82 (2)	1982-83 (3)	1981-82 (4)	1982-83 (5)	1981-82 (6)	1982-83 (7)
1. Lower Primary	3,01,347	3,04,844	24,677	26,849	3,26,024	3,31,693
2. Upper Primary	1,97,538	2,05,366	10,749	12,094	2,08,287	2,17,460
3. Secondary H. S.	1,38,050	1,43,919	5,889	6,643	1,43,939	1,50,562
Total	6,36,935	6,54,129	41,315	45,586	6,78,250	6,99,715

TABLE 9.14
Number of SC/ST Students in the Colleges in Kerala—1980-81 and 1981-82

Class (1)	No. of SC Students		No. of ST Students		Total SC & ST	
	1980-81 (2)	1981-82 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1981-82 (5)	1980-81 (6)	1981-82 (7)
1. Pre-Degree	14,397	15,677	851	801	15,248	16,478
2. Degree	3,552	4,058	308	250	38,60	4,308
3. Post-Graduate	233	307	21	23	254	380
Total	18,182	20,042	1,180	1,074	19,362	21,116

TABLE 9.15
SC/ST Main Workers and Marginal Workers in 1981

Category (1)	SC (2)	% (3)	ST (4)	% (5)
A. Total main workers	9,24,477	100.00	1,05,982	100.00
1. Cultivators	21,115	2.29	21,765	20.54
2. Agricultural labourers	5,36,972	58.08	60,903	57.47
3. Household including Manufacturer etc.	31,707	3.43	800	0.75
4. Other workers	3,34,683	36.20	22,514	21.24
B. Marginal workers	1,48,950	16.11	12,341	11.64

TABLE 9.16
No. of Registrants of SC and ST with the Employment Exchanges in Kerala (31-8-1983)

Category (1)	S.C. (2)	S. F. (3)	Total (4)
1. Below S.S.L.C.	1,12,227	5,333	11,7,560
2. SSLC/Matriculate	54,221	2,157	56,378
3. PUC/PDC etc.	4,721	183	4,904
4. Graduate	1,626	49	1,675
5. Post Graduate	62	3	65
Total	1,72,857	7,725	1,80,582

APPENDIX
STATISTICAL TABLES

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APPENDIX—2.1

Growth of Net Domestic Product (Sector-wise)—Kerala and India.

(Rs. in crores)

Industry /Sector	Kerala			India								
	At current Prices			At 1970-71 Prices			At Current Prices			At 1970-71 Prices		
	1980-81	1981-82	Rate of Growth over previous year	1980-81	1981-82	Rate of Growth over previous year	1980-81	1981-82	Rate of Growth over previous year	1980-81	1981-82	Rate of Growth over previous year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1 Primary Sector	1464	1484	1.4	630	640	1.6	40562	44192	8.9	19607	20192	3.0
2 Secondary Sector	746	886	18.8	309	338	9.4	25774	30231	17.3	10426	11008	5.6
3 Transport, Communication and Trade	685	711	3.8	284	292	2.8	21913	27580	25.9	8734	9346	7.0
4 Finance and Real Estate	135	148	9.6	75	78	4.0	6128	7163	16.9	2695	2848	5.7
5 Community and Personal Services	460	492	7.0	265	285	7.5	11159	12830	15.0	5773	6247	8.2
6 Tertiary Sector (3+4+5)	1280	1351	5.5	624	655	5.0	39200	47573	21.4	17202	18441	7.2
7 Total Net Domestic Product	3491	3721	6.6	1563	1633	4.5	105536	121996	15.6	47235	49641	5.1
8 Per Capita Income (Rs.)	1382	1448	4.8	619	636	2.7	1559	1758	12.8	687	715	2.6

Source: 1. Directorate of Economics and Statistics
2. Central Statistical Organisation.

APPENDIX—2.2

Net Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin—Kerala

(Rs. in lakhs)

Industry/Sector	At Current Prices				At Constant (1970-71) Prices		
	1970-71	1979-80	R 1980-81	Q 1981-82	1979-80	R 1980-81	Q 1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 Primary Sector	62030	135681	146425	148359	63715	62983	64082
2 Secondary Sector	20481	63949	74647	88553	30086	30941	33851
3 Transport, Communication and Trade	22323	60152	68523	71086	27587	28416	29227
4 Finance and Real Estate	4403	12648	13450	14836	7292	7493	7751
5 Community and Personal Services	16606	43126	46040	49219	23529	26494	28479
6 Tertiary Sector (3+4+5)	43332	115926	128013	135141	58408	62403	65457
7 Total—Net Domestic Product at Factor Cost	125843	315556	349085	372053	152209	156327	163340
Index (1970-71=100)	100.0	250.8	277.4	295.6	121.0	124.2	129.8
8 Per Capita Income (Rs.)	596	1271	1382	1448	613	619	636
Index (1970-71=100)	100.0	213.3	231.9	243.0	102.9	103.9	106.7

R—Revised

Q—Quick estimate

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 2.5

Estimates of District Income of Kerala

(Rs. in lakhs)

District	At Current Prices					At Constant Prices				
	1970-71	%	1980-81	%	1981-82	1980-81	%	1981-82	%	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Trivandrum	12741	10.1	35901	10.3	38936	10.3	17004	10.9	17788	10.9
2. Quilon	15642	12.4	40006	11.5	42597	11.5	17766	11.5	18429	11.3
3. Alleppey	12499	9.9	29506	8.4	31786	8.5	13753	8.8	14494	8.9
4. Kottayam	10106	8.0	24513	7.0	24881	7.0	11608	7.4	12091	7.4
5. Idukki	4645	3.7	16900	4.8	18735	5.0	6853	4.4	7322	4.5
6. Ernakulam	14282	11.3	44901	12.9	49062	13.2	20203	12.9	21390	13.0
7. Trichur	11858	9.4	31098	8.9	32884	8.8	14283	9.1	14853	9.1
8. Palghat	9623	7.7	25227	7.2	26954	7.3	12543	8.0	13082	8.0
9. Malappuram	8405	6.7	22316	6.4	23364	6.3	9971	6.4	10988	6.4
10. Kozhikode	13039	10.4	37903	10.7	40272	10.8	15886	10.2	16716	10.2
11. Cannanore	13053	10.4	41412	11.9	42183	11.3	16457	10.5	16897	10.3
State	125843	100.0	349085	100.0	372053	100.0	156327	100.0	163940	100.0

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum

APPENDIX 2.6
Sectoral Contribution of District Income

District	1970-71 at Current Prices				1981-82 at Current Prices				1981-82 at 1970-71 Prices			
	Primary		Tertiary		Primary		Tertiary		Primary		Tertiary	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Trivandrum	46.5	16.3	37.2	100.0	31.6	26.2	42.2	100.0	80.4	21.7	47.9	100.0
2. Quilon	61.1	15.3	23.6	100.0	44.8	25.0	30.2	100.0	43.6	21.9	34.5	100.0
3. Alleppey	53.2	14.7	32.1	100.0	34.2	22.8	43.0	100.0	35.8	18.9	45.3	100.0
4. Kottayam	57.5	13.0	29.5	100.0	42.7	19.5	37.8	100.0	43.6	16.6	39.8	100.0
5. Idukki	64.7	14.8	20.5	100.0	60.6	20.9	18.5	100.0	55.1	21.5	23.4	100.0
6. Ernakulam	36.7	29.7	33.6	100.0	26.4	38.8	34.8	100.0	29.7	34.0	36.3	100.0
7. Trichur	46.1	19.3	34.6	100.0	36.4	22.3	41.3	100.0	35.7	18.9	45.4	100.0
8. Palghat	54.6	16.3	29.1	100.0	40.6	22.4	37.0	100.0	44.7	17.5	37.8	100.0
9. Malappuram	60.4	8.0	31.6	100.0	49.1	10.5	40.4	100.0	47.3	9.5	43.2	100.0
10. Kozhikode	48.0	18.0	34.0	100.0	39.9	22.2	37.9	100.0	37.9	20.1	42.0	100.0
11. Cannanore	53.2	15.7	31.2	100.0	48.6	18.6	32.8	100.0	43.6	17.5	38.9	100.0
State	51.8	17.1	31.1	100.0	39.9	23.8	36.3	100.0	39.2	20.7	40.1	100.0

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX—2.7

Estimates of District-wise Per Capita Income of Kerala

(In Rs.)

District	At Current Prices				At Constant Prices (1970-71 Prices)					
	1970-71	Rank	1980-81	Rank	1981-82	Rank	1980-81	Rank	1981-82	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Trivandrum	585.52	7	1397.06	7	1467.02	6	661.63	4	678.88	4
2. Quilon	655.02	3	1426.82	5	1495.98	5	633.59	5	647.31	5
3. Alleppey	594.06	6	1260.43	10	1344.10	8	587.73	9	612.85	8
4. Kottayam	663.56	2	1449.91	3	1515.74	3	686.45	3	708.32	3
5. Idukki	612.79	5	1757.43	2	1902.05	2	712.37	2	743.35	2
6. Ernakulam	664.74	1	1783.99	1	1918.68	1	802.66	1	834.18	1
7. Trichur	562.79	9	1283.64	8	1339.14	9	589.72	8	604.76	9
8. Palghat	576.92	8	1260.61	9	1305.58	10	619.40	6	633.51	6
9. Malappuram	457.54	11	940.98	11	960.09	11	420.36	11	426.79	11
10. Kozhikode	626.67	4	1432.41	4	1512.26	4	610.06	7	627.71	7
11. Cannanore	557.58	10	1403.51	6	1408.72	7	557.68	10	564.36	10
State	595.68		1382.07		1448.47	..	618.92	..	635.91	..

Source:—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX—2.8

Per Capita Income in Different States

(In Rupees)

States	At Current Prices				At 1970-71 Prices			
	1970-71	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1. Andhra Pradesh	586	1167	1313	1536	631	649	718	
2. Assam	535	1063	1221	1380	516	558	546	
3. Bihar	402	795	870	NA	405	420	NA	
4. Gujarat	829	1641	1866	2211	852	865	950	
5. Himachal Pradesh	678	1288	1523	1659	646	694	719	
6. Haryana	877	1923	2335	2574	957	1051	1074	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	548	1301	1496	1630	633	673	681	
8. Karnataka	685	1208	1314	1458	675	637	664	
9. Kerala	596	1271	1382	1448	613	619	636	
10. Madhya Pradesh	484	864	1134	1217	395	489	501	
11. Maharashtra	784	2048	2294	2319	998	980	1008	
12. Manipur	377	945	1052	1045	430	462	462	
13. Orissa	482	931	1147	NA	424	524	NA	
14. Punjab	1030	2611	2768	3122	1365	1367	1429	
15. Rajasthan	620	1023	1277	1417	534	555	585	
16. Tamil Nadu	581	1210	1197	1373	646	615	667	
17. Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Uttar Pradesh	486	721	818	929	474	477	506	
19. West Bengal	722	1413	1553	1595	716	761	720	
ALL INDIA	693	1333	1571	1750	667	700	720	

Source: State Income Estimates, Kerala—1981-82, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX—2.9
Population—State-wise (1981)

State/Union Territory	Persons
(1)	(2)
States	
1. Andhra Pradesh	53,549,673
2. Assam	19,896,843
3. Bihar	69,914,734
4. Gujarat	34,085,799
5. Haryana	12,922,618
6. Himachal Pradesh	4,280,818
7. Jammu & Kashmir	5,987,389
8. Karnataka	37,135,714
9. Kerala	25,453,680
10. Madhya Pradesh	52,178,844
11. Maharashtra	62,784,171
12. Manipur	1,420,953
13. Meghalaya	1,335,819
14. Nagaland	774,930
15. Orissa	26,370,271
16. Punjab	16,788,915
17. Rajasthan	34,261,862
18. Sikkim	316,385
19. Tamil Nadu	48,408,077
20. Tripura	2,053,058
21. Uttar Pradesh	110,862,013
22. West Bengal	54,580,647
Union Territories	
1. A & N Islands	188,741
2. Arunachal Pradesh	631,839
3. Chandigarh	451,610
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	103,676
5. Delhi	6,220,406
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	1,086,730
7. Lakshadweep	40,249
8. Mizoram	493,757
9. Pondicherry	604,471
INDIA	685,184,692

** Projected Figures.

Source: Census of India, 1981, Series 10, Kerala, Paper 3, Final Population Totals.

APPENDIX 2.10

District-Wise Distribution of the Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—1981

State, District	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Percentage to total Population	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	SC	ST
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Cannanore	143744	71963	71781	39704	20144	19560	5.13	1.42
2. Wynad	21130	10935	10195	95557	47547	48010	3.81	17.25
3. Kozhikode	161715	80254	81461	3888	1954	1934	7.20	0.17
4. Malappuram	208018	102457	105561	7955	3871	4084	8.66	0.33
5. Palghat	376424	184536	191888	28794	14553	14241	18.41	1.41
6. Trichur	302085	147787	154298	3227	1666	1561	12.38	0.13
7. Ernakulam	216443	108012	108431	3551	1828	1723	8.54	0.14
8. Idukki	133177	66897	66280	38712	19733	18979	13.71	3.98
9. Kottayam	119377	59926	59451	15227	7567	7660	7.03	0.90
10. Alleppey	235423	116725	118698	3273	1638	1635	10.02	0.14
11. Quilon	347567	172342	175225	7442	3758	3684	12.35	0.26
12. Trivandrum	284279	139040	145239	14145	6984	7161	10.95	0.54
Kerala	2549382	1260874	1288508	261475	131243	130232	10.02	1.03

Source: Census of India, 1981, Final Population Totals, Series 10, Kerala, Paper IV of 1981.

APPENDIX 2.11

Estimated Annual Birth and Death Rates (1978-81)—State-wise.

State	Birth Rate (No. of Live Births per Thousand Population)				Death Rate (No. of Deaths per Thousand Population)			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Andhra Pradesh	33.6	32.1	31.0	31.7	13.3	12.6	11.3	11.1
2. Assam	30.8	33.8	31.9	33.0	13.2	11.2	10.7	12.6
3. Bihar	31.2	38.4	37.8	39.1	13.3	15.1	15.0	13.9
4. Gujarat	35.8	34.9	35.8	34.5	12.7	12.9	12.2	12.0
5. Haryana	33.5	36.6	37.2	36.5	13.5	10.5	11.2	11.3
6. Himachal Pradesh	27.3	30.6	32.1	31.5	11.8	10.5	10.4	11.1
7. Jammu & Kashmir	31.8	31.1	31.3	31.6	11.7	9.3	9.6	9.0
8. Karnataka	29.2	28.1	27.6	28.3	12.0	10.4	9.6	9.1
9. Kerala	25.2	25.8	26.8	25.6	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.6
10. Madhya Pradesh	37.2	37.8	37.1	37.6	15.1	15.3	15.2	16.6
11. Maharashtra	26.9	27.2	29.3	28.5	10.3	10.7	9.7	9.6
12. Manipur	32.2	28.6	30.9	26.6	7.6	6.7	6.3	6.6
13. Meghalaya	32.0	33.2	31.2	32.6	10.2	12.1	11.1	8.2
14. Nagaland	22.9	24.9	20.9	21.4	5.5	8.3	7.1	5.3
15. Orissa	32.9	31.0	31.6	33.1	14.1	14.8	14.3	13.1
16. Punjab	29.4	28.7	29.9	30.3	11.6	9.5	8.7	9.4
17. Rajasthan	35.5	35.5	38.7	37.1	15.6	12.8	13.4	14.3
18. Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	31.0	NA	NA	NA	8.9
19. Tamil Nadu	28.8	28.9	27.9	28.0	12.8	12.1	11.2	11.8
20. Tripura	28.8	28.4	25.9	26.4	11.6	11.4	7.8	8.0
21. Uttar Pradesh	40.4	39.6	39.4	39.6	20.2	16.2	16.6	16.3
22. West Bengal	28.4	32.7	31.7	33.2	11.6	12.1	10.9	11.0
All India	33.3*	33.7	33.7	33.9	14.2*	13.0	12.6	12.5

Excluding Behar and West Bengal
Source: Sample Registration Bulletin Vol. XVII, No. 1, June 1983, Registrar General of India Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

APPENDIX 2.12

Percentage of Workers, Marginal Workers and Non-workers — 1981 Census (Provisional)

Classification of Workers	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Main workers						
(a) Cultivators	805207	15.81	89748	5.07	888955	13.18
(b) Agricultural Labourers	1190918	23.38	710586	43.03	1900904	28.19
(c) Household Industry	141340	2.78	134571	8.15	275911	4.09
(d) Other Workers	2954563	58.03	722634	43.75	3677197	54.34
Total (Main Workers)	5091428	40.77	1651539	12.79	6742967	28.54
II. Marginal Workers	559228	4.48	546856	4.23	1106084	4.36
Total Workers	5650656	45.25	2198395	17.02	7849051	30.90
III. Non Workers	6837305	54.75	10716861	82.98	17554166	69.10
Total Population	12487961	100.00	12915256	100.00	25403217	100.00

Source: Provisional Population Totals, Kerala, Census of India, 1981, Series-10, Supplement to Paper I of 1981.

APPENDIX 2.13

Comparative Picture of Workers and Work Participation Rates (1971 and 1981)

(a) Workers + Non Workers with Secondary Work, 1971.

Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total	Percentage
4767702	45.22	1571112	14.60	6358814	29.78

(b) Main Workers + Marginal Workers, 1981.

Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total	Percentage
5650656	45.25	2198395	17.02	7849051	30.90

Source: Provisional Population Totals, Paper 2 of 1981, Series-10 Kerala, (Supplement to Paper 1 of 1981) Census of India, 1981.

APPENDIX 2.14

Distribution of Work Seekers in Kerala by Educational Levels

Period Ending	Total Work Seekers	Below S. S. L. C.	Percentage to Total Work Seekers	S. S. L. C.	Pre-degree	Graduates	Post Graduates	S. S. L. C. and above	Percentage to Total Work Seekers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
31-12-1971	367381	166305	45.27	167814	10168	20841	2223	201076	54.73
31-12-1972	453914	194848	42.93	218880	16457	20396	3333	259066	57.07
31-12-1973	523882	239921	45.80	226783	18965	34327	4156	283961	54.20
31-12-1974	587935	274620	46.80	252423	20075	36947	3870	313315	53.20
31-12-1975	691242	331628	47.98	281989	28329	44456	4840	359614	52.02
31-12-1976	753579	344461	45.71	315552	38176	49749	5641	409118	54.29
31-12-1977	849378	391954	46.13	351211	46830	53037	6346	457424	53.85
31-12-1978	1052652	494935	47.02	434192	56641	57816	9068	557717	52.98
31-12-1979	1249372	575366	46.00	430742	70342	64365	8567	674016	54.00
31-12-1980	1579164	765141	48.45	658652	79310	67841	8220	814023	51.55
31-12-1981	1903719	979830	51.52	748898	90254	77694	7043	923889	48.50
31-12-1982	2086056	1049320	50.30	842772	102644	84161	7159	1036736	49.70
30-9-1983	2294232	1128704	49.20	950678	116943	90503	7404	1165528	50.80

Source: Directorate of National Employment Service, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 2.15

Number of Professional and Technical Work-seekers

Period Ending	Medical Graduates	Engineering Graduates	Diploma Holders in Engineering	I. T. I. Certificate Holders	Agricultural Graduates	Veterinary Graduates
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
31-12-1971	405	2068	3450	9894	128	116
31-12-1972	654	2014	4163	11540	101	52
31-12-1973	902	2135	3836	10003	80	40
31-12-1974	726	1450	3611	16888	Nil	Nil
31-12-1975	809	1850	3990	20163	32	117
31-12-1976	696	1752	4009	20747	29	75
31-12-1977	490	1784	3585	21376	78	32
31-12-1978	668	1755	4305	23821	58	55
31-12-1979	691	1395	5507	26345	59	63
31-12-1980	871	1505	6833	29973	108	17
31-12-1981	651	1217	7866	33569	103	14
31-12-1982	912	1662	7824	36043	195	15
30-9-1983	767	1573	9218	38336	199	18

Source: Directorate of National Employment Service, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 3.1

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices—By Groups and Sub-groups All India

Average Months/Average of Weeks ended on Saturdays	Weight	1982			1983			
		December	January	February	March	April	May	June
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All Commodities	100.00	287.0	288.1	291.8	294.5	297.0	304.6	307.1
I. Primary Articles	41.67	272.8	274.7	281.4	284.4	283.7	293.4	296.7
1. Food Articles	29.80	245.6	247.7	258.0	261.9	264.9	275.4	278.3
(i) Foodgrains	12.92	249.4	253.6	263.2	266.2	261.7	263.1	267.4
(a) Cereals	10.74	238.9	245.5	257.4	260.9	253.7	253.6	258.3
(b) Pulses	2.18	301.0	293.8	291.8	292.1	301.4	309.9	312.4
(ii) Fruits and Vegetables	6.14	232.8	233.9	253.0	265.3	283.4	313.6	305.8
(iii) Milk and Milk Products	6.15	227.4	227.0	229.0	229.3	229.9	238.2	239.5
(iv) Eggs, Fish and Meat	1.90	356.7	360.2	364.1	345.2	350.2	352.3	357.3
(v) Condiments and Spices	1.09	187.7	173.0	167.1	164.6	171.3	185.7	189.1
(iv) Other Food Articles	1.60	241.0	249.9	283.7	306.8	316.4	341.5	338.7
2. Non Food Articles	10.62	249.3	250.7	248.1	249.0	254.0	262.1	267.4
(i) Fibres	3.17	188.4	192.8	194.6	204.0	210.3	218.3	226.4
(ii) Oilseeds	4.21	258.7	257.5	256.4	246.2	255.1	270.2	275.3
(iii) Other Non Food Articles	3.24	296.7	296.8	289.7	296.6	295.2	294.4	297.5
3. Minerals	1.25	1122.4	1122.4	1122.4	1122.5	987.5	988.3	989.2
Petroleum Crude and Natural Gas	0.60	2025.9	2025.9	2025.9	2025.9	1739.5	1739.5	1739.5
II. Fuel Power, Light and Lubricants	8.46	457.2	457.7	467.0	473.0	470.0	475.3	477.1
III. Manufactured Products	49.87	270.1	270.6	270.7	272.6	278.7	285.0	286.9
Manufactured Products (Item-wise)								
1. Food Products	13.32	252.0	249.8	248.2	247.4	263.3	282.5	286.6
(i) Dairy Products	0.39	301.9	301.9	301.9	303.3	307.6	307.6	307.6
(ii) Sugar, Khandasari and Gur	7.24	239.2	233.1	231.6	233.3	258.0	284.7	290.1
(iii) Edible Oils	3.72	268.9	272.0	269.8	266.2	270.8	281.7	284.6
2. Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products	2.71	215.6	215.9	219.6	222.4	222.8	223.0	225.8
3. Textiles	11.02	233.0	236.0	236.3	237.2	237.4	238.6	240.9
4. Paper and Paper Products	0.85	298.2	298.5	298.8	302.7	311.0	315.1	314.6
5. Leather and Leather Products	0.39	362.1	363.7	363.7	375.0	375.1	375.3	375.5
6. Rubber Products	1.21	306.5	306.5	306.5	306.9	306.9	312.2	308.0
7. Chemicals and Chemical Products	5.55	269.8	270.4	270.9	273.2	273.9	275.1	277.4
(i) Fertilisers	1.25	277.7	277.7	277.7	277.7	277.7	277.7	277.7
(ii) Pesticides	0.12	397.2	397.2	397.2	418.1	425.9	425.9	425.9
(iii) Drugs and Medicines	0.98	173.1	176.0	176.1	176.1	176.1	176.1	177.0
8. Non-Metallic Mineral Products	1.42	375.3	376.4	375.9	391.4	389.4	389.4	389.3
9. Basic Metals Alloys and Metal Products	5.97	357.1	359.7	360.5	363.9	374.6	375.0	375.4
10. Machinery and Transport Equipment	6.71	276.8	277.0	277.5	280.9	283.5	286.7	287.6
(i) Motor Vehicles and Parts	1.37	326.6	326.1	325.9	326.6	328.9	329.4	329.6
(ii) Miscellaneous Products	0.72	242.6	243.5	243.7	245.8	249.3	249.9	249.6

APPENDIX 3.1—Contd.

Average Months|Average of Weeks ended on Saturdays	1983						Percentage variation over December 1982
	July	August	September	October	November	December	
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
All Commodities	310.9	316.0	317.8	317.5	318.0	317.8	10.7
I. Primary Articles	301.2	307.0	306.1	304.5	308.3	310.2	13.7
1. Food Articles	282.8	288.0	285.8	284.8	288.6	287.6	17.1
(i) Foodgrains	275.8	282.2	280.2	273.1	272.4	274.2	9.9
(a) Cereals	265.3	270.5	268.8	261.1	256.4	253.0	5.9
(b) Pulses	327.3	339.9	336.0	332.4	351.2	378.6	25.8
(ii) Fruits and Vegetables	311.3	321.0	309.3	309.4	314.1	292.6	25.7
(iii) Milk and Milk Products	241.1	242.8	248.3	253.2	257.3	262.7	15.5
(iv) Eggs, Fish and Meat	362.2	377.9	361.3	360.4	364.7	365.0	2.3
(v) Condiments and Spices	189.8	186.8	185.7	189.3	206.2	221.8	18.2
(vi) Other Food Articles	359.9	343.0	363.9	381.1	408.0	421.5	74.9
2. Non Food Articles	271.9	280.2	282.7	279.2	283.4	293.4	17.7
(i) Fibres	223.1	220.9	220.6	222.4	223.4	230.3	22.2
(ii) Oilseeds	289.1	306.5	305.6	300.6	306.6	322.4	24.6
(iii) Other Non Food Articles	297.4	304.0	308.4	307.1	311.8	317.4	7.0
3. Minerals	990.0	990.0	990.0	990.5	991.5	991.5	(—)11.7
Petroleum Crude and Natural Gas	1739.5	1739.5	1739.5	1739.5	1739.5	1739.5	(—)14.1
II. Fuel Power, Light and Lubricants	478.1	478.4	478.7	479.5	490.5	490.5	7.3
III. Manufactured Products	290.7	286.0	300.3	300.8	296.7	294.9	9.2
Manufactured Products (Item-wise)							
1. Food Products	293.5	307.2	320.4	320.7	303.1	294.1	16.7
(i) Dairy Products	300.0	298.1	298.1	298.1	298.1	304.7	0.9
(ii) Sugar, Khandasari and Gur	299.0	315.6	386.6	340.9	307.9	283.8	18.7
(iii) Edible Oils	291.2	304.7	312.5	307.8	308.8	317.7	18.2
2. Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products	239.6	248.7	248.6	243.6	245.9	245.9	14.1
3. Textiles	243.1	245.3	247.1	248.5	249.5	251.2	7.8
4. Paper and Paper Products	314.6	317.4	320.1	321.0	323.2	323.2	8.4
5. Leather and Leather Products	331.5	333.1	331.5	332.3	332.3	333.9	6.02
6. Rubber Products	309.8	309.8	310.9	311.0	317.5	325.3	6.13
7. Chemicals and Chemical Products	276.1	277.2	278.3	278.7	279.4	278.9	3.37
(i) Fertilisers	266.1	264.8	264.8	264.6	264.4	264.4	(—)4.79
(ii) Pesticides	425.9	425.9	425.9	425.9	425.9	425.9	7.23
(iii) Drugs and Medicines	179.8	180.8	180.8	180.8	181.1	181.1	4.62
8. Non-Metallic Mineral Products	402.2	406.0	406.5	407.9	407.9	407.9	8.69
9. Basic Metals, Alloys and Metal Products	376.9	381.1	381.3	381.2	382.2	382.9	7.22
10. Machinery and Transport Equipment	288.7	289.6	290.6	290.2	289.2	287.1	3.72
(i) Motor Vehicles and Parts	329.2	329.2	329.2	326.6	318.0	316.7	(—)3.03
(ii) Miscellaneous Products	251.3	251.7	252.6	254.3	256.5	258.2	6.43

APPENDIX 3.2

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers --All India Selected Centres

(1960=100)

Centre	1982 December	1983						
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All India*	497	495	500	502	508	521	533	541
Ahamedabad	502	496	499	499	505	525	535	541
Alwaye	516	522	525	525	522	551	575	581
Bangalore	549	548	549	550	561	578	591	589
Bombay	518	519	519	518	532	547	559	566
Calcutta	466	452	451	457	473	483	489	501
Coimbatore	506	510	541	539	542	552	571	576
Delhi	509	511	511	519	527	533	536	543
Gwalior	504	511	533	525	524	528	530	537
Hyderabad	493	492	494	495	498	527	539	544
Jamshedpur	465	459	460	470	475	489	506	513
Madras	489	489	509	506	510	525	550	561
Madurai	537	534	548	552	545	558	578	586
Mundakayam	480	488	489	479	501	518	546	542
Nagpur	520	519	518	517	515	530	548	558

* Based on indices of 50 Centres.

Source: Reserve Bank of India Bulletin.

APPENDIX 3.3

Consumer Price Index Number for Agricultural labourers

(July 1960—June 1961=100)

State	1982 December	1983						
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All India	478	475	482	488	489	500	509	521
Andhra Pradesh	427	418	412	407	406	415	415	423
Assam†	468	459	469	477	484	496	512	519
Bihar	531	527	530	540	541	545	559	578
Gujarat	407	408	404	407	405	430	434	444
Jammu and Kashmir	481	477	472	472	480	493	499	510
Karnataka	452	453	451	451	455	475	482	494
Kerala	473	474	473	474	500	534	544	557
Madhya Pradesh	476	474	487	497	489	497	506	519
Maharashtra	455	456	448	442	450	475	482	492
Orissa	606	588	590	596	618	642	656	680
Punjab*	476	471	470	472	479	485	492	497
Rajasthan	445	441	446	448	445	449	458	464
Tamil Nadu	450	449	487	497	498	511	515	517
Uttar Pradesh	483	494	514	528	504	497	506	523
West Bengal	485	473	481	495	505	522	535	548

† Including Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura.

* Including Delhi, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

Source: Reserve Bank of India Bulletin.

APPENDIX 3.4

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban Non-manual Employees—All India and Selected Centres (1961=100)

Centre	1982 December	1983						
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All India*	452	455	458	462	467	472	479	487
Bombay	425	451	453	454	464	477	484	492
Delhi and New Delhi	425	429	432	438	443	448	455	463
Calcutta	390	389	390	394	397	403	405	412
Madras	481	485	492	498	504	507	522	536
Hyderabad-Secunderabad	477	475	473	476	482	487	500	504
Bangalore	466	465	470	470	472	484	492	498
Lucknow	442	454	454	457	454	454	458	467
Ahmedabad	436	436	434	438	440	452	460	471
Jaipur	494	501	504	514	518	521	522	528
Patna	470	469	481	484	485	492	500	513
Srinagar	470	467	468	475	468	479	485	499
Trivandrum	507	517	519	521	527	537	547	552
Cuttack-Bhubaneswar	468	465	464	467	474	482	493	500
Bhopal	481	481	490	491	494	498	505	519
Chandigarh	433	437	436	446	453	455	459	464
Shillong	457	469	485	482	483	494	500	503

*Based on indices of 45 cities and towns.

Source: Reserve Bank of India Bulletin.

APPENDIX 3.5

Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities—Kerala 1983 (Monthly Indices)

Group	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Rice	318.7	318.7	318.7	318.7	318.7	318.7	318.7	318.7	318.7
2. Molasses	427.1	426.4	472.4	575.6	610.1	706.0	690.0	721.2	756.9
3. Condiments and Spices	398.3	426.6	465.0	509.6	647.2	675.9	563.1	527.0	533.2
4. Fruits and Vegetables	637.7	677.9	655.8	650.1	785.2	765.2	803.1	870.4	872.5
5. Food Crops	389.1	400.4	404.4	414.0	460.4	464.8	452.3	458.8	461.3
6. Oil Seeds	1050.4	999.6	925.7	970.0	987.2	971.1	1011.6	1100.5	1183.2
7. Plantation Crops	396.2	415.9	448.5	482.0	536.4	552.5	528.5	534.5	540.0
8. Non Food Crops	852.8	823.3	781.6	822.6	851.1	844.7	865.7	929.6	989.0
All Crops	558.4	554.8	542.1	563.1	603.0	603.5	603.2	630.6	653.9

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 3.6

Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities—Kerala 1974-83 (Base 1952-53=100)

Group	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Foodgrains	297	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319
2. Molasses	282	416	423	368	289	384	629	606	412	599
3. Condiments and Spices	222	218	318	309	324	378	403	442	439	527
4. Fruits and Vegetables	402	385	380	497	564	518	589	728	740	746
5. Food Crops	302	317	332	349	360	364	388	417	413	484
6. Oil Seeds	617	479	525	606	677	648	822	819	796	1022
7. Plantation Crops	215	247	236	310	308	306	331	358	386	493
8. Non Food Crops	496	409	438	516	565	545	673	680	672	862
All Groups	373	350	371	410	345	430	492	513	507	590

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.,

Average Retail Prices of Essential Commodities For 1983

Prices at the end of Month,

Name of Commodity (1)	Unit (2)	Prices at the end of Month,											
		January (3)	February (4)	March (5)	April (6)	May (7)	June (8)	July (9)	August (10)	September (11)	October (12)	November (13)	December (14)
1. Rice (O.M.)	Kg.	3.69	4.13	4.14	4.16	4.38	4.55	4.67	5.14	4.61	4.35	4.41	4.43
2. Greengram	"	4.53	4.72	4.77	5.40	5.77	6.02	6.23	6.39	4.79	4.74	5.10	5.50
3. Blackgram	"	4.60	4.72	4.82	4.87	5.25	5.33	5.64	5.86	5.77	5.45	5.66	5.79
4. Redgram	"	3.81	3.89	3.90	4.26	4.58	4.86	5.69	5.93	5.25	4.59	4.69	4.50
5. Dhall	"	7.05	6.82	6.66	6.69	6.91	7.04	7.52	7.78	7.87	7.89	8.12	9.46
6. Coconut Oil	"	19.53	18.69	16.44	18.42	18.64	20.51	22.19	24.26	24.82	26.97	29.41	31.86
7. Groundnut Oil	"	16.66	16.57	16.17	16.76	16.96	16.99	18.08	20.03	19.38	18.49	17.84	17.86
8. Refined Oil (Postman)	"	24.61	24.68	24.59	24.64	24.83	25.12	25.34	25.65	26.13	26.11	27.96	27.70
9. Gingelly Oil	"	17.50	17.87	18.25	18.49	18.49	18.48	18.20	18.54	18.16	18.02	18.65	19.43
10. Tapioca (Raw)	"	1.02	1.05	1.07	1.11	1.07	1.13	1.14	1.14	1.19	1.07	1.19	1.20
11. Chenai	"	1.86	1.51	1.69	2.13	2.46	3.43	2.86	3.15	2.39	2.06	2.08	2.18
12. Banana (Green)	"	2.64	2.88	2.57	3.19	3.98	4.12	3.87	4.41	4.11	4.23	4.50	3.93
13. Milk (Cow's)	Litre	3.44	3.42	3.46	3.46	3.54	3.54	3.54	3.54	3.58	3.58	3.60	3.63
14. Egg (Hen's)	Doz.	6.60	5.78	5.77	5.64	6.44	6.72	6.40	6.95	6.23	6.50	7.25	7.18
15. Mutton	Kg.	20.40	21.20	21.40	21.40	21.61	21.60	21.60	21.60	21.80	21.80	21.80	21.80
16. Potato	Kg.	2.37	2.41	2.23	2.56	2.83	3.86	2.87	2.43	2.30	2.62	2.73	3.03
17. Corriander	"	7.80	7.40	7.28	7.42	7.52	7.40	7.42	7.23	7.18	7.16	7.50	7.44
18. Chillies	"	12.10	10.45	9.25	9.15	9.25	9.20	8.90	9.10	9.36	10.95	11.60	11.05
19. Onion	"	1.85	1.35	1.37	1.83	1.99	2.08	2.43	2.07	1.82	2.12	2.29	3.10
20. Tamarind	"	8.00	7.88	7.65	7.60	7.50	7.50	7.35	7.25	7.10	7.00	7.00	7.20
21. Tea (B.B.A.I.-Dust)	"	27.02	27.10	31.15	31.50	31.50	31.50	34.36	34.67	35.27	35.22	35.87	37.15
22. Coffee Powder (B.B. Family Brand)	"	21.52	21.79	21.89	22.57	22.57	22.75	23.46	23.47	23.47	23.47	25.26	25.85
23. Coconut (without Husk)	100 Nos.	163.50	157.78	146.45	157.00	159.10	161.25	179.30	187.50	209.00	230.30	256.00	267.00
24. Tobacco	Kg.	12.78	12.93	12.93	12.98	13.08	13.73	13.83	14.33	14.53	14.78	14.68	14.93
25. Fire wood (Local Split)	Qsl.]	46.20	46.70	46.40	46.60	47.10	48.51	48.50	49.00	49.40	49.60	50.40	51.33

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
26. Mundu (Mull)	Each	14.00	15.93	14.02	14.09	14.51	14.50	14.47	14.52	14.89	15.02	15.20	15.89
27. Mundu (Kora)	"	10.47	10.40	10.52	10.75	10.97	10.65	10.80	10.93	10.88	10.88	10.88	10.97
28. Paper	24 Sheets	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.62	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.53	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55
29. Washing Soda	Kg.	3.83	3.90	3.92	3.96	4.13	4.15	4.15	4.20	4.22	4.27	4.29	4.29
30. Sugar (O.M.)	"	4.55	4.76	5.03	5.16	5.42	5.89	5.10	5.13	4.60	4.53	4.97	5.18
31. Washing Soap (Sunlight Bar)	Each	2.41	2.46	2.46	2.48	2.53	2.59	2.77	2.88	2.88	2.86	2.90	2.92
32. Toilet Soap (Lux)	"	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.16	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.25	2.24	2.40
33. Razor Blade	5 Nos.	1.60	1.61	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.60	1.81	1.63	1.63	1.63
34. Tooth Paste (Colgate 50 grms)	Each	3.59	3.66	3.72	3.72	3.72	3.86	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76
35. Anacin	2 tabs	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.35
36. Electric Bulb (Osram, 40W)	Each	4.56	4.56	4.54	4.51	4.56	4.56	4.53	4.55	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.56
37. Aluminium Cooking Pot	Kg.	42.30	42.30	42.50	43.10	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.80	47.86	44.80
38. Cement (Ordinary)	Bag	64.43	63.45	63.33	69.17	70.92	71.56	71.43	71.52	71.85	72.51	72.17	71.70
39. Babyfood (Amul)	Kg.	35.58	35.48	35.56	35.52	35.53	35.41	35.27	35.28	35.17	35.24	35.62	35.71
40. Torch Battery (Eveready)	Each	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.69	2.73	2.78	2.78	2.79	2.73	2.75	2.76
41. Onion (Big)	Kg.	1.64	1.61	1.56	1.58	1.77	2.15	2.53	2.62	2.64	2.52	2.65	2.26
42. Brinjal	"	2.12	2.14	2.17	2.28	2.39	3.13	2.96	3.09	2.21	2.23	2.73	2.54
43. Pumpkin	"	1.23	1.24	1.22	1.35	1.60	2.17	2.38	2.21	1.39	1.24	1.31	1.29
44. Cucumber	"	1.42	1.44	1.26	1.20	1.70	2.26	2.13	3.00	1.37	1.76	1.81	1.41
45. Ladies Fingri	"	2.33	2.18	2.32	2.88	2.90	3.14	2.29	1.78	1.77	2.74	2.67	2.49
46. Bitter Gourd	"	2.93	2.67	2.72	2.98	4.51	6.06	4.45	3.13	3.01	3.43	4.08	3.15
47. Ash Gourd	"	1.10	1.06	1.11	1.14	1.18	1.57	1.93	1.86	1.15	1.14	1.23	1.20
48. Colocasia	"	1.92	2.12	2.34	3.08	3.49	4.24	3.66	4.03	3.19	2.83	2.00	2.35
49. Chillies (Green)	"	3.33	3.05	3.45	4.68	5.90	6.20	5.17	4.00	2.79	2.66	3.12	2.64
50. Plantain (Green)	"	2.24	2.15	2.16	2.21	2.40	2.62	2.86	2.94	3.07	2.99	2.69	2.54

APPENDIX 3.8

Consumer Price Index (Cost of Living Index) Numbers for Agricultural and Industrial Workers—Kerala—1983

(Base 1970=100)

Centre	Cost of Living Index											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Trivandrum	258	259	259	262	267	274	278	284	285	287	289	294
Quilon	266	268	269	272	278	286	291	297	298	299	300	301
Punalur	254	257	258	261	267	275	282	287	286	288	290	291
Alleppey	257	260	260	263	270	278	283	287	286	287	287	291
Kottayam	258	260	260	262	267	273	279	286	286	288	290	295
Mundakayam	253	256	256	259	265	272	276	282	283	284	284	288
Munnar	251	254	255	258	262	267	271	273	273	274	277	281
Ernakulam	248	250	250	252	257	263	268	272	272	274	275	279
Chalakkudy	257	260	262	265	272	279	286	292	293	293	293	294
Trichur	259	262	262	265	271	278	282	286	286	286	288	289
Palghat	251	254	256	260	267	275	281	286	287	287	290	293
Malappuram	254	257	257	260	265	270	273	277	278	280	283	288
Kozhikode	255	258	258	260	265	271	275	279	278	279	281	283
Meppady	259	262	263	266	272	278	284	286	287	287	288	291
Cannanore	248	249	250	253	259	265	271	276	276	277	277	279

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 3.9

Availability of food in the State

Particulars	Unit	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (Provisional)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Population of the State as on 1st April	Lakh	246.10	249.90	253.80	254.54	259.44	264.42
2. Production of Rice in the State	Lakh tonnes	12.95	12.72	13.00	12.72	13.39	13.06
3. Availability of Rice for Consumption from Production within the State*	"	11.66	11.45	11.70	11.45	12.05	11.75
4. Import of Rice on State Account**	"	16.20	5.32	16.20	15.75	11.70@	12.97@
5. Import of Wheat on State Account	"	1.20	0.33	1.02	0.48	0.67@	2.04@
6. Production of Raw Tapioca	"	51.14	40.44	40.89	40.61	37.45	34.87
7. Availability of Tapioca for Consumption	"	38.36	30.33	30.67	30.46	28.09	26.15
8. Availability of Tapioca for Consumption in Rice Equivalent	"	17.28	13.66	13.82	13.72	12.65	11.78

*Ten percent of production is set apart for seed, feed and wastage and the rest alone is accounted for consumption.

**Firm data are not available on the import of rice into the State by private trade. Hence availability through this source is not included.

@ Quantity of rice and wheat actually issued by FCI.

£ Twenty percent of production is set apart for industrial uses such as sago and starch manufacturing and animal and poultry feed and the rest alone is accounted for as available for consumption.

2.22 tonne of raw tapioca is considered as equivalent to one tonne of rice in caloric value.

APPENDIX 3.10
Procurement of Paddy

Year	Paddy Procured (in Tonnes)
(1)	(2)
1975-76	69196.1
1976-77	35348.0
1977-78	20973.8
1978-79	2507.2
1979-80	716.1
1980-81	419.6
1981-82	306.6
1982-83	69.8

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 4.1
Farm Commodity Prices—Kerala

(in Rupees)

Month	Paddy per Quintal		Tapioca per Quintal		Coconut/100 Nos.		Pepper/Quintal		Ginger/Quintal	
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
January	176.37	212.61	51.48	63.47	113.42	163.28	1068.39	1027.50	694.17	1502.06
February	175.54	229.70	52.72	66.63	113.46	154.56	1061.38	1023.24	823.04	1647.75
March	179.54	229.28	54.93	68.72	111.64	146.13	1079.94	1039.48	1056.58	1621.56
April	180.78	237.41	54.74	69.43	112.22	151.26	1134.13	1162.41	1215.52	1995.37
May	179.54	263.73	53.87	67.09	114.51	153.04	1095.66	1142.57	1166.38	2193.21
June	182.43	264.69	53.44	81.92	125.25	155.61	1189.91	1189.98	1196.90	2277.78
July	183.40	279.02	56.77	80.16	125.26	161.81	1278.17	1323.82	1345.31	2334.72
August	180.92	289.08	59.63	79.36	128.37	172.52	1268.24	1304.09	1410.34	2378.50
September	178.85	265.25	61.50	80.58	128.27	180.23	1272.74	1244.91	1443.49	2823.00
October	181.19	249.40	61.46	79.77	137.75	200.65	1247.86	1326.09	1427.92	2636.94
November	191.39	261.66	62.42	78.17	150.36	230.29	1195.62	1859.76	1460.33	2625.08
December	202.69	264.42	63.54	79.76	159.11	252.38	1092.91	1963.56	1383.33	2423.36

APPENDIX 4.1—(Contd.)

Month	Cashew/Quintal		Sugarcane/Quintal		Arecanut/100 Nos.		Banana/100 Nos.	
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
January	715.00	490.00	190.00	158.89	6.51	6.23	39.41	39.79
February	770.32	405.17	188.67	160.00	6.89	6.66	39.03	40.22
March	749.61	423.31	198.00	160.00	7.52	7.21	38.33	42.28
April	651.36	445.23	180.00	160.00	8.47	8.47	40.13	44.83
May	578.87	524.52	..	..	9.68	10.00	45.61	52.86
June	609.37	512.06	200.00	..	11.50	11.34	52.05	59.81
July	642.50	579.58	..	..	12.13	8.39	54.45	59.24
August	620.00	700.00	..	..	10.43	7.59	53.10	62.28
September	620.00	..	..	..	8.50	6.99	48.41	62.18
October	620.00	..	..	300.00	7.19	6.69	45.58	61.01
November	620.00	..	141.67	..	6.04	6.91	44.13	68.68
December	620.00	..	179.72	163.00	6.02	7.48	41.28	60.68

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 4.2
Monthly Rainfall (In Millimetres) 1983

Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Trivandrum	0.0	0.0	Trace	119.9	106.1	229.8	100.3	237.9	226.3	67.1	107.3
2. Kozhikode	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	67.9	372.3	773.3	765.3	611.9	196.0	50.2
3. Alleppey	Trace	Trace	Trace	8.4	78.4	275.6	518.9	635.3	561.4	94.3	269.6
4. Cochin	5.0	Trace	0.0	109.8	25.0	273.0	646.4	605.8	562.6	83.1	102.5
5. Cannanore	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.4	358.1	1102.3	1052.6	1097.8	160.1	40.6
6. Kottayam	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	91.2	326.5	469.0	461.8	524.7	99.0	215.5
7. Palghat	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	59.0	339.2	371.8	339.6	169.6	159.0	169.6
8. Quilon	0.0	38.3	8.5	27.6	135.5	110.2	271.7	343.6	463.2	67.0	207.1
9. Peermade	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.0	796.0	689.0	1066.0	659.5	290.3	188.0
10. Trichur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.5	154.1	885.4	837.5	583.5	157.8	96.0
11. Nilambur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.6	975.3	593.8	706.1	378.1	174.6	41.4

Source: Meteorological Centre, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 4.3
District-wise Area and Production of Rice in Kerala

District	Area in Hectare		Production in Tonnes	
	1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Trivandrum	30775	29391	44837	45829
Quilon	50406	49601	83369	85846
Alleppey	88606	83862	173162	149768
Kottayam	34428	34596	64603	83544
Idukki	8957	9249	16108	20625
Ernakulam	100884	96010	148995	149818
Trichur	115511	107711	155473	149393
Palghat	180877	173158	386989	365211
Malappuram	78974	78502	105190	98724
Kozhikode	26953	26488	27504	28388
Wynad	30089	30482	55082	48241
Cannanore	60411	59440	79681	80810
State	806871	778490	1339393	1506197

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 4.4

District-wise Area and Production of H.Y.V. of Rice in Kerala 1981-82 and 1982-83

District	Area in hectare						Production in Tonnes					
	Autumn		Winter		Summer		Autumn		Winter		Summer	
	1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Trivandrum	1087	1020	300	238	751	306	1758	1515	526	333	857	414
Quilon	11428	14870	1189	1607	174	262	22512	30839	1732	2737	207	529
Alleppey	17108	9509	9578	2070	16828	8777	33469	13465	8915	4276	48147	21711
Kottayam	11723	7839	10137	7136	4126	3728	24054	17463	17445	16466	8417	13042
Idukki	3126	2437	1231	1631	297	53	5395	6224	2431	3927	304	54
Ernakulam	16711	15750	2275	1628	3896	1430	25686	28556	3834	3127	6271	1020
Trichur	6569	3437	10140	3850	10708	8992	7671	5576	19351	6579	19616	17231
Palghat	58069	48995	34860	25833	1321	1036	148357	136376	69960	56739	2496	2131
Malappuram	6972	3651	3959	2120	3025	2585	10281	5575	6622	2370	4885	5201
Kozhikode	1331	893	1626	502	3899	1217	1233	991	2623	758	3852	1515
Wynad	..	..	..	1858	..	2405	..	..	..	3994	..	3453
Cannanore	4817	4687	4284	3394	2158	649	7570	7861	8124	6210	388	1094
State	138941	113088	73579	51867	47183	31440	288486	254461	141563	107516	100940	67395

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 4.5

Consumption of Fertilizers in Kerala

(In tonnes)

Year	Nutrients			
	Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Potash	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1971-72	31257	15670	18044	64971
1972-73	31484	22314	20470	74268
1973-74	31691	22609	24546	78846
1974-75	32143	17187	18032	67362
1975-76	31654	14374	16643	62671
1976-77	33553	15696	20157	69406
1977-78	36995	19167	25394	81556
1978-79	45689	23382	39766	99837
1979-80	46341	25402	33872	105615
1980-81	41697	23402	32432	97531
1981-82	40612	23214	30935	94761
1982-83	45233	26555	38005	109793

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Kerala

APPENDIX 4.6

Production, Import, Export and Consumption of Rubber—India

Item	1980-81*	1981-82*	1982-83*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Production</i>			
Natural Rubber	153100	152870	165850
Synthetic Rubber	25293	28499	30290
<i>Import</i>			
Natural Rubber	9250	41280	33401
Synthetic Rubber	15806	23358	18807
<i>Export</i>			
Natural Rubber		Nil	
<i>Consumption</i>			
Natural Rubber	173630	188420	195545
Synthetic Rubber	45200	46445	49600
Reclaimed Rubber	26850	28160	29190
Total Consumption	245680	263025	274335

*Refers to Financial Year (April to March)

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

APPENDIX 4.7

*Planted Area under Rubber—Kerala and India**

Year	Kerala					India				
	Holdings		Estates		Total Area (ha.)	Holdings		Estates		Total Area (ha.)
	No. of Units	Area (ha.)	No. of Units	Area (ha.)		No. of Units	Area (ha.)	No. of Units	Area (ha.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1977-78	136568	159492	510	52779	212271	140193	165173	584	68186	233359
1978-79	140306	161996	504	52419	214455	144014	167770	580	68140	235910
1979-80	143368	163836	490	51638	215474	147138	169687	564	67327	237014
1980-81	150578	168732	479	51134	219866	154446	174659	553	66844	241503
1981-82	158663	174212	454	50260	224472	162677	180474	528	67777	248251
1982-83	167619	179762	438	49726	229488	171857	186397	511	67069	253466

* Refers to Registered Units only.

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

APPENDIX 4.8

Distribution of Coffee Plantation 1981-82

Item	Holdings 20 ha. and below		Estates Above 20 ha.	
	No. of Units	Area (ha.)	No. of Units	Area (ha.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	No. of Holdings (as on 31-3-1982)	81/82	No. of Holdings (as on 31-3-1982)	81/82
Kerala	52242	50798	120	7107
India	98858	144763	1015	66581

APPENDIX 4.9

Export of Cardamom From Kerala/India

Year	Kerala			India		% Share of Kerala		
	Qty. (MT.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Unit Value Rs./Kg.	Qty. (MT.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Unit Value Rs./Kg.	Qty %	Value %
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1977-78	2961	4200	177.78	2763	4844	175.28	85	87
1978-79	2515	5164	205.34	2876	5835	202.92	87	88
1979-80	2244	4187	186.56	2636	4856	184.23	85	86
1980-81	2015	3034	150.57	2345	3475	148.18	86	87
1981-82	1980	2617	132.17	2325	3020	129.81	85	87
1982-83	835	1362	163.11	1021	1623	158.98	82	84

Note: Figures are only estimates as actual figures of export from Kerala alone cannot be compiled.

Source: Cardamom Board, Cochin.

APPENDIX 4.10

Distribution of Registered Cardamom Estates by Size of Holdings as on 31-3-1983

Size Group	Kerala		India	
	No. of Unit	Area (Ha)	No. of Unit	Area (Ha)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Below 2 ha	12691	12370	19976	18162
2-4 ha	3353	9380	5080	14036
4-20 ha	2734	19304	3869	27780
20-40 ha	147	3782	253	6478
Above 40 ha	95	9552	185	19895
.. Total	19020	54388	29363	86451

Source: Cardamom Board, Cochin.

APPENDIX 4.11

Disposal of Cases relating to Tenancy and Kudikidappu

Item	Tenancy		Kudikidappu	
	As on 30-11-1982	As on 30-11-1983	As on 30-11-1982	As on 30-11-1983
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Total Number of Applications Filed	3742869	3773654	448394	451409
2. Disposal of Cases				
(i) Allowed	2495090	2516601	274700	276512
(ii) Rejected	766626	774429	150693	152144
(iii) Other Disposals	469699	470357	19412	19437
(iv) Total	3731415	3761387	444805	448093
3. Balance of Applications to be Disposed of	11454	12267	3589	3316
4. Number of Certificates of Purchase Issued	2480618	2484897	261979	263755

Source: Land Board, Kerala.

APPENDIX 4.12
Distribution of Surplus Land

Item	Unit	As on 31-12-1982	As on 31-12-1983
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Total Ceiling Returns Filed	No.	77691	69297
2. Total Ceiling Returns Decided	,,	74979	67857
3. Balance to be Decided		2712	1440
4. Area Ordered to be Surrendered	Acres	168721	174428
5. Area Reduced on Orders of High Court	,,	44118	46548
6. Net Extent of Land Ordered for Surrender	,,	124604	127880
7. Extent of Land Taken Over	,,	86177	88252
8. Area Reconveyed on Orders of High Court	,,	4396	4953
9. Net Extent Taken Over	,,	81782	83299
10. Balance Extent to be Taken Over			
(1) Covered by Stay Against Taking Possession	,,	24415	26576
(2) Not to be Taken Over by Gift, Dispute, Vested Forest etc.		14466	15314
(3) Extent Available for Taking Over	,,	3941	2691
11. Surplus Land Distributed	,,	54422	56519
12. Balance Extent Taken Over Pending Distribution	,,		
(1) Covered by Stay Against Assignment	,,	2897	3108
(2) Not Distributed due to Gift, Vested Forest etc.	,,	6030	4721
(3) Reserved for Public Purposes	,,	16363	16905
(4) Available for Distribution	,,	2069	2045

APPENDIX 4.13

Animal Husbandry and Livestock Development Activities of the Animal Husbandry Department

Item	Unit	Period	
		1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Artificial Inseminations			
(i) In ICDF Areas	Lakhs	2.75	3.34
(ii) In Other Areas	"	3.09	3.33
Total		5.84	6.67
2. Animals Slaughtered			
	"	6.31	6.80
3. Meat Produced			
	Tonnes	16923	17500
4. Livestock and Poultry Feeds Produced			
	"	3387	3093
5. Chicks Hatched in Government Farms			
	Lakhs	4.90	5.45
6. Production of Eggs			
	"	37.43	33.66
7. Animals Treated			
	"	31.57	34.11
8. Vaccinations and Inoculations Conducted on Birds and Animals			
	"	40.79	35.33
9. Milk Production (Estimated)			
	Lakh Tonnes	9.82	N.A.
10. Veterinary Institutions			
(i) Veterinary Polyclinics	No.	30	35
(ii) " Hospitals	"	394	426
(iii) " Dispensaries	"	135	138
(iv) Mobile Veterinary Hospitals	"	12	12
(v) Mobile Farm Aid Units	"	17	18

APPENDIX --4.14

Composition of Marine Fish Landings in Kerala during 1978-72

(Quantity in Tonnes)

Species	1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		Average for 1978-82	
	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	Actual	%	%	Actual	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Elasmobranchs	9302	2.5	6954	2.1	6803	2.4	4871	1.8	6287	1.93	6843	2.16
2. Catfishes	9125	2.4	11328	3.4	13936	5.0	9565	3.5	9497	2.92	10690	3.38
3. Chirocentrus	1298	0.4	1125	0.3	1002	0.4	973	0.4	1060	0.32	1091	0.35
4. (a) Oil Sardine	119937	32.1	116834	35.4	69667	25.0	146986	53.5	143205	44.01	119325	37.69
(b) Other Sardines	11713	3.1	15914	4.8	11017	4.0	7652	2.8	7864	2.41	10832	3.42
5. Anchoviella	21203	5.7	6552	2.0	7772	2.8	4293	1.5	13184	4.05	10600	3.34
6. Thrissoeles and other Clupeoids	2871	0.8	2463	0.7	2815	1.0	1578	0.6	3983	1.22	2742	0.86
7. Perches	24989	6.7	20239	6.1	17814	6.4	8549	3.1	11067	3.40	16331	5.22
8. Red Mulletts	171	..	127	..	1	..	33	..	244	0.07	115	0.03
9. Sciaenids	13045	3.5	5237	1.6	6164	2.2	3145	1.2	3568	1.09	6231	1.97
10. Ribbon Fish	24207	6.5	25718	7.9	12937	4.6	7066	2.6	11042	3.39	16194	5.12
11. Caranx	7197	1.9	12635	3.8	4760	1.7	5050	1.8	2997	0.92	6527	2.06
12. Leiognathus	3040	0.8	3597	1.1	4147	1.5	2826	1.0	8723	2.68	4466	1.42
13. Lactarius	1533	0.5	253	..	861	0.3	879	0.3	1609	0.49	1027	0.32
14. Pomfrets	1614	0.4	1737	0.5	907	0.3	1373	0.5	4242	1.30	1974	0.62
15. Mackerel	25917	6.9	18585	5.7	18474	6.6	16200	5.9	10717	3.29	17978	5.68
16. Seer Fish	3354	0.9	6275	1.9	3763	1.3	3330	1.2	5619	1.82	4468	1.44
17. Tunnies	6548	1.8	15391	4.7	10611	3.8	5509	2.0	7279	2.23	9069	2.86
18. Soles	7276	1.9	4487	1.3	4394	1.6	5034	1.8	11601	3.56	6560	2.07
19. (a) Penaeid Prawns	45034	12.1	29522	8.9	52633	18.9	22268	8.1	26707	8.21	35232	11.13
(b) Non-Penaeid Prawns	394	0.1	75	..	1742	0.6	160	0.1	65	..	487	0.15
(c) Lobsters	38	..	26	..	18	..	50	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Other Crustaceans	2176	0.6	7643	2.3	7286	2.6	2998	1.1	4464	1.37	4913	1.55
20. Cephalopods	6516	1.7	2976	0.9	4244	1.5	2376	0.9	3524	1.08	3927	1.24
21. Miscellaneous	24841	6.7	14816	4.5	15775	5.5	11631	4.3	26819	8.24	18776	5.93
Total	373339	100.0	330509	100.0	279543	100.0	274395	100.0	325367	100.0	316598	100.0

Appendix-4.15

District-wise and Species-wise Landings of Marine Fishes in Kerala—1982 (Provisional)

(Qty. in tonnes)

Species	Trivandrum	Quilon	Alleppey	Ernakulam	Trichur	Malappuram	Kozhikode	Cannanore	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Elasmobranchs	683	1148	127	757	1455	96	849	1172	6887
2. Eels	..	11	..	4	4	..	..	..	19
3. Cat Fishes	690	9235	567	885	658	898	1293	1271	9487
4. Chirocentrus	392	89	3	103	95	4	10	364	1689
5. (a) Oil Sardine	2420	98791	23043	16382	17554	6887	11240	26888	143203
(b) Lesser Sardines	2966	4196	..	167	53	..	6	..	7894
(c) Hilsa Ilisha	..	34	..	5	..	..	..	..	39
(d) Other Hilsa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Acheviella	10737	1613	330	581	106	105	79	28	13184
(f) Thriposocles	30	342	..	356	32	..	24	185	915
(g) Other Clupeoids	369	584	1634	173	54	..	141	140	3083
6. (a) Harpodon Nehereus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Saurida and Saurus	286	4728	..	422	17	3	3	2	5401
7. Hemirhamphus and Belone	753	221	..	15	..	14	2	..	1003
8. Flying Fish	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9. Perches	1583	5434	10	3908	121	..	11	..	11067
10. Red Mulllets	239	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	244
11. Polynemids	..	5	..	9	14	..	..	90	118
12. Sciaenids	659	1444	73	574	209	27	95	500	3358
13. Ribbon Fish	10637	228	..	95	51	..	13	5	11048
14. (a) Caranx	1233	1489	..	2	22	..	40	209	2997
(b) Chorinemus	28	338	..	93	6	..	69	..	637
(c) Trachynotas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Other Carangids	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Coryphaena	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Elacate	4703	3167	..	372	170	7	60	655	8829
15. (a) Leiognathus	1097	735	5638	141	100	..	48	964	8723
(b) Gazza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Lactarius	292	1092	6	85	10	11	69	44	1609
17. Pomfrets	510	462	27	415	349	70	746	1663	4282
18. Mackerel	1394	2355	1745	2720	414	286	1298	505	10717
19. Seerfish	1059	678	..	445	1223	352	544	1316	3610
20. Tunnies	3785	1659	..	932	969	..	26	..	7279
21. Sphyraena	487	38	..	85	41	5	..	..	611
22. Mugil	2	3	..	25	..	..	3	..	33
23. Bregmaceros	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Soles	211	1926	94	486	61	797	7341	685	11811
25. (a) Penaeid Prawns	64	9647	542	4386	428	487	5960	5193	26707
(b) Non Penaeid prawns	9	51	..	..	5	..	..	..	65
(c) Lobsters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Crabs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Squillaz	132	2232	12	549	171	6	206	1156	4464
26. Cephalopods	1987	1329	7	180	1	..	15	5	3514
27. Miscellaneous	4532	3140	218	251	130	86	1258	206	9880
Total	5870	92356	34076	35603	24526	10141	31449	43246	923387

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

APPENDIX—4.16

Fishermen Co-operatives in Kerala

Category	1979-80			1980-81			1981-82		
	No of societies	Member-ship	Paid up share capital (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of societies	Member-ship	Paid up share capital (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of societies	Member-ship	Paid up share capital (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Credit Societies	91	17981	3.76	89	17651	3.70	84	16983	3.50
2. Malasya Utpadaka Co-operative Societies	451	39821	16.76	368	33413	15.66	323	39803	14.99
3. Regional Marketing Societies (including Marketing Federation)	16	2832	49.37	15	3488	49.53	14	3483	48.26
4. Fishermen Welfare Societies	..	..	..	..	..	..	222	NA	NA
Total	558	60634	69.89	472	54552	68.89	649	60269	66.75

APPENDIX—4.17

Beach Prices of Selected Marine fishes in Kerala

Species	1981-82	1982-83
	Price in the Beach (Rs./kg.)	Price in the Beach (Rs./kg.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Elasmobranchs	1.32	1.45
2. Catfishes	1.33	1.42
3. Chirocentrus	1.38	1.45
4. (a) Oil Sardine	0.94	0.99
(b) Other Sardines	1.00	1.06
5. Sciaenids	1.14	1.32
6. Carangids	0.81	1.81
7. Leiognathus	0.75	0.84
8. Lactarius	2.42	2.43
9. Pomfrets	3.86	4.03
10. Mackerel	1.75	1.98
11. Seer fish	5.06	5.38
12. Tunnies	3.27	3.39
13. Soles	0.81	0.92
14. Cephalopods	2.75	2.92
15. Miscellaneous	1.25	1.31
16. (a) Prawn (Naran)	12.59	12.72
(b) Prawn (Poovalan)		
(c) Prawn (Karikkadi)		
(d) Prawn (Kazhanthan)		

APPENDIX 4.18

District-Wise Distribution of Fishermen Population in Kerala (1982-83)

District (1)	Marine				Inland			Total Fisherman Population (10)	
	Adults				Adults				
	Male (2)	Female (3)	Children (4)	Total (5)	Male (6)	Female (7)	Children (8)		Total (9)
1. Trivandrum	40797	39459	56462	136718	304	310	393	1007	187725
2. Quilon	24386	22473	29886	76745	9014	8282	11207	29503	105248
3. Alleppey	28267	27643	35548	91458	17316	16417	18709	52442	143900
4. Kottayam	..	..	..	..	6862	6553	7279	20694	20694
5. Idukki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Ernakulam	19111	18692	21588	59391	18427	17685	17688	53800	113191
7. Trichur	17474	17809	21798	57081	5493	5286	5738	16507	73368
8. Palghat	..	..	..	..	103	120	219	442	442
9. Malappuram	19160	19641	23018	61819	1127	1115	1298	3540	63839
10. Calicut	25312	24548	31221	81081	3373	3217	4182	10772	91859
11. Wynad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Cannanore	25046	24381	29135	78562	518	453	376	1347	79909
13. Pathanamthitta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
State	199553	194646	248656	642855	62527	59438	67089	189054	831809

Source: Directorate of Fisheries.

APPENDIX 4.19

Division-wise Area of Forests

Division (1)	Area in hectares as on 31-3-1982 (2)
1. Trivandrum	57058
2. Thenmala	56762
3. Punalur	28005
4. Konni	33166
5. Ranni	105746
6. Kottayam	73074
7. Malayattur	64509
8. Munnar	89737
9. Chalakudy	35471
10. Trichur	33105
11. Wild Life Division, Thekkady	77700
12. Nenmara	48407
13. Nilambur	32469
14. Palghat	37317
15. Kozhikode	42062
16. Wynad	45782
17. Special Division, Kozhikode	359
18. Kothamangalam	31696
19. Vazhachal	41178
Sub—Total (1)	933593
<i>Vested Forests</i>	
1. Tellicherry	17637
2. Kozhikode	42072
3. Nilambur	43176
4. Palghat	79516
5. T.C. Area	6646
Sub—Total (2)	189047
Grand Total (1+2)	11,22,640

APPENDIX 4.20

Out-turn of Forest Produce (1981-82)

Item	Unit	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Timber (Round Logs)	cum	255866
2. Timber (Round Poles)	'000 No.	687
3. Sawn and Squared Timber	cum	1819
4. Firewood	'000 M.T	188
5. Charcoal	M.T.	605
6. Cardamom	Kg.	5325
7. Honey	"	6280
8. Wax	"	123
9. Serivilloes	"	"
10. Reeds	'000 No.	44722
11. Rattans	No.	3995
12. Bamboos	'000 No.	895
13. Jungle Wood Posts	No.	4840
14. Sleepers B.G.	"	2720
Special	"	1572
15. Sandal Wood	Kg.	23052

APPENDIX 4.21

Sale Proceeds of Timber and Other Produce

Item	Rs. '000'	
	1980-81	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>A. Forests</i>		
1. Timber	361743	429593
2. Firewood and Charcoal	20447	17379
3. Livestock	32	45
4. Other items	46715	57419
Total (A):	428937	504436
B. Other Receipts including Interest on Forest Revenue (B)	29067	15572
Grand Total (A+B)	458004	520008
Deduct Refunds	717	885
Net Total	457287	519123

APPENDIX 4.22

Selected Indicators of the Performance of Agricultural Credit Societies

Indicators	As on	
	30-6-1981	30-6-1982
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Average Membership per Society (Nos.)	2399	2965
2. Average Share Capital per Society (Rs. lakhs)	1.97	2.14
3. Average Deposit per Society (Rs. lakhs)	9.12	9.71
4. Average Deposit per Member (Rs.)	380	327
5. Average Working Capital per Society (Rs. lakhs)	24.40	26.53
6. Average Loan per Member (Rs.)	555	513
7. Percentage of Borrowing Members to Total Members	40	35
8. Average Loan Advanced per Advancing Society (Rs. lakhs)	15.26	17.38
9. Average Loan Advanced per borrowing Member (Rs.)	1404	1478
10. Percentage of Overdrafts to PACS Level Outstanding	20.7%	22%
Do. PLMBS LEVEL	20.4%	21%

Source: Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

APPENDIX 4.23

Selected Indicators of the Credit Operations of the
Agricultural Credit Societies

Details	As on 30-6-1981	As on 30-6-1982
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Number of Societies	1575	1574
2. Number of Members (lakhs)	37.79	46.67
3. Paid up Share Capital (Rs. in lakhs)	3106	3376
4. Statutory Reserves (Rs. in lakhs)	344	382
5. Other Reserves "	1183	1295
6. Deposits "	14359	15276
7. Other Borrowings	10607	12598
8. Working Capital "	98431	41753
9. Loans Advanced during the Year	20966	23950
(a) Short Term Loans (Rs. in lakhs)	16840	19922
(b) Medium Term Loans "	3851	3697
(c) Long Term Loans (PACS) "	275	331
10. Loans for Agrl. Purpose Alone "	12056	13710
11. Loans Outstanding at the end of the Year (Rs. in lakhs)	21982	24241
12. Loans Overdue "	4569	5252
13. Number of Societies that Worked at Profit (Nos.)	894	818
14. Net Profit for the Year (Rs. in lakhs)	388	484
15. Number of Societies that Worked at Loss (Nos.)	655	740
16. Loss Sustained (Rs. in lakhs)	450	506
17. Number of Societies Without Profit/Loss (No.)	26	16
18. L.T. Loan Issued by PLMBs. (Rs. in lakhs)	2273	2332

Source: Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies

APPENDIX 4.24

Ordinary Loaning Programme of the Kerala Central Co-operative
Land Mortgage Bank

(Rs. in lakhs)

Purpose	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. New Wells	144.75	99.22
2. New Tanks	40.59	15.93
3. Pumpsets and Persian Wheels	29.44	51.60
4. Agricultural Machinery	19.74	23.96
5. Repairs to Tanks	30.38	14.88
6. Repairs to Wells		
7. Field Channels and Pumphouse	5.26	0.28
8. Cattle Sheds and Farm Houses	190.69	85.88
9. Fencing	76.80	52.78
10. Levelling and Bunding	304.43	192.52
11. Terracing	34.63	7.06
12. Drainage Channels	3.26	0.70
13. Plantations	114.81	64.10
14. Other Major Programmes	94.55	35.71
Total	1089.33	576.65

Source: Kerala Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank

APPENDIX 5.1

Details of Restrictions in the Use of Electrical Energy since 1-12-1982

Date from which the Restriction is Enforced	Category of Consumers	Details of Restriction
(1)	(2)	(3)
1-12-1982	For all HT & EHT Consumers	20% cut on energy & 10% cut on demand
15-1-1983	"	40% cut on energy & 10% cut on demand
16-5-1983	For EHT Consumers For HT Consumers	60% cut on energy 10% cut on demand & 40% cut on energy 10% cut on demand
8-6-1983	For HT & EHT Consumers	100% cut (5% energy allowed for lighting only)
1-7-1983	"	80% cut on energy
20-7-1983	"	60% cut on energy
1-9-1983	"	50% cut on energy
1-10-1983	"	30% cut on energy
1-11-1983	"	20% cut on energy
1-1-1984	"	10% cut on energy

Source: K. S. E. B.

APPENDIX 5.2

Details of Investment on Power Development

(Rs. in lakhs)

Period	Generation	Transmission and Distribution	Rural Electrification and others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Upto 1-4-1957	2337.31	109.95	45.47	2492.73
II Plan	883.82	798.68	258.18	1940.68
III Plan	4750.51	1084.47	235.00	6069.98
Annual Plan (1966-67 to 1968-69)	2857.07	1280.64	49.98	4187.69
IV Plan	6676.33	4667.20	500.19	11843.72
V Plan (1974-75 to 1977-78)	6162.26	4757.31	1135.56	12055.13
1978-79	964.74	2243.34	86.73	3294.81
1979-80	753.38	3372.98	148.79	4275.15
1980-81	1280.00	5011.00	261.00	6552.00
1981-82	2115.00	4166.00	410.00	6691.00
1982-83	1895.00	2493.00	435.00	4823.00
Total till 3/83	30674.92	29984.57	3565.90	64225.39
1983-84 (Anticipated Expenditure)	4058.00	2767.00	783.00	7608.00

APPENDIX 5.3

Growth of Kerala Power System at a Glance

Particulars	Position as on	
	31-3-1982	31-3-1983
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Installed Capacity—MW	1011.5	1011.5
2. Maximum Demand—MW		
(a) System	921	845.8
(b) Internal	802	806.4
3. Generation per annum—MU	5539.30	4487.7
4. Import per annum—MU	45.67	83.4
5. Export per annum—MU	1774.89	668.0
6. Energy Sales per annum—MU	4768.74	3892
7. Energy Losses as a Percentage of Energy Available for Sale	14.06	14.36
8. Per Capita Consumption	115.0	113.1
9. 220 KV Lines—Ct.Km.	887.3	887.3
10. 110 KV Lines—Ct.Km.	1558.93	1650.53
11. 66 KV Lines—Ct.Km	2147.06	2287.1
12. 11 KV Lines—Ct.Km	15218.8	15580.2
13. L.T. Lines Ct. Km.	63610.0	66666.8
14. Step up Transformer Capacity—MVA	1148.0	1198.0
15. No. of EHT Substations	95	99
16. Step down Transformer Capacity—MVA	2964.5	3124.2
17. Distribution Transformers:		
(a) Nos.	12499	11891
(b) Capacity—KVA	1193593	1264345
18. No. of Villages Electrified/ No. of Villages	1268/ 1268	1268
19. No. of Consumers	1836039	1969231
20. Connected Load—MW	2306.95	2331.25
21. No. of Street Lights	416856	484521
22. No. of Irrigation Pumps	99483	111148
23. Total Revenue per Annum (Rs. lakhs)	12451	

Note: The maximum demand and consumption show decreasing trend in 1983-84 owing to power cut.

Source: K.S.E.B.

APPENDIX 5.4

Consumption of Power and Revenue collected (Internal) 1982-83

Category	No. of Consumers as on 31-3-1983	Connected Load (M.V) as on 31-3-1983	Energy Consumed		Revenue Collected	
			(Million KWH)	Percentage to Total	(Provisional Rs. lakhs)	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Domestic Lights, Fans, Heat and Small Power	1455790	858.98	590.98	18.23	2398	28.88
2. Commercial Lights, Fans, Heat and Small Power	352920	206.47	246.72	7.61	1663	19.88
3. Industrial (Low and Medium Voltage)	46850	460.68	225.20	6.95	583	6.88
4. Industrial (High and Extra High Voltage)	598	414.11	1913.57	59.02	2845	33.88
5. Irrigation	111148	294.89	96.45	2.98	271	2.86
6. Public Lighting	1398	16.18	45.09	1.39	423	5.04
7. Water Works and Sewage Pumping	522	14.98	48.67	1.50	126	1.38
8. Bulk Supply to Licences	5	64.96	75.32	2.32	168	2.01
Total	1969231	2331.25	3242.00	100.00	8377	100.00

Note: The figures are provisional
Source: K.S.E.B.

APPENDIX 5.5

Total Quantity of Power Sold and the Receipts by the Sale of Electricity

Particulars	1982-83		
	Power Sold in MKWH	Income (Rs. lakhs)	Average Revenue per KWH (Paise)
1. Domestic Lights Fans and Small Power	590.98	2398	40.54
2. Commercial Lights Fans and Small Power	246.72	1663	67.42
3. Industrial:			
(a) Low and Medium Voltage	225.20	583	25.87
(b) High Voltage and EHV	1913.57	2845	14.86
4. Public Lighting	45.09	423	93.86
5. Irrigation—Agricultural D-Watering	96.45	171	7.70
6. Public Water Works and Sewage Pumping	48.67	126	25.87
7. Bulk Supply (Licensees)	75.32	168	22.25
8. Total Sale to Neighbouring States	650.00	1955	30.01
Total	3892.00	10332	26.55

Note: The figures are provisional
Source: K.S.E.B.

APPENDIX 5.6

Energy Consumed and Revenue Realised (1982-83)

Category	No. of Consumers	Percentage to Total	Energy Consumed		Revenue Collected	
			MKwh	Percentage to Total	Rs. lakhs	Percentage to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Industrial High Voltage and EHT and Low and Medium Voltage	47448	2.41	2138.77	65.97	3428	40.88
Domestic Lights and Fans, Heat and Small Power	1455790	73.93	590.98	18.23	2398	28.88
Commercial Lights and Fans, Heat and Small Power	352920	17.92	246.72	7.61	1663	19.88
Others (Excluding Export)	113073	5.74	265.53	8.19	888	10.68
Total	1969231	100.00	3242	100.00	8377	100.00

Note: The figures are provisional
Source: K.S.E.B.

APPENDIX 5.7

Average Rates of Electricity Supply and Electricity Duty for Different Categories of Consumers

(Paise per KWH)

Category of Consumers (1)	Kwh/m (2)	Rate (3)	Duty (4)	Total (5)	With effect from (6)
1. Domestic					
(a) Lights and Fans	(.30)	43.33	2.67	46.0	15-8-1982
(b) Heat and Small Power	(100)	32.5	2.75	35.25	"
(c) Combined Load	(1.30)	33.8	3.00	36.8	"
2. Commercial					
(a) Lights and Fans	(200)	70	6.5	76.5	"
(b) Heat and Small Power	(400)	67.50	6.5	74.00	"
(c) Combined load	(600)	67.5	6.5	74.00	"
3. Agricultural Purposes (10 HP 15% L.P)	(817)	13.22	1.2	14.42	"
4. Small Scale Industries (L.T.) (10 Kw 20% L.F.)	(1460)	20.42	1.7	22.12	"
5. Medium Industries (50 Kw 30% L.F.) (L.T.)	(14600)	18.712	1.7	20.42	"
6. Large Industry I (HT) (250 Kw 40% L.F.)	(73000)	24.10	7.23	31.33	1-9-1982
7. Large Industry II (HT) (1000 Kw 50% L.F.)	(365000)	21.05	6.31	27.36	"
8. Heavy Industry 66 KV, (5000 Kw 60% L.F.) 110 KV	(2190000)	21.56	6.47	28.03	"
	"	18.05	5.42	23.47	"
9. Public Lighting					
(a) 40 W Metal Filament Lamp (12hrs)	(14.4)	90.28	..	90.28	1-9-1982
(b) 2x40 Fluorescent Lamps (12 hrs)	(18.8)	121.53	..	121.53	"
10. Supplies to Consumers Outside the States					
(a) Inter Board Supplies	TNEB	35.00	..	35.00	12-2-1982
(b) Supplies to Other Governments	KEB	28.00	..	28.00	14-1-1981
(c) Others					

Source: KSEB.

District-wise Distribution of Working Factories and Employment in Kerala for the Year Ending 31-12-1982

(Provisional Figures)

Industry	Thiruvandrum		Quilon		Alleppey		Kottayam		Idukki		Ernakulam		Trichur		Palghat		Malappuram		Kozhikode		Cannanore		Total		
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
1. Oil Mills	14	101	26	179	49	418	9	42	7	96	42	344	85	590	10	66	12	72	48	288	25	151	322	2227	
2. Tea	5	127	4	140	..	..	6	89	72	3651	1	66	1	84	3	145	2	30	12	659	6	168	112	5174
3. Quinine	16	9166	229	107200	5	6637	..	..	..	..	2	346	5	2575	..	..	..	..	2	719	3	1094	262	127757
4. Cotton Textiles	15	1531	10	1789	4	574	3	579	..	..	20	2177	10	4020	16	1742	3	563	63	2795	692	11890	776	27040
5. Coir	3	50	6	207	190	2633	2	28	..	..	22	418	8	45	..	..	10	109	42	664	10	95	288	4269
6. Plywood, Splints and Veneers	15	265	52	1471	25	687	27	1035	5	89	42	984	36	720	89	1623	26	332	100	1303	58	2594	475	11043	
7. Saw Mills	27	164	93	543	42	173	67	362	4	22	231	1433	132	754	124	584	110	590	130	1358	111	1145	1071	7128	
8. Printing and Publishing	46	1664	38	322	28	199	77	902	8	46	109	1876	69	831	40	542	15	74	74	1156	53	357	557	7969	
9. Rubber and Rubber Products	37	918	52	696	28	393	245	2866	16	206	113	2554	63	1513	34	264	32	243	73	493	70	380	763	10528	
10. Chemical and Chemical Products	14	1140	11	310	28	840	19	765	1	15	57	7662	19	381	18	335	6	683	25	467	12	112	210	12710	
11. Matches	13	144	22	351	12	146	2	39	..	..	12	234	29	286	15	250	5	45	22	286	7	89	139	1870
12. Soap	1	5	3	45	3	25	1	3	..	..	11	1179	3	64	..	..	1	5	12	496	4	81	89	1909
13. Tiles	3	101	48	1959	3	119	17	145	..	..	37	659	143	4244	13	524	7	446	33	3328	10	802	314	12327
14. General Engineering	22	1146	20	1420	18	547	15	94	..	..	125	6040	33	643	52	1311	6	144	39	872	28	550	358	12767
15. Automobiles	29	1451	22	2277	22	890	42	880	3	31	97	1309	45	590	40	307	25	155	101	1102	100	705	526	9697	
Others	111	2527	247	4598	147	2823	137	1619	43	545	646	15646	320	5242	453	4296	80	568	404	8221	294	3114	2832	49199	
Total	371	20500	883	123507	604	17124	669	9450	159	4641	1567	42927	1001	23522	907	11989	340	4059	1175	24147	1423	22722	9059	303588	

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

A—Number of Factories Employment.

APPENDIX-6.2

Kerala Financial Corporation—Particulars of Loan Transactions

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Particulars	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Applications Received	924	2321	615	1966	427	1729
Applications Sanctioned (Gross)	567	1301	251	552	475	1221
Applications Sanctioned (Effective)	431	995	197	401	384	1019
Loan Disbursed	636	842	282	585	468	755

APPENDIX-6-3

Kerala Financial Corporation: Summary of Loan Operations as on 31-3-1983

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	During the year 1982-83						Since Inception upto 31-3-1983					
	Small Industries		Others		Total		Small Industries		Others		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Applications Pending as on 1-4-1982	894	2658.52	76	856.36	970	3514.88	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Applications Received	393	1179.94	34	548.66	427	1728.60	7206	13464.19	498	4664.03	7704	1828.22
3. Applications Sanctioned (gross)	461	865.06	14	355.75	475	1220.81	5404	7937.23	365	3060.64	5769	10997.87
4. Applications Rejected or Withdrawn	376	1432.06	17	244.68	393	1676.74	1351	3952.25	55	734.15	1406	4686.40
5. Applications Sanctioned but Cancelled or Reduced Later	89	181.95	2	19.38	91	201.33	652	1188.95	38	368.31	690	1557.26
6. Applications Sanctioned Effectively (Net)	372	683.11	12	336.37	384	1019.48	4752	6748.28	327	2692.33	5079	9440.61
7. Amount Disbursed	457	644.10	11	111.16	468	755.26	4198	4896.15	305	1965.43	4503	6861.58
8. Applications Pending	..	..	..	..	..	..	451	1545.69	78	1109.43	529	2655.12

APPENDIX 6.4

District-wise Sanction and Disbursement of Loans and Advances by the Kerala Financial Corporation as on 31-3-1983.

District	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	Effective Sanction		Disbursement	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Backward Districts				
1. Trivandrum	633	1270.12	580	1019.40
2. Alleppey	376	972.22	323	671.24
3. Trichur	415	1090.94	358	631.88
4. Malappuram	214	451.75	194	286.42
5. Cannanore	388	686.88	376	494.05
Total	2026	4471.91	1891	3108.00
Other Districts/Region				
1. Quilon	675	927.92	608	711.28
2. Kottayam	519	868.71	477	665.54
3. Idukki	62	101.95	58	116.66
4. Ernakulam	1109	2083.89	907	1489.40
5. Palghat	198	372.79	172	269.98
6. Calicut	479	601.58	439	494.97
7. Wynad	5	6.83	5	5.98
8. Union Territory	6	5.09	6	4.77
Total	3053	4968.70	2672	3758.58
Grand Total	5079	9440.61	4503	6861.58

APPENDIX 6.5

Industry-wise Classification of Loans Sanctioned and Disbursed to Small Scale Industries by the Kerala Financial Corporation as on 31-3-1983

Type of Industry	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	Amount Sanctioned	Percentage of total loans Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed	Percentage of Total loans Disbursed
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Stone Quarrying	57.53	0.85	34.01	0.69
2. Food Manufacturing	907.72	13.45	648.20	13.24
3. Beverage units	24.74	0.37	19.11	0.39
4. Tobacco Manufacturing	10.57	0.16	0.42	0.01
5. Textiles	288.98	4.28	212.61	4.34
6. Footwear and Other Wearing Apparels	41.14	0.61	37.05	0.76
7. Wood, Cork except Furniture	118.78	1.76	113.51	2.32
8. Furniture and Fixtures	326.03	4.83	227.17	4.64
9. Paper Products	156.76	2.32	145.33	2.97
10. Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	346.04	5.13	233.50	4.77
11. Leather Goods	1.63	0.02	0.20	0.00
12. Rubber Goods	760.17	11.26	593.12	12.11
13. Chemical and Chemical Products	682.54	10.12	449.86	9.19
14. Petroleum Products	9.01	0.13	6.27	0.13
15. Non-Metallic Mineral Products	279.87	4.16	174.05	3.55
16. Basic Metal Industries	160.49	2.38	124.86	2.55
17. Metallic Products	534.04	7.91	335.94	6.88
18. Machinery except Electrical Machinery	228.68	3.39	192.17	3.92
19. Electrical Machinery	145.15	2.15	76.66	1.57
20. Transport Equipment	117.01	1.73	96.33	1.97
21. Motion Pictures	69.73	1.03	57.75	1.16
22. Fishing Boat	252.40	3.74	225.64	4.57
23. Transport	524.96	7.78	409.26	8.36
24. Miscellaneous Industries	704.31	10.44	483.13	9.87
Total	6748.28	100.00	4896.15	100.00

APPENDIX 6.6

Summary of the Profit and Loss Account of the Kerala Financial Corporation since 1980

(Rs. in lakhs)

Items	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
			Accrual basis	Cash basis
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Receipts				
Interest on Loans etc.	436.34	547.90	583.63	310.44
Other Income	4.26	3.08	4.10	2.10
Total	440.60	550.93	587.73	312.54
B. Expenditure				
Interest on Deposits, Bonds and Borrowings	283.99	298.56	315.00	245.00
Loan Raising Expenses and Credit Guarantee Commission	29.12	28.95	30.50	5.50
Salaries and Allowances	38.17	43.44	57.68	57.68
Bad Debts Written Off	42.95			
Other Administrative Expenses	19.29	21.41	31.80	31.80
	413.52	392.36	434.98	339.98
Profit before Taxation and Reserve	27.08	158.57	152.75	(-)27.44
Dividend Payable	11.33	16.45	21.12	21.12

APPENDIX 6.7

Progress of the Working of Kerala Financial Corporation at a Glance

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Loans Sanctioned (Cumulative)	Loans Disbursed (Cumulative)	Loans Outstanding (Cumulative)	Profit Before Taxation	Profit After Taxation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1976-77	4629.58	2787.75	2435.33	57.81	36.91
1977-78	5479.62	3309.24	2963.54	62.52	44.33
1978-79	6027.59	3938.60	3583.52	62.79	41.79
1979-80	7024.92	4679.12	4256.79	1.76	1.76
1980-81	8020.02	5521.18	5023.60	70.10	40.40
1981-82	8421.13	6106.32	5644.58	158.58	105.04
1982-83	9440.61	6861.58	6097.09	(-)27.44	(-)27.44

APPENDIX 6.8

State-Wise Value of Property (Gross Block) Under Central Public Sector

(Rs. in Crores)

State/Union Territory	As on 31st March 1981		As on 31st March 1982	
	Value of Property	Percentage	Value of Property	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andhra Pradesh	988	4.66	1208	4.74
2. Assam	667	3.15	1234	4.84
3. Bihar	3541	16.71	4041	15.84
4. Gujarat	1068	5.04	1097	4.30
5. Haryana	261	1.23	289	1.13
6. Himachal Pradesh	148	0.70	166	0.65
7. Karnataka	865	4.08	967	3.79
8. Kerala	482	2.27	536	2.10
9. Madhya Pradesh	2635	12.44	3181	12.47
10. Maharashtra	1827	8.62	2973	11.66
11. Orissa	1039	4.90	1274	5.00
12. Punjab	419	1.98	439	1.72
13. Rajasthan	361	1.70	472	1.85
14. Tamil Nadu	923	4.35	1079	4.23
15. Uttar Pradesh	1018	4.80	1355	5.31
16. West Bengal	1731	8.17	1978	7.76
17. Jammu and Kashmir	10	0.05	15	0.06
18. Delhi	604	2.95	695	2.72
19. Goa	7	0.03	9	0.04
20. Other States/Union Territories	176	0.83	219	0.86
21. Unallocated	2422	11.44	2277	8.93
Total	21,192	100.00	25,504	100.00

Source: Bureau of Public Enterprises, Annual Report on the Working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government 1981-82 Vol. I. New Delhi, February 1983 and earlier issues.

APPENDIX 6.9

Government of India Companies - Main Features

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Name of Company	Paid up Capital		Share of Government and Public Sector Financing Institutions in the Paid up Capital as on 31-3-1983	Total Loans outstanding and Interest Accrued as on 31-3-1983	Net Fixed Assets as on 31-3-1983	Loans Availed during 1982-83		Value of Production	
	1981-82	1982-83				From Government of India	From Others	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Cochin Refineries Ltd., Ambalamugal, Cochin	700.00	700.00	480.00	7737.43	7455.00	Nil	2800.00	76500.00	71233.00
2. Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd., Alwaye	12546.20	12827.20	12707.28	9448.38	7414.36	Nil	Nil	14641.82	14069.67
3. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.:-									
(a) Rare Earths Division, Udyogamandal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1309.00	NA	591.16	593.85
(b) Minerals Division, Chavara	98.50	NA	NA	NA	372.36	NA	NA	274.33	542.09
4. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., Edappally	..	..	..	Nil	-	..	..	315.81	356.37
5. Hindustan Latex Ltd., Peroorkada, Trivandrum	130.00	130.00	130.00	126.77	89.90	Nil	Nil	637.00	670.40
6. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Palghat		No Separate share capital	..	..	..	..	..	238.44	258.32
7. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Udyogamandal, Alwaye		No. Separate share capital	..	..	1132.62	Nil	Nil	778.00	1257.93
8. Instrumentation Ltd., Palghat	NA	NA	NA	599.86	234.43	Nil	Nil	NA	1114.76
9. H. M. T. Limited, Kalamassery	1176.30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1653.84	NA

Name of Company	Value of Raw Materials Consumed in 1982-83	Sales During		Export During		Net Profit(+)/ Net Loss (-)		Persons Employed (Nos.)	
		1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1. Cochin Refineries Ltd., Ambalamugal, Cochin	69312.00	76803.24	70209.00	Nil	Nil	(+)619.85	(+)700.80	471	511
2. Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd., Alwaye	8431.03	13131.00	13505.82	Nil	Nil	(-)1098.97	(-)711.98	7777	7646
3. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.:-									
(a) Rare Earths Division, Udyogamandal	169.47	559.66	687.62	317.66	438.73	(+)157.30*	(+)139.00*	490	507
(b) Minerals Division, Chavara	52.76	514.09	551.35	248.98	262.49	..	..	985	985
4. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., Edappally	196.48	315.81	356.37	Nil	Nil	(+)44.78	(+)69.75**	160	170
5. Hindustan Latex Ltd., Peroorkada, Trivandrum	209.19	636.90	696.64	NA	NA	(+)31.22	(+)35.12	750	797
6. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Palghat	108.27	112.78	218.12	Nil	Nil	(+)13.22	NA	157	175
7. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Udyogamandal, Alwaye	213.74	836.24	191.79	Nil	Nil	(-)187.96	(-) 5.56	884	883
8. Instrumentation Ltd., Palghat	582.24	NA	1260.63	NA	2.38	NA	(+)223.18	NA	823
9. H. M. T. Limited, Kalamassery	NA	1664.13	NA	287.98	NA	(+)215.91	NA	2993	NA

*For the Company as a whole

**Operating Profit.

£Profit Before Taxation.

Government of India Companies—Production and Capacity Utilisation

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Name of Product	Unit	Licenced Capacity			Installed Capacity			Production			Capacity Utilisation in Percentage		
				1981-82	1982-83	(6)	1981-82	1982-83	(7)	1981-82	1982-83	(8)	(9)	1981-82	1982-83
				(4)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
1	Cochin Refineries Ltd., Ambalamugal, Cochin	(i) Liquid Petroleum Gas	MT.			10,000					19607	12628	196.1	..	
		(ii) Naphtha	"			267000					336805	320238	126.1	..	
		(iii) Motor Spirit-83	"			184000					147764	160801	80.3	..	
		(iv) Motor Spirit-90	"			..					..	..	..	..
		(v) Aviation Turbine Fuel	"			..					17982	16647	..	..
		(vi) Superior Kerosene	"			73500					345494	373038	470.0	..	
		(vii) High Speed Diesel	"		3300000	4500000	707000	3300000			1041213	1025598	150.0	..	
		(viii) Light Diesel Oil	"			..					18554	27909	..	..
		(ix) Asphalt	"			..					19286	44475	..	..
		(x) Furnace Oil	"			1110000					197820	882754	17.8	..	
		(xi) Bitumen	"			..					..	..	..	..
		(xii) Low Sulphur Heavy Stock	"			..					76570	186498	..	..
2	Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd., Alwaye	(i) Ammonium Sulphate	MT	165880	165880	198000	198000	198000			86824	69663	48.6	35.2	
		(ii) Ammonium Phosphate 20:20	"	49020	49020	49500	49500	49500			49812	37786	88.5	76.9	
		(iii) Ammonium Phosphate 16:20	"	132000	132000	99000	99000	99000			55963	52994	55.9	59.5	
		(iv) Ammonium Chloride	"	23870	23870	24750	24750	24750			7241	8211	29.3	33.2	
		(v) Super Phosphate	"	44500	44500	44500	44500	44500			18893	12974	42.5	27.8	
		(vi) Oryolite	"	1650	1650	1650	1650	1650			63	115	3.8	7.0	
		(vii) Sulphur Dioxide	"	8500	..	8250	..	..			..	..	..	..
		(viii) Oleum	"	..	..	..	..	..			1097	1266	..	..
		(ix) Urea	"	330000	330000	330000	330000	330000			258300	206135	78.3	62.5	
		(x) Complex Fertilisers	"	485000	485000	485000	485000	485000			151869	173233	31.3	31.3	
		(xi) Ammonia	"	316800	316800	310200	310200	310200			189812	158217	61.2	51.0	
		(xii) Sulphuric Acid	"	608800	608800	608800	608800	608800			320541	356481	52.7	61.4	
		(xiii) Phosphoric Acid	"	148000	148000	148000	148000	148000			67818	68253	45.8	46.1	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
3. Indian Rare Earths Ltd., (a) Rare Earths Division, Udyogamandal	(i) Rare Earths Chloride	MT	4820	4820	5000	5000	3862	3464	77.2	69.3	
	(ii) Trisodium Phosphate	"	5600	5600	5600	5600	4784	4083	85.4	72.9	
	(iii) Thorium Hydroxide	"	650	650	820	820	1235	1080	150.6	131.7	
	(iv) Rare Earths Fluoride	"	"	"	180	"	126	152	70.0	"	
	(v) Rare Earths Oxide	"	"	"	60	"	51	46	85.0	"	
	(vi) Cerium Oxide	"	"	"	12	"	17	24	141.7	"	
	(b) Minerals Division, Chavara	(i) Ilmenite	"	206000	200000	144000	160000	88938	89247	61.8	55.8
		(ii) Monazite	"	600	1000	240	480	159	79	66.3	16.5
		(iii) Zircon	"	10000	10000	7460	8000	4684	3885	62.8	46.6
		(iv) Rutile	"	9000	9000	7200	7200	5209	4497	72.3	62.5
		(v) Sillimanite	"	4000	7000	1600	"	1208	1572	75.5	"
	4. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., Edappally, Cochin	(i) Modern Bread	Lakh Nos. of 400 gms.	N.A.	N.A.	123	"	194.80	212	158.4	123.9
		(ii) Modern Bun	Lakh Nos. of 50 gms.	N.A.	N.A.	47.68	"	7.72	"	16.2	"
	5. Hindustan Latex Ltd., Peroorkada, Tiruvandrum	(i) Contraceptive Condoms	Million Pieces	288	288	288	288	265.72	266.41	92.0	92.5
		(ii) Meteorological Balloons	'000 nos of 875 gms	25-30	25-30	25-30	25-30	"	0.05	"	"
6. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Palghat	Electronic Switching Instruments	No. of lines	17500	150000	25000	25000	23175	19158	92.7	76.6	
	7. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Udyogamandal Alwaye	(i) Technical DDT	Tonnes	1344	1344	1344	1344	956	1415	71.1	105.3
(ii) Formulated DDT		"	2688	2688	2688	2688	2747	3114	102.2	115.8	
(iii) Technical BHC		"	3000	3000	3000	3000	1968	2004	62.3	66.8	
(iv) Formulated BHC		"	3000	3000	3000	3000	2727	3165	90.9	105.5	
(v) Endosulphan 35 EC		Kilo Litres	1910	"	1910	"	58	"	3.0	"	
8. Instrumentations Ltd., Palghat	(i) Process Control Valves	Nos.	NA	10,000	NA	"	NA	1695	"	"	
	(ii) Safety Relief and Pressure Reducing Valves	"	"	4,000	"	"	"	200	"	"	
	(iii) Misc. items and accessories	"	"	As required	"	"	"	606	"	"	
	(iv) Orifice Plugs/Flow measuring devices	"	"	1000	"	"	"	10	"	"	
9. H. M. T. Ltd., Kalamassery	(i) Machine Tools and Accessories	Nos	1200	NA	680	NA	511	NA	75.2	"	
	(ii) Printing Machines and Accessories	"	"	"	115	NA	84	NA	73.0	"	

APPENDIX 6.11

District-wise Number of Registered Small Scale Units as on 31-3-1983

District	No. of Small Scale Units Registered During			Total No. of Units as on 31-3-1983
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Trivandrum	252	303	129	2548
2. Quilon	293	238	243	2547
3. Alleppey	333	264	330	2456
4. Kottayam	201	305	240	2104
5. Idukki	66	71	74	442
6. Ernakulam	505	326	347	3699
7. Trichur	372	406	245	2829
8. Palghat	232	303	309	1524
9. Malappuram	250	162	201	1318
10. Kozhikode	208	244	254	2241
11. Wynad	..	..	47	47
12. Cannanore	268	399	494	3129
Total	2980	3023	2907	24884

APPENDIX 6.12

Investment Made and Employment Generated in SSI Units Registered During 1982-83

District	No. of Units	Investment (Rs. lakhs)	Employment (No.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Trivandrum	123	148.29	840
2. Quilon	243	187.72	2853
3. Alleppey	330	307.43	2235
4. Kottayam	240	207.06	1392
5. Idukki	74	91.14	359
6. Ernakulam	347	434.51	1855
7. Trichur	245	262.57	1765
8. Palghat	309	124.13	1201
9. Malappuram	201	148.88	921
10. Kozhikode	254	162.93	1187
11. Wynad	47	20.87	119
12. Cannanore	494	307.88	9296
Total	2907	2403.41	24023

APPENDIX 6.13

District-wise Distribution of Sick Units

District	No. of units Identified as Sick
(1)	(2)
1. Trivandrum	627
2. Quilon	538
3. Alleppey	184
4. Kottayam	419
5. Idukki	91
6. Ernakulam	337
7. Trichur	398
8. Malappuram	145
9. Palghat	252
10. Kozhikode	154
11. Wynad	22
12. Cannanore	358
Total	3525

APPENDIX 6.14

Industrial Co-operative Societies as on 31.3.1984

District	No. of Societies Registered during 1982-83	Total Number of Societies as on 31-3-1983
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Trivandrum	4	205
2. Quilon	2	188
3. Alleppey	2	149
4. Kottayam	1	88
5. Idukki	2	22
6. Ernakulam	4	106
7. Trichur	1	203
8. Palghat	1	72
9. Malappuram	1	71
10. Kozhikode	2	94
11. Wynad	2	2
12. Cannanore	3	116
Total	25	1316

APPENDIX 6.15

Coir Co-operative Societies in Kerala

Type of Co-operative Societies	No. of Societies As on 31-3-1982	As on 31-3-1983
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Primary Coir Co-operative Societies (in the Spinning Sector)	462	464
2. Manufacturing Societies	18	19
3. Small Scale Producers' Co-operative Societies	..	4
4. Husk Procurement and Distribution Societies	3	3
5. Coir Co-operative Marketing Federation	1	1
Total Working Societies	484	491
6. Dormant Societies	24	22
7. Societies Under Liquidation	211	207
Total	719	720

APPENDIX 6.16

Activities of the Coir Co-operative Societies

(a) Primary Coir Co-operative Societies

Year	No. of Societies	No. of Members in ('000)	Husk Purchased		Yarn Produced		Wages Paid	
			No. (lakhs)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Workers ('000)	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
1979-80	409	196	1570	148	15097	651	66	274
1980-81	415	198	1609	183	12473	523	69	283
1981-82	462	215	1900	189	16016	721	89	299
1982-83	464	218	1786	179	15860	750	89	301

(b) Manufacturing Societies.

Year	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Value of Production (Rs. lakhs)	Workers Benefited (Nos.)	Wages paid (Rs. lakhs)	Value of Export (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1979-80	13	1869	199	1567	31	61
1980-81	13	1849	189	1421	29	39
1981-82	18	2344	140	1285	32	15
1982-83	23	3280	160	1310	29	81

APPENDIX 6.17

Export of Coir and Coir Products from India during 1981-83

(Q : Quantity in Quintals)

(V: Value in Rupees Lakhs)

Item	1981-82		1982-83	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Coir Fibre	10	0.06	11	0.07
Coir Yarn	158366	1048.16	180108	1207.09
Coir Mats	81428	920.59	73015	821.37
Coir Mattings	54255	654.17	43600	543.93
Coir Rugs and Carpets	5269	61.77	3112	35.80
Coir—Other Sorts	279	2.55	188	1.89
Coir Rope	990	5.89	795	5.39
Curled Coir	250	0.56	500	1.37
Total	300787	2693.75	301320	2616.91

APPENDIX 6.18

Import of Raw Cashewnut

Year	Quantity in Tonnes	Index	Value in Rs. Crores	Index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1972-73	197938	100	31.81	100
1973-74	150249	76	29.80	94
1974-75	160358	81	36.60	115
1975-76	137196	69	33.56	106
1976-77	75122	38	18.33	58
1977-78	56299	28	17.98	57
1978-79	20496	10	9.16	29
1979-80	24222	12	11.60	36
1980-81	25715	13	19.57	62
1981-82	28582	14	36.22	114
1982-83	896	0.45	0.77	2

APPENDIX 6.19

Foreign Exchange Earnings of India from Cashew Industry

Year	Export Value of			Import Value of Raw Nuts	Net Foreign Exchange Earned
	Cashew Kernels	Cashew Shell Liquid	Total (2)+(3)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1975-76	96.13	1.49	97.62	33.56	64.06
1976-77	105.99	1.08	107.07	18.33	88.74
1977-78	149.54	1.07	150.61	17.98	132.63
1978-79	80.37	4.80	85.17	9.16	76.01
1979-80	118.26	14.59	132.85	11.60	121.25
1980-81	141.09	6.94	147.93	19.57	128.36
1981-82	186.95	2.18	189.13	36.22	152.91
1982-83	132.28	1.74	134.02	0.77	133.25

APPENDIX 6.20

Khadi and Village Industries - Production, Sales, Employment and Wages during 1981-82 and 1982-83

Industry	Production Value (Rs.lakhs)		Sales Value (Rs.lakhs)		Employment						Total Wages (Rs. lakh.)	
	1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83	Full-time		Part-time		Casual		1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
A. Khadi	158.81	192.63	250.11	220.25	14,437	16,670	..	..	..	..	109.34	131.86
B. Village Industries												
1. Village Oil	500.58	555.43	489.12	564.64	575	1,272	861	1,303	1253	..	15.19	68.19
2. Village Pottery	162.56	209.12	164.50	224.08	7,374	8,109	314	469	..	..	114.65	146.87
3. Fibre and Screwpine	456.14	454.79	483.45	481.23	52,961	51,000	894	2,759	..	..	297.79	321.66
4. Blacksmithy and Carpentry	99.80	113.05	95.12	110.62	1,669	1,474	118	166	..	..	31.27	23.28
5. Handmade Paper Industry	8.41	8.62	6.22	8.83	246	227	..	..	..	..	2.61	3.07
6. Gur-Kandasari	142.09	116.09	146.15	119.41	1,272	1,175	783	642	399	397	22.19	17.85
7. Palmgur	66.74	60.51	1.08	68.22	300	372	16,020	21,210	740	..	46.40	45.10
8. Beekeeping	249.71	302.14	249.71	302.14	3,000	3,000	11,737	11,883	..	..	249.71	302.14
9. Village Leather	112.85	152.37	121.07	163.85	894	945	547	554	..	..	34.35	42.04
10. Lime Manufacturing	105.59	124.18	127.25	142.35	1,897	1,976	620	940	..	..	47.02	55.15
11. Non Edible Oil and Soap	20.14	22.33	21.16	22.99	52	64	48	149	88	..	1.34	1.78
12. Cottage Match	127.50	151.05	128.21	159.12	24,80	2,969	4,169	4,215	..	..	28.44	32.91
13. Cane and Bamboo	35.72	43.60	40.97	45.63	2,436	2,844	1,967	2,458	..	..	22.69	231.14
14. Collection of Forest Plants (Medicinal)	0.57	0.01	0.55	0.01	3	2	97	37	..	..	0.17	0.01
15. Processing of Cereals and Pulses	440.12	129.27	466.07	154.84	1752	1,643	1,680	2,062	..	..	28.71	27.56
16. Fruit Processing and Preservation	6.11	11.23	7.17	10.03	27	58	20	83	23	..	0.08	2.69
17. Polyvastra Industry	4.38	9.89	1.32	3.22	367	458	..	..	..	..	2.61	3.57
Total	2697.82	2656.31	2869.23	2801.46	91,742	94,258	39,875	48,930	2,503	397	1054.56	1248.87

APPENDIX 6.21

Production and Sale of Mineral Sands

(Quantity in Tonnes)

Mineral	1981-82		1982-83	
	Production	Sales	Production	Sales
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Ilmenite	105,482	76,419	107,175	124,465
2. Brown Ilmenite	196	246	Nil	Nil
3. Rutile	7,314	6,595	6,256	4,488
4. Monazite	89	80	112	109
5. Zircon	5,712	5,229	4,613	5,824
6. Sillimanite	1,208	1,530	1,572	1,957
7. Others				
(a) Crude China Clay	87,335	66,580	115,564	73,572
(b) Washed China Clay	40,169	22,862	17,232	21,310
(c) Fire Clay	215	202	136	94
(d) Ball Clay	750	757	1,516	252

APPENDIX 6.22

Production and Sale of Major Minerals

(Quantity in Tonnes)

Mineral	1981-82				1982-83			
	Production		Sales		Production		Sales	
	Raw	Processed	Raw	Processed	Raw	Processed	Raw	Processed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Glass and White Quartz Sand.	62,771	18,783	65,953	17,584	60,121	23,534	58,921	20,660
2. Lime Shell	107,569	..	109,948	..	97,621	..	107,827	..

APPENDIX 7.1

Length of Roads Maintained by Public Works Department as on 1-4-1983 (Category-wise)

(in Kms)

Name of Division	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Trivandrum	117	281	1018	97	1513
Quilon and Pathanamthitta	269	696	1498	20	2483
Alleppey	195	244	937	8	1384
Kottayam	258	651	941	37	1887
Idukki	371	483	450	39	1343
Muvattupuzha	146	502	483	..	1131
Ernakulam	41	282	953	6	682
Trichur	187	502	675	68	1432
Palghat	148	595	281	295	1319
Manjeri	161	399	310	397	1267
Calicut	65	316	214	471	1066
Wynad	40	293	118	38	489
Cannanore	84	321	804	744	1953
Total	2082	5565	8082	2220	17949

APPENDIX 7.2

Type-wise Length of Roads under Panchayats as on 31-3-1983

(in Kms)

District	Black Topped and Metalled	Gravelled	Earthen	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Trivandrum	242	2646	4177	7065
2. Quilon	52	3662	9583	13297
3. Alleppey	47	3624	538	4209
4. Kottayam	288	878	3127	4293
5. Idukki	114	722	3379	4215
6. Ernakulam	223	1663	3829	5715
7. Trichur	453	4006	4168	6827
8. Palghat	833	1047	2939	4819
9. Malappuram	108	1011	3604	4723
10. Kozhikode	234	1696	2691	4621
11. Wynad	156	3622	5595	9373
12. Cannanore	281	262	1490	2033
Total	3031	24839	45120	72990

APPENDIX 7.3

Growth of Motor Vehicles during the Last Six Years

Type of Vehicle	As on 31-3-1978	As on 31-3-1979	As on 31-3-1980	As on 31-3-1981	As on 31-3-1982	As on 31-3-1983
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Goods Vehicles						
(i) Four Wheelers and above	17735	17907	20128	22896	25696	29153
(ii) Three Wheelers including Tempos	441	620	993	1786	2038	2532
2. Buses						
(i) State Carriages	7993	8120	8705	9159	9765	10781
(ii) Contract Carriage/Omnibus	615	703	842	1041	1265	1539
3. Cart and Station Wagons						
(i) Car	45350	49882	54381	56802	60412	64147
(ii) Station Wagon	206	222	196	236	302	370
(iii) Taxi Car	13933	15195	17780	18960	21569	23763
(iv) Jeep	7082	6919	7023	7834	9030	10110
4. Three Wheelers						
(i) Autorickshaw	4585	5666	7397	9640	12727	15045
(ii) Motorised Cycle/Rickshaw	58	49	38	42	44	49
5. Two wheelers						
(i) Motorised Cycle	60	53	58	70	74	70
(ii) Scooter/Motor Cycle	38123	43633	50943	59531	70498	81838
6. Tractor Tractor Articulated	1772	1794	1864	1853	1946	1975
7. Tractor	1722	1626	1892	2146	2266	2344
8. Tiller	366	425	469	530	793	827
9. Trailer	224	242	260	285	328	334
10. Others	1408	1539	1735	1786	2050	2046
Total	141693	154595	174704	194597	220733	246923
Percentage Increase over the Previous Year	11.00	9.11	13.01	11.39	13.43	11.87

APPENDIX 7.4

Number of Motor Vehicles Having Valid Registration as on 31-3-1983

District	Goods Vehicles		Buses		Cars and Station Wagons				3 Wheelers
	Four Wheelers and Above	Three Wheelers including Tempo	Stage Carriage	Contract Carriage/Omni bus	Car	Station Wagon	Taxi Car	Jeep	Auto-Rickshaw
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Trivandrum	2678	721	191	360	13848	88	2414	1999	2100
2. Quilon	4112	55	589	101	7831	39	2800	848	464
3. Pathanamthitta	562	..	87	4	673	..	528	85	1
4. Alleppey	1474	371	396	118	5951	2	2390	290	723
5. Kottayam	2803	205	570	164	3554	..	2091	792	1011
6. Idukki	1405	5	198	47	1143	4	983	723	39
7. Ernakulam	4472	723	978	194	11456	31	2200	825	2738
8. Trichur	3106	95	1109	190	4643	21	3557	319	1315
9. Palghat	1553	7	527	74	3398	7	907	344	740
10. Malappuram	1454	23	613	22	2723	4	2243	636	654
11. Kozhikode	2622	128	772	125	4946	53	1460	1834	1408
12. Wyoad	514	1	17	10	160	14	371	564	131
13. Cannanore	2392	258	959	129	3813	105	1819	818	3721
14. K.S.R.T.C.	6	..	3775	1	8	2	..	33	..
State Total	29153	2532	10781	1539	64147	370	23763	10110	15045

APPENDIX 7.4 (Contd.)

District	3 Wheelers		2 Wheelers	Tractor- Trailer	Tractor	Tiller	Trailer	Others	Total
	Motorsised Cycle Rickshaw	Motorsised Cycle	Scooter/ Motor Cycle	Articulated					
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1. Trivandrum	..	..	17052	150	113	47	..	531	42292
2. Quilon	9	9	6666	131	41	31	60	113	23899
3. Pathanamthitta	..	1	277	..	1	..	..	4	2223
4. Alleppey	1	..	7075	14	161	19	21	43	19049
5. Kottayam	4	..	4299	88	191	206	36	72	16086
6. Idukki	1	9	1033	145	71	28	20	2	5856
7. Ernakulam	19	10	17074	387	136	110	83	462	41898
8. Trichur	12	36	9614	294	193	73	12	181	24710
9. Palghat	..	5	5904	295	1124	235	28	60	15208
10. Malappuram	1	..	1690	44	213	29	37	146	10532
11. Kozhikode	1	..	6411	89	96	43	32	185	20198
12. Wynad	..	..	447	251	1	6	..	4	2491
13. Cannanore	1	..	4292	93	3	..	5	205	18613
14. K.S.R.T.C.	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	38	3837
State Total	49	70	81838	1975	2344	827	334	2046	246923

APPENDIX 7.5

Number of Vehicles Newly Registered in the State during the Year 1982-83

District	Goods Vehicles		Buses		Cars and Station Wagons				3 Wheelers
	4 Wheelers and above	3 Wheelers including Tempo	Stage carriages	Contract Carriages/ Omnibus	Car	Station Wagon	Taxi	Jeep	Auto- rickshaw
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Trivandrum	111	..	..	81	478	2	18	139	543
2. Quilon	370	38	142	14	611	..	200	96	55
3. Pathanamthitta	91	..	82	..	340	..	93	24	..
4. Alleppey	92	171	40	11	132	..	105	..	133
5. Kottayam	48	39	16	4	204	..	42	242	72
6. Idukki	71	..	23	4	48	..	35	69	7
7. Ernakulam	438	177	116	53	653	..	133	34	453
8. Trichur	251	5	91	64	129	..	81	28	321
9. Palghat	97	1	27	16	66	..	2	5	73
10. Malappuram	145	4	63	1	86	1	24	103	357
11. Kozhikode	201	24	70	72	81	22	72	46	430
12. Wynad	19	..	..	..	9	6	..	..	15
13. Cannanore	150	22	125	10	72	3	10	21	385
14. KSRTC	..	..	255	..	..	..	..	..	..
State Total	2084	481	1048	380	2909	34	815	807	2329

APPENDIX 7.5 (Contd.)

District	3 Wheelers	2 Wheelers		Tractor Trailer	Tractor	Tiller	Trailer	Other	Total
	Motorised Cycle Rickshaws	Motorised Cycle	Scooter/ Motor Cycle	Articulated					
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1. Trivandrum	2150	..	..	..	..	52	3576
2. Quilon	..	1	892	..	2	4	3	20	2448
3. Pathanamthitta	94	..	..	..	..	1	725
4. Alleppey	932	..	3	13	..	1	1633
5. Kottayam	492	..	31	18	12	8	1226
6. Idukki	102	2	3	3	4	..	371
7. Ernakulam	..	1	2325	10	12	14	1	1	4426
8. Trichur	1	1	1438	..	41	9	..	..	2260
9. Palghat	527	3	50	25	8	1	901
10. Malappuram	257	3	13	1	1	13	882
11. Kozhikode	889	9	1	2	2	12	1583
12. Wynad	52	17	1	6	..	4	129
13. Cannanore	446	..	..	..	3	18	1436
14. KSRTC	225
State	1	3	10596	44	157	95	34	134	21851

APPENDIX 7.6

Number of Road Accidents in which Motor Vehicles were Involved during 1980 and 1981

District	No. of Accidents		No. of Persons Injured		No. of Persons Killed	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Trivandrum City	552	561	513	348	42	54
2. Trivandrum Rural	406	610	594	627	63	93
3. Quilon	612	629	763	657	138	134
4. Alleppey	591	592	632	632	96	120
5. Kottayam	618	687	1032	990	104	63
6. Idukki	153	130	342	235	35	53
7. Ernakulam Rural	518	494	897	772	101	85
8. Ernakulam City	605	704	600	597	64	77
9. Trichur	615	713	915	747	152	146
10. Palghat	477	485	620	722	83	87
11. Malappuram	360	556	956	1006	100	91
12. Calicut City	433	498	506	515	49	42
13. Calicut Rural	282	286	474	357	52	98
14. Wynad	114	147	104	130	22	11
15. Cannanore	628	727	884	1021	89	74
Total	7064	7819	9913	9356	1184	1101

Source: Director General of Police, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 7.7

Motor vehicle Accidents in Kerala by Primary Cause of Accidents 1981

District	Fault of Driver of Motor Vehicle	Fault of Driver of Vehicle Other than Motor Vehicle	Fault of Cyclist	Fault of Pedestrian	Fault of Passengers	Defect in Mechanical Conditions of Motor Vehicles	Defective Road Surface	Bad Weather Condition	Other Cases	Causes not known	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Trivandrum City	305	4	9	91	29	56	..	..	67	..	561
2. Trivandrum Rural	367	4	22	30	15	32	..	..	130	10	618
3. Quilon	419	2	4	6	3	6	2	..	136	51	629
4. Alleppey	523	8	19	20	16	5	..	..	..	1	582
5. Kottayam	370	50	10	9	5	185	18	11	19	10	687
6. Idukki	88	2	5	4	3	11	1	..	15	1	136
7. Ernakulam City	496	..	113	82	6	7	..	..	..	..	704
8. Ernakulam Rural	431	..	4	20	..	11	..	1	18	9	484
9. Trichur	573	21	8	6	6	3	..	..	92	4	713
10. Palghat	444	16	4	5	4	6	..	..	5	1	485
11. Malappuram	506	..	8	10	2	28	..	..	1	1	586
12. Calicut City	275	37	53	66	30	14	..	..	3	20	488
13. Calicut Rural	220	..	1	10	23	16	..	..	15	1	286
14. Wynad	69	..	..	..	29	2	..	..	46	1	147
15. Cannanore	660	..	10	18	6	17	1	..	7	8	727
Total	5746	144	270	377	177	399	22	12	554	118	7819

Source: Director General of Police, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 7.8

Kerala State Road Transport Corporation-Operational Statistics (1982-83)

Transport Unit	No. of Buses Held as on 31-3-83	No. of Schedules as on 31-3-83	No. of Routes as on 31-3-83	Route Distance in Km.	Gross Km. Operated (lakhs)	Effective Kms. Operated (lakhs)	Passengers Carried (lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Neyyattinkara	102	103	214	6130	78.80	178.48	308.82
2. Trivandrum	152	135	121	10700	129.03	128.13	247.96
3. Trivandrum city	256	245	573	8227	111.05	109.40	930.10
4. Pappanamcode	91	88	190	2300	42.81	42.60	277.95
5. Nedumangad	74	73	125	3890	54.93	54.64	327.78
6. Attingal	66	61	132	4230	51.97	51.89	276.01
7. Quilon	143	130	164	7740	121.71	119.76	350.30
8. Kottarakkara	95	88	209	8244	81.40	80.35	236.91
9. Kayamkulam	97	89	158	6265	72.37	72.37	243.22
10. Alleppey	101	102	120	5100	87.05	86.45	303.71
11. Vizhinjam	52	47	28	1759	35.48	35.48	182.59
12. Kattakkada	63	58	117	2727	39.73	39.48	167.20
13. Punalur	53	44	119	4365	38.58	37.98	135.36
14. Chengannur	72	68	120	5464	56.06	55.72	168.04
15. Thiruvalla	61	64	160	6158	49.32	48.91	184.91
16. Changanacherry	61	57	120	4220	48.74	48.74	173.66
17. Kottayam	109	91	168	8110	80.76	79.97	193.01
18. Palai	70	69	112	5701	61.27	60.89	148.69
19. Ernakulam	63	59	86	7254	61.72	61.61	102.54
20. Alwaye	78	77	136	4523	55.73	55.73	190.35
21. Muvattupuzha	61	69	100	4154	52.73	52.33	145.82
22. Perumbavoor	75	52	83	4328	51.18	50.42	122.51
23. Sherthalai	49	39	88	2130	31.92	31.64	103.77
24. Pathanamthitta	64	58	123	4580	41.22	40.69	98.92
25. Ponkunnam	30	29	23	2515	24.70	24.41	44.83
26. Vaikom	33	27	8	495	24.11	23.85	59.64
27. Trichur	93	85	92	5658	87.78	87.29	190.97
28. Palghat	73	62	54	6188	71.73	71.21	84.80
29. Kozhikode	116	111	115	7649	108.46	107.60	242.71
30. Sulthan Battery	115	100	120	4224	75.92	74.54	245.74
31. Cannanore	69	61	59	5745	63.36	62.97	84.33
32. Chalakkudy	69	61	83	1739	53.71	53.38	173.19
33. Guruvayoor	31	28	35	2481	30.57	30.42	33.75
34. Ponnani	20	15	16	1928	18.79	18.79	24.14
35. Perinthalmanna	22	21	18	3181	19.77	19.51	24.99
36. Payyannur	49	47	50	3226	47.83	47.02	79.79
37. Kothamangalam	21	17	43	3205	6.27	6.27	2.16
38. Malappuram	30	25	15	2915	8.96	8.96	8.37
Workshops	397	..	..	..	5.43	..	..
Total	3276	2655	3739	157608	2177.90	2159.93	6919.55

APPENDIX 7.9
Railway Network (All India)

Year	Total Route		Running Track Km.		Total Track Km.	
	Electrified	Total	Electrified	Total	Electrified	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1950-51	388	59596	937	59315	1253	77609
1955-56	388	55011	937	60845	1253	78233
1960-61	748	56247	1752	63602	2259	83706
1965-66	2423	58399	4847	68375	6302	92474
1970-71	3706	59790	7447	71669	9586	98546
1973-74	4191	60234	8401	74104	10823	101028
1974-75	4397	60301	8804	74197	11286	101395
1975-76	4659	60216	9245	74255	11819	101990
1976-77	4720	60666	9373	74839	12002	102837
1977-78	4720	60693	9360	75012	12037	103325
1978-79	4722	60777	9363	75195	12070	103587
1979-80	4820	60933	9562	75450	12305	103906
1980-81	5345	61240	10474	75860	13448	104480
1981-82	5473	61230	10608	75964	13710	104711

Source: Indian Railways Year Book 1981-82.

APPENDIX 7.10
Statistical Highlights—Southern Railway

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Total Route Kilometres	6629	6703	6703
2. Running Track Kilometres	7538	7538	7629
3. No. of Passengers Originating (in millions)	302	333	346
4. Passenger Kilometres (in millions)	16135	18128	19294
5. Average Length Passenger Journey (kms.)	52.5	53.6	54.9
6. Total Passenger Earnings (Rs in crores)	67.2	78.1	96.5
7. Tonnes Originating (in millions)	11.8	11.8	13.9
8. Freight Tonne Kilometres (in millions)	81.90	80.67	98.46
9. Average head of Tonne of Goods Traffic (kms.)	342	333	358
10. No. of Stations	887	884	890
11. No. of Staff (in '000)	135.2	136.3	137.6

Source: General Manager's Annual Report-Southern Railway, 1981-82

APPENDIX 7.11

State-wise Railway Route Length 1981-82

State/Union Territory	Total route Length (Km.)	Per thousand Sq. Km of area		Per lakh of population	
		Km.	Index	Km.	Index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
States:					
Punjab	2139	42.78	230	12.44	142
Gujarat	5632	28.73	154	16.14	185
Haryana	1500	34.09	183	11.36	130
West Bengal	3725	41.85	225	6.69	77
Assam	2179	27.58	148	10.63	122
Rajasthan	5614	16.42	88	15.90	182
Bihar	5362	30.82	165	7.51	86
Uttar Pradesh	8880	30.20	162	7.82	91
Tamil Nadu	3895	29.96	161	7.92	91
Madhya Pradesh	5736	12.95	70	10.74	123
Andhra Pradesh	4781	17.39	93	8.76	100
Maharashtra	5235	17.00	91	8.15	93
Karantaka	3015	15.70	84	7.93	91
Kerala	916	23.49	126	3.54	41
Orissa	1982	12.71	68	7.37	84
Himachal Pradesh	256	4.57	25	5.82	67
Jammu & Kashmir	77	0.35	2	1.24	14
Nagaland	9	0.53	3	1.13	13
Tripura	12	1.15	6	0.55	6
Union Territories:					
Delhi	168	113.13	607	2.58	30
Chandigarh	11	96.49	518	1.83	21
Pondicherry	27	56.25	302	3.86	44
Goa, Daman, Diu	79	20.72	111	6.58	75
All India	61230	18.63	100	8.73	100

Source: Basic Statistics Relating to Indian Economy Vol. 2 September 1983.

APPENDIX 7.12

Air Traffic from Trivandrum and Cochin Air Ports (1981-82 and 1982-83)

Sector	Originating Traffic				Sector	Terminating Traffic			
	1981-82		1982-83			1981-82		1982-83	
	Passenger (Nos)	Freight (Tonnes)	Passenger (Nos)	Freight (Tonnes)		Passenger (Nos)	Freight (Tonnes)	Passenger (Nos)	Freight (Tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Trivandrum-Bombay	68443	651.9	73323	375.3	Bombay-Trivandrum	66501	678.6	77404	1043.8
„ Madras	17011	96.8	17544	79.1	Madras-Trivandrum	18287	463.9	19487	265.9
„ Cochin	5447	45.6	6355	89.0	Cochin-Trivandrum	7205	140.6	7299	115.0
„ Male	10352	174.9	15639	294.3	Male-Trivandrum	11080	10.5	16818	6.9
„ Colombo	5404	2.1	7871	9.0	Colombo-Trivandrum	8747	75.7	12724	78.1
„ Trichy	..	..	1176	1.5	Trichy-Trivandrum	146*	3.0*	1346	13.0
Cochin-Coimbatore	2065	1.7	969	5.0	Coimbatore-Cochin	2380	81.0	1128	42.4
„ Bombay	70263	239.0	87799	336.8	Bombay-Cochin	71427	282.4	88314	364.8
„ Bangalore	19312	38.6	21257	31.4	Bangalore-Cochin	17571	161.4	20392	179.7
„ Madras	11510	36.0	11627	37.7	Madras-Cochin	12747	113.6	13353	144.3
Total	209807	1286.60	243560	1259.1		216091	2010.7	258259	2248.9

Sources: Indian Airlines

*Relates to Maduari-Trivandrum.

TABLE 7.13

The Number of New Passports issued by the Passport and Emigration Offices of Cochin and Calicut During 1982-83

Month	No. of Fresh Applications Received			No. of Passports Issued			Emigration Clearance		
	Cochin	Calicut	Total	Cochin	Calicut	Total	Cochin	Calicut	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
April, 1982	7100	4000	11100	10904	4921	15825	6097	22	6119
May, 1982	5620	3250	8870	9065	7500	16565	5703	97	5800
June, 1982	9250	5415	14665	4747	10002	14749	5656	102	5758
July 1982	10725	6699	17424	8764	8330	17094	3359	98	3457
August, 1982	11890	7070	18960	12125	9080	21205	3675	230	3905
September 1982	10530	7939	18469	20175	7502	27677	5746	220	5966
October 1982	12100	8534	20634	21428	7544	28972	3132	270	3402
November 1982	14010	8741	22751	17286	8020	25306	1490	262	1752
December, 1982	12825	8061	20886	13162	9200	22362	1930	264	2194
January, 1983	13050	7174	20224	13689	12001	25690	..	206	206
February, 1983	12760	6735	19495	13145	8100	21245	..	322	322
March, 1983	14580	8107	22687	16335	8002	24337	..	263	263
Total	134440	81725	216165	160825	100202	261027	36788	2356	39144

Source: Passport Offices, Cochin and Calicut

APPENDIX 7.14

Important and Export Tonnage of Cargo Handled and Revenue Collected at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala (1982-83)

Name of Port (1)	Import (Tonnes)			Export (Tonnes)			Total (Tonnes)			Revenue (Rs.) Earned	
	Coastal (2)	Foreign (3)	Total (4)	Coastal (5)	Foreign (6)	Total (7)	Coastal (8)	Foreign (9)	Total (10)	1981-82 (11)	1982-83 (12)
I. Intermediate Ports											
1. Neendakara	109645	109645	..	109645	109645	1109376	650745
2. Alleppey	414	414	..	414	414	35017	48876
3. Calicut/Bey pore	1035	13853	14888	28066	5958	34024	29101	19811	48912	611703	265923
II. Minor Ports											
4. Trivandrum	6460	4132
5. Vizhinjam	926	1264
6. Quilon	1892	..
7. Kodungalloor	1892	18589
8. Ponnani	5685	5986
9. Badagara	8656	4041
10. Tellicherry	5841	5693
11. Cannanore	5793	6876
12. Azhikkal	15983	..	15983	15983	..	15983	90375	84749
13. Kasaragode	11572	13056
Total	1035	13853	14888	44049	116017	160066	45084	129870	174954	1893296	1109930

Source: Director of Ports, Kerala.

APPENDIX 7.15

Number of Tonnage of Steamers and Sailing Vessels Which Called at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala (1982-83)

Name of Port (1)	Coastal/Foreign (2)	Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Total No. of Vessels (7)	Total Tonnage (8)
		No. (3)	Tonnage (4)	No. (5)	Tonnage (6)		
I Intermediate Ports							
1. Neendakara	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	9	52974	..	..	9	52974
2. Alleppey	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	1	1879	..	..	1	1879
3. Calicut/Beypore	Coastal	..	..	239	31106	239	31106
	Foreign	3	11616	14	3572	17	15188
II Minor Ports							
4. Trivandrum	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Vizhinjam	Coastal	2	543	..	..	2	543
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kodungalloor	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Ponnani	Coastal	..	..	8	528	8	528
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Badagara	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Azhikkal	Coastal	..	..	222	22827	222	22827
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Tellicherry	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Cannanore	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Kasaragode	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1982-83	Coastal	2	543	469	54461	471	55004
	Foreign	13	66469	14	3572	27	70041
Grand Total		15	67012	483	58033	498	125045
Total for 1981-82	Coastal	1	1478	551	75977	552	77455
	Foreign	19	93713	30	10260	49	103973
Grand Total		20	95191	581	86237	601	181428

Source: Director of Ports, Kerala.

APPENDIX 7.16

Ships that Called at the Cochin Port in 1982-83 (Category-wise)

Types of Vessels Entered	No. of Ships		N.R.T.	
	1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Tankers	223	211	2411531	2398978
2. Colliers	..	..	..	..
3. Foodgrain Ships	6	5	46159	31206
4. Fertilizer Ships	47	43	398924	335202
5. General Cargo Ships	522	528	1998028	2153866
6. Fully Containerised Ships	113	140	675816	810049
7. Ro-Ro Ships	4	3	9060	10659
8. Passenger Ships	3	4	19603	13437
Total	918	934	5559121	5753397

Source: Cochin Port Trust Administration Report, 1982-83.

APPENDIX 7.17

Tonnage of Principal Commodities of Imports into Cochin Port (1982-83)

Commodity	(Tonnes)		
	Coastal	Foreign	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Rice and Paddy	..	..	..
2. Other Grains Including Pulses and Flour	10	91264	91274
3. Coal	..	..	..
4. Cashew nuts	..	886	886
5. Machinery	256	4027	4283
6. Iron and Steel	43	57214	57257
7. Tin Plate	..	980	980
8. Motor Vehicles and Parts	29	171	200
9. Chemicals and Chemical Preparations	..	1187	1187
10. Oilseeds Including Copra and Groundnuts	91	20	111
11. Drugs and Medicines	..	26	26
12. Paper, Old News Paper and Stationery	..	13539	13539
13. Cotton Raw & Waste	..	..	..
14. Oilman Stores, Provisions and Spices	..	..	..
15. Sulphur	..	146381	146381
16. Rock Phosphate	..	263682	263682
17. Fertilizer	..	74768	74768
18. Liquid Ammonia	..	59269	59269
19. Salt	..	..	..
20. Zinc Concentrate	..	24753	24753
21. Calcined Bauxite	13554	..	13554
22. Soda	..	..	..
23. Candles, Paraffin Wax and Tallow	..	14754	14754
24. Cement	..	197766	197766
25. Tarnshipment Cargo	661	991	1652
26. Miscellaneous	928443	2576682	3505125
Total Imports	949087	3528360	4471447

Source: Cochin Port Trust Administration Report 1982-83.

APPENDIX 7.18

Tonnage of Principal Commodities of Exports From Cochin Port (1982-83)

(Tonnes)

Commodity	Coastal	Foreign	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Coir Products	..	30070	30070
2. Tea	1	41137	41138
3. Rubber	..	434	434
4. Coffee	..	34365	34365
5. Coconuts	..	..	..
6. Copra	..	..	..
7. Cashew Kernels	..	32455	32455
8. Chemicals	..	7513	7513
9. Cotton Raw & Waste	..	4106	4106
10. Rice & Other Food grains	4282	..	4282
11. Pepper	..	22714	22714
12. Ginger	..	3063	3063
13. Cardamom	..	450	450
14. Turmeric	..	1877	1877
15. Coconut Oil	..	3	3
16. Cashew Shell Liquid	..	4579	4579
17. Lemon Grass Oil	..	205	205
18. Timber	540	3743	4283
19. Marine Products	..	42422	42422
20. Oil Cakes	..	..	..
21. Machinery	39	3364	3403
22. Iron and Steel	58	2688	2746
23. Mineral Sands Including Granite	8	3980	3988
24. Cement	1907	..	1907
25. Transshipment Cargo	62	1025	1087
26. Miscellaneous	519436	472198	991634
Total Exports	526333	712391	1238724

Source: Cochin Port Trust—Administration Report 1982-83.

APPENDIX 7.19

Growth of Post Offices in Kerala

Category of Office	As on						
	1-4-1974	1-4-1978	1-4-1979	1-4-1980	1-4-1981	1-4-1982	1-4-1983
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Head Offices	28	33	34	44	51	51	51
2. Sub Post Offices	1204	1270	1954	1994	2085	2110	2126
3. Branch Offices	2786	2915	2864	2474	2440	2486	2501
Total	4018	4218	4352	4512	4576	4647	4678

Source: Post Master General, Kerala.

APPENDIX 7.20

Area and Population Served by each Post Office in the Various Divisions of Kerala State as on 1-4-1983.

Name of Division	Name of District	Area Served by each P.O. in sq.km.	Population Served by each P.O.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Trivandrum (S)	Trivandrum (District)	5.72	7331
2. Trivandrum (N)	do.	11.47	13592
3. Quilon	Quilon District	7.17	9986
4. Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta District	14.49	4608
5. Mavelikara	Pathanamthitta	3.99	4842
	Alleppey	5.24	6292
6. Alleppey	Alleppey	5.14	6620
7. Tiruvalla	Pathanamthitta	3.89	4291
8. Changanacherry	Alleppey, Changanacherry & Kanjurappally Taluk	4.5	4065
9. Kottayam	Kottayam	5.86	4529
10. Idukki	Idukki	18.86	3626
11. Ernakulam	Ernakulam	6.5	5993
12. Alwaye	Ernakulam	8.43	5507
13. Irinjalakuda	Trichur	8.17	4901
14. Trichur	Trichur	4.46	4659
15. Palghat	Palghat	14.80	6096
16. Ottapalam	Palghat	9.68	4259
17. Malappuram	Malappuram	16.08	5813
18. Tirur	Malappuram	5.56	7059
19. Calicut	Kozhikode	5.4	7475
	Wynad	13.6	3590
20. Badagara	Calicut	6.61	4547
21. Tellicherry	Wynad	16.25	3622
	Cannanore	8.73	3455
22. Cannanore	do.	9.27	6581
23. Kasargod	do.	8.61	3170
	Average for State	8.31	5652

Source: Post Master General, Kerala.

APPENDIX 7.21

Statistics of Post Offices as on 1-4-1983—Kerala Circle

Name of Division (1)	Number of Post Offices					Total (7)
	Head Offices (2)	Sub Offices (3)	P.D. Sub Offices (4)	Branch Offices (5)	Mobile P.Os. (6)	
1. Trivandrum North	2	73	10	89	14	188
2. Trivandrum South	2	58	21	101	14	196
3. Quilon	3	68	41	95	7	214
4. Pathanamthitta	3	62	47	113	17	242
5. Mavelikara	1	39	22	40	2	104
6. Alleppey	3	63	60	91	13	170
7. Tiruvalla	2	49	34	53	1	139
8. Changanacherry	2	46	25	79	1	153
9. Kottayam	3	81	52	121	2	259
10. Idukki	2	51	26	174	11	264
11. Ernakulam	2	76	10	50	4	142
12. Alwaye	3	65	60	96	3	227
13. Irinjālkuda	2	60	28	89	10	189
14. Trichur	3	91	53	129	18	294
15. Palghat	3	88	43	99	..	233
16. Ottapalam	2	48	39	102	10	201
17. Malappuram	2	43	47	122	19	223
18. Tirur	2	44	25	81	11	163
19. Calicut	2	73	23	175	11	284
20. Badagara	2	41	42	117	..	202
21. Tellicherry	1	41	13	121	8	184
22. Cannanore	2	53	18	86	3	162
23. Kasaragod	2	36	48	154	5	245
Total	51	1349	777	2317	184	4678

Source: Post Master General, Kerala.

APPENDIX 7.22

Statistics Relating to Telephone Exchanges in Kerala for the years 1982 and 1983.

Telephone District/Division (1)	No. of Exchanges		Total Equipped Capacity		Total Working Connections		Total Waiting List		Public Call Offices	
	As on April 1982 (2)	As on April 1983 (3)	As on April 1982 (4)	As on April 1983 (5)	As on April 1982 (6)	As on April 1983 (7)	As on April 1982 (8)	As on April 1983 (9)	As on April 1982 (10)	As on April 1983 (11)
1. Trivandrum Phones District	3	3	12700	13700	12118	12925	2784	3258	117	112
2. Ernakulam Phones District	6	6	14800	15800	13951	15118	4232	4943	85	86
3. Calicut Phones District	2	2	9400	9800	9023	9380	1223	1911	90	93
4. Kerala State	493	521	118460	129330	108776	120121	29461	31918	2447	2514

Source: General Manager, Telecommunications, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 9.1

Progress of Educational Institutions—High Schools

Year	Government Schools	Private Schools	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1961-62	276	653	929
1962-63	312	703	1015
1963-64	315	705	1020
1964-65	345	801	1146
1965-66	345	806	1151
1966-67	391	884	1276
1967-68	394	888	1292
1968-69	440	941	1381
1969-70	441	941	1382
1970-71	442	942	1384
1971-72	446	947	1393
1972-73	448	951	1399
1973-74	452	952	1404
1974-75	536	952	1488
1975-76	566	955	1521
1976-77	590	1076	1666
1977-78	594	1081	1675
1978-79	597	1083	1680
1979-80	597	1083	1680
1980-81	789	1187	1976
1981-82	893	1187	2080
1982-83*	893	1261	2154

*Provisional

APPENDIX 9.2

Progress of Educational Institutions—Upper Primary Schools

Year	Government Schools	Private Schools	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1961-62	576	1409	1985
1962-63	711	1574	2285
1963-64	705	1580	2285
1964-65	758	1670	2428
1965-66	761	1686	2447
1966-67	778	1697	2475
1967-68	782	1697	2479
1968-69	797	1738	2535
1969-70	797	1735	2532
1970-71	809	1734	2543
1971-72	811	1740	2551
1972-73	811	1739	2550
1973-74	809	1739	2548
1974-75	857	1731	2588
1975-76	880	1726	2606
1976-77	883	1835	2718
1977-78	888	1830	2718
1978-79	893	1849	2739
1979-80	893	1846	2739
1980-81	867	1886	2753
1981-82	882	1883	2765
1982-83*	879	1884	2763

*Provisional

APPENDIX 9.3

Progress of Educational Institutions—Lower Primary Schools

Year	Government Schools	Private Schools	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1961-62	2895	3910	6745
1962-63	2985	3919	6904
1963-64	2928	3991	6919
1964-65	2898	4032	6930
1965-66	2904	4050	6954
1966-67	2801	4072	6933
1967-68	2864	4076	6940
1968-69	2805	4112	6917
1969-70	2805	4123	6928
1970-71	2804	4091	6895
1971-72	2804	4091	6895
1972-73	2798	4089	6887
1973-74	2807	4097	6904
1974-75	2900	4075	6975
1975-76	2910	4065	6975
1976-77	2883	4109	6992
1977-78	2849	4120	6969
1978-79	2846	4124	6970
1979-80	2846	4124	6970
1980-81	2712	4149	6861
1981-82	2657	4150	6807
1982-83*	2666	4151	6817

*Provisional

APPENDIX 9.4

Standard-wise Strength of Students (1982-83) in Schools

Standard	Government Schools		Private Aided Schools		Private Unaided Schools			Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I	135870	129026	180221	174086	3707	3386	319798	306498	626296
II	145812	136697	186483	180250	3812	3693	336107	320640	656747
III	138657	131047	180377	172772	3843	3634	322877	307453	630330
IV	140505	131388	182373	173979	3701	3421	326579	308788	635367
Sub Total	560844	528158	729454	701087	15063	14134	1305361	1243379	2548740
V	119862	108032	194824	183527	3931	3414	318617	294973	613590
VI	113200	103040	191229	181646	3807	3257	308236	287943	596179
VII	104187	94073	190257	177650	3360	2901	297804	274624	572428
Sub Total	337249	305145	576310	542823	11098	9572	924657	857540	1782197
VIII	106582	95751	149820	140683	3357	3289	259759	239723	499482
IX	98920	87741	135846	132395	2896	3112	232662	223248	455910
X	70094	68383	107138	109648	2238	2443	179470	180474	359944
Sub Total	270596	251875	392804	382726	8491	8844	671891	643445	1315336
Grand Total	1168689	1085178	1698518	1626636	34652	32550	2901909	2744364	5646273

APPENDIX 9.5

Progress of Enrolment in the Different Stages of School Education

Year	No of Students in Primary Stage	Index of Growth	No. of Students in Secondary Stage	Index of Growth	Total	Index of Growth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1960-61	2939408	100	330893	100	3270311	100
1961-62	3041388	103	416364	126	3457752	106
1962-63	3131503	107	490564	148	3622067	111
1963-64	3263617	111	554819	168	3818436	117
1964-65	3424765	117	585336	117	4010101	123
1965-66	3552693	121	615143	186	4167836	127
1966-67	3688679	125	639959	193	4328638	132
1967-68	3784864	129	666773	202	4451637	136
1968-69	3912830	133	702384	212	4615204	141
1969-70	3989363	136	709290	214	4698653	144
1970-71	4074808	139	724724	219	4799532	147
1971-72	4229533	144	450198	227	4979731	152
1972-73	4375389	149	750886	236	5156275	158
1973-74	4404716	150	865861	262	5270577	161
1974-75	4423247	151	936042	283	5125705	157
1975-76	4377461	149	907896	274	5285357	162
1976-77	4350016	148	1003665	303	5353681	164
1977-78	4405592	150	1088166	329	5493758	168
1978-79	4340629	147	1197403	362	5538132	169
1979-80	4318198	147	1275063	385	5593261	171
1980-81	4283995	146	1310671	396	5594666	171
1981-82	4333302	147	1317496	398	5650798	173
1982-83	4330937	147	1315336	397	5646273	173

APPENDIX 9.6

Students Appeared and Passed the S.S.L.C. Examination

Year	Students Appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination			Students Passed SSLC Examination		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
March 1982	252468	240550	492968	94687	94101	188788
September 1982	11046	9401	20447	1402	1102	2504
March 1983	270490	248532	519022	101716	98759	200475

APPENDIX 9.7

Revenue District-wise Distribution of Teachers as on 15th July, 1983*

Districts	1980-1981			1981-82		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Trivandrum	7664	8979	16543	8143	9188	17331
2. Quilon	10157	10523	20680	9909	10907	20816
3. Alleppey	6728	10462	17190	6045	10810	16855
4. Kottayam	5609	6952	12561	5569	6960	12529
5. Idukki	2535	3143	5678	2455	3297	5752
6. Ernakulam	5780	11752	17532	5856	11857	17713
7. Trichur	5678	13158	18836	5555	13203	18758
8. Palghat	5997	6071	12068	6036	6873	12909
9. Malappuram	9150	6902	16052	9512	7175	16687
10. Kozhikode	9560	6523	16083	9792	7031	16823
11. Wynad	1653	1136	2789	1515	1310	2825
12. Cannanore	11545	7877	19422	11620	7817	19437
Total	82056	99378	175434	82007	96428	178435

* Provisional

APPENDIX 9.8

Number of Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala—District-wise (1982-83)

District	Number of Colleges*		
	Government	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Trivandrum	7	11	18
2. Quilon	1	12	13
3. Pathanamthitta	..	8	8
4. Alleppey	..	11	11
5. Kottayam	1	20	21
6. Idukki	1	4	5
7. Ernakulam	4	19	23
8. Trichur	3	16	19
9. Palghat	3	7	10
10. Malappuram	3	7	10
11. Kozhikode	6	7	13
12. Wynad	2	2	4
13. Cannanore	5	8	13
Total	36	132	168

* Excluding Four Evening Colleges, One Government College at Mahe and One Government College at Kavarathi.

APPENDIX 9.9

Number of Arts and Science Colleges Newly Started

District	1981-82		1982-83	
	Government	Private	Government	Private
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Trivandrum	1	..	1	..
2. Quilon	1	3	..	..
3. Pathanamthitta	..	..	..	..
4. Alleppey	..	1	..	..
5. Kottayam	..	4	..	..
6. Idukki	..	1	..	..
7. Ernakulam	1	2	1	..
8. Trichur	..	2	..	..
9. Palghat	..	1	..	1
10. Malappuram	..	2	..	1
11. Kozhikode	1	..	..	1
12. Wynad	2	..	..	1
13. Cannanore	1	1	..	1
Total	7	17	2	9

APPENDIX 9.10

Number of Colleges Affiliated to the Universities in Kerala—1982-83.

Colleges	Kerala University			Cochin University			Calicut University			Total		
	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Arts and Science Colleges	14	85	99	..	..	..	22	47	69	36	132	168
2. Training Colleges	1	13**	14	..	..	..	3	2	5	4	15	19
3. Engineering Colleges	1	2	3	..	..	..	2	1 (*)	3	3	3	6
4. Medical Colleges	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	5	..	5
5. Ayurveda Colleges	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	4
6. Law Colleges	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	4
Total	23	101	124	..	..	..	30	52	82	53	133	205

(*) R.E.C. Calicut.

APPENDIX 9.11

Enrolment by Stages in Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala—1981-82

Stage	Sector	Number of Students		
		Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Pre-Degree	Government	15738	11869	27607
	Private	69518	70434	139952
	Total	85256	82303	167559
Degree	Government	8924	6431	15355
	Private	38313	41128	79441
	Total	47237	47559	94796
Post-Graduate	Government	874	1162	2036
	Private	2664	2152	4816
	Total	3538	3314	6852
Grand Total		136031	133176	269207

APPENDIX 9.12

*Number of Students in Arts and Science Colleges and the University Teaching Departments—1982-83**

Stage	Kerala University	Cochin University	Calicut University	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Pre-Degree	116806	..	60860	177666
First-Degree	63392	..	32594	95986
Post Graduate				
(a) Affiliated Colleges	5148	..	1612	6760
(b) University Departments	783	242	445	1470
Sub-total (a & b)	5931	242	2057	8230
Grand Total	186129	242	9511	281882

*Provisional.

APPENDIX 9.13

Number of Polytechnics in Kerala—District-wise—1982-83

District	1982-83		
	Government	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Trivandrum	2	—	2
2. Quilon	—	1	1
3. Alleppey	—	2	2
4. Kottayam	1	..	1
5. Idukki	1	..	1
6. Ernakulam	1	..	1
7. Trichur	3	1	4
8. Palghat	2	..	2
9. Malappuram	1	1	2
10. Kozhikode	2	..	2
11. Wynad	—	..	..
12. Cannanore	1	1	2
Total	14	6	20

APPENDIX 9.14

Number of Junior Technical Schools in Kerala—District-wise 1982-83

District	1982-83
(1)	(2)
1. Trivandrum	2
2. Quilon	2
3. Alleppey	2
4. Kottayam	2
5. Idukki	1
6. Ernakulam	1
7. Trichur	4
8. Palghat	3
9. Malappuram	2
10. Kozhikode	2
11. Wynad	1
12. Cannanore	3
Total	25

APPENDIX 9.15

Number of Industrial Training Institutes in Kerala
District-wise 1981-82

District	Number of I.T.Is.		
	Government	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Trivandrum	4	28	32
2. Quilon	1	34	35
3. Alleppey	1	39	40
4. Kottayam	2	16	18
5. Idukki	1	8	9
6. Ernakulam	1	30	31
7. Trichur	1	19	20
8. Palghat	1	3	4
9. Malappuram	1	5	6
10. Kozhikode	2	13	15
11. Wynad	1	2	3
12. Cannanore	1	9	10
Total	17	206	223

APPENDIX 9.16

Number of Students and Teachers in Industrial Training Institutes in Kerala-District-wise 1981-82

District	Number of Students						Number of Teachers					
	Government			Private			Government			Private		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Trivandrum	1805	491	2296	2277	495	2772	235	24	259	184	51	235
2. Quilon	732	22	754	4324	369	4693	65	2	67	304	51	355
3. Alleppey	572	11	583	4474	405	4879	65	3	68	309	63	372
4. Kottayam	895	41	936	2171	198	2360	61	7	68	161	20	81
5. Idukki	193	28	161	467	22	489	8	2	10	29	2	31
6. Ernakulam	701	56	757	3595	283	3878	70	5	75	272	33	305
7. Trichur	726	86	812	1331	133	1464	67	9	76	109	27	136
8. Palghat	657	15	672	163	35	198	56	6	62	13	4	17
9. Malappuram	152	6	158	313	13	326	24	1	25	24	3	27
10. Kozhikode	447	153	600	681	98	779	51	9	60	50	11	61
11. Wynad	Nil	Nil	Nil	16	2	18	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	2
12. Cannanore	436	15	451	627	48	675	58	4	62	51	4	557
Total	7256	924	8180	20439	2101	22540	760	72	832	1508	269	1777

APPENDIX 9.17

Progress of Expenditure on General School Education

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)	Index of Increase
(1)	(2)	(3)
1961-62	16.83	100
1962-63	17.11	102
1963-64	18.46	110
1964-65	19.88	118
1965-66	25.23	150
1966-67	29.33	174
1967-68	36.66	218
1968-69	49.21	251
1969-70	49.07	292
1970-71	52.53	312
1971-72	57.64	342
1972-73	59.71	355
1973-74	67.39	400
1974-75	86.17	512
1975-76	105.69	628
1976-77	116.73	694
1977-78	124.80	742
1978-79	134.14	797
1979-80	157.11	934
1980-81	179.66	1082
1981-82	199.87	1187
1982-83 (R.E.)	220.96	1312

R.E. Revised Estimate.

APPENDIX 9.18

Per Capita Government Expenditure on Education in Kerala

Year	Population (lakhs)	Government Expenditure on Education (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure per Head
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1961-62	173.02	1854.84	10.72
1962-63	177.02	1914.14	10.81
1963-64	181.26	2019.46	11.14
1964-65	185.52	2807.80	12.44
1965-66	189.88	2837.43	14.94
1966-67	194.35	3774.60	17.88
1967-68	198.92	4147.85	20.85
1968-69	203.48	4363.98	22.92
1969-70	208.15	5428.98	26.08
1970-71	212.80	6012.37	28.25
1971-72	218.29	6614.87	30.30
1972-73	223.92	7104.72	31.73
1973-74	228.18	8234.58	36.07
1974-75	232.45	10317.00	44.38
1975-76	234.80	12897.00	54.93
1976-77	239.50	14102.81	58.88
1977-78	243.90	15156.30	62.14
1978-79	246.21	16013.34	65.04
1979-80	249.90	18433.49	73.76
1980-81	253.84	21098.54	83.12
1981-82	254.03	24251.00	95.46
1982-83	259.49	27053.00(R.E.)	104.25

R.E. Revised Estimate.

APPENDIX 9.19

Cost Per Pupil Per Year in the Different Stages of School Education

(Amount in Rupees)

Year	Primary Stage	Secondary Stage
(1)	(2)	(3)
1965-66	49.30	90.37
1966-67	54.17	103.81
1967-68	65.07	130.07
1968-69	73.23	139.71
1969-70	82.38	164.08
1970-71	85.91	176.23
1971-72	89.26	187.29
1972-73	94.51	194.15
1973-74	102.24	211.70
1974-75	117.52	217.90
1975-76	170.02	361.32
1976-77	186.16	356.40
1977-78	193.61	363.02
1978-79	206.21	356.43
1979-80	238.27	369.34
1980-81	265.24	454.25
1981-82	298.18	536.37
1982-83 (R.E.)	333.83	580.72

R.E. Revised Estimate.

APPENDIX 9.20

Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala as on 31-3-1983

District	Hospitals		P.H. Centres		Dispensaries		M.C.H Centres		T.B. Centres		Grant-in-Aid		Total	
	Institutions No.	Bed No.	Institutions No.	Beds No.	Institutions No.	Beds No.	Institutions No.	Beds No.	Institutions No.	Beds No.	Institutions No.	Beds No.	Institutions No.	Beds No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Trivandrum	19	5206	18	252	58	170	1	20	1	28	4	486	101	6162
Quilon	12	1596	21	277	61	117	..	..	4	86	1	120	99	2196
Alleppey	13	3228	21	233	52	152	..	..	2	12	3	595	91	4220
Kottayam	14	2394	16	200	33	107	..	..	2	48	1	166	66	2915
Idukki	5	280	6	70	38	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	946
Ernakulam	22	2522	18	297	55	174	..	..	4	40	2	556	101	3569
Trichur	20	3199	20	250	54	73	..	..	1	..	1	170	95	3692
Palghat	11	1058	14	152	58	137	..	..	1	52	..	..	84	1999
Malappuram	9	933	14	132	64	70	..	..	2	52	1	60	90	1247
Kozhikode	10	3554	15	156	41	82	..	..	1	..	..	..	67	3792
Wynad	4	338	5	6	21	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	388
Cannanore	15	2371	17	209	98	254	..	..	2	..	..	..	132	2834
Kerala	154	26679	185	2234	633	1476	1	20	20	318	13	2153	1005	32880

APPENDIX 9.21

State-wise Details Regarding the Number of Hospitals, Beds and Doctors

States	Hospitals		Hospital Beds		Doctors Registered with State Medical Councils 1981	
	Number per '000 Sq. Km. of Area.		Number	Per Lakh Population	Number	Per Lakh Persons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Kerala	758*	19.5	43078*	176	11696	46
Maharashtra	1002	3.3	69810	111	41078	65
Gujarat	828	4.2	32081	94	14652	43
West Bengal	410	4.6	48519	89	32829	60
Punjab	254	5.0	14269	85	21469	128
Tamil Nadu	376	2.9	40615	84	31795	66
Karnataka	233	1.2	29675	80	18959	54
Andhra Pradesh	608	2.2	33871	63	23054	43
Haryana	85	1.9	7200	56	..	..
Rajasthan	299	0.7	16589	48	8713	25
Assam	108	1.4	9555	48	7233	36
Orissa	304	1.9	11494	44	8087	31
Uttar Pradesh	727	2.5	45561	41	23885	22
Bihar	226	1.3	22574	32	18385	26
Madhya Pradesh	276	0.6	16710	32	4211	8
Nagaland	34	2.1	1347	174	..	..
Sikkim	5	0.7	428	135	..	..
Meghalaya	11	0.5	1460	109	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir	35	0.2	3943	99	2666	45
Manipur	21	0.9	1266	89	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	56	1.0	3200	75	..	..
Tripura	15	1.4	1170	57	..	..
<i>Union Territories</i>						
Pondicherry	12	24.0	2267	375	..	..
Andaman	13	1.6	597	316	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu	80	21.1	2995	276	..	..
Chandigarh	2	20.0	1120	248	..	..
Delhi	63	42.0	13163	212	..	..
Arunachal Pradesh	72	0.3	922	146	..	..
Mizoram	9	0.4	657	133	..	..
Lakshadweep	2	20.0	50	125	..	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	2.0	40	38	..	..
All India	6805	2.1	476226	70	268712	32

*As on 1st January 1979

Source: Basic Statistics Relating to the Indian Economy, September 1983

APPENDIX 9.22

Per Capita Expenditure on Medical and Public Health

State	(Rs.)	
	1981-82/R.E	1982-83/R.E.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Rajasthan	42	41
Kerala	38	39
Punjab	35	39
Maharashtra	36	38
Haryana	38	37
Tamil Nadu	34	34
Andhra Pradesh	25	31
Karnataka	22	29
Gujarat	30	29
Orissa	24	28
West Bengal	27	28
Madhya Pradesh	23	26
Assam	22	26
Bihar	17	17
Uttar Pradesh	16	17
<i>Other States</i>		
Nagaland	200	202
Meghalaya	116	133
Sikkim	90	102
Jammu & Kashmir	93	90
Manipur	88	83
Himachal Pradesh	85	82
Tripura	39	36
All State's Average	28	29

APPENDIX 9.23

Number of Family Welfare Centres (Urban and Rural),
1982-83

District	Main Centres	Sub Centres	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Trivandrum	18	197	215
2. Quilon	21	230	251
3. Alleppey	21	196	217
4. Kottayam	16	159	175
5. Idukki	6	88	94
6. Ernakulam	18	164	182
7. Trichur	20	205	225
8. Palghat	14	148	162
9. Malappuram	14	176	190
10. Kozhikode	15	149	164
11. Wypad	5	54	59
12. Cannanore	17	342	359
Total	185	2103	2288

APPENDIX 9.24

Achievements under Family Welfare Programmes for the Years 1981-82 and 1982-83

District	1981-82				1982-83			
	Vasectomy	P. P. S.	Induced Abortion	I. U. D.	Vasectomy	P. P. S.	Induced Abortion	I.U.D.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Trivandrum	1551	18006	7316	1616	1778	20013	7141	2902
2. Quilon	748	14465	2412	1674	938	15962	2491	2184
3. Alleppey	2598	9130	3329	2682	2968	11365	3286	3186
4. Kottayam	1071	7609	5145	3258	1119	9408	58	3449
5. Idukki	1760	3028	143	468	1224	3410	5887	771
6. Ernakulam	1913	11949	4908	2286	1988	13091	5808	3539
7. Trichur	1292	12235	3851	1414	1199	14057	4145	2002
8. Palghat	460	4603	1377	2219	365	6254	1688	2158
9. Malappuram	252	5290	603	2033	342	7249	979	3044
10. Kozhikode	1295	11059	2662	1323	1656	14037	2773	1802
11. Wypad	1162	1576	15	511	1226	2237	176	925
12. Cannanore	2160	9246	3272	1074	2447	9726	4804	2149
Kerala	12262	107596	35033	20558	17250	126809	38936	28111

APPENDIX 9.25

District-wise Distribution of Institutions and Beds under Ayurvedic system of Medicine in Kerala, 1982-83.

District	Hospitals		Number of Dispensaries	Total Number of Institutions
	Number of Hospitals	Number of Beds		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Trivandrum	12	225	45	57
2. Quilon	9	150	40	49
3. Alleppey	10	180	44	54
4. Kottayam	8	140	23	31
5. Idukki	2	60	20	22
6. Ernakulam	11	180	39	50
7. Trichur	13	214	58	71
8. Palghat	5	134	41	46
9. Malappuram	10	180	43	53
10. Kozhikode	4	50	31	35
11. Wynad	1	10	9	10
12. Cannanore	8	151	60	68
Total	98	1674	453	546

APPENDIX 9.26

District-wise Distribution of Institutions and Beds under Homoeopathy as on 31-3-1983

District	Hospitals		Number of Dispensaries	Total Number of Institutions
	Number of Hospitals	Number of Beds		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Trivandrum	6	150	20	26
Quilon	1	25	18	19
Alleppey	3	75	18	21
Kottayam	3	125	17	20
Idukki	4	50	12	16
Ernakulam	5	50	19	24
Trichur	1	25	12	13
Palghat	1	25	13	14
Malappuram	2	50	20	22
Kozhikode	2	25	17	19
Wynad	1	25	2	3
Cannanore	4	75	23	27
Total	33	700	191	224

Source:—Department of Homoeopathy

APPENDIX 9.27

Urban Water Supply Schemes in the State (including L. I. C. aided schemes)

District	Progress during 1982-83 (Nos.)			Progress during 1983-84 (Nos.)				Town having protected Water Supply (Nos)			% of Urban Population covered by the end of—				
	Schemes in operation at the end of 1981-82.	Schemes Completed during 1982-83.	Schemes in operation by the end of the year	Schemes under construction at the end of the year	Schemes Completed during 1983-84	Schemes in operation by the end of the year	Scheme under construction by the end of the year	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-84	1980-81	1981-1982	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Trivandrum	3	1(**)	3	..	(*)	3	..	3	3	3	3	81	82	83	83
Quilon	2	2	2	1	..	2	1	2	2	2	2	62	62	63	68
Alleppey	5	..	5	..	..	5	..	5	5	5	5	84	85	84	85
Kottayam	4	..	4	..	..	4	..	3	4	4	4	70	75	75	75
Idukki	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ernakulam	5	..	5	2	..	5	2	5	5	5	5	81	81	82	83
Trichur	5	..	5	2(b)	..	5	2(b)	5	5	5	5	63	70	70	70
Palghat	2	..	2	1(b)	..	2	1(b)	2	2	2	2	58	58	60	60
Malappuram	2	..	2	1(b)	..	2	1(b)	2	2	2	2	51	55	55	55
Kozhikode	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	2	2	2	69	70	70	71
Wynad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannanore	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	3	3	3	55	58	58	58
Total	33	..	33	..	..	33	..	32	33	33	33	..	..	..	..

*Anticipated. (**) Peppara Dam for the Augmentation of Trivandrum Water Supply Scheme.

(b) including augmentation schemes.

Source: P H E D.

APPENDIX 9.28

Rural Water Supply Schemes in the State (Piped) (including L.I.C. Aided Schemes)

District	Progress during 1982-83 (Nos)			Progress during 1983-84 (Nos)				Villages covered by the end of (Nos).			
	No of Schemes in operation at end of 1981-82	Schemes completed during the year	Schemes in operation by the end of the year	Schemes under construction at the end of the year	Scheme completed during the year	Schemes in operation at the end of the year	Schemes under construction at the end of the year	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Trivandrum	86	19	105	49	10	115	48	41	41	42	62
Quilon	18	22	100	77	14	114	71	79	84	90	102
Alleppey	87	38	125	43	12	137	42	58	60	73	85
Kottayam	118	9	127	39	10	137	27	50	60	65	75
Idukki	39	9	48	28	8	56	30	36	41	48	55
Ernakulam	104	26	130	60	6	136	64	46	56	71	77
Trichur	109	29	138	53	26	164	53	171	175	199	234
Palghat	94	20	114	37	25	139	34	55	55	74	99
Malappuram	66	13	79	43	25	104	43	98	102	115	25
Kozhikode	79	5	84	30	20	104	23	81	83	89	107
Wynad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannanore	129	7	136	56	31	167	51	115	118	122	152
Total	989	197	1186	515	187	1373	486	830	875	988	1073

Source: P.H.E.D.

APPENDIX 9.29

Drainage/Sewerage Schemes in the State

District	Scheme in operation at the end of 1981-82	Progress during 1982-83 (Nos.)				Progress during 1983-84 (Nos.)				Towns covered by the end of (Nos.)				% population covered by the end of			
		Schemes completed during the year	Schemes in operation by the end of the year	Schemes under construction during the year	Schemes completed during the year	Schemes in operation by the end of the year	Schemes under construction by the end of the year	Schemes in operation by the end of the year	Schemes under construction by the end of the year	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
Trivandrum	1@	..	1@	1	..	1@	1	1@	1@	1@	1@	30	30	30	31		
Quilon	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ernakulam	1@	..	1@	1	..	1@	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	15		
Trichur	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kozhikode	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	..	..	5	..	..	5	2	2	2	2	45	45	45	46

@Partial coverage only.

Source: P.H.E.D.

APPENDIX 9.30

L.I.C. Aided Rural Water Supply Schemes in the State

District	Scheme in operation at the end of 1981-82 (Nos.)	Progress during 1982-83				Schemes Completed during 1983-84	Progress during 1983-84 (Nos.)*		Remarks
		Schemes completed during 1982-83	Schemes in operation at the end of 1982-83	Schemes under construction at the end of 1982-83	Schemes in operation at the end of the year		Schemes under construction at the end of 1983-84		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Trivandrum	21	..	21	4	1	22	4	..	
Quilon	14	..	14	3	..	14	4	..	
Alleppey	15	2	17	6	..	17	6	..	
Kottayam	29	..	29	3	..	29	4	..	
Ernakulam	20	..	20	4	1	21	3	..	
Idukki	..	..	..	4	2	2	6	..
Trichur	19	..	19	7	1	20	6	..	
Palghat	17	1	18	10	1	19	10	..	
Malappuram	16	..	16	2	1	17	1	..	
Kozhikode	9	..	9	10	2	11	9	..	
Wynad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannanore	26	..	26	11	2	28	10	..	
Total	186	3	189	64	11	200	63	..	

*Anticipated.

Source: P.H.E.D.

APPENDIX 9.31

L.I.C. Aided Urban Water Supply Schemes in the State

District	Scheme in Operation at the end of 1981-82 (Nos.)	Progress during 1982-83 (Nos.)			Progress during 1983-84 (Nos.)*		
		Schemes Completed during 1982-83	Schemes in Operation at the end of 1982-83	Schemes under Construction at the end of 1982-83	Schemes Completed during 1983-84	Schemes in Operation at the end of the year	Schemes under Construction at the end of the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Trivandrum	3	1**	3	..	..	3	..
2. Quilon	1	..	1	1	..	1	1
3. Alleppey	5	..	5	..	..	5	..
4. Kottayam	3	..	3	..	..	3	..
5. Idukki	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
6. Ernakulam	5	..	5	2	..	5	2
7. Trichur	5	..	5	2(b)	..	5	2(b)
8. Palghat	2	..	2	1(b)	..	2	1(b)
9. Malappuram	2	..	2	1(b)	..	2	1(b)
10. Kozhikode	2	..	2	..	..	2	..
11. Wynad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Cannanore	3	..	3	..	..	3	..
Total	31	1	31	8	..	31	8

Source: P.H.E.D. **—Peppara dam for the augmentation of Trivandrum Water Supply.

*Anticipated

APPENDIX 9.32

*Expenditure on Sewerage and Water Supply Schemes in the State [Including L.I.C. Assisted Schemes] (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Water Supply									Sewerage/Drainage Schemes			Remarks
	Urban			Rural			Total			Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1980-81	918.20	451.27	1369.47	660.95	84.47	745.42	1579.15	535.74	2114.89	126.29	13.81	140.10	
1981-82	824.74	564.48	1389.22	1133.25	116.17	1249.42	1957.59	680.65	2638.24	171.34	21.60	192.94	
1982-83	651.14	519.88	1171.02	1565.41	136.24	1701.65	2216.53	656.12	2872.67	189.48	26.89	216.37	
1983-84 (Anticipated)	1177.10	600.00	1777.10	3288.08	165.00	3453.08	4465.18	765.00	5230.18	350.06	25.00	375.06	

*Excluding expenditure on ESP type latrines and open dug wells.

Source: P.H.E.D.

4/730/MC.

APPENDIX 9.33

Expenditure on Water Supply Schemes with L.I.G. Assistance

Year	Urban Water Supply Schemes				Rural Water Supply Schemes			
	Total	Plan of which LIG Aid	Non-Plan *	Total (2)+(4)	Total	Plan of which LIG Aid	Non-Plan *	Total (6)+(8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1980-81	126.00	126.00	..	126.00	39.35	..	..	39.35
1981-82	67.00	67.00	..	67.00	126.53	86.70	..	126.53
1982-83	110.00	110.00	..	110.00	281.84	190.00	..	281.84
1983-84 (Anticipated)	30.00	30.00	..	30.00	215.50	251.38	..	215.50

*Since the schemes are under execution no non-plan expenditure has been incurred.

Source: P.H.E.D.

APPENDIX 9.34

Waste Water Collection and Treatment Situation in Kerala

Type/Category of Industry	Nos.	Position during 1982-83 Waste Water		Nos.	Position during 1983-84 Waste Water	
		Generated Litres/day ('000)	% of Pollutants Removed		Generated ('000)	% of Pollutants Removed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Non-Ferrous Metallurgical Industries						
(i) Indian Aluminium Co., Alwaye	1	13,700	No Treatment required	1	13,700	No Treatment required
II. Ore Processing Industries						
(i) Cominco Binani Zinc Ltd., Binanipuram	3	23150	60% Treatment	3	23,150	60% Treatment
(ii) Indian Rare Earth Ltd., Chavara	—	2200	Nil	—	2,200	Nil
(iii) Indian Rare Earth, Udyogamandal	—	4,586	90% Treatment	—	4,586	90% Treatment
Sub Total I & II	—	43,636	—	4	43,636	—
III. Petroleum Industry						
(i) Cochin Refineries, Ambalamugal	1	8,250	95% Treatment	1	8,250	95% Treatment
IV. Chemical Industry						
(i) Titanium Products, Trivandrum	9	1,000	No Treatment	9	1,000	No Treatment
(ii) T. K. Chemicals, Trivandrum	..	77	50% Treatment	..	77	50% Treatment
(iii) Travancore Electro-Chemicals Ltd., Chingavanam, Kottayam	..	40	50% Treatment	..	40	65% Treatment
(iv) Premier Tyres Ltd., Kalamassery	..	600	No Treatment required	..	600	No Treatment required
(v) Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Ltd., Udyogamandal	..	—	50% Treatment	..	10,200	50% Treatment
(vi) Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Udyogamandal	..	325	90 Treatment	..	325	90% Treatment

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(vii) Periyar Chemicals, Bimanipuram	..	120	80% Treatment			120	80% Treatment
(viii) Appollo Tyres, Chalakudy		1,138	80% Treatment			1,138	80% Treatment
(ix) Gwalior Rayons	..	51,110	65% Treatment	..		51,110	70%
Sub Total: III & IV		4,72,860	..	..		72,860	
V. Textile Industry							
(i) Madura Coats, Koratti, Trichur	3	2,500	50% Treatment	3		2,500	60% Treatment
(ii) Sitaram Textiles, Trichur	..	720	50% Treatment			720	80% Treatment
(iii) Travancore Rayons, Perumbavoor	..	3,000	100% Treatment			73,000	90% Treatment
Sub Total	3	76220		3		76,220	
VI. Paper Industry							
(i) Punalur Paper Mills, Punalur, Quilon	2	8,900	30% Treatment	2		8,900	30% Treatment
(ii) Hindustan Paper Corporation, Velloor	..	33,000	100%			33,000	100
Sub Total	2	41,900	..	2		41,900	
VII. Fertiliser Industry							
(i) FACT, Cochin Division, Phase I		12,000	50% Treatment	3		12,000	60% Treatment
(ii) FACT, Cochin Division, Phase II		40,800	50% Treatment			40,800	75% Treatment
(iii) FACT, Udyogamandal		61,000	90% Treatment			61,000	90% Treatment
Sub Total		113,800		3		113,800	
VIII. Processing of Animal or Vegetable Products, Industry							
(i) Lekshmi Starch, Kundara	9	1,150	30% Treatment	9		1,150	30% Treatment
(ii) Padinjarekkara Agencies, Kottayam		92	30% Treatment			92	30% Treatment
(iii) Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.		45,815	50% Treatment			45,815	50% Treatment
(iv) Tata Oil Mills		12,700	30% Treatment			12,700	30% Treatment
(v) Milk Project, Edappally, Cannanore		90	90% Treatment			90	90% Treatment
(vi) Kerala Chemicals and Proteins Ltd., Koratti		2,400	80% Treatment			2,400	80% Treatment
(vii) Tapioca Products, Chalakudy		320	70% Treatment			320	70% Treatment
(viii) Western India Plywood Ltd., Baliapattam, Cannanore		50	65% Treatment			50	65% Treatment
(ix) Vanchinadu Leathers, Kuttippuram		102	50% Treatment			102	50% Treatment
Sub Total	9	62,719		9		62,719	
Grand Total	31	4,29,135		31		4,29,135	

Note: All the major industries under each type/category has been described above.

Source: State Pollution Control Board.

APPENDIX 9.35

Number of Houses Constructed—Physical and Financial Achievements

Details of Schemes and Agency (1)	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84 (Anticipated)	
	Physical (2)	Financial (3)	Physical (4)	Financial (5)	Physical (6)	Financial (7)
I. Housing Schemes Implemented by the Board of Revenue						
1. Low Income Group Housing Scheme	262	22.70	157	20.26	210	26.91
2. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	565	85.83	105	19.70	120	30.19
3. Village Housing Project	645	31.69	54	3.69	25	2.00
4. Construction of Houses to Rural Workers	4053	191.39	1254	39.71	1975	78.02
5. Settlement of Agricultural Labourers on Government Poramboke Land	367	2.41	226	1.28	167	2.50
6. Integrated Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and EWS	..	3.00	..	..	..	3.82
7. Attappadi Colonization Scheme	..	1.16	..	4.75	..	6.00
8. Land Acquisition and Development	..	..	..	..	..	10.00
Sub Total I	5892	338.18	1796	89.39	2497	158.84
II. Co-operative Housing Scheme						
1. Co-operative Housing Scheme (Housing Federation)	2334	699.45	2743	868.14	1677	384.85
2. Co-operative Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections	4705	238.45	10961	124.71	11600	498.80
Sub Total II	7039	937.90	13704	992.85	13277	883.65
III. Housing Scheme of the Housing Board						
A. Houses/flats Constructed under Public Housing Schemes	373	256.14	485	420.00	500	350.00
B. House Constructed under Loan Schemes						
C. Special Schemes (housing schemes of the Government implemented by Housing Board)						
(i) Housing Schemes for Economically Weaker Section in Urban Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Housing Schemes for Economically Weaker Section with G.I.C. Loans	569	29.45	69	3.45	22	1.10
(iii) Chenkalchoola Slum Clearance Scheme	..	8.00	..	6.00	..	12.00
(iv) Housing Loan Scheme with Kerala Toddy Welfare Fund Board Loan	133	25.00	..	..	..	..
(v) Bank Loan with KTW Board Loan for Construction of Houses	1600	80.00	2796	110.00	..	..
(vi) Composite Housing Scheme (HUDCO Loan Scheme)	1550	155	181	18.00	..	..
(vii) Housing Scheme for Flood Victims	5	1.00	..	..	..	..
(viii) Housing Scheme for Working Journalists	14	0.73	..	..	..	..
(ix) Other Schemes—Kudikidappukar's Housing Scheme	450	9.00	..	..	..	..
Sub Total III	4694	564.32	3531	557.45	20	368.90

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
IV. <i>House Construction Advances to Government Servants, Sanctioned by the Finance Department</i>							
(i) No. of Applications Received (Original)	..	200.00	..	194.00	..	200.00	
(ii) No. of Applications Sanctioned (Original)							
(iii) No. of (additional) Applications Received							
(iv) No. of Additional Applications Sanctioned							
Sub Total IV	..	200.00	..	194.00	..	200.00	
V. <i>Housing Schemes of the Tribal Welfare Department</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. <i>Housing Schemes of the Harijan Welfare Department</i>	1892	75.82	1049	78.25	296	42.55	
VII. <i>Housing Schemes of the Development Corporation for the Welfare of SC & ST</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Housing Scheme No. I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) „ No. II	423	..	150	..	135	..	..
(iii) „ No. III	9	..	5	..	10	..	..
(iv) Housing Scheme No. IV	5533	..	2024	..	693	..	..
(v) „ No. V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub Total VII	5965	..	2179	..	838	..	..
VIII. <i>Housing Schemes of the Fishermen's Welfare Corporation</i>	5700	167.50	2460	85.62	..	..	..
IX. <i>Rental Housing Scheme Implemented by the P.W.D.</i>	7	67.09	9	36.60	22	60.00	
X. <i>Police Housing Scheme</i>							
(i) Barracks for Men	100	..	200	50.91	..	..	..
(ii) Family Quarters	112	58.12	110	..	..	..	..
Sub Total X	212	58.12	310	50.91	..	..	..
XI. <i>Housing Schemes of the Development Corporation for Converted Christians</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII. <i>Housing Schemes of Development Authorities</i>							
(i) Greater Cochin Development Authority	7059	1660.41	1382	165.86	19203	2571.05	
Grand Total	38460	4069.37	26420	2250.93	36675	4284.59	

APPENDIX 9.36

Financial Achievements Relating to the Department of Municipal Administration

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Plan	Non Plan	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1980-81	203.00	84.73	287.73
1981-82	221.00	102.75	323.75
1982-83	189.59	86.49	276.08
1983-84 (anticipated)	190.00	173.50	363.50

Source: Director of Municipal Administration

APPENDIX 9.37

Assistance to Urban Local Bodies for Non-remunerative Works (Plan Schemes) Purpose-wise Provided by the Director of Municipal Administration
(Rs. in lakhs)

Category/Purpose	Unit	1981-82		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84 Anticipated	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Office Building	No. of Schemes	1	0.02	2	1.32	4	6.86	2	7.39
2. Town Hall		..	..	1	0.84	..	..	1	3.38
3. Road		3	3.31	18	3.79	2	10.39	8	3.87
4. Drain		3	0.83	..	..	1	0.09	1	0.11
5. Culvert		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.05
6. Bridge		..	..	..	..	1	2.61	..	..
7. Park		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Stadium		..	1.84	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. E.S.P. Slab		100	1.01	100	0.05	300	0.26	..	..
10. Library Building		..	..	..	..	2	1.60	..	..
11. Others		..	..	..	..	..	0.97	..	..
Total		107	6.01	121	6.00	311	22.78	14	15.01

Source: Director of Municipal Administration.

APPENDIX 9.38

Assistance to Urban Local Bodies for Non-Remunerative Works (Plan Schemes)—Agency-wise

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Beneficiary/Town/ Urban Local Body	Unit (No. of Schemes)	1980-81		Achievement 1981-82		1982-83		Anticipated 1983-84	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Kottayam	1	0.21
2. Malappuram	..	1	1.00	1	3.00	1	4.25	1	3.89
3. Quilon	1	3.50
4. Pathanamthitta
5. Kothamangalam	..	1	0.16	..	..	1	0.23	..	..
6. Guruvayoor Township	..	1	1.85	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Chengannur	..	1	0.30	..	..	..	..	1	0.05
8. Muvattupuzha	..	1	0.02	1	1.01	..	..	..	..
9. Perumbavoor	..	1	0.01	1	0.94	1	1.00	..	..
10. Cannanore	1	0.31	3	4.81	..	..
11. Shoranur	1	0.05	..	..	..	..
12. Varkala	1	0.75	1	1.00	2	2.05
13. Nedumangad	1	0.10	1	..	..	..
14. Kasargod	..	1	0.51	..	..	1	0.13	1	0.11
15. Mayelkara	1	0.14	..	..
16. Thiruvalla	2	2.17	2	4.39
17. Kayamkulam	..	1	0.32	..	..	2	0.20	..	..
18. Vaikom	1	0.01	..	..
19. Chalakudy	1	1.38	..	..
20. Palai	..	1	1.84	..	..	1	1.60	..	..
21. Changanacherry	1	0.22	..	..
22. Palghat	1	3.50	..	..
23. Attingal	1	0.84	..	..	..	..
Total		9	6.01	8	7.00	18	20.64	9	15.00

Source: Director of Municipal Administration.

APPENDIX 9.39

Non-Plan Grant Assistance to Urban Local Bodies

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category of Beneficiary Urban Local Body	1980-81			Assistance given during 1981-82			1982-83			1983-84 (Anticipated)		
	GPG	SPG	Total	GPG	SPG	Total	GPG	SPG	Total	GPG	SPG	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Municipal Corporations	8.83	21.82	30.65	13.90	22.35	36.25	18.44	12.77	31.21	36.00	11.00	47.00
2. Municipalities	25.59	13.39	38.98	26.60	20.43	47.03	35.28	17.54	52.82	95.00	27.50	122.50
3. Guruvayur Township	0.24	0.29	0.53	0.27	0.74	1.01	0.43	2.03	2.46	2.00	2.00	4.00
Total	34.66	35.50	70.16	40.77	43.52	84.29	54.15	32.34	86.49	133.00	40.50	173.50

Source: Director of Municipal Administration.

APPENDIX 9.40

Financial Achievements Relating to the Department of Town Planning

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Plan	Non Plan	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1980-81	31.68	28.26	59.94
1981-82	44.18	23.94	68.12
1982-83	21.11	33.21	54.32
1983-84 (anticipated)	122.87	39.25	162.12

Source: Chief Town Planner.

APPENDIX 9.41

Town and Regional Planning—Achievements

Details	Unti Nos.	During 1980-81	During 1981-82	During 1982-83	1983-84 (anticipated)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Master Plans Prepared	..	1	Nil	..	2	
2. Master Plans Sanctioned by Government	Nil	..	..
3. Regional Plans Prepared	Nil	..	1	Regional Plans for Trivandrum and Calicut are under preparation
4. Town Improvement Projects Prepared (Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme) No. of Towns	..	7	2	4	2	
5. District Town Planning Units Functioning	..	2	Nil	..	2	
6. Planning and Development Authorities Formed	..	1	3	1	..	
7. Traffic Operation Plans Prepared for Urban Centres	..	Nil	Nil	..	..

Source: Chief Town Planner.

APPENDIX 9.42

Financial Assistance to Planning and Development Authorities provided by
the Chief Town Planner (Plan Scheme)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Schemes/ Development Authority	Assistance given during				Total
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (anticipated)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Grant-in-aid					
1. Financial Assistance to Planning and Development Authorities for implementation of Development Plans					
(a) Trivandrum Development Authority	..	..	..	13.00	13.00
(b) Calicut do.	..	..	..	8.00	8.00
(c) Palghat do.	..	..	..	6.50	6.50
(d) Kottayam do.	..	..	..	6.50	6.50
(e) Quilon do.	..	2.00	4.00	5.00	11.00
(f) Idukki do.	5.00	..	..	..	5.00
(g) Trichur do.	..	..	..	3.50	3.50
(h) Greater Cochin do.	5.00	..	..	..	5.00
(i) Kothamangalam Municipality	..	3.00	..	..	3.00
(j) Perimbavoor do.	..	1.00	..	..	1.00
(k) Chalakudy do.	..	2.00	..	..	2.00
(l) Punalur do.	..	4.00	..	..	4.00
(m) Chengannur do.	..	2.00	..	..	2.00
(n) Trichur do.	..	2.00	..	..	2.00
Sub Total	10.00	16.00	4.00	42.50	72.50
2. Financial Assistance to Development Authorities for Urban Environmental (Improvement Scheme)					
a. Greater Cochin Development Authority	1.00	..	..	..	1.00
Sub Total	1.00	..	..	..	1.00
3. Urban Development including acquisition of land					
Calicut Development Authority	3.00	..	..	..	3.00
Sub Total	3.00	..	..	..	3.00
4. Creation of Planning and Development Authorities in District Headquarters and Urban Centres					
(a.) Velloor Mulakulam Development Authority	1.00	1.05	..	..	2.05
(b.) Trivandrum Development Authority	4.00	3.70	Nil	5.00	12.70
(c.) Calicut do.	3.00	..	..	3.00	6.00
(d.) Trichur do.	..	2.00	0.50	1.50	4.00
(e.) Quilon do.	..	2.00	0.50	1.50	4.00
(f.) Kottayam do.	..	..	1.20	2.25	3.45
(g.) Palghat do.	..	..	0.76	2.25	3.01
(h.) Idukki do.	..	..	..	0.50	0.50
Sub Total	8.00	8.75	2.96	16.00	25.71

(Rs. in crores)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5. Scheme for Development of Growth Centres						
(a.) Muthukulam Panchayat		0.20	..	..	..	0.20
(b.) Kandallur Panchayat		0.20	..	..	..	0.20
(c.) Arattupuzha Panchayat		1.10	..	..	..	1.10
Sub Total		1.50	..	..	..	1.50
B. Loan						
1. Financial Assistance to Planning and Development Authorities for Implementation of Development Plans						
(a.) Trivandrum Development Authority		9.27	9.27
(b.) Idukki do.		3.50	3.50
(c.) Quilon do.		3.00	3.00
(d.) Kottayam do.		3.50	3.50
(e.) Calicut do.		7.00	7.00
(f.) Trichur do.		5.00	5.00
(g.) Anticipated		11.23	11.23
Sub Total		42.50	42.50
Grand Total		23.50	24.75	6.96	101.00	156.21

Source: Chief Town Planner

APPENDIX 9.43

Working Result of the Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation Limited

(Rs. in lakhs)

Details	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Authorised Share Capital	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2. Paid-up Share Capital					
(a) Government	9.85	9.85	24.85	24.85	24.85
(b) Urban local bodies	9.31	9.31	23.51	23.51	23.51
3. Number of share holders—urban local bodies	49	49	49	49	49
4. Loans disbursed to urban local bodies					
(a) Amount disbursed	213.06	227.91	253.45	335.12	1029.54
(b) Number of beneficiary urban local bodies	23	35	33	39	..
5. Open Market borrowing	110.00	100.00	165.00	220.00	595.00
6. Profit	2.93	2.84	6.44	6.81	19.02

Source: Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation

4/730/MC.

District-wise details of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala--1981-82 and 1982-83

Sl. No. Particulars	Year	Units	Trivandrum	Quilon	Alleppey	Kottayam	Idukki	Ernakulam	Trichur	Palghat	Malappuram	Kozhikode	Wynad	Cananore	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1. Population	1981	Nos.														
S.C.			294279	347567	235423	119977	133177	216443	302085	376424	208018	161715	21130	143744	2549382	
S.T.			14145	7442	3273	15227	38712	3551	3227	28794	7955	3888	95557	39704	261475	
Total		%	298424	355009	238696	134604	171889	-219994	303912	405218	215973	163603	116687	183448	2810857	
			10.62	12.63	8.49	4.79	6.11	7.83	10.86	14.42	7.68	5.89	5.15	6.53	100.00	
Rural Population	1981	Nos.														
S.C.			225214	316868	217928	109601	130690	157602	259520	351169	197280	134989	21130	118620	2240011	
S.T.			13388	6812	2536	15054	38263	1855	3195	28720	7937	3768	95557	39400	236485	
Total			238602	323680	219964	124655	168953	159457	262715	379889	205217	138757	116687	158020	2496496	
2. Literacy Rate	1981	%														
S.C.			59.01	57.67	67.95	71.79	48.76	63.10	58.16	41.93	47.71	62.26	48.09	47.06	55.96	
S.T.			58.06	50.30	59.71	73.63	49.35	52.60	29.90	12.04	16.33	21.45	20.74	33.18	37.99	
3. Enrolment in Schools	1981-82	Nos.														
S.C.			78057	103639	71280	45959	32727	60102	71519	56205	49878	44676	..	28893	636995	
S.T.			3270	1347	606	3736	7028	918	556	2133	931	14492	..	6308	41315	
Total			81327	104986	71886	49695	39755	61020	72075	58338	44809	59158	..	35201	678250	
Do.	1982-83	Nos.														
S.C.			76477	103736	72617	50898	34672	61914	72055	56745	47300	39709	6433	32573	654129	
S.T.			3146	1674	654	4107	7422	1075	640	2680	1005	838	15511	6894	45386	
Total			79623	105410	73271	55005	42094	62989	72695	59425	48305	40547	21944	39407	699715	
4. Enrolment in Colleges	1981-82	Nos.														
SC																
Pre-Degree			2104	2476	2005	1816	124	2040	1748	843	562	947	49	963	15677	
Degree			754	564	431	571	24	536	442	210	86	269	12	159	4058	
Post-graduate			65	42	15	40	..	75	31	10	2	18	..	9	307	
Total			2923	3082	2451	2427	148	2651	2221	1063	650	1234	61	1131	20042	
S.T.																
Pre-Degree			115	22	15	256	63	127	40	17	..	16	48	82	801	
Degree			32	3	1	61	16	77	20	5	..	4	4	27	250	
Post Graduate			13	..	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Total			160	25	16	320	79	211	60	22	..	20	52	109	1074	
Total (S.C.+S.T.)			3083	3107	2467	2747	227	2862	2281	1085	650	1254	113	1240	21116	
5. Land Reforms 28-2-1983																
Surplus Land Distributed to S.C. (Beneficiaries)		Nos.	1890	2494	3343	2112	1158	2652	4517	6631	4274	2343	783	4941	37138	
Area		Acres	212	779	1991	1189	1061	641	1145	4442	2618	848	413	4518	19857	
S.T. (Beneficiaries)		Nos.	..	..	10	64	19	11	..	975	16	233	1790	2153	5271
Area 31-1-1983		Acres	..	..	3	55	16	3	..	817	10	91	1343	1994	4272
Puramboke Land Assigned to S.C. S.T. (Beneficiaries)		Nos.	6151	20001	8573	3981	9645	15981	10499	513	203	60	2916	15707	88570	
Area 28-2-1983		Acres	1475	2978	195	822	7445	2242	1680	71	325	15	1732	7244	26172	

APPENDIX 9.45

*Staff Position and Representation of Scheduled
Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Various
Government Departments of Kerala
as on 1-1-1983*

Particulars	Nos.
(1)	(2)
1. Total Gazetted Posts in Various Departments	18109
2. Post held by Special Recruitment from among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Communities	1200
3. Post Reserved for S.C./S.T. Pending Appointment	383
4. Total Number of Officers coming under Scheduled Castes/Tribes	1583
5. Total Non-gazetted Officers	266560
6. Post held by Special Recruitment from among SC/ST.	24204
7. Post Reserved for SC/ST but Pending Appointment	3533
8. Total Number of N.G.Os under SC/ST	27797

APPENDIX 9.46

*Achievements under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub Plan for Scheduled Tribes
1981-82 to 1982-83*

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Unit	Special Component Plan Achievement		Tribal Sub Plan Achievement	
			1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Agriculture	No. of families	65192	80600	3680	6478
2.	Land Reforms	No. of Beneficiaries	15000	..	..	..
3.	Minor Irrigation	No. of Works	10	8	..	7
4.	Soil and Water Conservation	No. of beneficiaries	525	1284	14	29
5.	Special Area Programme for Development of Backward areas and IRDP	No. of families	18844	34571	400	7400
6.	Animal Husbandry	No. of Families	26335	27415	6447	6410
	(i) Poultry Distribution	Nos.	4124	5121	1985	2000
	(ii) Distribution of Goats	Nos.	1198	400	618	700
	(iii) Distribution of Cross Bred Cows/Heifers	Nos.	904	581	75	45
7.	Dairy Development	No. of families	3200	14950	199	..
8.	Fisheries	"	221	120	..	50
9.	Forests	"	..	..	87968	2658
10.	Community Development including NREP	"	54210	30160	472	2264
11.	Co-operation					
	(i) No. of Harijan Societies	Nos.	377	258	102	171
	(ii) No. of Families	"	6611	62398	12577	18725

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
12.	Power Development Colonies/settlements Electrified	"	448	284	33	28
13.	Village and Small Scale Industries	No. of Beneficiaries	1372	1534	405	234
14.	Harijan Entrepreneurs assisted	Nos.	486	260	..	..
15.	Roads and Bridges	No. of works	132	237	19	36
16.	Technical Education	No. of beneficiaries	700	1150	..	..
17.	General Education	"	3000	..	..	..
18.	Medical, Public Health and Sanitation	Hospitals/Dispensaries opened Nos.	18	3	3	4
19.	Sewerage and Water Supply	No. of Colonies Provided with Water Supply	60	152	8	13
		E.S.P. Type Latrines Nos.	4300	12160	..	..
20.	Housing	No. of families	3850	552	..	..
21.	Labour and Labour Welfare	"	250	38	..	2857
22.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes					
	(i) Education	No. of beneficiaries	25528	25290	..	..
	(ii) Economic uplift	"	1088	1504	..	..
	(iii) Others	"	1041	400	..	..
23.	Social Welfare	No. of Beneficiaries	..	..	6000	850
24.	Nutrition	"	..	..	610	11000
25.	Welfare of STs.	No. of families	..	..	510	479

APPENDIX 9.47

Details of Physical and Financial Achievements of the schemes of the SC/ST Development Corporation during the year 1982-83.

Name of the Scheme	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount in Rs. lakhs
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Small Business Trade & Industry	431	19.59
2. Agricultural Land Purchase Scheme	975	56.84
3. Foreign Employment Scheme	331	33.45
4. Housing Scheme No. II	106	0.58
5. Housing Scheme No. IV	2288	30.99
6. Margin Money (Old)	17	0.13
7. Margin Money under Special Central Assistance	1781	14.63
8. Margin money for starting Industries in Mini Industrial Estate	1	0.45
9. Supply of Sewing Machine	22	0.22
Total	5952	156.58

APPENDIX 9.48

Special Central Assistance for Sub-Plan Scheme 1974-75 to 1982-83

Year	Amount allotted (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1974-75	2.50	1.45
1975-76	15.00	15.52
1976-77	26.00	24.61
1977-78	25.00	21.37
1978-79	26.00	31.89
1979-80	21.24	20.87
1980-81	66.90	64.82
1981-82	48.00	49.98
1982-83	55.00	50.00

APPENDIX 9.49

Pre-School Educational Institutions Receiving Financial Assistance from Government Agencies

Item	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	No. of Institutions	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Institutions	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Institutions	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Institutions	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Institutions	No. of Beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
I. Creches										
1. Social Welfare Department	188	7520	275	11000	275	11000	275	11000	250	10000
2. Social Welfare Advisory Board	120	3000	119	2975	139	3875	144	2850	144	2850
3. Kerala State Council for Child welfare	22	..	40	..	71	..	62	1550	62	1550
Total (1)	330	10520	434	13975	485	14875	481	15400	456	14400
II. Nurseries/Balawadies										
1. Social Welfare Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Social Welfare Advisory Board	320	9305	271	9005	213	8950	210	10000	210	10000
3. Development Department	1951	253630	2161	280930	2361	296830	2511	297942	2511	265845
4. Kerala State Council for Child Welfare	59	..	59	..	59	..	59	2360	59	2360
Total (2)	2330	262935	2491	289935	2633	305780	2780	310302	2780	278205
Grand Total (1+2)	2660	273455	2925	303910	3118	320655	3261	325702	3236	292605

APPENDIX 9.50

Particulars of Supplementary Feeding Programme

Name of Scheme	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84 (Anticipated)	
	No. of Centres	No. of beneficiaries (lakhs)	No. of Centres	No. of beneficiaries (lakhs)	No. of Centres	No. of beneficiaries (lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. For Pre-School Children						
(i) Special Nutrition	4029	5.18	4500	5.50	7580	8.41
(ii) World Food Programme	2300	2.30	2300	2.30	2300	2.30
(iii) Applied Nutrition Programme (including CPWP)	5914	5.74	6491	7.00	6537	5.97
(iv) One Meal A Day Programme	4466	3.70	4820	4.65	4324	4.36
(v) Health based Nutrition Programme	1596	1.36	1600	1.39	1500	1.33
Total (A)	18305	18.28	19711	20.84	22241	22.37
B. For School Children						
(vi) School Mid-day -Meal Programme	8754	15.96	8806	15.82	8756	15.39
Grand Total (A+B)	27059	34.24	28517	36.66	30997	37.76