

ECONOMIC REVIEW
1996

STATE PLANNING BOARD
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

CONTENTS

	<i>Pages</i>
Chapter 1 General Review	1-9
Developments in the National Economy	1
Developments in Kerala's Economy	1
Chapter 2 Income and Employment	10-17
National Income	10
Unemployment	10
Chapter 3 Prices, Cost of Living and wages	18-25
Prices	18
Public Distribution System	21
Wages	24
Chapter 4 Agriculture	26-66
Rainfall	26
Agricultural Income	29
Performance of Major Crops	33
Production Programmes	38
Supplies and Services	46
Soil and Water Conservation	49
Animal Husbandry	50
Dairy Development	54
Fisheries Development	56
Forestry and Wildlife	58
Agricultural Marketing	60
Long Term Credit	66
Chapter 5 Irrigation and Power	67-74
Irrigation	67
Energy Development	70
Chapter 6 Industry	75-99
Index of Industrial Production	76
Working Factories and Employment	76
Industrial Promotion Agencies	81
State Public Sector Manufacturing Industrial Enterprises	83
Central Sector Investment in Kerala	85
Small Scale Industries	87
Handicrafts Industry	92
Khadi and Village Industries	94

	Handloom Industry	96
	Mining	99
Chapter 7	Transport and Communication	100-108
	Roads	100
	Road Transport	102
	Railways	103
	Air Transport	103
	Ports and Harbours	104
	Inland Water Transport	105
	Communications	106
	Tourism	107
Chapter 8	Export Import Trade	109-120
	India's Foreign Trade	109
	Trade through Kochi Port	109
Chapter 9	Social Services	121-156
	Education	121
	Health	131
	Medical Education	133
	Ayurveda	137
	Homoeopathy	138
	Family Welfare Programme	139
	Water Supply and Sanitation	142
	Housing	145
	Urban Development	149
	Industrial Training	153
Chapter 10	Special Programme for Weaker Sections	157-180
	Integrated Rural Development Programme	157
	Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)	158
	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	160
	Land Reforms	163
	Special Development Assistance to Panchayats	163
	Social Security and Welfare	164
	Nutrition	169
	Welfare for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes	170
Chapter 11	Institutional and Bank Finance	181-183
	Institutional Finance	181
	Bank Finance	182
	List of Appendix Tables	Si - Sv
	Appendix Tables	§ 1 - S 175

CHAPTER - 1

GENERAL REVIEW

Development in the National Economy

The year 1995-96 witnessed a growth rate of 7.1 per cent. For the five year period, 1991-92 to 1995-96, the average annual growth in GDP works out to only 5.3 per cent. It is estimated that growth rate in GDP for 1996-97 will be 6.8 per cent. It is important to note in this context that although in the last three years of the Eighth Plan, the growth rate is likely to average at 7 per cent, deceleration during 1996-97 cannot be overlooked.

While agricultural production in 1995-96 had registered a decline of 0.4%, the fall in foodgrains production was much greater at 3.4%. The decline in agricultural production was made up by increased industrial production in that year at 11.7%. In 1996-97, however, while agricultural production has revived, industrial production has failed to maintain the momentum of increase. The preliminary estimates based on the figures for the first seven months, put the annual rate of increase in industrial production at 9.8% in 1996-97 as against 11.7% in 1995-96.

On the external front, while imports registered an accelerated expansion in 1995-96, the exports did not accelerate to the same extent. For 1996-97, the position is likely to be that while import growth is expected to decelerate sharply, the export growth deceleration will be somewhat less marked.

In regard to the rate of inflation, while wholesale prices during 1996-97 are estimated to increase by 7.6% as against the increase of 4.4% during 1995-96 the position in terms of consumer prices in 1996-97 is unlikely to be much different than in 1995-96. The rate of increase in consumer prices was 8.9% in 1995-96 and is estimated at 8.7% in 1996-97.

The low saving and investment rates are a major area of concern because on them depends critically the rate of economic growth the country can hope to achieve without unduly large dependence on external finance. Gross domestic saving as a proportion of GDP is estimated to have increased by 0.7% from 24.9% to 25.6% between 1994-95 and 1995-96. Gross domestic investment increased from 26% to 27.4% between these two years, with the result that saving-investment gap almost doubled from 1.1% to 1.8%.

The external debt of the country also continued to be a cause for concern although in terms of absolute amount the external debt declined from US\$ 99 billion at the end of March 1995 to US \$ 92.2 billion at the end of March 1996.

Developments in Kerala's Economy

The growth rate in 1995-96 decelerated to 6.2 per cent compared to 7.65 per cent in 1994-95. Even though the Agriculture sector showed improved performance, the growth rate in manufacturing sector declined by 2 per cent. Surprisingly the services sector (tertiary) witnessed a slow down in the growth rate at a higher rate of about 3.64 per cent. The decline in the growth rate of industrial production brings to light the need for formulating appropriate policy to give the necessary impetus for accelerating productive activity to generate income and employment, as part of the Ninth Five Year Plan to be launched from 1997-98 onwards.

While the per capita income of the State improved in real terms from Rs.2114 in 1993-94 to Rs. 2353 in 1995-96, Kerala still lags behind the national per capita, which stood at Rs.2573 during 1995-96. A redeeming aspect is that the gap between the two has been narrowing down over the last few years.

The relative contribution of agriculture and allied sectors declined from 36.43 per cent in 1991-92 to 29.72 per cent in 1995-96. While the secondary sector's contribution increased from 23.8 per cent to 25.59 per cent during the same period, the service sector's share increased significantly from 39.7 per cent to 44.7 per cent in the same period. While industrial production has to increase for the further diversification of the economy, the growth and diversification of the agricultural sector is necessary particularly from the view point of employment generation and balanced regional development of the State's economy. Between the industry sector and service sector, which includes activities like trade, banking and insurance, growth has to be accelerated with special emphasis on commodity production so as to ensure that economic growth is accompanied by creation of sustainable employment opportunities.

To ensure balanced regional development, districts which were backward at the time of

commencement of the Eighth Plan, that continue to lag behind in terms of relative development, such as Alappuzha in the South and Palakkad, Malapuram and Ksargode in the north have to pull themselves up during the Ninth Plan when increased emphasis is proposed on decentralised planning.

In the context of the inflation rearing its head all over the country during 1996-97, it is relevant to note that the consumer price index for agricultural and industrial workers registered an increase of 10 per cent during the year 1996. This is somewhat higher than the increase of 8.9% in consumer prices for the whole country. The wholesale price index of agricultural commodities increased during January - December 1996 by 12.3 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase was lower in the case of food crops. The parity index remained unfavourable to the farmers as the prices paid by the farmers increased by 13.9% while the prices received by them increased only 11.6%.

The outlook for the future of the State's economic growth would depend critically on the extent to which major gaps in infrastructure can be filled in the coming years. The most important gap relates to the power sector. The state is facing acute shortage of power and is unable to lift load shedding and power cuts whose major sufferer is the industrial sector. The power shortage is likely to result in a slowing down of whatever overall growth was witnessed in the past, with adverse consequences on production and employment. While plan allocation for power development has been stepped up significantly in the Annual Plan, emphasis is being given for speedy completion of certain ongoing projects like Kakkad, Lower Periyar and Bramhapuram Diesel Plant. The State Government has also drawn up power development programmes involving private sector participation and a number of agreements in this effect have already been signed. The improvement in the power situation would however, depend on the speed with which decisions are taken at every stage and the projects got implemented.

Another aspect that would need more focussed attention is that relating to the support of financial institutions for implementation of the State's development programmes. The performance of the banking sector needs improvement in terms of dispensation of credit as the credit-deposit ratio of Kerala has shown a sharply declining trend in recent years. Similarly adequate support has also not been forthcoming from the all India Financial Institutions, Kerala's share being only slightly over one per cent

in their overall disbursements. For a State which does not have adequate budgetary resources to meet the various development requirements, the financial institutions would have to lend the necessary support especially in helping the State to develop its basic infrastructure needs.

Even though the overall financial position of the State Government remains more or less satisfactory, the position regarding revenue deficits is a matter for continuing concern. The revenue deficit, as a percentage of total revenue expenditure in 1996-97 (B.E) increased to 16.0 per cent from 13.2 per cent in the revised estimate for the previous year. This Review has repeatedly pointed out that financing revenue deficits through borrowings is not healthy as that would lead to increasing indebtedness without the creation of physical assets. It also inhibits economic growth due to large scale diversion of development funds for non-plan purpose.

The process of the transfer of powers and functions to the Local Bodies has been almost completed. Orders have been issued for transferring 35-40 per cent of the plan funds to the Local Bodies. The administrative machinery is being deployed accordingly to undertake the new responsibilities connected with decentralised planning. A state-wide campaign has been launched to equip the Local Bodies to prepare grassroot level plan programmes by them. Funds will be placed at the disposal of the Local Bodies during the next financial year with freedom to formulate and implement local level need based programmes.

Selected indicators of the State's economy are presented in Table 11

State Income

The State income in 1995-96 at constant prices is estimated (quick estimate) at Rs. 7295 corers as against Rs. 6869 corers (provisional) in 1994-95, registering a growth rate of 6.2%. The provisional estimate of growth for 1994-95 was 7.65%. At current prices, the State Income in 1995-96 is estimated at Rs. 24,819 corers as compared to Rs. 22,024 corers in 1994-95. The per capita income at current prices is likely to be Rs. 800 in 1995-96 as against Rs. 720 in 1994-95. The per capita income in 1995-96 at constant prices is estimated at Rs. 2353 as compared to Rs. 2246 in 1994-95 registering a growth rate of 4.8%. The per capita income of the State continues to lag behind the National average, although the gap has been steadily declining over the last few years.

The sectoral distribution of income shows that the tertiary sector continues to dominate the State income followed by the primary sector. The contribution of the tertiary sector has increased from 43.89% in 1994-95 to 44.69% in 1995-96. The share of primary sector has declined from 30.52% in 1994-95 to 29.72% in 1995-96, while that of the secondary sector remained stagnant.

Employment

Unemployment continues to be a serious problem of the state. The number of job seekers on the live registers of the employment exchanges increased from 32.26 lakhs as on 31-12-1995 to 32.99 lakhs as on 31.8.96. An important aspect about the unemployment situation in Kerala is that about 75% of the job seekers are having qualifications S.S.L.C and above. No less important is it to note that 54% of the job seekers are women.

Employment in the organised sector as on 30.6.1996 was 6.20 lakhs in the public sector and 5.52 lakhs in the private sector. Placement through employment exchanges in 1995-96 stood at 16,996. During 1996-97, the placement was 7741 persons as on 31.8.96.

Price Situation

The general price level during the year under review continued to be under pressure. The consumer price index went up by 13.1% in 1995-96. Compared to that the increase during 1996-97 is expected to be somewhat lower, at 9.74%. The wholesale price index for agricultural commodities during the period January to December 1996 reflected an increase of 12.3 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Agriculture

The agriculture sector continued to witness positive growth in the last five years in succession. But the fact that there was not a definite trend in the growth rate brings to light the unstable nature of the agricultural operations in the State. The growth rate for the first four years of the Plan averaged at 2.57%, a growth rate projected for the Eighth Five Year plan period. Buoyed by the favourable weather conditions, the growth rate remained consistently positive during the last five years. Commercial crops in general with the exception of ginger, cardamom and coffee recorded increases in production. Production of coconut and rubber reached new peaks in 1995-96. The increase in production has mainly been made possible by improvement in productivity.

An important feature of the agricultural economy of the State during the last two years has been the significant increase in the production of coconut and rubber. Coconut production which remained consistently below 4000 million nuts for over one decade has recovered to reach 5336 million nuts during 1994-95 and to a new peak of 5906 million nuts in 1995-96. The price situation registered some improvement during the latter half of 1996. Production of rubber also reached a new high of 4.75 lakh tonnes, while that of tea increased from 60715 tonnes in 1994-95 to 64794 tonnes in 1995-96. However production of Cardamom declined from 4720 tonnes in 1994-95 to 4514 tonnes in 1995-96.

Area under rice and production of rice continued to decline. The area declined from 5.03 lakh ha in 1994-95 to 4.71 lakh ha. in 1995-96. Rice production continues to fall from 10.94 lakhs tonnes in 1993-94 to 9.75 lakh tonnes in 1994-95, and is estimated to have declined further to 9.53 lakh tonnes in 1995-96. The decline in production seen in tandem with the fall in area under rice cultivation is a matter which would require necessary corrective measures, both institutional and technological, so as to prop up the production level. The poor performance is partly attributable to the low coverage of high yielding varieties (H Y V). Out of the gross cropped area of 4.71 lakh ha, the coverage of HYV is just 1.64 lakh ha, which represents only 34.8% of the cropped area.

Non-food crops by and large performed well, with production of most of the crops showing improvement. Production of rubber increased from 4.23 lakh tonnes in 1994-95 to 4.74 lakh tonnes in 1995-96, pepper from 59256 tonnes to 59934 tonnes, cashewnut from 95549 tonnes to 96778 tonnes, Arecanut from 17466 million tonnes to 17603 million tonnes. Tea from 60715 tonnes to 64794 tonnes during the period. The crops which recorded fall in production were Ginger from 49748 tonnes to 39827 tonnes, coffee 46240 tonnes to 42600 tonnes and Turmeric from 9283 tonnes to 6103 tonnes during the same period.

Livestock

Kerala accounts for 1.75 per cent of the total cattle population in the country. About 67% of the breedable cattle in the State is crossbred, made possible by expanding the facilities and veterinary services. So far 2297 Artificial Insemination Centres have been established. During 1995-96, 12.40 lakh artificial inseminations were done. As a result of these, milk production increased from 10.78 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 to 22.42 lakh tonnes in 1995-96.

The percapita availability of milk increased from 106 gms. to 192 gms. Of late, the demand for milk has increased considerably with the result the internal supply is not adequate to meet the demand.

The Kerala Milk Marketing Federation, the implementing agency for Operation Flood programmes, operates through 1758 Amul pattern cooperative Societies (APCOS) with a membership of 5.04 lakhs. With the commissioning of North Kerala Dairy Project, the entire state has been brought under the network of APCOS for procurement of milk.

Fisheries

The total fishermen population in the State in 1995-96 is estimated at 9.95 lakhs. Fishing activities in the State are still concentrated in inshore area of the marine sector. The potentials of the offshore (deep sea) area and inland areas remain largely unexploited. The inland sector with a potential water spread of 3.6 lakh ha. accounts for only about 0.50 lakh tonnes, about 8.5% of the total fish catch in the State in 1994-95. With a view to develop the inland fisheries, a Kuwaiti Fund assisted fisheries project at a total project outlay of Rs.75 crores is being implemented in the State. In order to expand the coverage of inland fisheries, a new project for the development of culture fisheries in five reservoirs of the irrigation projects has been launched in the State.

The total fish catch during 1995-96 was 5.82 lakh tonnes, which was lower than the catch of 6.16 lakh tonnes in 1994-95. Out of the total catch in 1995-96, the share of marine sector was 5.32 lakh tonnes, and that of the inland sector was 0.50 lakh tonnes.

Irrigation

The cumulative investment on irrigation amounts to Rs.1829 crores, out of which about 72% is on major and medium irrigation projects. The total irrigation potential created so far is 3.91 lakh ha. (net) and 6.44 lakh ha. (gross).

The total investment on major and medium irrigation projects amounts to Rs.1321 crores with an irrigation potential of 2.15 lakh ha (net) and 4.34 lakhs ha (gross) as on 3/96. The Eighth Five Year Plan envisaged completion of 10 major irrigation projects out of which only four projects could be completed. Muvattupuzha irrigation project has been partially commissioned. Against the target of 1,48,000 ha of irrigation potential fixed during the 8th Plan, the achievement was only 32203 ha in the first four years.

The area brought under irrigation through minor irrigation schemes including ground water

sources as at the end of 1995-96 was 1.76 lakh ha (net) and 2.10 lakh ha. (gross)

Anti-sea erosion works, implemented with 50% central support upto the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan, is at present being implemented as a State Scheme. As a result the coverage of activity had to be scaled down. Upto 3/96, 347.6 Km. of new sea wall were constructed and reformation works of 67.52 km. of sea wall were carried out. Till the end of 1995-96, the expenditure on anti-sea erosion works amounted to Rs.166.81 crores.

Command Area Development

Command area development, with 50% Central support is implemented in the commands of 14 completed projects. During 1995-96 field channels were constructed to benefit 17655 hectares, varabandi system covered 3983 hectares, adaptive trials in 1814 ha. and demonstration covered 7620 hectares. The programme has to be activated with vigour with people's participation to enable the farmers realise the benefits of the irrigation potential created.

Energy

The installed capacity as at the end of the year 1995-96 was 1505MW. The total energy generated during the year was 6662 MU in 1995-96. The power purchased from Central pool has gone up from 2247 MU to 2642 MU in 1995-96. The number of consumers have increased from 44.17 lakhs in 1994-95 to 46.96 lakhs in 1995-96.

The cumulative investment for power development upto the end of 1995-96 amounts to Rs.2644 crores. The outlay during 1996-97 is Rs.567 crores. The energy sold during 1995-96 stood at 7414MU. Revenue realised by the sale of power amounted to Rs.688.55 crores in 1995-96. The T & D losses remained slightly above 20%. The performance of KSEB during the first four years of the Eighth Five Year Plan has shown considerable improvement compared to the earlier years. However the Board has run into severe financial problems in 1996-97 so much so that the plan expenditure is likely to be much less than the amount allocated. The tariff revision towards the end of 1996-97 is likely to improve the Board's finances. But this will be largely reflected only in 97-98.

Power shortage continues to be the major bottleneck for the development of the state. The existing demand supply gap for energy is 1907 MU. The per capita consumption of electricity in the State is 238 kwh which is the lowest among the southern States. Dependence on hydroelectric power and the undue delay in commissioning of the projects taken

up for implementation have mainly contributed to the shortage in power. A long standing suggestion to have an appropriate hydel thermal mix and implementation of short gestation power generating units has to be given urgent attention. Besides, in view of the constraints of resources faced by the State Government to mobilise funds for the massive investment required for setting up power plants, private sector participation for power development needs every encouragement.

Industry

The industrial sector performed reasonably well during 1995-96. However there has been a slow down in the rate of growth compared to 1994-95. This slow down has reflected in the growth in State income which declined in 1995-96, compared to 1994-95 levels.

With the financial support of Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC), 33 projects involving a total investment of Rs. 116 crores on large and medium industries could be commissioned. Another 112 projects costing Rs. 707 crores were taken up for implementation. The KSIDC signed MOUs for establishing 71 projects with private sector firms with a total investment of Rs. 2,007 crores. Among the 41 State Public Sector undertakings, the details of which are available, 19 units were working on profit during 1995-96. Those units together earned a total profit of Rs. 126.88 crores during the year. On the other hand, 22 units incurred loss to the tune of Rs. 61.53 crores during 1995-96. Among the 41 units, 26 units had an accumulated loss of 482.5 crores.

The major projects taken up by Kerala Industrial Infrastructural Development Corporation (KINFRA), are Export Promotion Industrial Park at Kochi, International apparel Park at Thiruvananthapuram, Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre at Thiruvananthapuram, KINFRA Techno Industrial Park at Malappuram ICICI - INFRA Ltd. (I-KIN), and the Integrated Industrial township at Palakkad.

The number of working factories rose from 15,471 in 1994 to 15,965 by the end of 1995. The number of workers employed increased from 4.02 lakhs to 4.12 lakhs during the period. The number of industrial disputes declined to 5874 in 1995-96 from 6153 in the previous year.

During 1995-96, 16,903 small scale industries, were newly registered against a target of 16000. The total investment in these units amounted to 224.54 crores. The total number of small scale units stood at 143123 providing employment to 7.75 lakh persons. The new units registered in 1995-96

provided employment to 71,775 persons. The Kerala Financial Corporation sanctioned an amount of Rs. 237.29 crores to 1,816 units during 1995-96, out of which Rs. 71.07 crores was lent to small scale units.

The traditional industries, by and large, have shown reasonable growth in output and income, even though many of them were beset with a variety of problems. Coir sector, the major traditional industry in the State provides employment to about 4 lakh workers. As on 31-3-96 there were 677 coir cooperative societies. The measures taken for implementing the Integrated Coir Development Project aimed at modernising the coir industry has given a new lease of life to this vital traditional industry in the State. Under this programme 100 mechanised defibring mills and 200 motorised spinning units, with financial support from Government of India and NCDC, have already been started in the previous year. So far financial assistance has been sanctioned to 124 spinning units and 46 defibring mills. Export of coir and coir products have shown significant increase in 1995-96. The export earnings in 1995-96 stood at Rs. 206.85 crores as compared to Rs. 171.64 crores in 1994-95. Handloom industry provides employment to about two lakhs workers. Even though the industry has shown improved performance, in terms of the number of looms acquired, production of cloth etc, the major problem of unsold stock of handloom cloth continues to persist. By the end of March 1996, the accumulated unsold stock of handloom cloth amounted to Rs. 32.42 crores as compared to Rs. 24.45 crores in the previous year. Shortage of raw cashewnut continues to be the main problem faced by the cashew industry. About 65130 M tonnes of raw cashew was imported during April-September 1996. Export earnings through the export of cashew Kernels and cashew shell liquid amounted to Rs. 587.56 crores during the first six months of the current year.

The progress of sericulture development which offered tremendous potential has been far below the expected level. Against the Eighth Five Year Plan target of bringing 50000 acres of land under mulberry cultivation, the achievement has been only 1476 acres till the end of 1996. With a view to activate the programme a new organisation, viz. The Kerala State Sericulture Co-operative Federation (SERIFED) has been set up. It is hoped that the SERIFED, once fully operational, would be able to give the necessary impetus for the proper development of sericulture development in the State.

The share of Central sector investment at 1.29% in 1994, the period for which information is available, has shown a marginal decline from 1.31% achieved in 1993. The total Central sector investment in the country has increased from Rs. 173501 crores

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The major projects taken up by Kerala Industrial Infrastructural Development Corporation (KINFRA), are Export Promotion Industrial Park at Kochi, International apparel Park at Thiruvananthapuram, Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre at Thiruvananthapuram, KINFRA Techno Industrial Park at Malappuram ICICI - INFRA Ltd. (I-KIN), and the Integrated Industrial township at Palakkad.

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provided employment to 71,775 persons. The Kerala Financial Corporation sanctioned an amount of Rs.237.29 crores to 1,816 units during 1995-96, out of which Rs.71.07 crores was lent to small scale units.

The traditional industries, by and large, have shown reasonable growth in output and income, even though many of them were beset with a variety of problems. Coir sector, the major traditional industry in the State provides employment to about 4 lakh workers. As on 31-3-96 there were 677 coir cooperative societies. The measures taken for implementing the Integrated Coir Development Project aimed at modernising the coir industry has given a new lease of life to this vital traditional industry in the State. Under this programme 100 mechanised defibering mills and 200 motorised spinning units, with financial support from Government of India and NCDC, have already been started in the previous year. So far financial assistance has been sanctioned to 124 spinning units and 46 defibering mills. Export of coir and coir products have shown significant increase in 1995-96. The export earnings in 1995-96 stood at Rs.206.85 crores as compared to Rs.171.64 crores in 1994-95. Handloom industry provides employment to about two lakhs workers. Even though the industry has shown improved performance, in terms of the number of looms acquired, production of cloth etc, the major problem of unsold stock of handloom cloth continues to persist. By the end of March 1996, the accumulated unsold stock of handloom cloth amounted to Rs.32.42 crores as compared to Rs.24.45 crores in the previous year. Shortage of raw cashewnut continues to be the main problem faced by the cashew industry. About 65130 M tonnes of raw cashew was imported during April-September 1996. Export earnings through the export of cashew Kernels and cashew shell liquid amounted to Rs.587.56 crores during the first six months of the current year.

The progress of sericulture development which offered tremendous potential has been far below the expected level. Against the Eighth Five Year Plan target of bringing 50000 acres of land under mulberry cultivation, the achievement has been only 1476 acres till the end of 1996. With a view to activate the programme a new organisation, viz. The Kerala State Sericulture Co-operative Federation (SERIFED) has been set up. It is hoped that the SERIFED, once fully operational, would be able to give the necessary impetus for the proper development of sericulture development in the State.

The share of Central sector investment at 1.29% in 1994, the period for which information is available, has shown a marginal decline from 1.31% achieved in 1993. The total Central sector investment in the country has increased from Rs.173501 crores

in March 1993 to Rs. 198912 crores in March 1994, showing an increase of Rs. 25411 crores. Out of this, Kerala received only Rs. 291 crores, constituting just 1.15% of the incremental investment. In absolute terms the investment went up from Rs. 2275 crores in 1993 to Rs. 2566 crores in 1994.

Transport

Kerala enjoys a fairly well developed transport network. But in several places, the road network, road width etc. are not adequate to accommodate the fast growing motor vehicle population. Total road length in the State in 1995-96 was 144636 Kms. as against 142343 Kms. in the previous year. The total number of motor vehicles stood at 11.70 lakhs in 195-96 compared to 10.01 lakhs in the previous year. Out of 38177 passenger buses and stage carriages in the State as on 31-3-1996, 3505 buses were owned by KSRTC.

Tourism

Tourism Department and the Kerala Tourism Development Corporation are the two Government agencies engaged in tourism promotion in the State. The foreign tourist arrivals in the State during 1995 went upto 1,42,972 from 1,04,568 in the previous year, registering an increase of 6.7 per cent. The total tourist arrivals in 1995 stood at 40 lakhs compared to 13.88 lakhs in 1994 registering a phenomenal increase of 188% made possible by increased domestic tourists. With a view to give the necessary push to tourism in the State, attention is being given to promotional aspects of the tourism related activities.

The KTDC runs a chain of hotels, motels, yatrivas etc. Priority is being given to infrastructural development and marketing as part of the overall tourism development. The Bakel Tourism Development Authority formed for implementing a comprehensive tourism programme for the Bakel Fort and adjoining areas, has already initiated steps for the development of the area in and around Bakel Fort.

Education

Kerala has achieved the highest effective literacy rate in the country. According to 1991 Census Kerala's literacy rate was 89.81 per cent as compared to the all India average 52.21 per cent. The female literacy rate was 86.17 per cent in Kerala compared to the national average of 39.29 per cent.

During 1995-96 there were 12,265 schools in the State, out of which 4,457 (36.34%) were Government Schools, 7309 (59.59%) private aided schools and 499 (4.07%) private unaided schools.

The total number of schools consisted of 6728 Lower Primary Schools, 2964 Upper Primary and 2573 High Schools, in addition to the LP and UP sections attached to the UP and High Schools.

The school enrolment in 1995-96 declined to 56.28 lakhs compared to 56.28 lakhs in the previous year. The number of teachers in the year under review was 1.89 lakhs. The teacher pupil ratio is 1:30. The number of uneconomic schools with enrolment less than 25 per standard, a peculiar phenomenon witnessed in Kerala, stood at 1346 in 1996, comprising 542 Government schools and 804 private aided schools. This is an area where the Government have to give serious considerations to the justification in continuing them in the manner they are working. The number of protected teachers was 2183 in 1995-96.

There are seven Universities in the State. There were 1186 Arts and Science College in 1995-96. Out of which 37 are Government Colleges and 133 are private colleges. 46 colleges were affiliated to Kerala University, 62 colleges were affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University 60 colleges to Calicut University and 18 colleges were affiliated to Kannur University. Enrolment of students at the Univesity level stood at 3.49 lakhs out of which Girl Students accounted for 2.05 lakhs. The teaching faculty had a total strength of 14491 in 1996.

Technical education in the State consisted of 15 Engineering Colleges, comprising of 4 Government Colleges, 3 private aided colleges, 1 Regional Engineering College, 6 Self Financing Colleges and 1 Model Engineering College. 42 Polytechnics and 39 Technical High Schools. The total enrolment in Engineering Colleges stood at 4259 in 1996.

The total expenditure on education in 1995-96 amounted to Rs. 1648 crores as against 1349 crores in the previous year. Out of Rs. 1648 crores, Rs. 804 crores was spent on primary education, Rs. 501 crores on secondary education and Rs. 259 crores on University and higher education. Even though there has been considerable increase in the expenditure on education, there has not been a corresponding increase in the quality of education. The expenditure is almost entirely on establishment, leaving very little for quality improvement. With the existing levels of budget allocations, and given the financial constraints of the State Government, the scope for appreciably increasing the budget provision for improving the quality is rather limited. Resource mobilisation through higher cost recovery may have to be resorted for meeting the increasing expenditure needed for quality improvement.

Health

Kerala has made notable achievements in health standards as reflected in the attainment of low infant mortality rate, low maternal mortality rate, low birth rate, low death rate, high life expectancy etc. These achievements are far ahead of the national average. This has been made possible through a wide network of health infrastructure, women education, general health consciousness and clean health habits of the people. The decadal growth rate (1981-91) in population was 14.32% as against the national average of 23.5%.

The health care facilities consist of 149 Hospitals comprising 5 Medical College Hospitals, 5 General Hospitals, 11 District Hospitals, 42 Taluk Hospitals, 69 Intermediate Hospitals, 8 Women and Child Hospitals, 3 Leprosy Hospitals, 3 TB Hospitals and 3 Mental Hospitals. The Ophthalmic Hospital, Thiruvananthapuram has been converted into Regional Institute of Ophthalmology. The total bed strength in these hospitals put together were 42569. The number of beds per lakh of population stood at 137 during 1996. Similarly there were 23,464 medical and paramedical personnel with the department of health services and 1905 with the Medical education department. Medical education and training is offered through 6 Medical Colleges, 2 Dental Colleges and 3 Nursing Colleges.

In the field of Ayurveda there were 108 hospitals with 2349 beds and 587 dispensaries under Government sector. There are 5 Ayurveda Colleges in the State, 3 in the Government Sector and 2 in the Private Sector, with an annual intake of 170 students for BAMS. MD course is imparted only at the Ayurveda College, Thiruvananthapuram with an intake of 42 candidates.

During 1995-96 there were 31 Homoeopathic Hospitals with 950 beds and 394 dispensaries. Two clinical laboratories; one attached to the District Homoeo Hospital Thodupuzha and the other at District Homoeo hospital Pushpakandom, were started during 1995-96 and one rehabilitation centre for mentally retarded attached to Government Homoeo Hospital, Thiruvananthapuram. There are 4 Homoeo Medical Colleges in the State of which two are in the Government Sector and two in the private sector.

The Family Welfare Programmes in the State are implemented through a network of 961 Primary Health Centres and 5094 sub-centres.

The total expenditure on health stood at Rs. 427 crores in 1995-96. The per capita expenditure

on health has increased from Rs. 116.16 in 1994-95 to Rs. 161 in 1995-96. Just as in education, the quality of health service has also deteriorated considerably as the Government is unable to allocate the required provision for quality improvement owing to the paucity of resources. To mobilise funds for improving the quality of health standards in the State, appropriate pricing may have to be considered.

Housing

There has been a shift in policy in housing in favour of the economically weaker sections in recent years. Out of the total of 5.81 lakh houses constructed by the public sector agencies during the period from 1985-86 to 1994-95 as much as 5.23 lakh houses were for economically weaker sections. Another significant development is the increasing role of institutional finance for funding the housing programmes in recent years. According to 1991 census, there were 54.59 lakh houses and 55.13 lakh households in the state resulting in a numerical shortage of 54000 houses. The total demand for houses projected for 2000 A.D is 16 lakhs.

There are about 30 agencies involved in housing in the State, the major ones are Revenue Department, Kerala State Housing Board, Finance Department, Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, State Co-operative Housing Federation etc.

Housing Board is the major public agency which implements about 28 housing schemes. As on 31.3.96 the Board has constructed/assisted 3.14 lakh housed under various schemes. During April-December 1996, 19098 houses were constructed by the Housing Board. The co-operative Housing Federation extended financial assistance for the construction of 83,695 houses as on 31.03.1996. The Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST assisted construction of 36741 houses upto 31.03.1996.

Water Supply

As on 31.03.1996, 1402 rural water supply schemes and 43 urban water supply scheme were under implementation, besides 1015 small schemes and extensions exclusively benefiting Scheduled castes/Scheduled Tribes. According to the latest estimates, 43% of the State's rural population and 67% of the urban population could be provided with protected drinking water supply. About 5.33 lakh houses have been connected with piped water supply. During 1995-96 220 water supply schemes were completed.

Institutional Finance

There has been a sharp decline in the credit deposit (CD) ratio of the commercial banks in the state, in recent years. The CD ratio has declined from 64.77 in March 1988 to 44.5 in September 1996. Kerala's share of assistance sanctioned by all India Financial Institutions has declined further. As on 31.03.1995, the share was only 1.05%, next only to Assam and Bihar. The fall in credit-deposit ratio and the very low share of assistance sanctioned by All India Financial Institutions have hampered the general investment tempo in the State which is faced with a very high rate of unemployment. Needless to say that unless investment, that too of the right type takes place on a substantial scale, the economic growth of Kerala would be difficult to accelerate and the gap in the per capita income would be hard to bridge fast.

Plan Outlay

The Plan implementation in the State has steadily improved from year to year since the commencement of the Eighth Five Year Plan. In the first four years of the Eighth Five Year Plan the State is likely to achieve 90% of the approved plan outlay for Five Year Plan in nominal terms. However in real terms the outlay is likely to be Rs. 3770 crores. The Budgeted outlay for 1996-97 is Rs. 2200 crores. It is expected that the plan outlay will be utilised in full.

The outlay for the Annual plan 1997-98 is Rs. 2855 crores. This represents 29.5% higher than the outlay for 1996-97. A special feature of the next year's plan is that the Decentralised planning will be introduced in the true spirit of the 73rd and 74th amendment of the constitution in this regard. About 36 per cent of the budgeted outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 will be transferred to the Local bodies. The total provision thus transferred would amount to Rs. 1025.37 crores. Out of this as much as 73 per cent, amounting to Rs. 749 crores, will be passed on to the Local Bodies as Grant-in-aid to formulate and implement local level need passed programmes by various tiers of Local Bodies. Population has been adopted as a criteria for deciding the inter tier allocation of this amount. The balance amount of Rs. 276.37 crores represent outlays for state sponsored schemes, to be formulated at state level but to be implemented by the Local Bodies. The

allocations of this amount for each tier of local body have been separately delineated in the budget. In order to make decentralised Planning meaningful during the Ninth Five Year Plan and to equip the Panchayat Raj Institutions to formulate, implement and monitor development programmes, a People's Campaign has been launched in August 1996 throughout the State. The objective of this campaign is to ensure people's participation at all stages right from preparation of shelf of projects, prioritise them in a scientific manner so that the programmes for the Ninth Plan and the Annual Plan 1997-98 can be selected from them for implementation. The campaign commenced with training to selected resource persons, followed by data collection, Grama Sabha/Ward conventions, development seminars, formation of Task Forces for scheme preparation etc. On receipt of the development plans from the District Planning Committees the State Planning Board will take steps to integrate all such District Plans with the State Plan. It is expected that these plans will be available well in time before the formulation of the State's Ninth Five Year Plan which is likely to be finalised in four months time.

In general the economy performed reasonably well although the rate of growth during the year under review slowed down compared to that in the previous year. The improvement witnessed in the past four years has not been enough to make a dent on the chronic and fundamental problems facing the economy of the State. Unemployment continues to be at unacceptably higher levels. Crisis on the energy front continues to be serious as reflected in the inability to lift load shedding and power cut throughout the year. Measures to implement and commission short gestation power projects will have to be given priority as otherwise, the development process will be seriously hampered. Industrial development must be accelerated and public sector enterprises must start functioning efficiently and at profit. Agriculture has to be made more diversified and linked to increasing agro processing. Local level initiatives in commodity production and employment generation and provision of essential services have to be promoted to the fullest. These challenges have to be met squarely. Appropriate policies, institutional reforms, speedy decision-making, good public management and fostering of a climate favourable for savings and investment are essential.

Table 1.1

Important Indicators of the State Economy

Sl. No.	Item	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	State Income et Current Prices (Rs. Crores)	1255	3823	6503	9182	10668	12173	15102	17175	19688	22024	24819	--
2.	State Income (1980-81) Prices (Rs. Crores)	1255*	3823	4086	4584	4892	5282	5365	5752	6381	6869	7295	--
3.	Per Capita Income (at current prices) (Rs.)	594	1508	2398	3233	3718	4200	5140	5768	6524	7201	8007	--
4.	Per Capita Income (at constant prices) (Rs.)	594	1508	1507	1814	1705	1815	1826	1932	2114	2246	2353	--
5.	Output of Important Commodities												
	e) Rice-lakh tonnes	12.98	12.72	11.73	10.13	11.41	10.87	10.60	10.85	10.04	9.75	9.53	--
	b) Coconut-Million Nuts	3981	3008	3377	4215	4358	4232	4641	5124	5192	5336	5906	--
	c) Arecanut-Million Nuts	12736	10805	10664	11450	11964	13074	13116	13643	15357	17488	17603	--
	d) Pepper - 1000 tonnes	25.03	28.52	33.12	43.24	54.14	48.80	50.31	48.87	48.55	59.26	59.93	--
	e) Rubber - 1000 tonnes	78.73	140.33	164.70	238.41	275.40	307.52	343.11	368.85	408.31	442.83	474.56	--
	f) Tea - 1000 tonnes	41.45	50.72	52.63	65.77	57.08	63.42	66.80	54.44	68.89	60.72	64.79	--
	g) Coffe - 1000 tonnes	12.57	38.48	23.35	47.43	23.80	35.70	30.96	36.17	43.47	46.24	42.60	--
5.	Prices												
	e) Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities (Base 1952-53=100)	222	551	688	957	906	1028	1263	1377	1550	1492	1702	1905
	b) Consumer Price Index Number (Base 1970=100)@	264	202	314	395	413	435	497	553	599	871	759	833
6.	Plan Outlay (Rs. Crores) (Accounts)	59.35	311.31	411.95	543.13	820.28	662.70	719.53	825.32	1091.42	1415.92	1590.78	2200 (BE)

P - Provisional Q - Quick Estimate

* Related to calendar year from 1980 onwards and eleven months during 1996

** At 1970-71 prices

CHAPTER 2

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income

2.1 The Gross domestic Product at constant price during 1995-96 is estimated at Rs.274209 crores as against Rs.256095 crores in 1994-95 registering a growth rate of 7.1%. At current prices the GDP is estimated at Rs.985787 crores compared to Rs.858340 crores in the previous year representing a growth rate of 14.8%. In 1996-97 growth in National Income at constant prices is expected to be 6.8 percent

2.2 The percapita national income at constant prices during 1995-96 is estimated at Rs.2573 against Rs.2449 in 1994-95 registering a growth rate of 5.1%. At current prices percapita national income is estimated at Rs.9321 as against Rs.8282 during 1994-95 registering a growth rate of 12.5%.

State Income

2.3 The State Income at constant prices during 1995-96 is estimated at Rs.7295 crores as against Rs.6869 crores in 1994-95 showing a growth rate of 6.2% as against 7.6% during the previous year. At current prices the State income has increased by 12.7% from Rs.22024 crores during 1994-95 to Rs.24819 crores in 1995-96.

2.4 The percapita income of the State at constant prices increased only by 4.8% in 1995-96 as against 6.2% during 1994-95. Percapita income in 1995-96 is estimated at Rs.2353 during 1995-96 as against Rs.2246 in 1994-95. At current prices the percapita income slightly improved from Rs.7201 in 1994-95 to Rs.8007 in 1995-96 registering an increase of 11.2% over the last year. The percentage of increase was only 10.4 in 1994-95 over the previous year.

Sectoral Distribution of Income

2.5 The sectoral distribution of state income at current prices for Agriculture has slightly declined, whereas the other two sectors have shown marginal increase in 1995-96 compared to that in 1994-95 compared to that in 1994-95. At constant prices the contributions by primary sectors declined to 29.72% in 1995-96 from 30.52% in 1994-95. The tertiary sector contribution has increased from 43.89% in 1995-96 to 44.69% in 1995-96, while the

secondary sector contribution remained stagnant 25.59%. Details are given in Table 2.2

Regional Distribution of Income

2.6 District wise distribution of income is considered as an indicator of the regional disparities of economic growth. The district wise distribution of state income under primary, secondary and tertiary sectors at constant and current prices for the period from 1980-81 to 1995-96 is given in Appendix 2.4

2.7 One of the indicators of the economic growth of a region is the percapita income. In Kerala, Ernakulam continues to stand at the top with regard to percapita income followed by Wayanad and Idukki. The percapita income of Ernakulam at constant prices has increased from Rs.3536 in 1994-95 to Rs.3722 in 1995-96. Malappuram District continues to have the lowest percapita income with Rs. 1435 in 1995-96. Percapita Income of districts with the respective ranks from 1980-81 to 1995-96 given in Table 2.3.

Regional variation in Sectoral Growth Rate

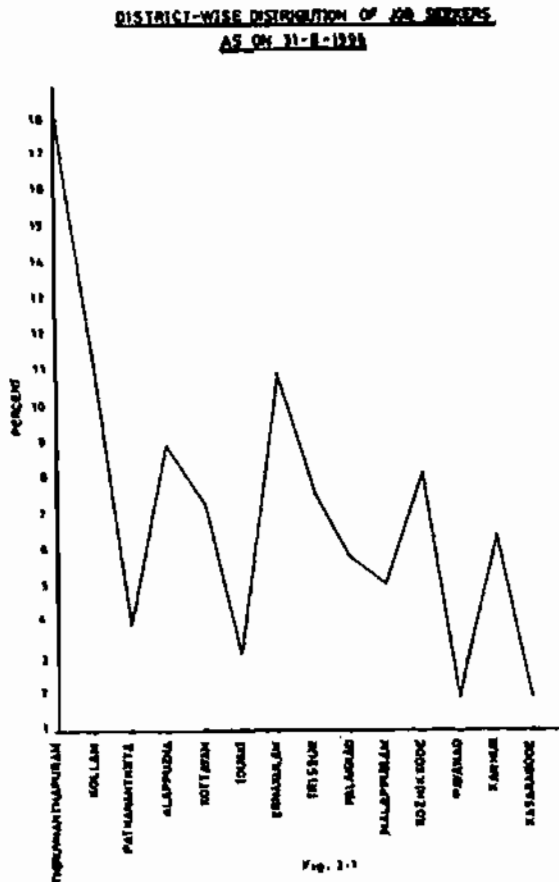
2.8 District wise growth rate of sectoral income at constant price during 1995-96 is given in table 2.4. Thiruvananthapuram district has the highest growth rate of 7.19% followed by Ernakulam (6.69%), Pathanamthitta (6.50%), Thrissur (6.40%) and Alappuzha (6.35%). The lowest growth rate was shown in Wayanad (4.79%) followed by Idukki (4.91%) and Kasargod (4.99%).

2.9 An analysis of the sectoral growth rate of income shows that growth rate in primary sector among districts ranges between 3.15% and 3.9%. The secondary sector does not show a marked variation. In the case of the service sector rate of variation is much more than the other two sectors. While Kasargod has a growth rate in 6.5% Thiruvananthapuram is 9.12%.

Unemployment

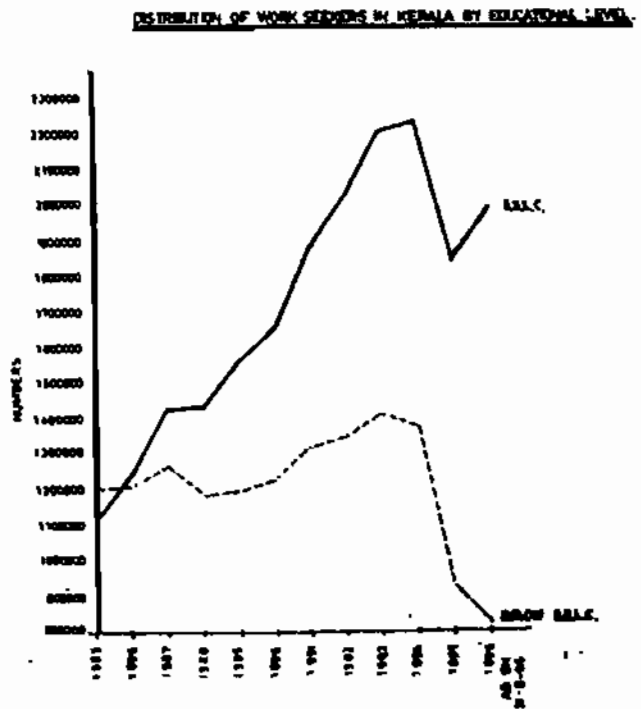
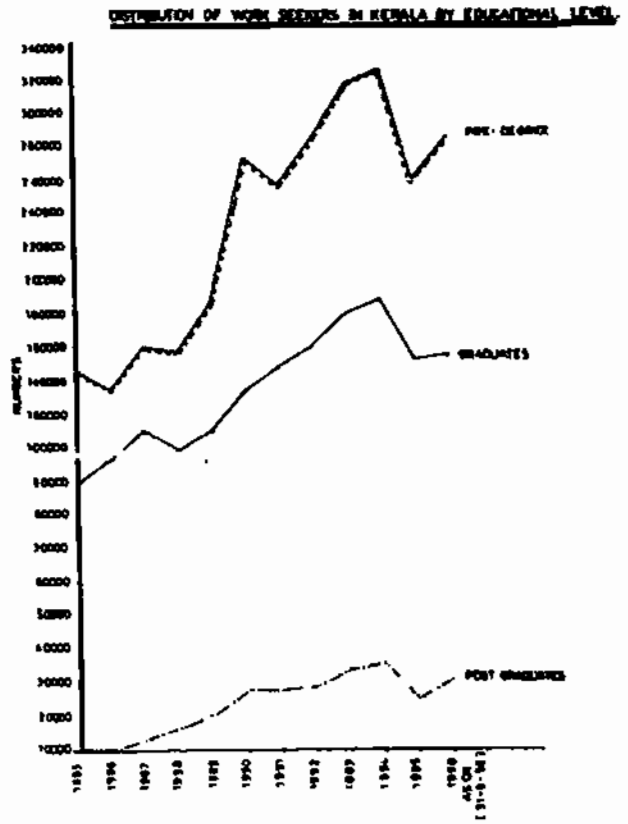
2.10 As per the live register in the employment exchange, the number of job seekers increased from 32.26 lakh as on 31-12-1995 to 32.99 lakhs as on 31-8-1996 registering an increase of 2.24%. Thiruvananthapuram district continued to

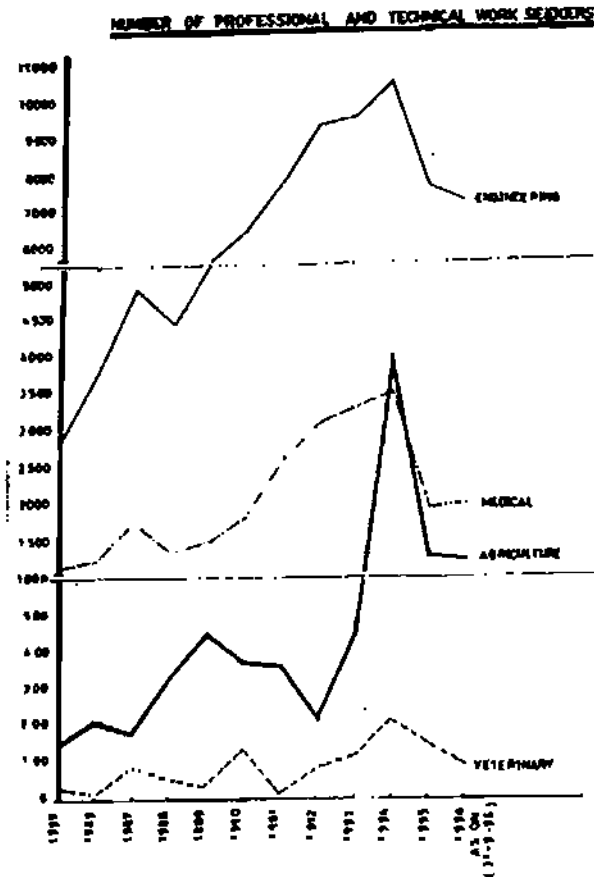
top in the number of unemployed registered with 5.92 lakhs (17.94%) followed by Kollam 3.77(11.42%). Ernakulam 3.58 lakh (10.85%) and Alappuzha 2.94 lakhs (8.91%). Waynad district has least number of unemployed registered 0.61 lakhs (1.86%). The district wise distribution of job seekers is given in table 2.5.



2.11 An analysis of the distribution of job seekers by educational level shows that as on 31-8-96, 75% of the total job seekers have educational qualifications S.S.L.C. and above. This include 2.85 lakh P.D.C. holders, 1.57 lakh graduates, 31044 post graduates (see fig.2.2). The distribution of job seekers by educational level in Kerala is given in Appendix 2.6.

2.12 Number of professional and technical job seekers also went up by 825 from 1,19,413 in 1995 to 1,30,238 as on 31-8-1996. Number of professional and technical job seekers increased from 1.16 lakh in 1990 to 1.30 lakh as on 31-8-1996. (see fig.2.3)





Employment in the organised sector

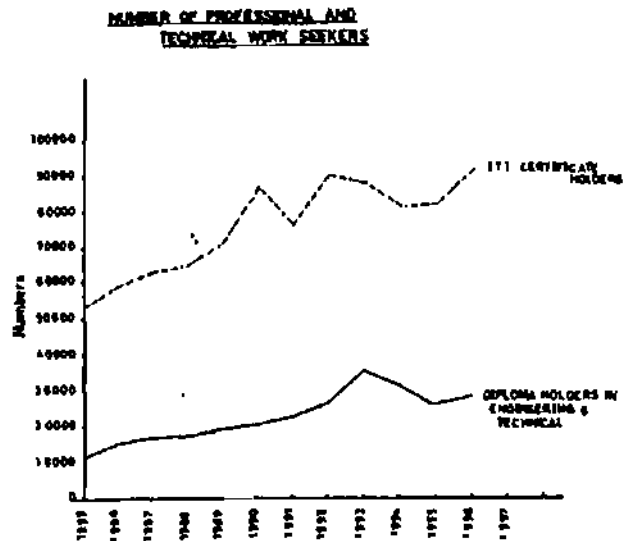
2.13 Employment trend in the public and private sector is given Appendix 2.8. During the year under review employment in the organised sector as on 30-6-1996 was 6.20 lakhs in the public sector and 5.52 lakh in the private sector.

Placement through Employment Exchange

2.14 Table 2.6 shows the placement through Employment exchange from 1985-86. During 1995-96, 16996 registered job seekers could avail employment. Details as on 8/96 shows that only 7741 persons got employment. During 1995-96, 486 persons per month have used the services of employment exchange. This was only 393 as on 31-8-1996.

Placement through ODEPC

2.15 During 1996 also Overseas Development and Employment Promotion Consultant Ltd. (ODEPC) continued to help people to secure jobs abroad. Out of a total of 181 persons of various categories who got placement, 129 were in Saudi Arabia and 52 in U.A.E. This include 16 Doctors, 15 paramedical staff, 9 Engineers, 69 Technicians and the remaining catering and unskilled persons. Countrywise deployment of personnel is given in Appendix 2.9.



Self Employment Assistance Scheme

2.16 The scheme was introduced in 1982. Upto 1994, 3.04 lakh applications were received of which 1.44 lakh applications were sanctioned 1.21 lakh rejected and the remaining are in various stages of processing. Till 31-3-1996, 1.34 lakhs beneficiaries were granted financial assistance under the scheme. As on 31-3-1996 an amount of Rs. 8.06 crores has been disbursed unemployment assistance

Unemployment Assistance Scheme

2.17 Under this scheme upto 1994, 11.17 lakh applications were received, out of which 6.29 lakhs were sanctioned and Rs.3.88 lakhs rejected. About 1 lakh applications remain pending disposal. Details of unemployment assistance are given in Appendix 2.10.

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rate

2.18 Among the Indian States, Kerala is at the top in containing growth of population. Selected demographic indicators of major states is given in Appendix 2.15. During 1993 birth rate in Kerala was 17.4 and death rate 6 per thousand population. The infant mortality rate too had declined to 13 per thousand during 1993 from 17 in 1992.

Table 2.1
National Income and State Income

Item	Unit	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	Growth Rate	1995-96	Growth Rate			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>National Income</i>														
Rs.Crores														
At current prices		110685	416495	16.4	477868	14.7	618400	13.9	731900	18.4	858340	17.3	985787	14.8
At constant prices		110685	185683	4.6	185503	(-)0.1	220100	5.0	238900	8.5	256095	7.2	274209	7.1
<i>State Income</i>														
At current prices		3823	12173	13.1	15102	24.1	17175	13.7	19688	14.6	22024	11.9	24819	12.7
At constant prices		3823	5262	5.4	5365	2.0	5752	7.2	6381	10.9	6869	7.6	7295	6.2
<i>Per capita National Income</i>														
Rupees														
At current prices		1630	4964	10.0	5583	12.5	6249	11.9	7060	13.0	8282	17.3	9321	12.5
At constant prices		1630	2213	2.5	2167	(-)2.1	2216	2.3	2292	3.4	2449	6.8	2573	5.1
<i>Per capita State Income</i>														
At current prices		1508	4200	11.7	5140	2.4	5768	12.2	6524	13.1	7201	10.4	8007	11.2
At constant prices		1508	1815	4.1	1826	0.6	1932	5.8	2114	9.4	2246	6.2	2353	4.8

Source:- (1) Economic survey 1996-97

(2) Central Statistical Organisation.

(3) Department of Economics & Statistics.

P - Provisional

Q - Quick Estimate

Table 2.2
Sectoral Share of Net Domestic Product

	At Constant Prices														
	At Current Prices														
Sector	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Primary	39.23	32.91	39.34	36.03	35.07	33.93	33.28	39.23	35.99	36.43	34.17	32.08	30.52	29.72	
Secondary	24.37	26.35	24.76	26.13	25.72	26.06	26.14	24.37	23.92	23.83	24.59	25.64	25.59	25.59	
Tertiary	36.40	40.74	35.90	37.84	39.21	40.01	40.58	36.40	40.09	39.74	41.24	42.28	43.89	44.69	
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

Table 2.3
District wise Per capita Income at constant and current prices 1980-81 to 1995-96

District	At Constant Prices															At Current Prices														
	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96									
Thiruvananthapuram	1484 (6)	1842 (7)	1786 (6)	1955 (4)	2173 (4)	2331 (4)	2465 (4)	1484 (6)	4220 (8)	4925 (8)	5708 (6)	6556 (5)	7289 (4)	8147 (4)	1484 (6)	4220 (8)	4925 (8)	5708 (6)	6556 (5)	7289 (4)	8147 (4)									
Kollam	1536 (5)	1866 (6)	1734 (11)	1874 (10)	2020 (10)	2146 (10)	2245 (10)	1536 (5)	4350 (5)	4889 (10)	5740 (5)	6430 (8)	7075 (8)	7831 (8)	1536 (5)	4350 (5)	4889 (10)	5740 (5)	6430 (8)	7075 (8)	7831 (8)									
Pathanamthitta	-	1981 (4)	1832 (5)	1919 (7)	2097 (7)	2247 (6)	2361 (6)	-	4408 (4)	5056 (5)	5590 (9)	6444 (7)	7171 (7)	8094 (6)	4408 (4)	5056 (5)	5590 (9)	6444 (7)	7171 (7)	8094 (6)										
Alappuzha	1311 (9)	1815 (9)	1684 (12)	1758 (13)	1866 (12)	1988 (12)	2087 (12)	1311 (9)	4268 (7)	4865 (11)	5255 (13)	5736 (12)	6337 (12)	7026 (12)	1311 (9)	4268 (7)	4865 (11)	5255 (13)	5736 (12)	6337 (12)	7026 (12)									
Kottayam	1452 (8)	1824 (8)	1772 (7)	1897 (8)	2040 (8)	2117 (8)	2277 (8)	1452 (8)	4038 (9)	4945 (7)	5473 (11)	6155 (10)	6756 (10)	7479 (10)	1452 (8)	4038 (9)	4945 (7)	5473 (11)	6155 (10)	6756 (10)	7479 (10)									
Idukki	1995 (2)	2095 (2)	2116 (2)	2101 (2)	2590 (3)	2686 (3)	2781 (3)	1995 (2)	4612 (2)	6073 (2)	6433 (2)	8049 (3)	8724 (3)	9586 (3)	1995 (2)	4612 (2)	6073 (2)	6433 (2)	8049 (3)	8724 (3)	9586 (3)									
Ernakulam	2017 (1)	2779 (1)	2768 (1)	2967 (1)	3289 (1)	3536 (1)	3722 (1)	2017 (1)	6502 (1)	8010 (1)	8857 (1)	10159 (1)	11315 (1)	12665 (1)	2017 (1)	6502 (1)	8010 (1)	8857 (1)	10159 (1)	11315 (1)	12665 (1)									
Thiruvir	1462 (7)	1895 (5)	1889 (4)	1996 (3)	2150 (5)	2297 (5)	2412 (5)	1462 (7)	4422 (3)	5277 (4)	5921 (4)	6576 (4)	7288 (5)	8126 (5)	1462 (7)	4422 (3)	5277 (4)	5921 (4)	6576 (4)	7288 (5)	8126 (5)									
Palakkad	1307 (10)	1623 (12)	1757 (9)	1813 (11)	1822 (13)	1932 (13)	2024 (13)	1307 (10)	3082 (13)	4922 (9)	5376 (12)	5600 (13)	6207 (13)	6943 (13)	1307 (10)	3082 (13)	4922 (9)	5376 (12)	5600 (13)	6207 (13)	6943 (13)									
Malappuram	1045 (11)	1094 (14)	1167 (14)	1197 (14)	1307 (14)	1375 (14)	1435 (14)	1045 (11)	2592 (14)	3275 (14)	3619 (14)	4056 (14)	4451 (14)	4933 (14)	1045 (11)	2592 (14)	3275 (14)	3619 (14)	4056 (14)	4451 (14)	4933 (14)									
Kozhikode	1588 (3)	1670 (10)	1742 (10)	1936 (5)	2038 (9)	2158 (9)	2258 (9)	1588 (3)	3949 (10)	4837 (12)	5936 (3)	6367 (9)	7016 (9)	7768 (9)	1588 (3)	3949 (10)	4837 (12)	5936 (3)	6367 (9)	7016 (9)	7768 (9)									
Wayanad	-	1993 (3)	1762 (8)	1928 (6)	2614 (2)	2703 (2)	2793 (2)	-	4301 (6)	4967 (6)	5707 (7)	8222 (2)	8931 (2)	9875 (2)	-	4301 (6)	4967 (6)	5707 (7)	8222 (2)	8931 (2)	9875 (2)									
Kannur	1571 (4)	1665 (11)	1930 (3)	1890 (9)	2121 (6)	2234 (7)	2333 (7)	1571 (4)	3872 (11)	5364 (3)	5626 (8)	6542 (6)	7182 (6)	7940 (7)	1571 (4)	3872 (11)	5364 (3)	5626 (8)	6542 (6)	7182 (6)	7940 (7)									
Kannuragod	-	1559 (13)	1692 (13)	1803 (12)	1958 (11)	2046 (11)	2120 (11)	-	3659 (12)	4663 (13)	5487 (10)	6090 (11)	6647 (11)	7321 (11)	-	3659 (12)	4663 (13)	5487 (10)	6090 (11)	6647 (11)	7321 (11)									
State	1508	1615	1626	1932	2114	2246	2353	1508	6200	5140	5768	6524	7201	8007	1508	6200	5140	5768	6524	7201	8007									

Figures in brackets show rank.

Table-2.4
Growth Rate of District Income during 1995-96 (At 1980-81 prices)

District	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Thiruvnanthapuram	3.36	6.33	9.12	7.19
Kollam	3.22	6.30	8.03	6.03
Pathanamthitta	3.91	6.34	8.03	6.50
Alappuzha	3.15	6.31	7.85	6.35
Kottayam	3.33	6.97	8.08	6.26
Idukki	3.35	6.35	7.68	4.91
Ernakulam	3.67	6.09	8.61	6.69
Thrissur	3.49	6.13	8.05	6.40
Palakkad	3.69	6.20	7.89	6.16
Malappuram	3.43	5.98	7.81	5.80
Kozhikode	3.26	6.08	7.67	6.03
Wayanad	3.53	6.07	7.86	4.79
Kannur	3.53	6.00	7.87	5.85
Kasaragod	3.33	6.01	6.50	4.99
State	3.43	6.19	8.14	6.20

Table-2.5
District-wise Distribution of Job Seekers as on 31-8-1996

District	Number	Percent
Thiruvnanthapuram	591748	17.94
Kollam	376833	11.42
Pathanamthitta	129251	3.92
Alappuzha	293850	8.91
Kottayam	240674	7.30
Idukki	102215	3.10
Ernakulam	357966	10.85
Thrissur	250311	7.59
Palakkad	189918	5.76
Malappuram	163444	4.95
Kozhikode	266329	8.07
Wayanad	61233	1.86
Kannur	212490	6.44
Kasaragod	62319	1.89
State	3298581	100.00

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training

Table-2.6
Placement through Employment Exchange

Year	No. of Placement	Monthly average No. of employees using employment exchange
1985-86	13700	403
1986-87	15571	454
1987-88	13869	492
1988-89	15504	473
1989-90	17514	441
1990-91	14280	540
1991-92	15640	392
1992-93	17890	404
1993-94	13828	452
1994-95	18305	412
1995-96	16996	486
1996-97 (4/96 - 8/96)	7741	393

Source : Directorate of Employment and Training.

Table-2.7
Self Employment Assistance Scheme

Year	Applications received	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount disbursed (Rs. lakhs)
1987-88	18241	1042	6.25
1988-89	13556	13248	79.48
1989-90	10042	4965	29.79
1990-91	10127	4665	27.99
1991-92	10279	2653	15.92
1992-93	-	45	0.27
1993-94	6382	100	0.60
1994-95	-	5741	34.45
1995-96	-	1032	6.19
1996-97	NA	NA	NA

Source : Directorate of Employment and Training.

CHAPTER - 3

PRICES, COST OF LIVING AND WAGES

Consumer Prices Index

Consumer price index is a broad indicator of inflationary trend. The annual average consumer price index during 1996 showed an increase of 10.0%, to 833 points during January to December 1996 from 757 points during the same period in 1995. However, this increase of 10.0% was lower by 2.4%

compared to that in 1995 (12.4%). The annual average consumer price index numbers in fifteen selected centres from 1992 to 1996 are given in Table-3.1 and the month-wise indices in Appendix-3.3. During the period under review, the highest index was recorded at Meppady (867) followed by Malappuram (860) and Kollam (857).

Table - 3.1

Annual Average Consumer Price Index Numbers in selected Centres of Kerala 1992-1996*

Centres	Consumer Price Index Numbers						% Change over previous year			
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995*	1996*	1993	1994	1995	1996*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Thiruvananthapuram	552	596	673	760	758	835	7.97	12.92	12.93	10.16
2. Kollam	571	615	687	772	769	857	7.71	11.71	12.37	11.44
3. Punalur	544	586	640	706	704	778	7.72	9.22	10.31	10.51
4. Alappuzha	552	599	676	762	759	836	8.52	12.86	12.72	10.15
5. Kottayam	555	599	676	761	759	836	7.93	12.86	12.57	10.15
6. Mundakayam	552	599	676	752	749	821	8.52	12.69	11.24	9.61
7. Munnar	541	590	667	733	731	794	9.06	13.05	9.90	8.62
8. Ernakulam	540	589	658	734	731	814	9.07	11.72	11.55	11.35
9. Chalekudy	559	608	687	773	770	845	8.77	12.99	12.52	9.48
10. Thrissur	539	587	668	761	758	832	8.91	13.80	13.92	9.76
11. Palakkad	543	591	675	769	766	843	8.84	14.21	13.93	10.05
12. Malappuram	572	617	696	790	787	860	7.87	12.80	13.51	9.28
13. Kozhikode	553	597	668	752	749	828	7.96	11.89	12.57	10.55
14. Meppady	565	611	695	794	791	867	8.14	13.75	14.24	9.61
15. Kannur	554	602	680	773	770	851	8.66	12.96	13.68	10.52
State Average	553	599	675	759	757	833	8.32	12.69	12.44	10.04

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala

* Average from January to November (11 months) only.

Retail Prices

3.2 Out of the prices of twenty two items of essential commodities subjected to review, in 1996, prices of as many as twenty items have increased; some of them slight increase, some of them moderate, a few others rather sharply. Price of coriander has almost doubled (96.0%). The other items on which significant increase recorded were coconut oil (53.3%) and coconut without husk (49.9%), followed by redgram (20.7%), rice (19.8%), tapioca (15.1%) and milk (12.8%) green gram and sugar recorded modest increases of 6.6% and 7.00% respectively. Index of baby food went up by 9.5%, from Rs.103.3

in 1995 to Rs.113.1 in 1996. The prices of banana (green) and egg (heo's) which showed downward trend in 1995 reversed their trend in 1996 and marked significant increases of 48.6% and 21.5% respectively. On the other hand the prices of chillies (dry) significantly came down by 24.3% from Rs.64 per kg. in 1995 to Rs.48.4 per kg in 1996. The price of onion (small) also recorded fall in price from Rs.12.5 in 1995 to Rs.9.3 in 1996 recording decrease of 25.9%. (Table 3.2)

3.3 The month-wise analysis show that the prices of almost all commodities witnessed rather moderate to heavy increases. The price of coconut

oil which stood at Rs.46.1 in April declined to Rs.42.8 in May and thereafter moved gradually to Rs.46.8 in August and further to an all time high of Rs.67.9 in December, marking a significant increase of 47.5%. Price of rice witnessed a more or less steady increase and reached Rs.11.7 in December, from Rs.10.1 in

January. The price of coconut (without husk) rose sharply by Rs.192.9, from Rs.427.1 in January to Rs.620.0 in December 1996 and that of coconut oil by Rs.21.9 from Rs.46.1 to Rs.67.9. The month-wise retail prices of essential commodities are given in Appendix-3.2.

Table - 3.2
Average Retail Prices of Essential Commodities 1993 to 1996

Commodities	Unit	Prices as at the end of December				% Change over previous year		
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Rice	Kg.	7.61	9.47	9.78	11.72	24.44	3.27	19.84
2. Green gram	"	15.52	18.48	21.54	22.96	19.07	16.56	6.59
3. Black gram (without husk)	"	13.95	28.92	27.33	27.43	107.31	-5.50	0.36
4. Red gram	"	14.06	14.13	15.06	18.17	0.50	6.58	20.65
5. Dhall	"	20.96	20.14	33.03	33.12	-3.91	64.00	0.27
6. Coconut oil	"	37.02	38.35	44.30	67.91	-3.59	15.52	53.30
7. Groundnut oil	"	39.45	43.71	45.31	45.48	10.80	3.66	0.38
8. Refined oil (postman)	"	58.75	59.48	64.84	65.23	1.24	9.01	0.60
9. Tapioca	"	2.81	3.04	3.52	4.05	8.19	15.79	15.06
10. Banana (green)	"	7.24	8.46	8.29	12.32	16.85	-2.01	48.61
11. Milk (cow)	Ltr.	7.82	8.79	9.75	11.00	12.40	10.92	12.82
12. Egg (hen)	Dozen	13.93	14.40	14.21	17.26	3.37	-1.32	21.46
13. Potato	Kg.	7.96	7.25	7.36	9.14	-8.92	1.52	24.19
14. Coriander	"	19.39	19.42	25.11	49.21	0.16	29.30	95.98
15. Chillies (dry)	"	24.14	46.33	64.00	48.43	91.92	38.33	-24.33
16. Onion (small)	"	8.25	6.68	12.54	9.29	-19.03	87.72	-25.92
17. Sugar	"	13.09	12.83	12.60	13.48	-1.99	-1.29	6.98
18. Coconut (without husk)	100 Nos.	351.79	374.17	413.57	620.00	6.36	10.53	49.91
19. Firewood (local split)	Qtl.	84.38	102.53	128.33	141.67	21.51	25.16	10.40
20. Washing soap (sunlight)	Each	5.30	5.59	5.82	7.04	5.47	4.12	20.96
21. Electric bulb (philip)	"	9.52	9.64	9.51	9.71	1.26	-1.35	2.10
22. Baby food (Amul)	Kg.	82.00	85.00	103.29	113.08	3.66	21.52	9.48

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala.

Wholesale Prices of Agriculture Commodities

3.4 The wholesale Price index of agriculture commodities in the State increased by 209 points, from 1696 points in 1995 (January to December) to 1905 points during the same period in 1996, representing an increase of 12.3%. However, the increase was lower by 1.8 percent compared to the level a year ago when the index rose by 14.1%. But for rice, the price indices of all the commodities increased over the corresponding period of the previous year. While the index of Food Crops in general showed a moderate growth rate of 7.5 percent (compared to the growth rate of 16.3 % during the same period in 1995) the index of Non-Food Crops registered a higher growth rate of 19.7% in 1996. Within Food-crops, condiments and spices rose rather

sharply by 16.4%, as against only 10.2% in the previous year, that of molasses recorded the highest growth at 26.9%. Interestingly, increase in the index of fruits and vegetables during 1996 was lower than that a year ago. The index of rice remained unchanged at 1162. Under Non-food crops, index of plantation crops showed only a modest rise of 6.8%. The index of oil seeds recorded a significant increase of 23.8%. During the period from 1993 to 1996, while the indices of fruits, vegetable and plantation crops maintained an upward trend, though not consistent, the indices of condiments and spices, molasses and oil seeds showed erratic trend. The price index of rice rose from 638.1 in 1992 to an all time high of 1161.9 in 1995 and thereafter remained unchanged (Table 3.3).

Table - 3.3
Wholesale Price Index of Agriculture Commodities 1992-96 *

Crops	Weight	Wholesale Price Index						% Change over previous year			
		1992	1993	1994	1995	1995*	1996*	1993	1994	1995	1996*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
A. Food Crops	63.5	983.6	1310.3	1384.0	1608.9	1611.5	1732.2	33.22	5.63	16.25	7.49
Rice	40.4	638.1	837.1	957.4	1161.3	1161.9	1161.9	31.19	14.37	21.36	0
Condiments & Spices	10.4	1688.4	1894.5	1778.9	1960.3	1996.4	2323.3	12.21	-6.10	10.18	16.38
Fruits & Vegetables	10.7	1570.5	2434.2	2533.7	2978.1	2958.6	3281.9	55.00	4.09	17.54	10.93
Molasses	2.0	1161.0	1802.7	1781.1	1477.1	1475.8	1873.2	55.27	-1.20	-17.06	26.93
B. Non-Food Crops	36.5	2061.6	1966.2	1678.9	1864.3	1842.6	2206.2	-4.63	-14.61	11.04	19.73
Oil Seeds	25.5	2543.3	2367.8	1914.9	2028.5	2002.5	2479.9	-6.90	-19.13	5.94	23.84
Plantation Crops	11.0	948.1	1037.9	1133.7	1484.5	1473.2	1573.7	9.47	9.23	30.94	6.82
C. All Crops	100.0	1377.1	1549.7	1491.7	1702.0	1695.9	1905.2	12.53	-3.74	14.10	12.34

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala.

* : Average from January to November (11 months) only.

3.5 The month-wise analysis of indices show that the indices were generally on the rise in respect of all commodities barring slight fluctuations in certain months. The indices of fruits and vegetables, oil seeds and plantation crops declined in the month of April, while the indices reached a peak of 2337.8 for Molasses and 3012.6 in respect of oil seeds in November and that of condiments and spices (3220.3) and fruits and vegetables (3445.9) in June and February respectively. Index of Non-food Crops after showing a very erratic trend between January and July, moved up significantly, touching an all time high of 2560.4 in November. The index of Food Crops, which stood at 1639.9 in January, gradually moved up to its peak of 1900.0 in June and thereafter declined to a low of 1706 in October. The index of all crops put together, after increasing from 1827.5 in January to 1876.4 in February declined to the lowest level of 1806.8 in April. Even at this level, the index was higher by 9.0% compared to its level a year ago, and reached a high of 2026.5 points in November. During the month of May a sudden spurt was witnessed by which, the index moved up by 99 points, from 1806.8 in April to

1905.5 in May. The month-wise wholesale price indices of agricultural commodities from January to November 1996 are furnished in Appendix-3.1

Farm Commodity Prices

3.6 Farm prices of agricultural commodities in general were in an upward trend during 1995-96. The rate of increase in prices compared to the previous year was the highest in the case of areacanut (17.07%) followed by tapioca (16.52%) and Cashew nut (14.64%). Eventhough the average price of coconut has recorded an increase of 7.53 per cent over the previous year, the price level of Rs.3.31 per nut prevailed during the year cannot be considered adequate enough to ensure a fair return to the coconut growers. On the other hand, the prices remained fairly high in the case of other important small holder crops like pepper (Rs.73.2 per kg.) and ginger (Rs.58.71). A month-wise analysis of the price situation of coconut further shows that the low prices for coconut was more or less persistent throughout the year. Data on trend of prices during the last six years are given in Table-3.4.

Table - 3.4
Average Farm Prices of Principal Crops

Commodity	Unit	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	Percentage increase during 1995-96 Over 1994-95
Paddy	Rs./Qtl.	374.76	420.80	414.53	494.86	547.00	10.54
Tapioca	"	157.68	187.24	197.60	217.13	253.00	16.52
Coconut	Rs./Nos.	393.25	420.14	325.55	307.83	331.00	7.53
Pepper	Rs./Qtl.	2950.05	2616.59	3909.02	6687.43	7320.00	9.46
Ginger	"	2177.95	2490.50	2858.06	5250.29	5871.00	11.82
Cashewnut	"	2037.74	2000.41	2134.34	2353.36	2700.00	14.63
Areacanut	100 Nos.	31.48	33.01	33.65	36.73	43.00	17.07
Sugarcane	Rs./MT	365.49	354.41	440.00	546.23	-	-
Banana	Rs./100 Nos.	80.77	93.89	108.56	125.70	-	-

Source : Directorate of Agriculture.

Parity Index

3.7 Parity index is a measure of prices received by farmers over prices paid by farmers. During the period from January to August 1996 the parity index decreased by one point, from 78 to 77, compared to the corresponding period in 1995. When the price paid by farmers has increased by 13.9%,

the price received by farmers has increased only by 11.6%. Thus, as in the previous year, the parity index remained unfavourable to the farming community. In fact the parity index which was 100 in 1987 has steadily declined and touched a low of 77 in 1994 and remained at that level since then. The parity index from 1986 to 1996 is given in Table-3.5.

Table - 3.5
Index Numbers of Prices received and Prices paid by Farmers

(Base : 1952-93 = 100)

Year	Price Received by Farmers	Farm cultivative cost	Domestic expenditure	Price paid by farmers	Parity as Col. 2 to 5
1986	921	1299	745	984	93
1987	1063	1413	804	1066	100
1988	1044	1520	860	1143	91
1989	1017	1604	897	1200	85
1990	1072	1728	945	1277	84
1991	1315	1910	1078	1435	92
1992	1486	2255	1202	1646	90
1993	1496	2579	1303	1834	82
1994	1513	2785	1411	1982	77
1995	1802	3312	1641	2331	77
1995*	1787	3216	1620	2283	78
1996*	1994	3799	1781	2601	77

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala.

* : Average upto August 1996.

Public Distribution System

3.8 Introduced under the provisions of Essential Commodities Act 1965 through the Kerala Rationing Order 1966, the public distribution system in Kerala is one of the best among the Indian States. It plays a significant role in ensuring the availability of essential goods to the consumers at reasonable prices and thus maintaining price stability. To attain the goal, the system works in an efficient manner even by spreading over the whole State irrespective of any distinction whatsoever between urban and rural areas. All eligible households in the State have been provided with ration cards by which people can purchase rice, wheat, sugar, kerosene, wheat products etc., through the authorised retail ration dealers at subsidised prices. On an average there is one retail outlet for every 400 households each covering a population of about 2000. In addition to rice, wheat, sugar, kerosine etc. other essential items like pulses;

spices, etc., are also being distributed through selected PDS outlets at reasonable prices. Every effort is being made by the State Government to keep the issue prices of commodities covered by the PDS as low as possible. In this regard Government have introduced a scheme from 19-8-1996 for distribution of rice at subsidised rate to ration card holders less by Rs. one per kg., than the normal rate. As per this scheme each family card holders is entitled to have a maximum of 4 kg., of rice per weak. So also reasonable margin has also been allowed to ration dealers to cover the cost of incidentals and transportation.

3.9 At present there are 14217 retail outlets all over Kerala including 1085 co-operative retail outlets for the distribution of rationed articles through 5718379 family ration cards and 13552 ration permits for institutions. The profile of public distribution system as on 31-12-1996 from 1990 is furnished in the Table-3.6.

Table - 3.6

Public Distribution System in Kerala - A Profile 1990 to 1996 (As on 31st December)

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	No. of ration cards and permits	No.							
a)	Ration Cards for families		5052806	5037688	5336816	5474997	5570533	5654075	5718378
b)	Ration Permits for Institutions	No.	9016	9041	9682	11229	11850	13173	13552
2.	No. of F.C.I. Sub-Depots	No.	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
3.	No. of wholesale shops as on								
a)	Co-operatives	No.	50	49	49	49	49	51	51
b)	Others	No.	246	249	249	249	259	263	272
c)	Total Wholesale Shops	No.	296	298	298	298	308	314	323
4.	No. of Retail Shops								
a)	Co-operatives	No.	1193	1174	1161	1134	1095	1080	1085
b)	Others	No.	11914	11876	11996	12191	12780	13099	13132
5.	Quantity of Coarse Cloth (allotted)		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Sugar (allotted)	M.T.	150853	140112	138398	154791	143423	149829	1519773
7.	Palmolein Oil	M.T.	40500	2900	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Kerosene	K.L.	338462	334446	341036	342488	350948	359554	377354

* As on 31st October, 1996 for Sl.No. 1 to 5.

3.10 To meet the requirements of the food front of the State, Government of India allot rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene oil every month in advance

for distribution to the card holders. The monthly allotment of the above articles for 1996 is shown in the table 3.7.

Table - 3.7

Allotment of Rice, Wheat, Sugar, Kerosene Oil for 1996

(in tonnes)

Month	Rice	Wheat	Sugar	Kerosene Oil (K.Ltrs.)
January	150000	50000	12075.6	31265
February	150000	50000	12075.6	34265
March	150000	50000	12075.2	34265
April	150000	50000	12374.0	34951
May	150000	50000	12375.2	32951
June	150000	50000	12375.2	29951
July	150000	50000	12375.2	29951
August	160000	60000	15975.3	29951
September	150000	50000	12375.3	29951
October	150000	50000	11915.3	29951
November	155000	45000	12573.6	29951
December	158000	42000	13611.8	29951
Total	1823000	597000	151977.3	377354

3.11 In the field of distribution of rice and wheat significant improvement has been registered during 1996 comparing to the previous two years.

The month-wise distribution of rice and wheat from 1990 to 1996 is furnished in the Table-3.8.

Table - 3.8
Distribution of Rice & Wheat through the Public Distribution System 1990-96

Month	Rice distributed							Wheat distributed						
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
January	95419	124964	133058	132201	145119	99847	106099	17847	21773	20241	22692	26655	31489	50286
February	99570	117262	157474	119231	90244	92694	98592	12963	21787	33652	22680	24084	25082	43379
March	118192	131806	154983	132886	77297	91143	96000	17087	24000	26466	24956	24512	27954	52314
April	124854	136882	135277	136900	73724	82232	100454	14664	26062	22492	19832	22743	27927	44021
May	121475	145847	153476	130125	79995	92286	101818	17660	29885	20637	21740	28412	42889	49902
June	128522	137330	154505	126017	91122	89331	109972	18622	32019	28509	23816	28487	41369	51843
July	147936	148720	166985	137251	98923	102202	131448	20067	30403	26101	20069	33813	45142	50378
August	137862	193624	175579	189578	110111	109722	139193	20206	31063	25206	29092	32170	54936	50877
September	107638	147792	171574	109698	111752	94352	120241	14746	29021	16620	31380	33737	47958	53465
October	114444	146478	138772	136340	82306	89143	131179	19828	28715	27688	37401	36830	53197	45805
November	124987	155836	132226	139837	85057	88805	128923	18981	31218	23988	30882	31543	49393	37383
December	141102	168916	130331	156755	107325	100339	N.A.	17557	28492	25745	29981	42939	48701	N.A.
Total	1462001	1750457	1804240	1646819	1152975	1132096	-	210228	334438	297345	314521	363925	496037	-

3.12 There is an effective system of monitoring information on the off-take of food grains every week, stock position etc., from Taluk to District and to the State level. The State Government have also ensured uninterrupted supply of commodities through PDS by maintaining the required stock at all levels. To watch the effective functioning of the system the Food Advisory Committee and Janakeeya Sabba etc., at State, District, Taluk and Panchayat level comprising of people from different spheres of life meet regularly. They take up specific issues and review the various pros and cons of PDS system in the State.

3.13 To supplement the PDS system and make the functioning of it more effective and popular, Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation (Supplyco) plays a prominent role by way of its market intervention. The Corporation has 663 retail outlets called Maveli Stores in the 991 grama panchayats. Besides there are 11 Supermarkets in the District Head Quarters and 21 Mobile Maveli Vans operating on pre-designated routes thus ensuring the largest chain-store in Kerala. The profile of the Corporation's activities for 1995-96 is given in Table-3.9.

Table - 3.9

Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd.
Profile of Activities

Item	Turn-over (1995-96) Actual (Rs. crores)	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)
Rice	5.41	2.4
Noon feeding	20.30	8.9
Levy Sugar	136.25	59.8
Pulses & Spices	23.99	10.5
Palmolein	2.50	1.1
Tea	6.03	2.7
Petroleum Products	18.68	8.3
Non-Maveli items	14.34	6.3
Total	227.50	100

Source : Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited, Kochi.

3.14 The performance of the Corporation since its inception is rather satisfactory. The turnover details since 1990-91 is clear testimony of the claim which is shown in Table-3.10.

Table - 3.10
Annual Turnover of Supplyco Since 1990-91
(Rs. crores)

Year	Turnover
1990-91	224.47
1991-92	214.30
1992-93	274.98
1993-94	231.14
1994-95	225.20
1995-96	227.50

Source : Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited, Kochi.

3.15 Festival marketing is an effective technique applied by the Corporation as a tool of market intervention during festival season such as Onam, Christmas and Ramzan when prices tend to rise. During Onam 1996 the Corporation conducted 76 Onam Fair in all taluk headquarters and Municipalities of the State and sold provisions and vegetables worth Rs.4.46 crores. Apart from this provisions worth Rs.3.08 crores were supplied to co-operative societies for running Gramachandas during Onam 1996. Such fairs were conducted during Christmas 1996 also. There were 33 fairs/chandas generating a sale of Rs.58.37 lakhs.

3.16 The Corporation supplies Rice, Greengram and Palmolein Oil to schools under the noon meal programme of the Government. The Corporation also lift the monthly quota of levy sugar quota of around 12,000 M.T. per month allotted to the State by the Government of India from the mills and transports it to the taluk depots run by the Corporation. The authorised retail distributors lift their monthly requirements of sugar from here.

Table - 3.11
Average Daily Wage Rates of Skilled Workers in Agricultural Sector
(Rupees)

Year	Average daily wage rates		% change over previous year	
	Carpenter	Mason	Carpenter	Mason
1980-81	19.82	19.78	--	--
1981-82	22.42	22.50	13.12	13.75
1982-83	23.40	23.52	4.37	4.53
1983-84	26.17	28.22	11.84	11.48
1984-85	38.74	38.69	48.03	47.56
1985-86	42.84	42.80	10.58	10.62
1986-87	45.93	45.93	7.21	7.31
1987-88	47.50	47.21	3.42	2.79
1988-89	49.60	49.55	4.84	4.98
1989-90	51.82	51.45	4.06	3.83
1990-91	54.47	53.98	5.11	4.82
1991-92	59.00	58.55	8.32	8.47
1992-93	68.28	67.63	15.73	15.51
1993-94	78.49	78.57	12.02	13.22
1994-95	87.44	87.04	14.32	13.82
1995-96	107.20	105.98	22.60	21.74

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala.

Under FCI's Open Market Sales Scheme in Kerala, the Corporation has been selling wheat to actual users in bulk since December 1994 at a margin (estimated at Rs.80 lakhs per month) after getting commitments from each allottee to reduce prices. With a view to protecting the consumer's interest in Kerala now there are 14 District Fora and one State Commission as a part of the Public Distribution System. They protect the consumers interest and provide effective and speedy redressal to their complaints against unfair trade practices and defective goods.

Wages

3.17 During the year under review, there was a general increase in wages. In agriculture sector, among skilled workers, wages of carpenter increased by 22.6% as against the increase of 14.3% in the previous year and that of mason increased by 21.7% as against the increase of only 13.6% over the previous year. Among unskilled workers in agricultural sector (paddy field workers) when the wage of male workers increased by 21.5%, that of female workers increased by 22.1%. In construction sector, wage of carpenter in rural area rose to Rs.109.45 in 1995-96 from Rs.87.03 in 1994-95, representing an increase of 25.8% and that of mason rose to Rs.107.59 from Rs.86.49, showing an increase of 24.40%. More or less similar increase occurred in the wages of workers in urban areas also. The wages of unskilled workers in construction sector also increased almost in the similar manner rising wage of men in rural area to Rs.76.59 from Rs.60.08 and that of women to Rs.62.80 from Rs.49.94. Average daily wage rates in agriculture and construction sectors are given in Table 3.11 to Table 3.14.

Table - 3.12
Average Daily Wage Rates of Unskilled Workers in the Agriculture Sector
(Rupees)

Year	Average daily wages rates of paddy field workers		% change over previous year	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1980-81	11.13	7.91	--
1981-82	12.74	8.63	14.47	11.63
1982-83	13.29	8.55	4.32	8.15
1983-84	15.98	11.02	19.34	15.39
1984-85	23.60	11.89	48.80	7.90
1985-86	28.08	15.10	10.51	27.00
1986-87	28.38	18.39	8.74	8.54
1987-88	30.38	18.38	7.05	7.87
1988-89	31.95	18.59	5.24	5.15
1989-90	33.31	19.63	4.26	5.59
1990-91	35.77	21.11	7.39	7.54
1991-92	41.38	26.12	15.18	23.73
1992-93	48.40	32.31	18.97	23.70
1993-94	54.28	35.49	12.11	9.84
1994-95	63.53	41.92	17.08	18.12
1995-96	77.17	51.17	21.47	22.10

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala.

Table - 3.13

Average Daily Wage Rates of Skilled Workers
in the Construction Sector

(Rupees)

Year	Carpenter		Mason	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1980-81	18.66	19.33	18.75	19.36
1981-82	22.52	22.87	22.66	23.01
1982-83	27.99	30.68	28.15	30.80
1983-84	33.43	35.00	33.29	35.12
1984-85	36.71	37.97	36.65	38.03
1985-86	40.91	40.67	41.10	42.01
1986-87	43.90	45.39	44.24	45.91
1987-88	49.30	50.08	49.32	50.04
1988-89	51.08	51.92	51.17	52.00
1989-90	94.00	54.00	54.00	54.00
1990-91	57.00	56.00	56.00	56.00
1991-92	60.00	61.00	59.00	61.00
1992-93	68.89	70.92	60.07	70.23
1993-94	73.57	76.51	72.75	75.98
1994-95	87.03	91.47	86.49	90.55
1995-96	109.45	113.85	107.59	112.83

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics,
Government of Kerala.

Table - 3.14

Average Daily Wage Rates of unskilled Workers
in the Construction Sector

(Rupees)

Year	Men		Women	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1980-81	12.30	13.07	9.62	10.22
1981-82	15.22	15.94	11.40	12.22
1982-83	17.85	19.09	13.53	14.44
1983-84	20.29	21.18	14.81	16.10
1984-85	21.90	22.80	16.37	17.38
1985-86	25.31	25.70	19.08	19.42
1986-87	27.66	28.42	21.05	21.93
1987-88	31.31	32.23	23.26	25.34
1988-89	32.92	33.55	25.32	26.79
1989-90	34.15	34.94	26.88	28.26
1990-91	37.00	37.00	30.00	28.78
1991-92	39.71	41.63	31.64	34.32
1992-93	46.34	48.66	37.23	39.38
1993-94	50.36	52.85	40.89	42.80
1994-95	60.08	63.63	49.94	52.04
1995-96	76.59	79.15	62.80	65.34

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics,
Government of Kerala.

CHAPTER - 4

AGRICULTURE

The State's Agriculture Sector in 1996 ended with a positive note in terms of growth in income, largely a reflection of the favourable monsoon experienced continuously for the last 8 years. Although the growth did not show any definite trend, the annual growth in agriculture during the first four years of the Eighth Five Year Plan averaged at 2.57 percent, the growth rate projected for the Plan period. The process of commercialisation witnessed during the last one and one half of a decade through large scale replacement of seasonal crops by high value perennial crops also contributed to the generation of additional income in the farm sector. To sustain the good performance achieved during the last few years a well thought out plan of action in agriculture development would be required during the next Five Year Plan period.

Rainfall

4.2 Although the pattern of rainfall and its distribution during 1996 was near normal, the quantum of rainfall received during the year was marginally lower, compared to the normal as well as that in the previous year. The overall shortfall is only around 13 percent of the normal distribution and the deficiency was more pronounced during the South West Monsoon which will not have any adverse effect on agricultural production. On the other hand the North East Monsoon was reasonably good with more or less satisfactory spread throughout the season. The relatively good spread and distribution experienced

during the North East Monsoon in 1996 reducing the length of dry spells during the summer season, if continued, would act as a favourable factor for the farm front to go in for more perennial crops. Data relating to the seasonwise departure from normal monthly distribution and district-wise and month-wise rainfall are given in tables 4.1 to 4.3.

Table 4.1
Percentage Departure of Rainfall
(1985 to 1996)

Sl. No.	Year	Annual	South West Monsoon	North East Monsoon
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1985	-8	-17	-26
2.	1986	-51	-21	-20
3.	1987	-55	-31	30
4.	1988	-15	-1	-64
5.	1989	-30	-9	-18
6.	1990	-28	-25	-4
7.	1991	-39	18	-21
8.	1992	-37	15	35
9.	1993-	-08	-12	32
10.	1994	11	15	13
11.	1995	-06	-6	-22
12.	1996	-13	-8	2

Source : Meteorological Centre, Thiruvananthapuram.

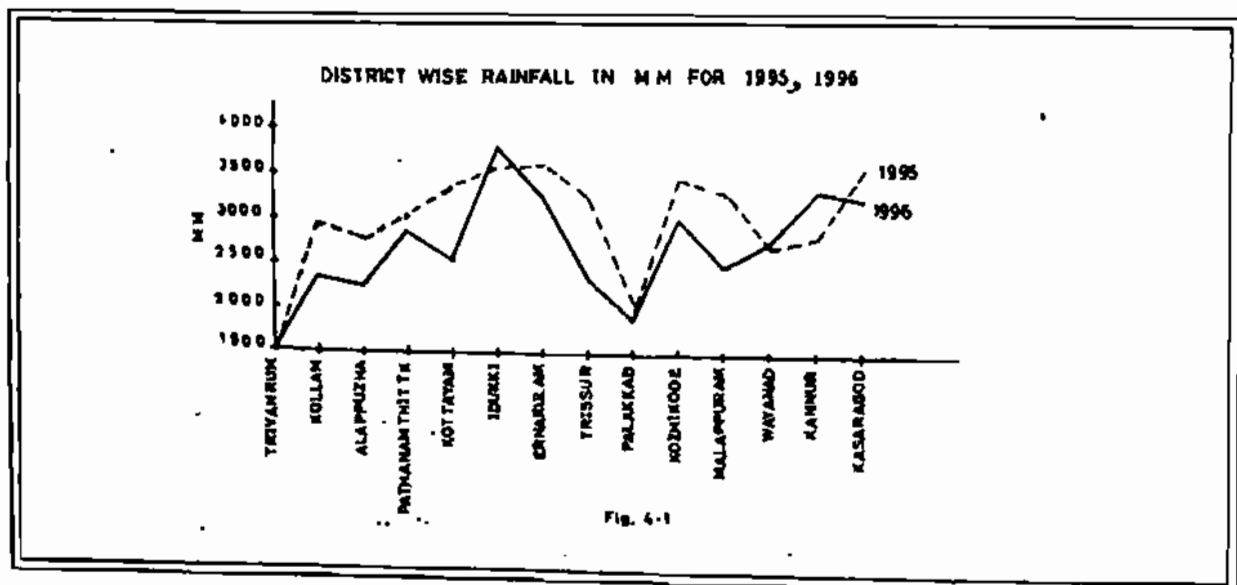


Table 4.2

Month-wise Distribution of Normal Rainfall and Average Rainfall for last 10 years (in mm.)

Month	Normal Rainfall	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Deviation from Normal rainfall during 1996.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
January	15.64	0.3	1	6	15	14	3.4	0.0	32.5	11.01	12.56	-3.08
February	16.21	0.7	19	0	5	6	1.0	18.1	31.0	7.17	8.37	-7.84
March	37.14	3.5	19	19	17	34	0.1	21.0	20.3	41.31	13.49	-23.65
April	109.78	57.6	144	107	42	98	44.8	70.6	145.7	173.62	134.36	+24.58
May	252.42	118.8	142	153	489	119	226.1	169.5	151.9	348.52	71.01	-181.41
June	711.35	559.0	585	725	603	1084	813.3	688.8	836.2	531.75	592.10	-119.25
July	720.71	187.8	608	577	652	837	802.3	804.6	941.0	719.72	679.96	-40.75
August	433.31	394.2	427	354	349	471	503.6	293.2	478.9	458.17	337.06	-96.25
September	248.57	150.7	498	294	106	50	296.5	91.7	205.8	293.29	329.35	+80.78
October	297.28	261.2	76	313	326	291	318.4	442.7	448.5	208.16	320.61	+23.33
November	162.71	214.3	79	87	174	100	338.7	169.1	163.7	180.59	97.17	-65.54
December	42.35	91.6	25	7	2	3	4.8	49.3	42.5	0.10	88.42	+46.07
Total	3047.87	2039.7	1653	2642	2780	3106	3353	2818.6	3497.9	2973.51	2684.46	-363.41
Average	253.98	169.98	221	220	232	259	279.41	234.9	291.5	247.79	223.71	-30.27

Source: Meteorological Centre, Thiruvananthapuram.

Table 4.3

District-wise Monthly Rainfall in mm for 1996

Sl. No	District	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	14
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	23.1	13.4	8.5	150.1	38.4	317.8	214.9	122.4	145.3	337.3	110.9	95.0
2.	Kollam	23.1	27.8	51.7	146.9	73.5	395.7	449.2	259.1	273.1	412.2	175.6	74.9
3.	Alappuzha	32.7	2.6	4.3	151.4	82.0	463.6	470.0	226.4	323.8	240.3	180.6	70.8
4.	Pathanamthitta	35.5	30.5	18.5	300.2	94.2	526.5	530.3	336.0	243.7	414.5	202.7	108.3
5.	Kottayam	9.4	7.4	3.6	407.8	73.9	448.0	605.6	293.5	393.1	332.4	176.5	96.1
6.	Idukki	18.4	29.3	13.3	215.1	89.9	711.3	1025.1	478.8	616.7	369.5	120.0	142.9
7.	Eranakulam	23.2	2.4	0.6	129.1	52.7	616.0	780.1	422.2	568.5	326.6	117.9	171.9
8.	Thirissur	2.3	0.8	8.0	119.9	62.5	487.3	650.5	305.4	417.2	213.3	29.5	65.5
9.	Palakkad	0.7	0.0	16.2	166.5	65.0	309.7	515.7	234.0	261.1	247.3	35.2	39.7
10.	Kozhikode	0.0	0.0	24.2	56.4	73.0	781.3	940.9	353.8	342.7	304.3	51.6	64.9
11.	Malappuram	0.0	0.0	36.7	121.8	99.9	532.4	580.8	303.1	310.9	346.9	41.6	78.5
12.	Wayanad	6.4	0.0	3.2	94.2	94.8	695.2	766.8	352.0	248.6	342.4	19.6	120.3
13.	Kannur	0.0	0.0	0.1	41.9	63.9	1020.6	965.4	529.7	263.7	296.4	70.5	63.6
14.	Kasaragode	1.1	3.0	0.0	79.8	30.5	984.2	1024.2	502.5	202.5	305.2	28.2	45.5

Source:- Meteorological centre, Thiruvananthapuram

Agricultural Income

4.3 The growth in agricultural income during the nineteen eighties showed quite a vacillating trend, compared to a steady growth witnessed in the seventies, particularly upto mid seventies when it started revealing a slow but continuous decline, the growth of agricultural income fell mainly because of the large scale shift in area from seasonal/annual crops like rice and tapioca to perennial cash crops like coconut and rubber. The decline in area under the food crops was so sharp that Kerala lost nearly 3.75 lakh ha. over the last two decades. At the same time, coconut and rubber that have replaced the annual crops could not make any immediate contribution to income generation in view of the long gestation period of around 8 to 10 years which they normally take for stabilising the yields. This explained the near stagnancy in agricultural growth for over a decade from the middle of seventies. However, the emerging trend is encouraging, and if continued should provide the necessary impetus for further consolidation. The trend in agricultural income in Kerala during the last decade is given in table 4.4. The average annual growth recorded during the first four years of Eighth Five Year Plan was 2.57 percent which is equal to the growth rate projected for the Eighth Five Year Plan. Although the State is likely to attain the overall growth rate set for the Plan, the seamy side is that the growth in income is less pervasive among crops and different regions. Food crops in general have suffered severe set back in production and area under cultivation despite sizeable investment and efforts

for preventing such a slide. On the other hand, perennial cash crops in general and coconut and rubber in particular recorded enormous expansion in area even with less commensurate attention for their improvement in productivity. It is a moot question whether a lopsided growth fueled by expansion in area under few more remunerative selected crops is desirable and sustainable. Unlike other regions in the country Kerala farm front is characterised by extreme diversity in its bio-physical resource base and agro-climatic endowments providing multiple opportunities for raising a wide range of crops. Till recently, the choice of the crop was largely guided by agronomic considerations whereas the emerging trends reveal that more than anything else the economic forces act as the important determinant in decision making at the farm level. Land being the most scarce resource and hence highly costly in Kerala, the question to ask is if it is advisable to leave entirely the choice to the market forces. In the new development environment, where the local bodies are very much concerned with land use and agriculture they will look for appropriate guidelines on choice of crops, agroclimatic zone specific development initiatives to be pursued by them for the major crops grown in their jurisdiction and the approach for development they should pursue for optimising the return per unit of land and water resources. The State Government has to assume one more role of keeping the local bodies abreast of all new developments taking place both nationally and internationally and helping them to sharpen the competitive edge through continuous delivery of cost effective production technologies.

Table 4.4
Growth of Agricultural Income in Kerala

Sl. No.	Year	Agricultural income in 1980-81 prices (Rs. in crores)	Rate of Change Over Previous Year (%)	Percentage contribution to state income
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1982-83	1286.38	-1.41	33.62
2.	1983-84	1185.76	-7.82	32.30
3.	1984-85	1319.75	11.29	33.86
4.	1985-86	1379.24	4.50	34.13
5.	1986-87	1309.49	-5.05	32.79
6.	1987-88	1366.01	4.32	32.79
7.	1988-89	1568.94	14.86	34.23
8.	1989-90	1547.30	-1.38	31.67
9.	1990-91	1761.35	13.83	33.47
10.	1991-92	1818.16	3.23	33.89
11.	1992-93	1826.06	0.43	31.75
12.	1993-94	1903.54	4.24	29.83
13.	1994-95*	1948.08	2.34	28.36
14.	1995-96**	2012.17	3.29	27.58

Source :- Directorate of Economics & Statistics

* Provisional

** Quick estimate

Land use

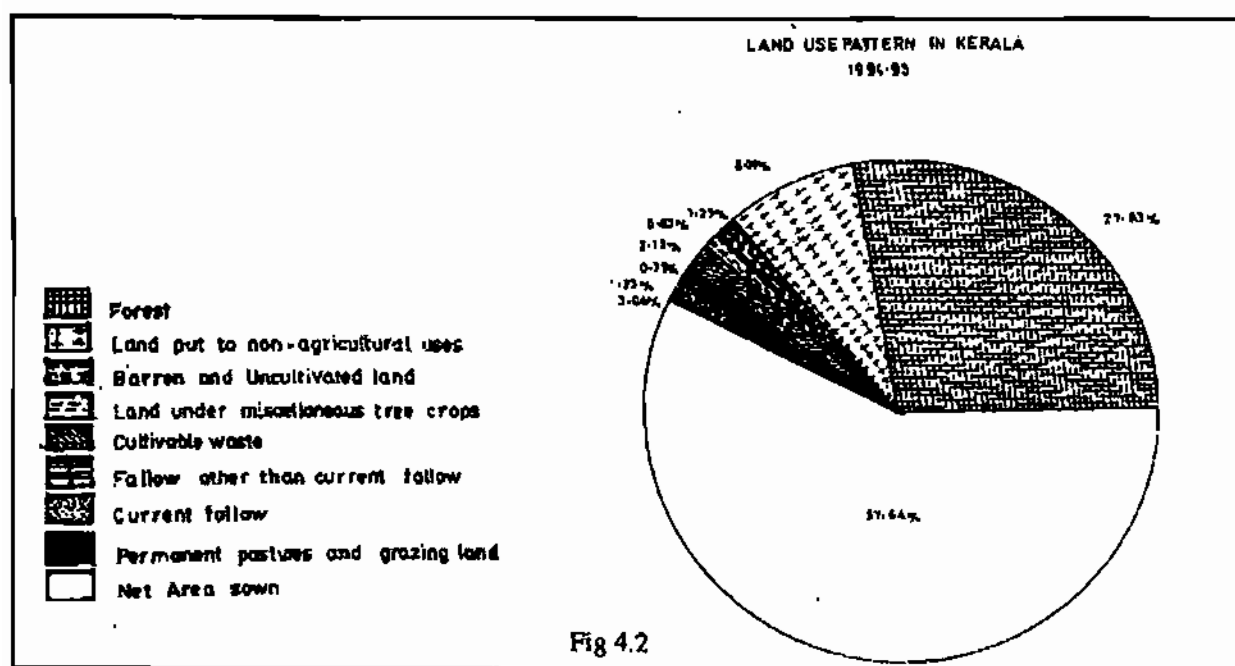
4.4 Data on land use pattern in the State for the year 1994-95 and 1993-94 are presented in table 4.5. The land use for agriculture remained very high at around 57.64 percent during 1994-95 as well with a marginal increase over the previous year. Together with forests, land devoted for agriculture was as high as 85.47 percent which is perhaps the highest for a state in the country. In cropping intensity also the State could maintain very high record of around 136% all these years. The data for the year

1994-95 further confirms that the State is keen in making use of every bit of land which has potential for any kind of use as could be seen from the declining trend in the categories of lands coming under "cultivable wastes" & "barren and uncultivable land". Judicious allocation of available land resources consistent with the overall socio-economic interest of the community therefore becomes critically important in Kerala's context.

Table 4.5
Land Use Pattern in Kerala (Area in ha.)

Classification of land	1993-94		1994-95		Change in area between 1993-94 & 1994-95	
	Actual	%	Actual	%		%
Total Geographic area	3885497	100.00	3885497	100.00	..	..
Forest	1081509	27.83	1081509	27.83	..	..
Land put to Non-agricultural uses	308439	7.94	322835	8.31	14396	4.667
Barren and uncultivable land	51530	1.33	48434	1.25	-3096	-6.008
Permanent pastures and grazing land	1569	0.04	1455	0.04	-114	-7.266
Land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in net area sown	36713	0.94	32385	0.83	-4328	-11.789
Cultivable waste	89769	2.31	82441	2.12	-7328	-8.163
Fallow other than current fallow	28695	0.74	29147	0.75	452	1.575
Current fallow	49171	1.27	47801	1.23	-1370	-2.786
Net area sown	2238102	57.60	2239490	57.64	+1388	0.062
Area sown more than once	804599	20.71	808915	20.82	4316	0.536
Total cropped area	3042701	78.31	3048405	78.46	5704	0.187
Cropping intensities	135.95		136.12			0.17

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics



Changes in cropping systems and emerging pattern

4.5 Under agriculture, crop sector accounts for the largest share in the State's agricultural income while livestock and fisheries sectors are also emerging as important areas supplementing the rural income and employment. Even though the crop sector dominated the other allied activities in regard to resource allocation and development support, the limitations imposed by the small size of holdings in augmenting the income of the dependent farming population can be overcome only by combining livestock and other allied activities in symbiotic manner.

4.6 Crop estimates in respect of both area and productivity are made on the basis of sample surveys and the coverage under tree crops is forecast, based on the actual stand per ha. as observed in the samples. Even though the coverage of crops as estimated by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics gives an apparent impression that all of them are raised as pure crops, this is not true particularly in the case of garden land agriculture spread over the coastal area up to the midland regions where most of crops are raised under a multi-tier cropping system in and around the homesteads. The average productivity of individual crops as assessed by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics therefore fails to represent the gross output generated per unit of cultivated land in Kerala. In the homestead system of farming, the farmers try to accommodate an array of crops ranging from few flowering plants just in front of the house to atleast few timber trees either as part of the live fence or in a corner of the household. The cropping systems which have more or less stabilized over the years could be broadly categorised into four.

- (i) Homogenous single crop dominant small and medium sized paddy based farming systems spread over the major irrigation command areas and similar other wet land ecosystems like Kuttanad and Kole. Livestock was part and parcel of this farming system mutually reinforcing the sustenance of both rice and livestock on a symbiotic basis. This traditional wet land rice farming system which had the longest tradition in Kerala has succumbed to the new socio-economic pressures emerging in the Kerala farm front.
- (ii) Heterogenous resource based multiple opportunity endowed crop livestock combined tiny homestead systems. In vast majority of the cases coconut is the base crop and livestock rearing is finding better acceptance under this system rather than the paddy based monocropping systems. The only difference is

that here the preference is for dairy animals rather than working bullocks. This segment of the emerging cropping systems accounts for over 40 percent of the cropped area and offers tremendous potential for promotion of mixed farming, integrating fodder and livestock development, by providing supplementary irrigation facilities.

- (iii) The organised plantation segment comprising mostly of monocropping systems under estate management.
- (iv) A new group of innovative farmers who are prepared to venture into capital intensive high- tech agriculture.

4.7 The above analysis makes it very clear that the crop oriented development strategy hitherto pursued in the farm front may not be the appropriate strategy to strengthen the production base of the Kerala farm front. Instead a system approach which gives due regard for the multiple opportunities available within the limited land resource available at the command of the farmer has to be nurtured.

Trend in area and productivity of crops

4.8 Crop-wise area, production and productivity of important crops for the last 3 years are given in Table-4.6. The figures for 1995-96 are very much in line with the general trend the crop sector has been following during the last decade. Food crops in general are the losers in area while perennial cash crops are the gainers in the process of intercrop adjustment. In 1995-96 also the picture is not different. Major crops which have considerable loss in area include rice (-32140 ha.), pulses (-2974 ha.), sugarcane (-547 ha.), ginger (-2661 ha.), turmeric (-749 ha.), banana (-425 ha.) and cardamom (-601 ha.) whereas the crops which have registered increases in area during the year are arecanut (+4859 ha.), plantain (+1662 ha.), cashewnut (+11372 ha.), groundnut (+2202 ha.), sesamum (+ 743 ha.), coconut (+21145 ha.), cotton (+1464 ha.), tea (+289 ha.) and rubber (+5700 ha.). Tapioca is the only crop which has shown a reversal from the path of decline in area which it was facing during the last two decades by recording a positive growth of 4450 ha. during 1995-96. Is it a pointer for the future to be watched ?

4.9 With respect to productivity the tendency of different categories of crops is just the opposite of the trend in respect of area coverage. The crops which have positive growth in productivity levels include rice (from 1937 to 2023 kg/per ha.), banana (from 13598 kg to 14216 kg), other plantains (4898 kg to 4998 kg.), coconut (5858 nuts/ha. to

Table 4.6
Area, Production and Productivity of Principal Crops. (Area in Ha., production in tonnes productivity in Kg/Ha.)

Sl. Crops No.	Area			Production			Productivity		
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1. Rice	507832	503290	471150	1003938	975065	953026	1977	1937	2023
2. Jowar	5486	4620	5162	2794	2352	2622	509	509	508
3. Ragi	1558	1858	1481	1254	1503	1215	805	809	820
4. Other millets	2687	3200	2662	2100	2492	2081	782	779	782
5. Pulses	20874	20097	17123	15322	14527	15420	734	723	901
6. Sugarcane	6235	6297	5750	50907	53980	46401	8165	8572	8070
7. Pepper	184410	186720	190835	49545	59256	59934	269	317	314
8. Chillies	465	636	457	461	644	444	991	1013	967
9. Ginger	11125	13866	11205	37676	49748	39827	3387	3588	3554
10. Turmeric	3250	3938	3189	6296	9283	6103	1937	2357	1914
11. Cardamom	43456	44237	43636	4430	4720	4514	102	107	103
12. Arecanut (Million nuts)	69153	71676	76535	15357	17466	17603	222073	243680	229999
13. Banana	23850	25151	24726	332980	342006	351508	13961	13598	14216
14. Other plantain	48298	47415	49077	233674	232258	245267	4838	4898	4998
15. Cashewnut	106733	103451	114823	87514	95549	96778	820	924	843
16. Tapioca	130987	114289	118739	2602212	2344288	2406036	19866	20512	20263
17. Sweet potato	2279	1990	2137	18281	20616	17163	8022	10360	8031
18. Groundnut	16514	14312	16514	13304	10079	12517	806	704	758
19. Sesamum	7891	6563	7306	2074	1859	1847	263	283	253
20. Coconut (Million nuts)	882293	910963	982108	5192	5336	5906	5885	5858	6014
21. Cotton	13753	12289	13753	22197	19834	21318	1614	1614	1550
22. Tobacco	182	173	183	341	324	268	1874	1873	1464
23. Coffee	82348	82348	82348	43472	46240	42600	528	562	517
24. Tea	34124	34745	35034	66691	60715	64794	1954	1747	1849
25. Rubber	437138	443300	449000	408311	442830	474555	934	999	1057

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, UPASI

6014), tea (1747 kg. to 1849 kg. per ha.) and rubber (999 to 1057 kg). In the case of crops like arecanut (from 243680 nuts to 229999 nuts/ha.), cashewnut (from 924 to 843 kg/ha.), tapioca (20512 to 20263 kg/ha.), sweet potato (10360 kg. to 8031 kg. per ha.), pepper (from 317 to 314 kg/ha.), cotton (1614 kg. to 1550 kg/ha.), coffee (562 to 517 kg/ha.) there was fall in productivity.

4.10 Production being the product of area and productivity, the overall trend is a mixed one. Crops which have failed to sustain atleast the production level during 1995-96 as in previous year include rice (-22000 tonnes), sugarcane (-7500 tonnes), ginger (-10000 tonnes), turmeric (-3000 tonnes), cardamom (-200 tonnes) & sweet potato (-3000 tonnes). Cash crops in general maintained their increasing trends mainly because of their large scale expansion in area and prominent among them would include pepper (+700 tonnes), arecanut (+137 million nuts), banana (+9000 tonnes), plantain (+13000 tonnes), cashewnut (+1200 tonnes), tapioca (+62000 tonnes), groundnut (+2500 tonnes), coconut (+570 million nuts), tea (+4080 tonnes) and rubber (+31725 tonnes).

Secular trend in area, production and productivity of crops

4.11 The indices of area, production and productivity of major categories of crops for the last 16 years are given in table 4.7. It is noteworthy that the overall index for crop production for Kerala had shown signs of decline in the eighties when the farm front was undergoing structural changes. The situation is fast changing ever since. Non-food grain production on the whole increased from the triennial average of 100.52 for the period ending 1978-79 to 163.47 whereas the index of foodgrains production fell sharply from 98.67 to 74.25. The fact that the increases in the area index in respect of non-food crops are larger than the improvement in the productivity is noteworthy. In regard to food crops, the area index has lost considerably and continuously from 102.55 to 58.38 whereas the gain in the productivity was not adequate enough to make good this short fall.

4.12 It is also worthwhile noting that among the non-food categories, the growth of area expansion index is tremendous in the case of plantation crops (from 95.04 to 180.38), followed by oil seeds (from 101.66 to 144.48), and spices (100.65 to 136.87) whereas other categories like Fruits & vegetables and drugs and narcotics are lagging behind.

Performance of major crops

Rice

4.13 Trend in area, production and productivity of rice in Kerala during the last 5 years is given in table 4.8. The area under rice was continuously on the decline from 1990-91 onwards and the fall in area was about 88000 ha. over the last six years which works out to an average annual of about 13,000 ha. where productivity in rice improved throughout the last two decades there was some disturbing trend during 1993-94 and 1994-95 followed by a marginal recovery during 1995-96. Rice productivity at the current level is only 2023 kg. per ha. which is sub-optimal. Despite an investment of over 150 crores for infrastructural support during the Eighth Plan period there was a short fall of over 1.3 lakh tonnes in rice production from its base level. The consistent failure of the crop to rise to the expectations raises serious questions about the policy to sustain rice production at any cost. As an institution group farming in its present form may also need a fresh look to make it operationally relevant and capable of tackling the location specific problems.

4.14 A close look at the taluk-wise area under rice cultivation reveals that the shift from rice to other crops is mostly in the unirrigated taluks where productivity is lower. Also in the traditional paddy areas like Kuttanad and Kole lands shift from paddy cultivation is comparatively less. Thus in Kerala rice cultivation is still sustainable in areas where either productivity is reasonably high or where there is potential for stepping up productivity through concerted efforts. Whatever be the case, the strategy for rice development needs a selective area approach for concentrating all efforts in potential pockets.

Season-wise performance

4.15 Season-wise performance of rice cultivation is given in table 4.9. The total area of 4.71 lakh ha. reported for 1995-96 is spread over the three seasons and Mundakan is the season accounting for the largest area under cultivation (2.24 lakhs ha.) followed by Virippu (1.86 lakh ha.) and Punja (0.60 lakh ha.). But in respect of productivity Punja season leads with 2519 Kg. per ha. of rice followed by Mundakan (2039 kg.). The overall average of 2023 kg. per ha. is also low compared to the potential. The productivity during Virippu and Mundakan does not show any definite trend and is highly unstable. Improving the overall productivity of double cropped lands and stabilizing it without much seasonal variation should therefore be one of the important items in the agenda for rice development in Kerala.

Table 4.7

Index of Area Production and Productivity of Crops in Kerala
 . Base Year Average of Triennium ending 1979-80)

Crops	Area			Production			Productivity					
	Average of 3 years 1976-77 to 78-79	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	Average of 3 years 1976-77 to 78-79	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	Average of 3 years 1976-77 to 78-79	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
All Crops	101.48	103.73	104.09	106.59	100.17	138.56	140.28	146.68	98.71	117.51	119.91	121.59
A. Food Grains (1+2)	102.55	63.18	62.55	58.38	98.67	78.15	75.87	74.25	96.22	123.60	121.14	126.83
1. Cereals	102.59	63.38	62.82	58.84	98.85	78.07	75.83	74.11	96.35	123.31	120.85	126.09
2. Pulses	101.53	58.42	56.25	47.93	87.06	82.94	78.63	83.47	85.25	141.97	139.85	174.27
B. Nonfood Grains (3 to 8)	101.00	122.38	123.21	128.77	100.52	152.56	155.21	163.47	99.52	116.10	119.63	120.37
3. Oil seeds	101.66	130.23	133.84	144.48	103.48	166.10	170.77	189.88	101.79	126.39	125.81	129.18
4. Plantation Crops	95.04	176.93	178.49	180.38	93.54	238.16	249.85	261.91	98.74	138.96	145.82	152.69
5. Condiments & Spices	100.65	130.99	134.86	136.87	89.40	145.01	172.59	160.51	88.82	109.09	127.47	118.38
6. Drugs & Narcotics	82.29	28.38	32.03	32.18	89.54	29.39	31.22	28.89	108.85	127.12	111.86	96.61
7. Fruits & Vegetables	103.20	79.96	76.03	78.99	105.94	87.50	70.93	72.52	102.65	93.06	93.28	91.80
8. Miscellaneous Crops	103.59	154.40	143.57	150.65	98.02	126.05	128.18	116.51	94.62	71.99	81.55	67.39

Table 4.8
Area, Production and Productivity of Rice
in Kerala and India

Year	Area '000 ha.		Production ('000 T)		Productivity (Kg/ha.)	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1990-91	559	42640	1086	74680	1942	1751
1991-92	541	42649	1060	74678	1959	1751
1992-93	537	41775	1085	72867	2018	1744
1993-94	507	42539	1004	80298	1977	1888
1994-95	503	42244	975	81157	1937	1921
1995-96*	471	NA	953	NA	2023	NA

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, CMIE.

* Provisional

Table 4.9
Season-wise Area Production and Productivity of Rice.
(Area in Ha, production in tonnes and productivity in Kg/ha)

Season	Area			Production			Productivity		
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96*	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96*	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Virippu	203776	198725	186676	398357	327375	344238	1955	1647	1844
Mundakan	236757	237788	224643	461156	499877	458088	1948	2102	2039
Punja	67299	66777	59831	144425	147813	150730	2146	2214	2519
All seasons	507832	503290	471150	1003938	975065	953026	1977	1937	2023

Source:- Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

* Provisional

HYV coverage

4.16 One of the major programmes through which productivity improvement in rice is possible is the spread of high yielding varieties. Unfortunately, the track record of Kerala in this regard for the last 10 years does not show a promising picture. The gross coverage was around 1.65 lakh ha. in early eighties which remains constant even today with marginal seasonal fluctuations. Thus given the technology available the state has already reached the maximum sustainable level in respect of

high yielding variety coverage. This does not mean that the State can be complacent on this important aspect. A further analysis of the varietal coverage during the seasons gives more insight into the further potential available in this area of development. Among the 3 seasons, Mundakan season, with the largest coverage in area under rice cultivation is having lower coverage in high yielding varieties than the Virippu season. The fact that inspite of lowest coverage in high yielding varieties the overall productivity of paddy during Mundakan is better than Virippu season throws further light on the fragile

AREA PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF RICE IN KERALA

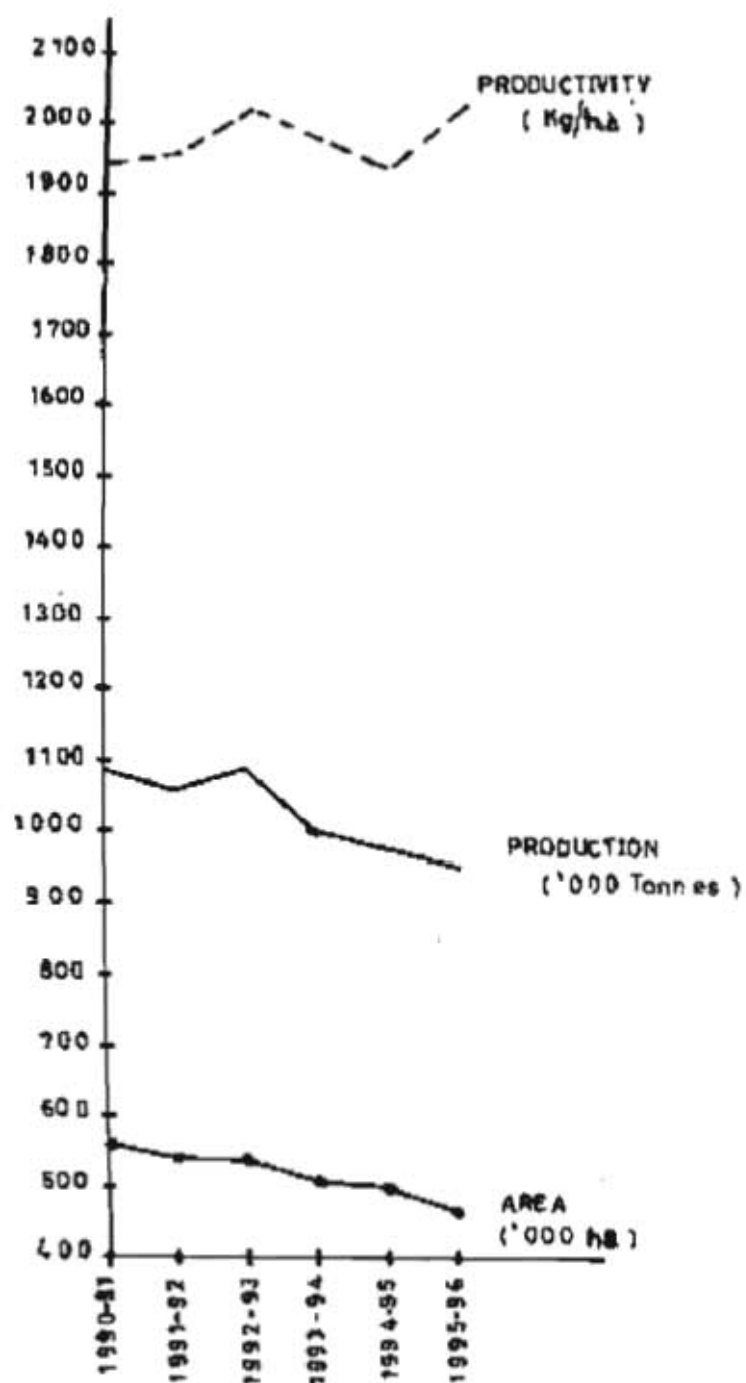


Fig.4-3

Table 4.10

Coverage of HYV rice in Kerala 1985-86 to 1995-96

Sl. No.	Year	Coverage in HYV (ha)			Total	% to Total coverage in HYV area under rice			Total
		Autumn	Winter	summer		Autumn	Winter	Summer	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	1985-86	83782	40650	38846	163278	51.31	24.90	23.79	100
2.	1986-87	80076	44604	41253	165933	48.26	26.88	24.86	100
3.	1987-88	54760	33763	31311	119744	45.70	28.20	26.10	100
4.	1988-89	62354	37971	36691	137016	45.52	27.71	26.77	100
5.	1989-90	78997	36910	39718	155625	50.80	23.70	25.50	100
6.	1990-91	80025	40005	42786	162816	49.15	24.57	26.28	100
7.	1991-92	73304	49745	43287	166336	44.07	29.91	26.02	100
8.	1992-93	78090	45417	51589	175096	44.60	25.93	29.46	100
9.	1993-94	73243	51192	47983	172418	42.48	29.69	27.83	100
10.	1994-95	74478	55576	44391	174445	42.69	31.86	25.45	100
11.	1995-96*	71027	51602	41247	163876	43.34	31.49	25.17	100

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

*Provisional

base on which the high yielding variety programme for the Mundakan season has been mounted. Mundakan rice in Kerala is raised under diverse situations and the season commences and advances under highly flooded conditions. There are many local varieties and systems, evolved over the years through trial and error by the farming community, which are capable of ensuring a minimum dependable production even under stress situations whereas the high yielding rice technology advocated now do not possess many of the attributes the traditional systems and varieties possess. Development of area specific varieties suitable and sustainable under the special conditions prevailing in special problem zones particularly during the second crop season therefore requires special attention.

Production Programmes

4.17 The important production programmes implemented through the Department of Agriculture for rice cultivation includes group farming for rice, Centrally Sponsored Scheme for integrated rice development, seed programme, support for rice development in areas affected by special problems, small farm mechanisation etc. Major physical and financial achievements under these programmes during 1995-96 are given in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11

Details of Development support given for
Rice Production 1995-96

I. Group Farming for Rice Production

Infrastructural Development and works in conjunction with Prime Minister's Programme, during 1995-96, 311 Nos. of works completed.

II. Seed programme for Food Crops through Group farming samithies

a) Registered Seed Growers Programme Area Covered

Viripu	- 850.5 hectare
Mundakan	- 797.1 hectare
Punja	- 577.1 hectare
Seed Store constructed	- 32 No.

b) Seed distribution from :

State Seed Farm Registered Seed Growers Programme	- 989.77 MT
National Seed Corporation.	- 159.55 MT

III. Integrated Cereal Development Programme for Rice

Field Demonstration (No.)	- 215
IPM Demonstration (No.)	- 275
Farmers Training (No.)	- 110

IV. Development of Rice Cultivation in problem areas Special Problem area

Palakkad District

Community Nursery (Ha)	- 1334
Weedicide (Ha)	- 7651
Plant protection	
Chemicals (Ha)	- 22680
Knapsack Sprayers (No)	- 1000
Power Sprayer No.	- 145
Trial Plot of Cowpea (No)	- 95
Lime (MT)	- 4131
Pumpset (No)	- 1613
Watermelon (Demon. plot)	- 24
Light trap (No)	- 90
Wells (No)	- 239

Wayanad District

Seed grower programme (No)	- 10
Rural Compost pit (no)	- 1484
Weedicide (ha)	- 98
Soil ameliorant (MT)	- 5.07
Community nursery (Ha)	- 5
Pumpset (No.)	- 14
Plant protection	
Chemicals (ha)	- 198712
Open Well (No.)	- 14
Knap sack sprayer (No)	- 22
Power sprayer (No)	- 6
Additional Crops (ha)	- 150

Source : Directorate of Agriculture

Coconut

4.18 With the recent spurt in area under coconut, it has become the crop covering the largest area in Kerala. In 1995-96, the area under coconut was 9.82 lakh ha. which works out to 44% of the net cropped area in the state and 55% of the area under this crop in the country. The production of coconut in Kerala has shown improvement throughout the last five years and touched an all time high of 5906 million nuts by the end of 1995-96. The production registered an annual average growth of 7.9% during the last five years. This was largely contributed by the expansion in area during the last decade. However, partly it was also due to the improvement in productivity recorded from 5377 nuts per ha. in 1991-92 to 6014 nuts per ha. recorded in 1995-96. This increase in productivity has not only to be sustained but further augmented.

Table 4.12
Area- Production and Productivity of Coconut
in Kerala and India

Sl. No.	Year	Area '000 ha.		Production (Million Nuts)		Productivity (Nuts/ha.)	
		Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1991-92	863.06	1529	4641	10080	5377	6593
2.	1992-93	877.01	1538	5124	11241	5843	7310
3.	1993-94	882.29	1635	5192	11975	5885	7324
4.	1994-95	910.96	1669	5336	12196	5858	7309
5.	1995-96*	982.10	NA	5906	NA	6014	NA

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, CMIE.

* Provisional

4.19 Kerala State has the natural endowments for coconut cultivation with less capital investment as well as for securing higher levels of productivity through better management. The State has already recognised the need for giving better care and attention for the commodity which is the pace setter of our rural economy. Coconut development efforts in Kerala has, as noted above, started gaining momentum. There was significant increase in area under coconut also at the national level, particularly in the neighbouring States like Tamil Nadu and Karanataka. A large proportion of the area additionally brought under cultivation in the recent past in the neighbouring States is yet to start bearing. The national perspective for coconut development has to be formulated with due appreciation for the large untapped potential available in Kerala for enhancing production from the existing areas. Further expansion in non-traditional areas need to be encouraged only on the basis of a critical assessment of the need for such area expansion. Special central assistance is also necessary for organising systematic replacement of all the old, disease affected and uneconomic palms which, according to a recent survey, is estimated at around 80 lakhs.

4.20 Coconut oil, being one of the important edible oils, its domestic production has to be protected against unfair foreign competition through appropriate tariff policy. The danger otherwise is that increased production and productivity of coconut and coconut oil registered in recent past, along with expansion in area under coconut not only in Kerala but also in neighbouring states may be short lived, causing untold suffering to

the farmers. Important programmes which are under implementation in Kerala during Eighth Five Year Plan for coconut development along with the physical and financial achievements during 1995-96 are given in Table-4.13.

Table 4.13

Details of Development Support given for Coconut Production During 1995-96

A. Comprehensive Coconut Development Programme on area basis-achievements	
1. Filter point tube well	- 2988 No.
2. Open dug well	- 26087 No.
3. Pumpset	- 28055 No.
4. Community irrigation	- 4485 Ha.
5. Group Irrigation	- 112 No.
6. Green manure seed	- 21 MT
7. Rocker Sprayer	- 2559 No.
8. Climbing Device	- 1771 No.
9. Training	- 1923 No.
10. Copra Driers	- 10 No.
11. No. of palms cut and removed	- 961 No.
B. Integrated Programme in Coconut Small holdings for Productivity improvement	
1. No. of palms cut and removed	- 1,10,500 No.
2. No. of seedlings replanted-	1,12,500 No.

Establishment of Demonstration cum seed	
Multiplication plots	- 2200
Area Expansion (ha.)	- 2430

c) Turmeric

Production of foundation seed material (MT)	- 32
Demonstration-cum seed multiplication plot (No.)	- 1300
Area expansion (ha)	- 1200

d) Chillies

Demonstration-cum seed multiplication plots (No.)	- 150
Distribution of Minikit (No.)	- 500
Establishment of Demonstration plots of Paprika (No.)	- 50

e) Tree Spices

Production and distribution of planting materials	
Clove (No.)	- 48267
Nutmeg (No.)	- 1500
Cinnamon (No.)	- 8650
Establishment of Demonstration Plots	
I Year (No.)	- 400
II Year (No.)	- 600

f) Distribution of plant protection equipment (No)	- 2134
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g) Promotion of soil conservation measures (Ha.)	- 1000
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Source : Directorate of Agriculture.

Cashew

4.24 Data on area, production and productivity of Cashew for the last five years are given in Table 4.16. Cashew is one of the crops warranting all round support for area expansion, and productivity improvement. Within the limited resources available at the command of the state, all possible support is being extended for the development of the commodity. Government of India has also sponsored special programmes for the development of the commodity. Scheme-wise details of physical achievements during 1995-96 are given in Table 4.17.

Table 4.16
Area, Production and Productivity of Cashewnut in Kerala

Sl. No.	Year	Area ('000 ha.)	Production ('000 tonnes)	Productivity Kg/Ha.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1991-92	112.05	104.60	933
2.	1992-93	109.04	95.62	877
3.	1993-94	106.73	87.51	820
4.	1994-95	103.45	95.54	924
5.	1995-96*	114.82	96.78	843

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics.
* Provisional

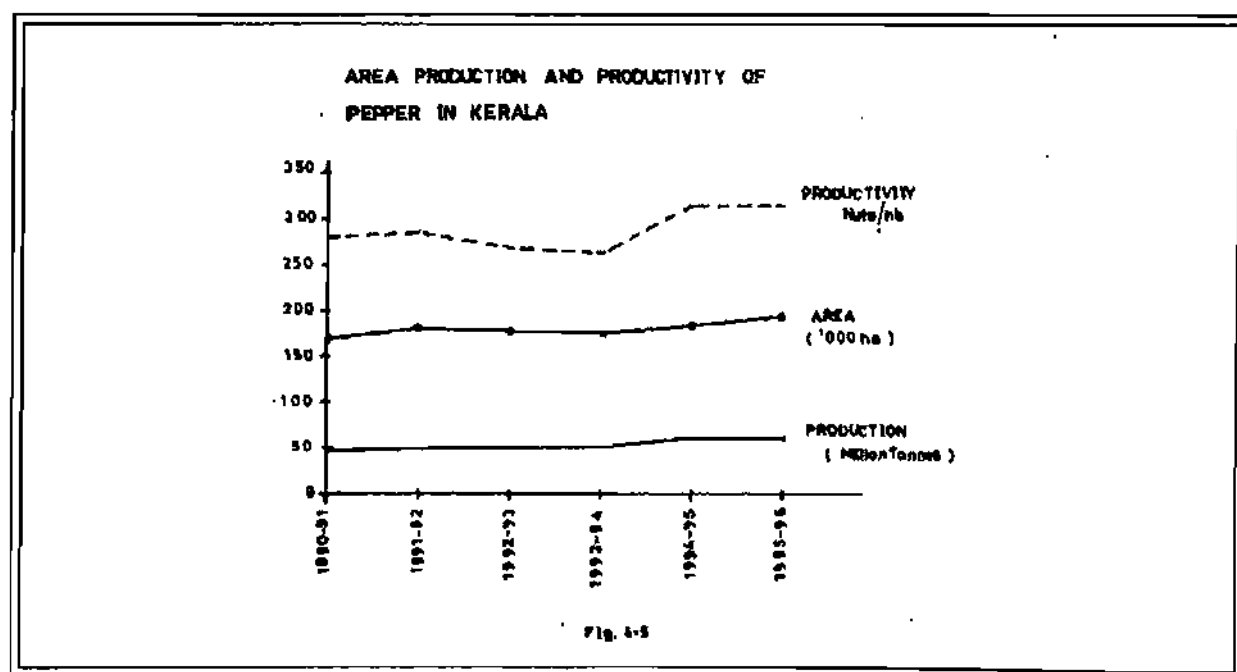


Table 4.17

**Details of Development Support given to
Cashew Production during 1995-1996**

Area expansion programme for Cashew

Area (Ha)		1917
No. of grafts distributed		306410

Integrated programme for development of cashew

Maintenance (Ha)	I Year	500
	II Year	400
	III Year	167
	IV Year	194
	V Year	97
Rejuvenation (ha)	I Year	200
	II Year	150

Adoption of comprehensive production technology (Ha)

	I Year	10,000
	II Year	2,750

Source : Directorate of Agriculture

4.25 A recent study by the Directorate of Cashew Development reveals that nearly 50,000 ha. of cashew plantations in Kerala are old and have outlived the economic bearing period of 30 years. This is the major reason for the productivity of cashew remaining low and static around 850 to 900 kg per ha. A programme for replanting these old plantations with vegetatively propagated clonal material is therefore long overdue. There is also scope for expansion of area under this crop in the northern districts of Kasaragode, Kannur & Malappuram through a special programme aiming at treating the hard laterite soils to make them fit for cashew cultivation.

Plantation crops

4.26 Kerala has substantial area under all the four important plantation crops namely tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom. The State accounts for around 45% of the total area under these crops in the country and they together account for more than 26% of the net cropped area in Kerala. Over 3.6 lakh workers are reported to be under permanent employment in the plantation sector.

Rubber

4.27 Among the plantation crops rubber is the dominant crop. Out of 5.24 lakh ha. of area under rubber in the country 4.49 lakh ha. are in Kerala. The commodity has registered continuous improvement in area, production and productivity during the last two decades. The average productivity in Kerala is around 1057 kg. per ha. against the all India average of 969 kg. Kerala has the natural endowments for sustaining high level of productivity compared to the rest of the regions in the country. The spectacular performance of Kerala in bringing new areas under cultivation as well as upgrading its productivity has enabled the country in becoming nearly self sufficient in meeting the internal demand for natural rubber. Despite considerable improvement in internal production, import of natural rubber during 1995-96 was 53000 tonnes against 8531 tonnes in 1994-95.

4.28 If the gains made in regard to rubber production and productivity are to be sustained, the rubber import policy has to be such that it does not expose the cultivators to undue fluctuations in prices, at the same time assure them reasonable returns. Rubber statistics relating to area, production, prices, import and export as estimated by the Rubber Board are given tables 4.18, 4.19 & 4.20.

Table 4.18
Area, Production and Productivity of
Rubber in Kerala and India

Sl. No.	Year	Area '000 ha.		Production ('000 T)		Productivity (Kg/ha.)	
		Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1989-90	396.5	460.3	275.4	297.3	695	646
2.	1990-91	407.8	475.1	307.5	329.6	754	694
3.	1991-92	419.2	488.5	343.1	366.7	819	751
4.	1992-93	428.9	499.4	368.6	393.5	860	788
5.	1993-94	437.1	508.4	408.3	435.2	934	856
6.	1994-95	443.3	515.6	442.8	471.8	999	915
7.	1995-96*	449.0	523.4	474.6	506.9	1057	969

Source : The Rubber Board, Kottayam

* Provisional

Table 4.19

Consumption of Rubber in Kerala & India (in tonnes)

Sl. No.	Year	Kerala			India		
		N.R.	S.R.	R.R.	N.R.	S.R.	R.R.
1.	1992-93	52462	15646	5365	414105	107440	62470
2.	1993-94	54108	16441	5333	450480	109895	63110
3.	1994-95	64660	18894	6100	485850	122710	64655
4.	1995-96*	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	525465	134085	65775

Source : Rubber Board, Kottayam.

* Provisional

NR - Natural Rubber

SR - Synthetic Rubber

RR - Reclaimed Rubber

Table 4.20

Average Market price of
Indigenous & Natural rubber in Kottayam market
(Rs./Quintal)

Year	RSS-4	Ungraded
1988-89	1815	1745
1989-90	2131	2057
1990-91	2129	2023
1991-92	2141	1975
1992-93	2550	2420
1993-94	2569	2437
1994-95	3803	3396
1995-96	5204	4874

Source : The Rubber Board, Kottayam.

Coffee

4.29 Coffee which ranks second in area coverage among plantation crops has more or less retained its position. Its production and productivity are subject to biennial variation a phenomenon which is inherent in this crop. The international price of coffee shot up to unprecedented levels during 1995-96 leading to heavy export boom from the country. Consequently, the internal price also registered abnormal hike. The export of Coffee from the country registered an all time high of 166376 tonnes during 1995-96. Eventhough the Coffee Board recommended grant of 100% free sale quota (FSQ) to all growers, Government of India allowed 100% FSQ for growers holding less than 10 ha. and 70% FSQ to those holding 10 ha. and more. Karnataka court subsequently stayed the pooling of coffee from

large growers on the ground that it was descrimatory, so that effectively all growers have enjoyed free sale. The resultant impact on domestic price of coffee has been upward.

Tea

4.30 Area, production and productivity of tea have registered marginal increases from 34,745 ha. to 35,034 ha. from 60,715 to 64,794 tonnes and 1,747 to 1,849 Kg. per ha. respectively. The export of tea from the country also recorded increase from 152,156 tonnes to 163,650 tonnes during 1995-96. Since the eighties a market shift has been noticed in the direction of India's tea exports from traditional Western Developed Countries such as U.K., U.S.A., Canada and Germany to recent markets such as U.S.S.R., Poland & West Asia. However, the disintegration of the former Soviet Union which accounted for more than half of our total exports in recent years had created a major void. Through promotional efforts this temporary problem has already been overcome to a great extent. After recording a very low average of Rs.31.38/kg. in 1994 the lowest since 1989, the average auction price of South Indian tea recovered to Rs.41.25/Kg. in 1995. The significant feature of South Indian tea is that eventhough it constitutes only 24 percent of the national production, its share in country's export is 40%.

Cardamom

4.31 Though the area under cardamom in Kerala has been stagnant around 43000 ha. the production has picked up from around 2400 tonnes in 1992-93 to 4514 tonnes in 1995-96. Thanks to the varietal upgradation through organised efforts supported by micro propagation, the productivity of the crop more than doubled during the period.

Unfortunately, the export trend continues to be lethargic. However the promotional measures and aggressive marketing efforts have helped widening the internal markets considerably. Statistics relating

to plantation crops as per the data furnished by UPASI, Directorate of Economics and Statistics and the Commodity Boards concerned are furnished in Table-4.21.

Table 4.21
Plantation Crops Area, Production, Productivity and Export

	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
<i>Area (ha)</i>								
Tea	34488	422592	34124	427253	34745	429273	35034	430888
Coffee	84000	270513	82348	292467	82348	293109	82348	293109
Rubber	428864	499374	437138	508420	443300	515572	449000	523366
Cardamom	43386	81113	43456	82960	44237	83700	43636	84041
<i>Production (Tonnes)</i>								
Tea	54435	703931	66691	759505	60715	747564	64794	749888
Coffee	36170	161500	43472	208000	46240	180000	42600	200000
Rubber	368648	393490	408311	435160	442830	471815	474555	506910
Cardamom	2424	3000	4430	6600	4720	7000	4514	7500
<i>Productivity Kg/ha</i>								
Tea	1578	1666	1954	1778	1747	1741	1849	1740
Coffee	431	597	528	711	562	617	517	682
Rubber	860	788	934	856	999	915	1057	969
Cardamom	56	37	102	80	107	84	103	89
<i>Export (Quintals)</i>								
			South India		South India		South India	
Tea	43168	180690	46393	154548	62176	152156	65496	163650
Coffee	113602	113602	136690	136690	NA	137368	NA	166376
Rubber	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cardamom	190	190	342	342	NA	257	NA	500
<i>Value (Rs. crores)</i>								
Tea	218.54	1058.70	298.68	1062.04	111.53	986.41	457.87	1191.19
Coffee	380.00	380.00	586.99	586.99	NA	1096.33	NA	1481.12
Rubber	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cardamom	7.51	7.51	13.86	13.86	NA	7.63	NA	12.34

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistic, UPASI, Tea Board & Coffee Board

Vegetable and fruit development

4.32 Eventhough vegetable and fruit development were recognised as thrust areas for intensive promotional efforts during the Eighth Plan, much headway could not be made in this regard. Vegetable development activities failed to get the much needed and long awaited commercial thrust. Isolated and sporadic attempts made during the initial four years of the plan on vegetable development has proved beyond doubt that the State would be able to make its presence felt even in the local market only

through a selective approach for promoting Kerala's speciality vegetables in traditional and newly emerging potential pockets. Group activity of a compatible nature with appropriate participatory management in production upto marketing is crucial in empowering the small growers to enter the arena.

4.33 The Kerala Horticulture Development Programme has been doing some very pioneering work under their pilot projects for vegetable and fruit production. Self help groups to plan and organise the production systems alongwith involvement in

participatory marketing under the programme may emerge as replicable models that can produce results on a sustainable basis, provided the program becomes sufficiently well rooted without loss of further time.

Supplies and Services

4.34 The State could build up a relatively strong network for supplies and services. They include *Krishi Bhavans* manned by agricultural graduates in all the Panchayats for transfer of technology and organising agricultural services. Planting material delivery systems developed would include 32 State Paddy Seed Farms, 10 District Agricultural Farms and 16 Coconut nurseries besides organising about 600 private nurseries with special financial support from the State Government. In spite of such elaborate arrangements supply of seeds of field crops particularly rice, pulses, green manures, groundnut, sesamum and vegetable seed is not organised in a systematic and planned manner. Consequently neither Government sponsored systems nor private trade has been successful in building up an efficient delivery system. Seed distribution activity was continued during 1995-96 more or less on the same pattern as in the previous year distributing about 4200 tonnes of seeds mainly from departmental sources and registered growers programme. This is an activity which will require considerable streamlining under the decentralised planning set up under the local bodies.

4.35 Fertilizer trade is well organised. Fertilizer consumption which suffered a severe set back in 1993-94, consequently to the enormous hike in the prices of P & K is gradually reviving. The overall consumption after a sharp decline from 2.02 lakh tonnes to 1.76 lakh tonnes in 1993-94 has resumed to its original position during 1994-95 and 1995-96. The consumption during 1995-96 however is marginally lower than that in 1994-95. The average consumption per gross cropped area in respect of Kerala continues to be lower at 66.85 kg. per ha. compared to 74.60 for the country during 1995-96.

4.36 In plant protection the strategy is one of need based adoption of chemical control and consequently any reduction in the consumption of P.P. Chemicals without any adverse impact on crop production is considered to be a positive feature of agricultural production. The performance of Kerala during 1995-96 in this regard was satisfactory when viewed from this angle as there was considerable reduction in the consumption of insecticides and fungicides. Selected indicators of progress are given in Table 4.23. There was considerable expansion in the development support extended by Government of India. the crop/areas for which special assistance were made available by Government of India during 1995-96 includes arecanut, cocoa, biogas development, organic manures development etc. Scheme-wise details are presented in Table 4.24.

Table 4.22
Consumption of Fertilizer in Kg/ha of Cropped Area in Kerala

Sl. No.	Year	N	P (Kg/Ha.)	K	Total		N : PK %
					Kerala	India	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1992-93	27.55	15.51	23.57	66.03	65.53	70.50
2.	1993-94	25.48	10.87	21.70	58.05	66.56	78.23
3.	1994-95	26.60	13.10	25.65	65.35	73.10	68.60
4.	1995-96	28.60	14.15	21.10	66.85	74.60	81.13

Source : Directorate of Agriculture.

Table 4.23
Selected Indicators of Agricultural Development

Sl. No.	Programme	Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1.	Fertilizer Consumption					
	(a) Nitrogen	MT.	83926.00	77599.00	88182.00	86806.00
	(b) Phosphorus	"	47250.00	33122.00	39939.00	42842.00
	(c) Potash	"	71792.00	66110.00	78205.00	73225.00
	Total	"	202968.00	176831.00	206326.00	202873.00
2.	Plant Protection					
	(a) Fungicide (Liquid & solid) in terms of technical grade	Mt.	394.01	264.50	1038.92	1001.88
	(b) Insecticides (Liquid & solid) in terms of technical grade	"	302.17	294.64	305.67	249.37
	(c) Weedicide (in terms of technical grade)	"	36.72	20.46	16.63	12.76
	(d) Rodenticides (In terms of technical grade)	"	17.65	21.10	20.12	18.74
	(e) Area under Plant Protection Coverage (lakh ha.)		8.20	8.70	10.50	10.80
	(f) Rodent Control operation	lakh ha.	0.81	0.97	0.90	0.95
	(g) Biological control of Nephantic. Serinopa Parasities Liberated	"	200.93	207.278	184.918	183.56
	(h) Weed control	"	1.39	1.42	1.20	1.30
3.	High yielding varieties of Paddy seeds distributed. (MT)		2865.74	4500.00	4598.00	4200.00
4.	Quality planting materials distributed					
	(a) Coconut seedlings	lakh No.	3.95	10.04	9.870	19.39
	(b) Rooted pepper cuttings	"	35.00	55.00	60.00	60.00
	(c) Cashew layers (grafts from 1994-95)	"	0.79	3.95	1.78	1.08
5.	Soil testing					
	Soil samples analysed	No.	185400	187740	166869	167897

Source : Directorate of Agriculture.

Table 4.24			
Details of other programmes implemented by the Department of Agriculture, 1995-1996			
<i>Development of Arecanut</i>			
Control of fruit root disease (ha)	- 8550	unit (No)	- 2
Rocker Sprayer (No)	- 121	Irrigation Units (No)	- 122
Eradication of Yellow leaf disease (ha)	- 6003	Demn. plots of High yielding cloves : (No)	
Seedlings Sown (No)	- 105000	I Year	- 174
Seedlings distributed (No)	- 89360	II Year	- 70
Irrigation Unit (No)	- 102	Distribution of Planting materials (No)	- 80000
<i>Development of Cocoa</i>		Rejuvenation of unproductive cocoa (ha)	
Cocoa Processing and drying		I Year	- 500
		II Year	- 252
		<i>National Project on Biogas Development</i>	
		No. of Biogas plants constructed (No)	- 1617
		Users training conducted (No)	- 20

Sanitary linked Biogas Plants constructed (No)	-	1.
Construction cum Maintenance training	-	10
Publicity Seminar (No)	-	28
<i>Soil Testing and Quality Control</i>		
Soil Samples Collected (No)	-	233023
Soil samples analysed (No)	-	167897
<i>Development of Organic manures through farmers organisation</i>		
Distribution of green manure		
seed (MT)	-	262
Urban compost produced (MT)	-	5498
Pit dug. (No.)	-	98033
Plots laid out (No.)	-	957
Training (No)	-	5176
Production of Rhizobium (MT)	-	5

Source : Directorate of Agriculture

Overall agricultural setting at the wake of the Ninth Plan

4.37 While acknowledging the fact that the agricultural development in Kerala has shown signs of improvement in overall growth rate during the recent past breaking the perpetual stagnancy it has also to be recognised that there are many grey areas still requiring attention. Even the pattern of growth is not all embracing covering the major crops and predominant agricultural zones. Some of the negative features of the emerging agricultural scenario which call for closer examination taking into consideration their long term implications from an overall perspective are indicated below.

- * Despite positive growth in agriculture rural poverty still persists. This is mainly because of the slow growth in percapita income and its uneven distribution. Agriculture being the mainstay of the rural economy in Kerala its regional performance largely influences the spatial variation in percapita income. In the coastal and lower midland regions where the seasonal/annual crops predominate in the low lying wet land ecosystems and the small holder homestead based mixed farming system in the upper regions. The productivity of crops still remains low and this situation along with high pressure of population result in relatively very low percapita income. On the otherhand the plantation segment which spreads from the mid lands upto the high land areas is relatively well organised with better management systems leading to high value Agriculture. The pattern of growth in agriculture in Kerala is thus uneven and lopsided.

- * Food crops nurtured and developed at huge investment for irrigation, extension support and other infrastructural facilities are becoming increasingly difficult to sustain. Despite large investments to the tune of over Rs.150 crores for sustaining the paddy cultivation atleast at the base level of Eighth Plan, the declining trend continued with a loss of over 70000 ha. during the first four years of the Plan.

- * Increasing unemployment - the shift in cropping pattern is largely from low value and high labour intensive crops like rice & tapioca to high value and low labour intensive crops like coconut and rubber. This is happening in contrast to the State's inability to find adequate employment opportunities even for the normal addition to work force which is taking place every year. There is absolutely no scope for finding alternate avenues of employment for the displaced lot on account of the shift in cropping system. The worst affected are women workers who are dependent on paddy cultivation.

- * Even in the midst of chronic unemployment, the workforce in general, both cultivators as well as agricultural workers, are moving away from the farm front. The labour force are hesitant for undertaking field operations involving dredgery and hard labour. The growing trend is that the first preference of the workforce is for non-agricultural activities like construction, road works, etc. Overseas migration is also much sought after. Acute scarcity of labour for agricultural operations is also felt during peak seasons in the midst of chronic unemployment.

- * Agricultural holdings have been further marginalised. The average size of holding which was 0.36 ha. in 1985-86 has come down to 0.31 ha. in 1990-91. It is true that farming is technology scale neutral but not resource neutral. The small size of holdings always act as a serious deterrent in the free flow of capital for permanent improvement and capital formation. Alternative agrarian systems which are capable of preserving the equity concern and at the same time facilitate the dependent population for collective efforts, joint investments and common infrastructure supported by sustainable formulas for cost sharing and management are vital.

Soil and Water Conservation

4.38 High rainfall pattern and the undulating terrain make Kerala soils vulnerable to soil erosion. Soil and moisture conservation therefore assumes priority attention. But unfortunately the state could not provide this basic infrastructural support on a wide scale covering all the vulnerable areas. Among the crops only in the case of plantation segment, particularly rubber and tea, soil conservation has been recognised as basic infrastructural support for establishing the plantations. In the case of crops such as coconut, pepper, cashew etc. the need for proper land development and soil conservation which helps improving and sustaining the productivity of land is quite often neglected. A large proportion of the land devoted for the cultivation of these crops therefore

requires integrated soil and moisture conservation and management for improving their productivity.

4.39 According to rough estimate by the Soil Conservation Department the total area highly prone to erosion hazards in Kerala is around 15 lakhs ha. Against this, the area so far covered through the regular operations by the soil conservation department till the end of 1995-96 is only 1.35 lakh hectares. In 1995-96 an area of 3191 ha. was covered against 2520 ha. during 1994-95. However the activity received considerable thrust and momentum under two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR) and River Valley Project Kundah. Under these two Centrally Sponsored Schemes an additional area of 9954 ha. could be covered in 1995-96. The coverage under the above programmes during the last three years are given in table 4.25.

Table 4.25

Sl. No.	Scheme	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)			Physical Area Ha.		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1.	State Plan	278.58	356.73	389.38	2269	2520	3191
2.	NWDPR	356.00	115.00	97.26	3607	8905	7311
3.	RBP Kundah	90.79	197.04	192.38	3142	2658	2643
Total		725.37	733.77	679.02	9018	9378	13145

4.40 The soil conservation measures will be effective only if it is organised on a contiguous area basis covering a watershed. In the context of Kerala the unit cost of soil conservation measures can be brought down only through the adoption of an integrated approach based on least cost technology. The National Watershed Development Programme sanctioned by Government of India has commenced its implementation from 1990-91 and is progressing through the 114 selected watersheds spread over the entire state. It is expected that the programme would ultimately cover a total area of 88276 ha. Item-wise progress under the scheme is given in table 4.26.

Table 4.26

NWDPR-Progress of Implementation as on 1995-96

Sl. No.	Item	(Amount Rs. lakhs)		
		Amount Earmarked	Amount Utilised	Unspent Balance
1.	Basic Activities	1433.20	487.47	945.73 (65.39%)
2.	Conservation and drainage line treatment	1146.56	748.79	397.77 (34.59%)
3.	Production system	788.36	321.75	466.61 (59.19%)
4.	Livestock Management	214.98	62.00	152.98 (71.10%)
Total		3583.10	1620.01 (45.21%)	1963.09 (54.79%)

4.41 The implementation of the programme requires close monitoring and appropriate modifications in programme content in respect of certain components to suit the local requirements. OPEC assisted rainfed farming project, under implementation in Kerala from 1991-92 onwards also provides soil conservation support on a substantial scale. The project is under implementation in 50 watersheds in the northern districts of Kerala namely Kannur, Kozhikode and Malappuram covering an area of 30340 ha. The progress of soil conservation activities implemented through this scheme is also not satisfactory, because of the weakness of the organisational support provided for such integrated development programmes.

Soil Survey and Land Use Planning

4.42 Soil survey work is in progress covering 3.73 lakh ha. under reconnaissance soil survey 53 thousand ha. under detailed soil survey. Under the Land Use Board preparation of a perspective plan for land use in Kerala is being attempted. The Land Use Board has also prepared some sponsored projects aimed at sustainable development for Palakkad and Kasaragode districts.

Animal Husbandry

4.43 Livestock management as a subsidiary occupation along with agriculture has a very long tradition in Kerala. Compared to the rest of the country Kerala has a density of cattle population for unit area which is much higher. The sector also makes substantial contribution to the overall economy of Kerala in the form of income and employment opportunities to the rural household, enrichment of soil through organic recycling and supply of farm power besides constituting the major source of animal protein. Livestock rearing in Kerala is unique in the sense that it is largely in the small farm sector as part of the backyard system largely managed by women.

4.44 The State has made considerable strides in the field of milk production during the past three decades through a well organised scientific management and cross breeding programme. The impressive growth in the milk production achieved by the State through genetic upgradation of the indigenous cattle paved the way for setting up a sound dairy industry in Kerala.

4.45 Even in the midst of such a marked performance the emerging agricultural scenario in Kerala cannot be considered to be congenial for giving a strong footing for the dairy industry in Kerala. The fragmentation of holdings leading to

uneconomic marginal holdings giving very little scope for feed and fodder support. Also, the sharp decline in area under cultivation of seasonal crops like rice and pulses act as a major deterrent for sustaining the momentum in growth in milk production.

4.46 Paddy based farming system and cattle rearing are inter dependant and as such the sharp decline in area under paddy cultivation had its impact in the preference of the household for keeping cattle. The sharp decline in the availability of straw has compelled the farmers to be selective about the type of cattle maintained by them. In the process there was considerable reduction in the draught animals and working bullocks while in the case of dairy cattle the trend was for reduction in the total number but sustaining the milk production through replacement with high yielding cross breeds. A recent study by the State Planning Board indicates that dairy farmers are even reluctant to keep animals in dry condition and always prefer to maintain animals in milk through replacement.

4.47 The investment in livestock sector present an unbalanced picture with all efforts centred around breed improvement and health cover for dairy cattle with no matching effort in the area of feed and fodder management. Even the genetic potential built up over the years through cross breeding could not be optimally exploited. Also a number of areas of live stock development in which Kerala has decisive advantage over other regions in the Country remain untapped such as goat and pig rearing. As of today nearly 67 per cent of the breedable dairy animals in Kerala are cross breeds, with yield potential ranging from 8 to 10 litres per day but the actual average milk yield of cross bred animals in Kerala is only 5.6 litres per day. Feed and fodder base in Kerala, being very weak acts as the major constraint for stepping up milk productivity. The management system nurtured by the organised sector through its extension service also places heavy reliance on purchased concentrate feed which also represent a high cost technology. The future of dairy development in Kerala therefore depends on strengthening feed and fodder base through all out efforts for tapping new systems of feed management which relies on indigenous raw materials and internalises technologies for the utilisation of farm wastes and green matter after proper treatment.

4.48 The livestock wealth of Kerala is very diverse. In its distribution also it has acquired a regional pattern largely influenced by the social and food habits of the people as well as its compatibility with the type of cropping systems which has more or less stabilised in different agro climatic regions.

4.49 According to the latest census conducted during 1987 the state sustaining for 34.24 lakhs cattle, 3.29 lakh buffaloes, 15.8 lakhs goats and sheep, 1.37 lakh pigs and 180 lakh poultry. The share of State's livestock sector to the country is 1.75% of cattle, 0.43% buffalo, 1.59% goat and

sheep, 1.27% pigs and 6.62% poultry respectively. Details are furnished in Table No.4.27. Livestock is one of the sub sectors which has recorded steady increase in the production of commodities during the last one and a half decades.

Table 4.27
Livestock Population of Kerala and India

Sl. No.	Species	(No. in lakhs)					
		1982			1987		
		India	Kerala	%	India	Kerala	%
1.	Cattle	1924.50	30.97	1.61	1958.70	34.24	1.75
2.	Buffalo	697.80	4.09	0.59	769.70	3.29	0.43
3.	Goats	952.50	20.04	2.10	994.10	15.81	1.59
4.	Pigs	100.70	1.27	1.26	107.60	1.37	1.27
5.	Poultry	2077.40	145.10	6.98	2583.40	170.97	6.62

Source : I. Livestock Census 1982 and 1987

II. Report of the Technical Committee of Direction in improvement of Animal Husbandry and Dairying statistics Government of India.

4.50 Milk production increased from 9.82 lakh tonnes during 1981-82 to 22.42 lakh tonnes during 1995-96. The per capita availability also increased from 106 gm to 192 gm. During the 8th plan artificial insemination facilities have been expanded with the objective of providing one centre for every 750 breedable cows. The total number of centres so far established is 2298. During 1995-96 a total of 12.40 lakh artificial inseminations were done. The number is marginally lower than that during 1994-95 (13.49 lakhs). The number of calvings was also marginally lower at 3.23 lakhs during 1995-96 against 3.27 lakh in 1994-95. The failure to expand the AI Service inspite of considerable expansion in the number of AI Centres needs examination for immediate corrective measures.

4.51 KLD Board is the sole agency involved in the production and distribution of frozen semen and the Department of Animal Husbandry is responsible for artificial insemination through its ICDPs and AI centres. Year-wise details of the number of doses of frozen semen produced and the number of inseminations done are furnished in the Table 4.28.

Table 4.28

Number of Artificial Inseminations done and the Calvings recorded during the period from 1989-90 to 1995-96

Year	A.I. done	Calvings recorded
1989-90	1251492	243055
1990-91	1312613	221876
1991-92	1376761	262549
1992-93	1233760	261286
1993-94	1353058	299358
1994-95	1343533	327195
1995-96	1240116	323958

Source : Animal Husbandry Department.

4.52 The KLD Board is entrusted with the responsibility for providing the input to the livestock sector. The Board maintain four bull stations at Mattupetty, Peerumade, Dhoni and Kulathupuzha for production of frozen semen of crossbred and pure bred bulls and buffalo bulls. The Board was compelled to reduce its production of frozen semen to 14.93 lakh doses against the production of 24.85 lakh doses during the previous year in view of the reduced demand from other states in the country. This raises the question of future level of output of frozen semen. The production and utilisation details are furnished in Table No.4.29. It is reported that there is significant reduction in the demand of frozen semen from outside. It has come down from 10.97 lakh doses during 1994-95 to 6.61 lakh doses during 1995-96. The production of frozen semen for supply to outside source is furnished in the Table No.4.30.

Table 4.29

Production and utilisation of frozen semen and the Number of Artificial Insemination conducted the period from 1989-90 to 1995-96

Year	Production of frozen semen	Utilisation of frozen semen Kerala (lakh doses)
1989-90	23.46	14.29
1990-91	25.52	15.92
1991-92	26.57	15.92
1992-93	29.44	14.63
1993-94	26.81	14.99
1994-95	24.85	15.36
1995-96	14.93	16.27

Source : KLD Board.

Table 4.30

Production and Distribution of frozen semen and Artificial Insemination conducted

Period	Production of frozen semen (lakh doses)	Distributed inside the state (lakh doses)	Distributed outside the state (lakh doses)
1989-90	23.46	14.29	7.80
1990-91	25.52	15.92	6.81
1991-92	26.57	15.92	7.52
1992-93	29.44	14.63	9.88
1993-94	26.81	14.99	9.99
1994-95	24.85	15.36	10.97
1995-96	14.93	16.27	6.61

Source : KLD Board.

4.53 Apart from the frozen semen

technology the KLD Board is also engaged in other activities like production of Liquid nitrogen, production of Breeding bulls, Fodder seed production, Embryo transfer programme, Research and Development, Training and Consultancies, Herd Book organisation, Premium Bull AI Programme and Pig production. As per the Premium Bull AI Programme under the initiative of the KLD Board, the Animal Husbandry Department has indentified 67 AI Centres as premium Bull AI. Centres in different parts of the State and the Board will provide frozen semen of high genetic value from exotic breeds. During the year 7031 doses of premium bull semen of high genetic value were supplied from exotic breeds like Jersey, Holstein Frecision and Sunandini at premium price. As per Embryo transfer technology 190 embryo were collected and 130 were transferred on recipient cows. KLD Board is also on their way for introduction of frozen semen technology for breed improvement in goats. 181 adult goats and 225 kids so far were distributed for breeding. 546 professionals and technicians were trained in livestock management in the training centres of KLD Board during the year.

4.54 During 1995-96 the total number of AI centres come to 2298 Nos. comprising 1866 run by Animal Husbandry Department 46 by Dairy Department, 67 by Premium AI Centres and APCOs 183 and Tata and others constituting 136. Details are furnished in Table 4.31.

Table 4.31

A.I. Centres in the State during 1995-96

Department/Institution	No. of A.I. Centres
Department of Animal Husbandry (Both ICDP and Non-ICDP)	1866
Department of Dairy Development	46
Premium AI Centres	67
APCOS	183
Tata Tea & Others	136
Total	2298

Source : Animal Husbandry Department.

4.55 Livestock sector could maintain impressive performance in the production of milk, egg and meat. During 1995-96 milk production increased from 21.18 lakh tonnes in 1994-95 to 22.48 lakh tonnes. Egg production increased from 1918 million to 1991 million nos. Meat other than poultry meat increased to 105933 tonnes from 103551 tonnes during 1994-95. Poultry meat also increased from 30000 tonnes to 32000 tonnes.

4.56 Kerala State which had a tradition

of exporting eggs in the fifties and sixties which could not be sustained in the later years. Until in early seventies the State was not only self sufficient in egg production but exports it to other states. Backyard poultry rearing which was unique and very popular in Kerala in the earlier days is also losing its base consequent to the changes in the rural setting. Commercial egg production is no longer a viable proposition with total reliance on purchased feed. An intermediate technology which fits with the rural setting of Kerala and which reduces the external reliance partly has to be evolved. With a view to giving special attention for the revival of the poultry segment particularly for taking up area specific egg development programmes in potential zones and to provide the required market tie up Kerala State Poultry Development Corporation was established in 1989. Accordingly the Corporation has prepared project reports for the commercial production of 25 lakh broiler chicks per annum at Kudappanakunnu, for an egg hatchery at Kottiyam and for establishing feed mixing plant with an installed capacity of producing 23000 MT. The State Government has already released Rs.1.5 crores by way of equity contribution for the Corporation. But the credit component for the total investment is yet to be cleared by the Banking sector and as such the Corporation remains more or less a non starter even today. Similarly, in meat production, Kerala depend on other states for meeting the requirements. Almost the entire meat requirement is being met from outside the state. Meat production can be increased by stepping up broiler production, promoting pig rearing, goat rearing and rabbit production on a selective basis. Year-wise details of production of livestock products are presented in Table No.4.32.

Table 4.32

Year-wise estimates of Milk, Egg and Meat Production in Kerala from 1990-91 to 1995-96

Year	Milk (Lakh tonnes)	Egg (Million Nos.)	Meat other than poultry (Tonnes)	Poultry Meat (Tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	16.90	1550	95,000	22,000
1991-92	17.85	1605	96,645	24,000
1992-93	18.89	1661	105,000	26,000
1993-94	20.01	1844	101,223	28,000
1994-95	21.18	1918	103,551	30,000
1995-96	22.46	1991	105,933	32,000

Source : Animal Husbandry Department.

4.57 In order to educate the dairy farmers on scientific feeding and management, the Department of Animal Husbandry is implementing

a programme for giving concentrate feed at subsidised rates along with veterinary care and insurance cover for calves. During the 8th Plan 25000 calves were enrolled under this programme. It is reported that there is significant improvement in the health and production of calves reduction in age at first calvings and increasing in the productivity of the heifers developed out of the participating calves.

4.58 In the case of concentrate feed also the State is not self sufficient and the supplies are costly and erratic. The present capacity of the cattle feed plant built by KCMF is 500 tonnes per day which is far below the requirement. Against the requirement of 1100 MTs. of balanced feed, 35 to 50% is being imported from other states. It is in this background the State has taken steps to build another 500 tonne capacity factory at Kallattinkara in Thrissur District. The factory is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1996-97.

4.59 Health cover is another important support which should go hand in hand with a vibrant cattle improvement programme. The state has given considerable attention for providing this support and already all the Panchayats have been provided with a veterinary dispensary. Veterinary institutions comprising of veterinary polyclinics, veterinary hospitals, mobile farm aid units and District veterinary centres are also functioning concurrently. The state had 8 ICDP upto 8th plan. At present the State had 9 ICDP and 2298 AI Centres.

4.60 During 1995-96 Veterinary Biologicals at Palode has produced 57.02 lakh doses of poultry vaccine and 7.32 lakh doses of livestock vaccines. Details are furnished in Appendix-4.7.

4.61 Livestock Insurance Scheme for cattle introduced through the United India Insurance Company is getting popular among small and marginal farmers. Under the scheme 25000 calves were enrolled during the 8th plan. The details are furnished in Table No.4.33.

Table 4.33

Yearwise details of Calf Insurance

Year	No. of calves insured under feed subsidy	Amount subsidies (Rs.in lakhs)
1988-89	2186	0.992
1989-90	4115	2.007
1990-91	4769	2.385
1991-92	11431	11.43
1992-93	1673	1.67
1993-94	25000	25.00
1994-95	10000	10.00
1995-96	25000	25.00

Source : Animal Husbandry Department.

4.62 The average price of the livestock

products as well as livestock feeds for the last three years showed an increasing trend. The details are furnished in Appendix-4.8.

Dairy Development

4.63 Impressive growth has been achieved in milk production by the State through the Operation Flood Programme. Before the Operation Flood Programme dairy development activity was largely centred around few urban centres where dairy plants were in operation under the Department. Other important activities supported under dairy development include fodder resource development, promoting rural milk marketing, dairy co-operative development and rural dairy extension programmes.

4.64 Dairy Industry in Kerala comprises of the organised sector led by the Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation as well as the

unorganised sector supporting large number of vendors. With the advent of the Operation Flood Programme under the aegis of the KCMMF a well established system for regular procurement of milk from the producers and distribution of standard milk to the regular consumers became a reality and it has helped ensuring better returns to the dairy farmers. As a result the entire State was brought under the network of APCOs for procurement of Milk and KCMMF is the implementing agency of the programme. The Federation operated through 1758 APCOS during 1995-96 with total membership of 5.04 lakh persons. Against the growth rate of 7% in procurement of milk recorded during 1994-95 the increase during 95-96 was only 1.15% over 1994-95 level. Details of the estimates of KCMMF are furnished in Table No.4.34.

Table 4.34
Performance of KCMMF

Sl No.	Particulars	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1.	No. of APCOS Regd. (Cum)	1500	1595	1712	1823	1913
2.	No. of APCOS Functional (Cum)	1471	1523	1621	1722	1758
3.	No. of members	351883	368988	438952	481793	503898
4.	No. of women members	44287	47775	59896	65188	66837
5.	No. of SC/ST members	22976	25255	25183	26804	27274
6.	Avg. qty. of milk proc. by KCMMF per day	309732	353555	406009	436225	441242
7.	Avg. milk marketed per day	320763	368512	408640	458609	511909
8.	Direct soc. level empl. generated (Nos.)	3283	3368	3520	3602	3664
9.	Avg. price paid per litre to society	5.55	6.32	7.10	7.99	8.48
10.	Avg. price paid per litre to producer	5.39	6.14	6.89	7.76	8.25
11.	Mobile regular veterinary routes	18	19	17	15	16
12.	No. of cases treated (yearly)	206718	207846	211199	198125	181980
13.	No. of emergency vety. routes	13	14	15	15	16
14.	No. of cases treated (yearly)	35205	34859	34492	33386	44214
15.	Cattle feed prodn (yearly in MT)	47950	43423	55286	67453	68796
16.	Cattle feed sale (yearly in MT)	47619	42626	53917	67225	68827
17.	Quantity of ghee sold (MT)	-	1033	1207	1065	1107

Source : KCMMF.

4.65 In Kerala where the production of milk is concentrated in the small farm sector and the ultimate supplies are dependent on seasonal factors maintaining of uninterrupted supplies particularly during lean period is very difficult. Milk procurement in State normally shows a declining trend from January to May and again during August and September. The seasonal shortage of milk is a regular phenomenon in Kerala. The total deficit i.e., actual sales in excess of actual procurement during 95-96 was 259 lakh litres and it was met by parches of fluid milk and milk powder from neighbouring states.

4.66 The veterinary services rendered by the Federation is noteworthy. During the year 16 emergency veterinary routes, 16 Mobile veterinary routes were operated and 44214 cases and 181980 cases respectively were treated.

4.67 Details of services rendered by KCMMF are furnished in Tale No.4.35. The average quantity of milk procured by KCMMF per day is on the increase and reached its peak of 4.41 lakh liters per day in 1996. The procurement and sales of milk by the dairies in the State is presented in appendix.4.9.

4.68 The average price of milk paid to the producer during 1995 and 1996 were Rs.7.76 & 8.25 respectively. Where as the price of milk realised from the consumer by the Federation was Rs.10 & Rs.11 respectively. KCMMF was forced to increase the price of milk during the last few years more frequently mainly because of the enormous increase in the cost of production. The revision in the price of milk for the last 11 years is presented in Table No.4.35.

Table 4.35
Price Revision Details

Date of revision	Fat (Rs/Kg)	SNP (Rs/Kg)	Sales Price (Rs/ltr) (Toned Milk)
01-Apr-84	30.00	21.00	4.00
01-Oct-85	31.00	24.00	4.50
11-Aug-87	34.00	27.50	5.00
21-Jul-89	35.00	31.10	5.50
15-Feb-91	39.00	34.90	6.00
21-Nov-91	42.80	42.80	7.00
01-Nov-92	49.25	49.25	8.00
01-Feb-94	55.50	55.50	9.00
21-Jan-95	62.50	62.50	10.00
31-Jan-96	69.90	69.90	11.00
01-Jan-97	80.15	77.01	12.00

Source : KCMMF.

4.69 Promotion of fodder cultivation is one of the major responsibilities assigned to the Dairy Development Department. The fodder base in Kerala is very weak and the scope for bringing substantial area under fodder cultivation is very limited. Commercial fodder production promoted through the Dairy Co-operatives milk appropriate marketing tie up is slowly picking up. During the year the Department has propagated the distribution of rootslips and 483 lakh rootslips were distributed. During the year one hundred units of 1 ha. size and fourteen units of 5 ha. size were brought under fodder cultivation, 15 fodder banks and 150 hay units were established. In the department's farm, 6126 MT fodder was produced during the year.

4.70 Apart from Dairy Department KLD Board has also engaged in fodder production. During 1995-96, 6550 ha. were brought under fodder production. Details are furnished in Table No.4.36

4.71 The Dairy Development Department also provide training through its 4 training centres located at Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam, Palghat and Calicut. During 1995-96 training was imparted to 4000 departmental and dairy personnel.

Table 4.36
Production, Procurement and Area under Fodder Cultivation
from 1990-91 to 1995-96

Year	Quantity of seeds produced (MT)	Quantity of seed/ rootslips supplied to farmers (MT)	Area covered under fodder (Ha.)	Quantity of fodder produced (MT)
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	48.03	Seeds 78 MT	3337 Ha.	100110
1991-92	50.73	a. Seeds - 54 MT	2980 HA.	89400
1992-93	67.67	a. Seeds 129 MT b. Root Slips 96 lakhs	6697.56	1.91 LMT
1993-94	68.50	a. Seeds 100 MT b. Root slips 236 lakhs	5753.67	1.71 LMT
1994-95	30.72	a. Seeds 135 MT b. Root slips 400 lakhs	6926.88	2.00 LMT
1995-96	33.82	a. Seeds 106 MT b. Root slips 483 lakhs	6550.00	2.35 MT

Source : KCMMF & Dairy Department.

Fisheries Development

4.72 Among the maritime states in India, Kerala occupies the foremost position in marine fish production accounting for about 29% of the total landings in the country. The fishable area in Kerala consists of the continental shelf within 200 meters depth range spread over 36000 sq.km. The world renowned fishing ground of Wadge Bank is situated within the exploitable limit of Kerala. The marine wealth of Kerala is not only rich in its resource base but also in species diversity. The mud banks, (Chakara) surfacing abundance of particular species of fish recurring from year to year at many a location between Kollam and Kannur is a phenomenon peculiar to Kerala. The State is also endowed with vast stretches of inland water spreads consisting of brackish water areas, freshwater ponds and tanks, reservoirs, rivers streams etc. According to a recent survey organised by ADAK the natural wet land eco systems available in Kerala which are amenable for cost effective semi intensive culture fisheries alone is estimated at around 16000 ha.

4.73 The total number of active fishermen in the State works out to around 2 lakh. Out of this 1.5 lakh fishermen are engaged in the marine sector and 0.5 lakh in the inland sector. The Fishermen population in the State as per the projection for 1995-96 is estimated to be 9.95 lakhs and the largest concentration is in Alappuzha District (169047). District-wise details of Marine and Inland population are furnished in Appendix-4.10.

4.74 The average annual marine fish landings during the last five years is around 5.6 lakh tonnes. The enormous increase in the number of crafts and gears does not appear to have helped in boosting the marine fish production which clearly shows that the marine fish landings has already reached the maximum sustainable limit. Conservation of natural resources through

appropriate ecofriendly technologies, enforcement of regulatory measures under a participatory management system are the felt needs of the hour. An aquarium reforms which encompasses (a) ownership of fishing equipments only for active fishermen, (b) right of first sale of with the active fishermen, and (c) preservation of the fishing right in inshore sea to the active fishermen; is long overdue.

4.75 Although the fish catches from the Kerala coast include more than 300 different species, the commercially important ones number about forty only. The species which fetch maximum price and which are considered to be high value delicacies among the fish catches are still few prominent among them are seer fishes pomfrets and prawns. The quantity of these species in the total catch ultimately decided the income of the fishermen. Unfortunately the share of these high valued varieties in the total marine fish catch has been remaining stagnant. But one of the most disturbing trend in the marine fish production in the State, since 1991, has been the drastic decline in the production of oil sardine, the most important variety consumed mainly by the poorer sections of the society. The production of oil sardine was 106263 tonnes in 1991. It declined to a mere 13328 tonnes in 1995. Species wise marine fish landings is furnished in Appendix 4.11.

4.76 Eventhough the State is richly endowed with extensive waterspreads offering tremendous potential for the development of inland fisheries, this opportunity could not be tapped to the desired extent. As a result inland production has been stagnating around 0.50 lakh tonnes all these years. Development efforts initiated under the FPDAs are yet to make any perceptible impact on the development of inland fisheries sector. The physical and financial achievements made by these agencies during the last five years compared to the opportunities available are quite meagre. Details are given in Table-4.37.

Table 4.37
Physical and Financial achievements under Fish Farmers' Development Agencies and
Brackishwater Fish/Prawn Farmers' Development Agencies (Rs.lakhs) (Area-Ha).

Sl.No.	Items	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	Total
1.	Area surveyed (ha)	1137	1243	2016	1509	2100	8006
2.	Area brought under Fish/Prawn culture (ha.)	592	520	588	666	850	3218
3.	Farmers Registered with the Agencies (ha.)	2324	1902	2009	2108	2500	10843
4.	No. of farmers trained (No.)	1200	800	1309	1699	1600	6608
5.	Average per hectare Fish production (Kg.)	1400	1550	2601	2346	2700	10597
6.	Budgetted outlay (Rs. Lakhs)	70	75	74	69	75	364
7.	Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	64	94	74	69	75	377

(Qty. in Kg.)

4.77 The Kuwait Fund assisted Prawn culture development project conceived as a major project with the objective of securing a break-through in the inland sector has failed to take off mainly because of the teething troubles in the initial phase. Finally the activities of this project has come to a grinding halt consequent to the Coastal Zone Regulations recently imposed by Government of India. Species-wise details of inland fish production during the last four years are given in the appendix 4.12.

4.78 Most of the development support for various sector among the fishermen population are routed through Matsyafed, the apex body of the fishermen welfare and development co-operatives. It has seven district offices and nearly 500 village level fisherman more than 80% (1.7 lakhs) is under the co-operative fold. The NCDC assisted integrated Fisheries Development Project is the major project implemented by the Federation. Phases I, II and III of the project are over, assisting a total of 25884 fishermen beneficiaries at a cost of Rs.555, Rs.1034, Rs.2907 lakhs respectively. The phase IV of the project at a cost of Rs.210 crores is due for implementation from 1997-98 onward which is under final stages of clearance. The project envisages providing financial and service supports to small entrepreneurs connected with fisheries development and fish workers in the sector enabling them to command their legitimate share through better control on the means of production and the marketing network. The physical and financial achievements under the three phases of the project are given in appendix 4.13.

4.79 Matsyafed is the nodal agency for implementing the housing scheme assisted by HUDCO. A total of 30094 houses have been constructed as on 31.12.1996 including the 1077 houses constructed during the year under report. Another housing scheme with the financial assistance (50%) from the National Fishermen Welfare Fund is also being implemented by the Department of Fisheries. Under this scheme 1530 number of houses have been constructed so far which include 301 houses constructed during 1996.

4.80 National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) and the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) have also recognised Matsyafed as the nodal agency for implementing the NBCFDC special welfare programmes meant for the economic well-being of the fishermen availing the required financial support from these agencies. Accordingly, at the initiative of the Matsyafed they released financial assistance to 25 units of autorickshaws, 25 units of cold storage/fish stalls and

250 units of screwpine mat making units during 1996. Matsyafed has already submitted a project proposal comprising 47 schemes costing Rs.5333 lakhs and is awaiting the approval and release of money from the NMDFC.

Fishery Harbours and Fish Landing Centres

4.81 The Harbour Engineering Department serves as a service department for the fisheries sector. It undertakes construction of fishery harbours, landing centres etc. Fishery harbours at Vizhinjam, Neendakara, Thankassery, Munambam, Puthiyappa, Mopla Bay, Chombal and Kayamkulam were under implementation. Of which Neendakara and Puthiyappa harbours were completed and commissioned in 1988 and 1996 respectively. The remaining harbours are expected to be completed within a period of two years. Out of landing centres for mechanised boats so far taken up the work at Palacode centre is yet to be completed. The work of landing centres at Punnapra and Kattoor for traditional Fishermen is also in progress.

4.82 As far as mini harbours are concerned the State has already invested more than what it can afford. In the light of the heavy capital investment required for these structures and in view of the decision to reduce the pressure of trawlers in the traditional fishing grounds it is high time that the state make a fresh look on the need for further expanding such facilities. Details are furnished in appendix 4.14.

Livelihood Security to Fishermen

4.83 Eventhough there was development intervention by way of technology upgradation, additional capacity building for enhanced landings and institution building for empowering the dependent population, fish workers as a community are backward socially and economically. Many of the interventions to make improvements have resulted atleast in depriving the traditional population dependent of fisheries. On this segment the opportunity to preserve their traditional rights special supports and institutional arrangements backed by popular will are necessary for providing livelihood security for this vulnerable section of this society.

4.84 Housing, sanitation, drinking water supply, health care, education, village roads, electrification etc., are some of the social infrastructure facilities provided by the department with the objective of improving the quality of life of the fishermen population. But their coverage is quite meagre. Housing is an important area where programmes supported by HUDCO, NFWF and Finance Commission have been taken up. Road and Water Supply assisted by Finance Commission Award, HUDCO assisted and DANIDA model

sanitation facilities, Fisheries dispensaries, Regional Fisheries Technical High Schools, Theerajyothi etc., are some of the programmes which are designed specially for benefitting the Marine segment fisheries population. There is need for making in depth analysis of actual need in these areas and launch a time bound programme for helping to acquire these facilities.

4.85 The Kerala Fishermen Welfare Fund Board has been constituted with a view to promoting various relief and social security measures to fishermen. Schemes like old age pension, death and disability insurance scheme, financial assistance for the marriage of daughter of fishermen, assistance for the death of dependents of fishermen, assistance for the cremations expenses for the death of fishermen, cash wards to the students of fishermen, assistance for treating the fatal disease etc., are some of the relief measures extended by the Welfare Fund Board. Relief and Welfare assistance amounting to Rs.304

lakhs has been extended to 29856 fishermen during 1995-96. Scheme-wise details of benefits extended by the Board are furnished in Appendix 4.15.

Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)

4.86 The seafood export from the State during 1995-96 was to the tune of 78912 M.T. valued at Rs.858.29 crores contributing 26.63% in terms of volume and 24.51% in terms of value to Indian seafood export earnings. Kerala had retained its lead in the export front during the year under report also, eventhough there was a marginal decrease in the marine products exports from the country during the year 1995-96. The export from Kerala increased by 3336 tonnes in volume and by Rs.44 crores in value during 1995-96. The following table gives the performance of India and Kerala in the export front for the period from 1990 to 1995-96.

Table - 4.38
Exports of marine Products : India and Kerala
1990-91 to 1995-96

(Qty. in Mt, Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	India		Kerala		Kerala's Share(%)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1990-91	139419	893.37	50997	313.49	36.58	35.09
1991-92	171820	1375.89	58743	444.47	34.19	32.30
1992-93	209025	1768.56	49094	414.25	23.49	23.42
1993-94	243960	2503.62	63848	622.12	26.17	24.85
1994-95	307337	3575.27	74653	816.09	24.29	22.85
1995-96	296277	3501.11	78912	858.29	26.63	24.51

Forestry and Wildlife

4.87 Kerala State is endowed with a luxuriant forest cover throughout the western slopes of the Western Ghats, which acts as a protective barrier for soil and moisture conservation. The forests of Kerala represent a dynamic repository of a wide array of forest products comprising of wood as well as non wood forest products of high commercial value. The total value of the growing stock of timber and other commercial species in Kerala forests at its current level is estimated to be around Rs.62000/- crores.

4.88. According to the 1995 Insat Imagery interpretation, the extent of forest cover is 10336 sq. km. constituting 26.5% of the geographical area. As per the records of the forest Department, the total area legally notified as forest is 11235 sq. km. This is inclusive of areas given out for cash crops such as cardamom, rubber etc. areas given out for projects and encroachments which are not so far dis-reserved. Area under the direct control of the Department is 9400 sq. km. (24.2% of the geographical area) Type-wise forest area is given in the following table.

Table 4.39

Type of Forest	Area (Sq. Km.)
1. Tropical wet evergreen	3450
2. Moist deciduous	4100
3. Dry deciduous	100
4. Sholas	70
5. Grasslands	130
6. Plantations	1550
Total	9400

4.89 The notified reserve forests in Kerala occupy an area of 11235 sq.km which is 28.31% of the total geographical area in the state. There is a marginal increase in the area of forest by 2.24 sq.km when compared to the total area of forest during 1995. The total area includes 9157.16 sq. km. of Reserve forests, 184.79 sq.km. of proposed reserves and 1893.12 sq.km of vested forests. Due to the improvement in forest protection and management, there has been gradual and steady increase in the area under forest cover in the State. In 1981 the total area under forest cover in the State was to the tune of 933593 ha. but by the year 1996 it has reached 1123506 ha. registering an increase of more than 20% over 1981 level. Details are furnished in Appendix 4.20.

4.90 Forest plantations play a vital role not only in the forest eco-system but also as the supplier of raw materials to the forest based industries. The total area under plantations as on 31.3.1996 is reported to be 158682 ha. which shows an increase of 2932 ha. over the last year. Though there has been a steady increase in the area of forest plantations during the last few years, the increase has not at par with the increase in the total area under forest. In 1981 the total area under forest plantations was 143220 ha. (16%). In 1996 it reached a level of 158682 ha. registering an increase of more than 10%. where as the increase in the forest area during the period was 20% as mentioned earlier. Teak occupied more than 50% of the total area and eucalyptus occupied another 26% in 1981. But in 1996 the corresponding proportions are 48% and 19% respectively. The mixed plantation showed considerable increase from 12% to 22.5% during the above period. Details of species-wise area under plantation forestry as on 31.3.1981 and 31-3-1996 are furnished in Appendix 4.21.

4.91 Timber, Sandal wood, reeds, bamboo etc. are the major forest produce in Kerala. There has been a steady decline in the forest produces in 1996 over the previous year. The production of timber (roundlogs) in 1994-95 was 123501 cum whereas it

declined to 61430 cum. in 1995-96. The fall in production is more than 50%. Similarly the collection of forest produces in general does not show an increasing trend except in the case of honey and sandalwood. Details of production of major forest produce from 1992-93 to 1995-96 are furnished in Appendix 4.22.

4.92 The sale proceeds of forest produce is a major source of income for the Government. The revenue from the sale of forest produce was Rs. 70.34 crores in 1981-82. It has declined to Rs. 37.31 crores in 1990-91. However the position improved subsequently and in 1995-96 the revenue reached Rs.160.77 crores which accounts for an increase of Rs.23.88 crores (17.44%) over the previous year. The main source of revenue is from the sale of timber, firewood and charcoal. The details of forest revenue are furnished in Appendix-4.23.

Social Forestry

4.93 On completion of the World Bank aided social forestry project in 1993, the Social Forestry wing of the Forest Department is attending to the work connected with the compensatory afforestation programme in lieu of the 29700 ha. of encroached lands for which pattayams are to be granted. The wing also attended to other forestry activities like distribution of seedlings, raising of new plantations, maintenance of plantations raised, forest publicity activities, programmes under SCP and TSP etc. A total of 28.86 lakhs seedlings were distributed and plantations were raised in 327 ha. during 1995-96 under social forestry. Maintenance activities have been done in 595-86 ha. and Fire Protection activities in 1123 ha.

4.94 The social forestry wing is also engaged in the protection and proliferation of 'Kavu' a new scheme taken up. It is estimated that in our state there are about 361 sacred groves, which are individually more than 200 sq. metres in extent, which occupy a total area of 1.4 sq.km. of land.

4.95 The 'Kerala Forestry Project', which has been conceived as a total forestry development project at an estimated cost of nearly Rs.200 crores is under negotiation with the World Bank for assistance.

Wild Life

4.96 The seven wild life divisions in the forest department is engaged in the preservation and management of wild life sanctuaries and national parks in the State. The area under these wildlife sanctuaries and national parks comes to 24% of the total forest area in the state. Sanctuary-wise area and other details are furnished in Table No.4.40.

Table.4.40
Details of Wildlife Sanctuaries

Sl. No.	Name of Wildlife Sanctuary/Park	Area. (Ha.)	District	Head Quarters	Year of formation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Eravikulam National Park	9700	Idukki	Painavu	1976
2.	Silent Valley National Park	8952	Palakkad	Mannarkkad	1985
3.	Neyyar Wild Life Sanctuary	12800	Trivandrum	Neyar dam	1958
4.	Peppara " "	5300	"	Peappara dam	1983
5.	Senduriny " "	10032	Quilon	Thenmala	1984
6.	Idukki " "	7760	Idukki	Painavu	1976
7.	Chinnar " "	9044	Idukki	Cbinnar	1984
8.	Thattakkad Bird " "	2514	Idukki	Thattakkad	1983
9.	Peechi-Vazbani " "	12500	Thrissur	Peechi	1958
10.	Chimmoni " "	1000	Thrissur	Chimmony	1984
11.	Parambikulam " "	27414	Palakkad	Parambikulam	1985
12.	Wayanad " "	34444	Wayanad	Sultan Battery	1985
13.	Aralam " "	5500	Kannur	Aralam	1984
14.	Periyar Tigher Reserve	77754	Idukki	Thekkady	1950

Source : Forest Department.

Kerala Forest Research Institute

4.97 The Kerala Forest Research Institute established in 1975 undertakes studies and research in all aspects of forestry including agro forestry, wood science, wild life and man-forest interactions. The Institute has a sub centre at Nilambur to do research in teak. The research activities during 1995-96 were mainly meant for meeting the needs of Kerala Forest Department. Nine projects were completed in 1995-96. The Institute is now engaged in nearly 100 research projects supported by various agencies.

Kerala Forest Development Corporation

4.98 The Kerala Forest Development Corporation (KFDC) was set up in 1972 mainly for raising plantations of various types for the purpose of development and establishment of wood based industries and to deal in the forest produce. The area available with the corporation for its plantation activities is given below.

Plantation	Area (ha.)
1. Pulpwood in clearfelled areas	5904
2. Pulpwood in grassland areas	1481
3. Matchwood, Teak and Cashew	1116
4. Cardomom	1951
5. Tea	100

4.99 The Kerala State Wood Industries, Nilambur, is a subsidiary of the corporation. For the effective execution of its activities, the corporation has seven divisions located in Trivandrum, Punalur, Ernakulam, Munnar, Nenunara, Mananthavady and Pachakkanam.

Role of Homesteads

4.100 A recent study reveals that the homesteads provided 74 to 84% of timber in the total requirement of the state and 67 to 75% of its fire wood requirements. In another study the standing stock of commercial timber in homesteads was estimated to be between 6.6 and 50.8 m³ per ha. Even a modest improvement in timber availability from agricultural lands will have tremendous impact on wood availability which would ultimately reduce the pressure on forest ecosystems. Promotion of agro forestry and other tree farming systems have to be given particular attention in future.

Agricultural Marketing

4.101 In the absence of an organised industrial network for processing the agricultural products most of the commodities produced in the state move out of Kerala in their raw forms for processing and distribution. As the cropping pattern of Kerala is dominated by export oriented cash crops

and their production is concentrated in the small farm sector, marketing support is critically important for Kerala's agriculture. In the context of the fast changes that are taking place in the farm front towards commercialisation and multilateral trading arrangements, the state is finding it extremely difficult to maintain its share in the international market for commodities like pepper, ginger, rubber, cardamom and cashewnut in which the state had a near monopoly in the past. Many of the them are facing severe competition in the global markets as well as domestic markets. As the production is spread over millions of tiny holdings, mobilising marketable surpluses, primary processing, transport etc. are all becoming difficult as well as costly. Eventhough cooperatives are operating in the market, they are yet to gain any effective control on the market forces. With a view to organise in-depth studies on the implication of the new trends emerging in the national and international markets as a consequence of the trade liberalisation and other economic reforms, and to advise the Government and the farming community on policy matters the state Government has set up a Prices Board as an advisory body.

4.102 The main agencies functioning in the cooperative sector for marketing of agricultural produce are the Kerala state co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. (MARKETFED). The Kerala State Co-operative Rubber Marketing Federation Ltd (RUBBER MARK), The Regional Agro-Industrial Co-operative of Kerala Ltd. (RAIDCO). Central Arecanut and Cocoa Marketing and Processing Co-operative Ltd (CAMPCO). Kerala Kera Karshaka Co-operative Federation Ltd. (KERAFED) and Cashew Apex Industrial Co-operative Society (CAPEX). The commodities handled by the Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. include Copra, pepper and other spices. The business handled by MARKETFED during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 are given in Table 4.41.

Table 4.41
Commodities Handled by MARKETFED.
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Sales		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Spices	673	367	335
2.	Copra sold as it is and coconut oil	703	3214	1419
3.	Fertilizer	1609	1539	1777
4.	Pesticides	77	1138	1235
5.	Arecanut	..	53	295
6.	Cement	32	14	..
7.	Raw Cashew nut	..	5210	15
8.	Rubber	..	..	70
9.	Others	11	45	18
Total		3105	11580	5164
Copra procured for crushing		419	618	763

4.103 RUBBERMARK together with 37 member societies is engaged in procurement and marketing of rubber. The activities of the Federation include procurement and marketing of rubber, processing of crumb rubber, supplying of fertilisers and other inputs and undertaking aerial spraying of rubber plantations. The Federation has a net work of seven sales branches in New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta Faridabad, Gaziabad, Jalandhar and Ahmadabad and thirteen purchase depots at Thiruvananthapuram, Vithura, Puthuppady, Arakkunnam, Nilambur, Iritty, Povathilappu, Karuvarakundu, Yendayar, Sullia, Kappumthala, Pampady and Punalur. The Federation handled 7.38% of the total rubber produced in the State during 1995-96.

Table 4.42
Details of Procurement of
RUBBER MARK during 1993-94 and 1995-96

Commodity	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	Qty MT	Value Rs.lakhs	Qty MT	Value Rs.lakhs	Qty MT	Value Rs.lakhs
Rubber	41500	8836	38556	13912	35028	17900

4.104 The Central Arecanut and Cocoa Marketing and processing Co-operative Limited (CAMPCO) is a joint venture which has its area of operation in Kerala and Karnataka. The Governments of Kerala and Karnataka, are shareholders of the organisation. The Head office of the organisation is at Mangalore in Karnataka State. CAMPCO is mainly engaged in procurement and sales of cocoa and arecanut. It has also one Chocolate Factory and a Factory for production of copper sulphate. The activities of CAMPCO during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are presented in Table 4.43.

Table 4.43
Business of CAMPCO
during 1993-94 & 1994-95

Sl. No.	Commodity	1993-94		1994-95	
		Qty. MTs	Value Rs.lakhs	Qty. Mts	Value Rs.lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arecanut				
	a. Procurement	1796	5647	2422	15868
	b. Sales	1865	10892	2330	16177
2.	Cocoa				
	a. Cocoa pods	5	2	2	1
	b. Wet Beans	215	287	343	560
	c. Dry Beans	8	16	2	10
3.	Copper sulphate	93	42	382	167

Table 4.44
Production and sale of Chocolate by
CAMPCO during 1993-94

Sl. No.	Item	Production		Sales	
		Qty. (MT)	Qty MT	Value (Rs. lakhs)	
1.	Chocolate	484.4	468.7	466.2	
2.	Semi finished	827.9	598.6	608.5	

CAMPCO is manufacturing Chocolate for M/s NESTLE INDIA LTD. During 1994-95 2675 MT of chocolate was produced for NESTLE. CAMPCO has produced 258 MT of copper sulphate during

1994-95.

4.105 The Regional Agro Industrial Co-operative of Kerala Ltd (RAIDCO) is a cooperative Organisation engaged in the production and distribution of agricultural implements. During 1995-96 RAIDCO distributed 8912 Pumpsets, 2794 Sprayers, 586 Rubber Rollers, and 218 Tillers & Tractors.

4.106 The Kerala Kerakarshaka Sahakarana Federation (KERAFED) is the agency created for the integrated development of coconut through procurement, processing and marketing of coconut and its products. Primary agricultural credit societies 898 in number are the members of this federation.

4.107 KERAFED is implementing an integrated Coconut Development Project with EEC assistance. The original project expired in March 1993 and interim extensions granted by EEC also expired in March 1995. A proposal to extend the project upto March 1998 and to revise the project cost is pending approval by EEC. Agricultural Extension and Organisational Support Programmes are restricted in the absence of EEC funding. Industrial programmes including works at Naduvannur and Vytilla sites have also come to a standstill and only the Karunagappally unit has commenced production. Performance details for the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 under copra procurement, processing and marketing are given in Table-4.45.

Table 4.45

Performance details of KERAFED for the Years
1993-94, 1994-95 & 1995-96

Activity	All Quantities in "Tons" All Values in "Rs. in lakhs"		
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
<u>Copra Procured</u>			
Quantity	22,075	53,538	4,069
Value	5,745	12,570	2,207
<u>Copra crushed:</u>			
Quantity	14,642	19,720	10,460
<u>Sales figures :</u>			
a) Copra Qty	6,135	50,381	3,798
b) Value	1,529	11,840	952
c) <u>Coconut Oils :</u>			
Quantity	8,752	11832	7,673
Value	3,177	4,079	2,614
d) <u>Coconut oil cake:</u>			
Quantity	4,624	6,245	375
Value	241	165	29

KERAFED is selling coconut oil in consumer packets under the brand name 'KERA' in packs of size 1000 gms, 1000 ml, 500 ml, 200 ml. Medium Size packages of 5Kg and 15 Kg are also available. As per the study conducted by A.F. FERGUSON & Co. it is more profitable to go in for the sale of smaller packs.

4.108 As regards processing units the first oil mill was commissioned at Karunagappally in Kollam District. The units proposed at Naduvannur in Kozhikode District and at Vytilla in Ernakulam District are under construction. The project is pending clearance from EEC for rescheduling and revalidation. The capacity utilisation of Karunagapally Mill is very low 10459 tonnes compared to the capacity of 60,000 tonnes per annum. The mill at Naduvannur is to be completed and commissioned as soon as possible so that the copra procured from Malabar area can be processed. The Factory at Vytilla is to be redesigned for product diversification.

4.109 The Indian Coffee Marketing Co-operative Limited (COMARK) was registered as a Multi State Co-operative Society in November 1992 to undertake the marketing of coffee on behalf of the coffee growers in Karnataka Kerala and Tamil Nadu. With the introduction of Internal Sale Quota (ISQ) in 1992, and Free Sale Quota (FSQ) in 1993-94 season, COMARK Started its marketing activities by procuring Coffee from the growers and supplying it to domestic users and exporters. Procurement of coffee by COMARK is given in Table 4.46.

Table 4.46
Procurement of Coffee by COMARK

Year	Quantity MT	Value (Rs. lakh)
1992-93	1281	160
1993-94	6184	1167
1994-95	6352	3277
1995-96	10168	4505

With the change in the procurement policy allowing 100 per cent free sale quota for all the growers the COMARK has to play an active role in the procurement processing and sale of coffee with a view to safeguard the interest of small and marginal growers.

4.110 The Kerala State Warehousing Corporation provides scientific storage facilities for agricultural commodities to farmers, co-operatives producers, public sector undertakings etc. At present the corporation has 64 warehouses with a total storage capacity of 191,636 MT. Out of this 1,49,181 MT capacity is housed in corporation's own godowns. Besides providing storage facilities corporation has diversified its activities in areas such as clearing, fumigation service, transportation, procurement of agricultural produces, disinfestation, extension services, construction of building for other institutions, courier service and manufacture and marketing of motorised coir ratts.

4.111 The grading of Agricultural commodities under 'Agmark' Scheme was continued through the State Agmark grading labs functioning in the state. The grading of agricultural commodities done through these labs and private laboratories are furnished in Table-4.47.

Table 4.47
Grading of Agricultural Commodities under 'Agmark' scheme

Sl. No.	Year	Coconut oil	Gingelly oil	Honey	Ground spices	(Qty. in Qtls)
						Ghee
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1989-90	27294	842	1964	511	..
2.	1990-91	15239	698	1467	1069	..
3.	1991-92	13259	4504	868	5117	164
4.	1992-93	21005	851	777	3906	344
5.	1993-94	6062	1591	531	1423	153
6.	1994-95	1629	1383	1280	1629	57
7.	1995-96	8401	1351	2650	3900	..

Source : Directorate of Agriculture.

Agricultural Credit

4.112 The organised sector which supports the largest share of agricultural credit needs in Kerala comprises of Co-operatives and Commercial banks. The credit operation of the sector includes those financed from the funds raised by the banks as well as those refinanced by NABARD. NABARD provides financial support for both co-operatives and commercial bank. The refinance assistance through NABARD has steadily increased from Rs.58.06 crores in 1987-88 to Rs.126.94 crores in 1995-96 in Kerala. Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd. has absorbed the largest share of refinance 62% followed by Commercial Banks 18.4% Regional Rural Banks 10% and Kerala State Co-operative Bank 10%. During 1994-95 the share of KSCARD Bank increased by 20% where as that of commercial banks decreased by 2.56%. Purpose-wise disbursement during the year 1993-94, 1994-95 & 1995-96 are given in appendix 4.25. The disbursement to farm front accounts for 59% of the total for 1995-96 which compares favourably with the level in 1994-95.

4.113 The proportion of credit support to farm sector recorded during 1994-95 & 1995-96

indicates a reversal of the unhealthy trend of a shift in the credit sector from farm to non farm sector which was emerging in early ninties. A further analysis of refinance disbursement shows that the major share was absorbed by Minor-Irrigation (18%) followed by plantation and horticulture (17.3%). The decline in the flow of investment finance to plantation and horticulture sector which is starving for capital investment is a matter of serious concern.

4.114 During the year 1995-96 commercial banks performed better in the dispensation of rural credit. The loan disbursement to the priority sector during 1995-96, was to the tune of 2294.88 crores against Rs.2097.24 crores during 1994-95. In terms of percentage growth it works out to 9.4% which it must be noticed as far below the rate of growth of over 18% in bank deposits. The Agriculture and allied sectors accounted for the major share of Rs.1050.96 crores 46% followed Tertiary Sector Rs.716.73 crores (31). The share of SSI Sector was Rs.27.19 crores accounting for 23%. The share of agriculture sector increased from 45.2% to 45.8%, while the SSI decreased from 24.7% to 23%. The share of tertiary sector increased from 30.2% to 31.2%. The relevant data from 1990-91 is given in Table 4.48.

Table 4.48

Loan Disbursement under priority sector by Commercial Bank

Sl. No.	Year	Agriculture	Agriculture Sectors		Total
			SSI	Tertiary	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1990-91	488.87	148.09	346.45	983.41
2.	1991-92	622.99	171.76	344.28	1139.03
3.	1992-93	614.26	225.05	363.16	1202.44
4.	1993-94	757.06	289.70	495.64	1542.40
5.	1994-95	948.71	513.18	635.35	2097.24
6.	1995-96	1050.96	527.19	716.73	2294.88

Source : State Level bankers Committee, Kerala.

4.115 The present practice of linking priority sector linking to bank credit rather than bank deposits operates against the priority sector. When the banks default in credit deposit ratio they can still show higher priority sectors of their credit, which is extremely misleading.

4.116 The Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd. with 14 District Co-operative Banks and 1583 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies cater to the short term and medium term co-operative credit requirement. Being the apex bank, The Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd. co-ordinates the working of District Co-operative Banks and the primaries in their lending programmes, as also in the mobilisation of deposits. A comparative statement of the working of the bank for the last three years is given in Table-4.49.

Table 4.49

Statement showing working of Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd. for the years 1993-94, 1994-95 & 1995-96

		(Rs. lakhs)		
Sl. No.	Particulars	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1.	Share Capital	1277.06	1500.00	1801.46
2.	Reserves	2100.20	2207.20	2500.00
3.	Deposits	50251.60	50159.20	47461.64
4.	Borrowings	17735.37	21607.18	19973.73
5.	Working Capital	70980.00	75006.46	171229.39
6.	Loans & Advances	41132.89	49661.15	53566.00
7.	Investments	15107.12	18847.36	18832.96
8.	Net Profit	84.02	194.23	136.90

Source : The Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd.

4.117 The loan outstanding during 1994-95 was to the tune of Rs.535.66 crores against Rs.496.61 crores in 1994-95 which represent a growth of 7.8%. During 1994-95 an amount of Rs.3.34 crores was disbursed to district Co-operative Banks for IRDP. The Disbursement of Loan during 1994-95 was Rs.547.84 crores against Rs.321.36 crores during 1993-94 showing an increase of 70.5%. The disbursement for agricultural purposes for 1995-96 was Rs.69.00 crores which is 12.6% of the total disbursement compared, to Rs.115.20 crores in the previous year which works out to 36.88%. The purpose wise disbursement of Loans during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96, are given in Table 4.50. The declining trend in the disbursement for

production and investment credit under agriculture particularly the steep fall in 1995-96 need closer examination and appropriate corrective measures.

Table 4.50

Purpose wise Disbursement of Loans of the Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd. during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96

Sl. No.	Purpose	Land disbursement (Rs. in crores)		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1.	Agriculture (Production & Investment)	118.11	115.20	69.00
2.	Procurements/Marketing distribution	211.01	43.89	180.00
3.	Cottage & Small Scale Industries	4.00	60.54	75.00
4.	Other Industries	61.29	5.76	..
5.	Consumer activities	9.52	3.86	9.00
6.	Consumption purposes	33.21	14.19	165.00
7.	Housing	15.64	15.89	0.84
8.	Other purposes	68.83	53.03	49.00
Total		521.61	312.36	547.84

Source : Kerala State Co-operative bank Ltd.

4.118 The primary agricultural credit societies are the institutions at grass root level for dispensation of short term credit to agriculturists. As on 30.6.1994, there are 1583 primary agricultural Credit Societies with membership of 103.85 lakhs and a resource base of (share capital, deposits and working capital) Rs.5270.14 crores. Data on the performance of these societies are available only for the period ending 1993-94. The performance of the credit societies as on 1992-93 with reference to selected indicators was encouraging. The average membership per society was 6560, share capital base of Rs.8.51 lakhs and working capital of Rs.205 lakhs. The average deposit per society increased from Rs.95.35 lakhs to Rs.119.47 lakhs in 1993-94. The average loan per member has increased from Rs.1485/- to Rs.1986 which is comparatively low. Percentage of borrowing members increased from 40.6 to 43. The loan disbursed through Primary Agricultural Credit societies during 1993-94 was to the tune of Rs.2010.96 crores registering a growth of 34.2% over the previous year. Out of the total disbursement of loans, short term credit comprises 78.21% (Rs.1573.37 crores) Medium term 18.5% (Rs.317.12 crores) Long term 3.1% (Rs.66.47 crores). The disbursement of short term, medium term and long term loans have recorded growth rates of 31%, 48%, 49% respectively. The credit for agricultural purpose increased from Rs.540.13 crores (36%) to Rs.718.05 crores (36%).

Non-form sector lending is still dominating. The primary agricultural credit societies which are basically meant for serving the farm front are not justified in their present trend of moving away from agriculture.

4.119 The remarkable progress showed by the co-operative in their functioning was due to the successful deposit mobilisation drive launched by co-operatives with the active support of the Government. The target for deposit mobilisation for 1996 was Rs.200.00 crores and the achievement was Rs.212.53 crores. The data on working of primary societies reveals that during 1993-94, out of 1583 societies 764 running on profit, 784 at loss, and 35 without loss or profit, 17 societies are dormant. In 1553 societies there were paid secretaries, 1432 societies had own godowns, 1487 societies are viable. The selected indicators of the credit operations and performance of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies are given in appendices 4.26 and 4.27.

Long Term Credit

4.120 The Long term credit structure consists of the Kerala State Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd. at apex level and 44 Primary Agricultural Development Banks at taluk level, as members. The various activities covered by the banks lending include minor irrigation, farm mechanisation, land development including soil conservation, cultivation of horticultural plantation

crops like coconut, rubber, cashew nut, coffee, pepper, cardamom etc. The Bank also advances non farm lending consisting of composite loan, small road transport operation schemes, integrated loan schemes with 100% assistance from NABARD. During 1995-96 the Bank had disbursed a sum of Rs.154.67 crores against Rs.111.31 crores during 1994-95. The advances include Rs.10.67 crores under ordinary lending, Rs.67.00 crores under schematic lending Rs.39.55 crores under non-farm lending and Rs.36.55 crores under rural housing. The increase is mainly in schematic, non-form lending and rural housing. The details of ordinary and schematic loans advanced, and debentures floated are given in appendices 4.28, 4.29 and 4.31.

4.121 National Co-operative Development Corporation is the national agency providing finance for the development of co-operative movement. The finance from the corporation is mainly for funding long term projects covering production, procurement, processing, storage and marketing of agricultural commodities as well as for the supply of consumer goods in rural areas. The flow of credit from NCDC for activities in Kerala during 1995-96 was Rs.24.33 crores compared to Rs.38.09 crores during 1994-95. The fund flow from NCDC and purpose wise release are shown in Appendices 4.30 and 4.32. The short fall is mainly in the Coconut Development Project implemented by KERAFED with EEC assistance. The proposal for rescheduling the project is still under the consideration of the EEC.

IRRIGATION AND POWER

Irrigation

Land and water are the two important natural resources which are basic to agricultural development. The efficiency of agricultural development depends on the optimal utilisation of both these resources. In Kerala, land is the scarcest of among the two, and the restriction imposed by the limited availability of land resource could be circumvented to some extent through conservation and scientific management of the available water resources. Unfortunately, Kerala could not bestow adequate attention on the rational utilisation of the available water resources, and even in the command areas of major irrigation projects irrigation support created over huge investments could not be put to optimal use. Irrigation development in Kerala is almost entirely centred around developing surface water resources and the lion's share of investment is on major projects. The irrigation systems developed are also mostly meant for paddy. With the advent of five year plans a number of major projects were taken up.

5.2 At the beginning of the 8th plan, under the category of major irrigation projects there were 19 on going projects and 10 completed projects. During the plan period four projects were completed and the work of the remaining projects is progressing. The cumulative investment so far made in the irrigation sector amounts to Rs.1829 crores and the area benefitted is 4.12 lakh ha. (net) and 6.67 lakh ha. (gross). The share of major and medium irrigation sector is of the order of Rs.1320 crores ie. 72% of the total investment on irrigation. Even though minor irrigation and ground water development are the systems better suited to Kerala conditions because of the undulating terrain conditions these sub sectors received insufficient priority in the agenda for the state's irrigation development pursued.

Major and medium irrigation

5.3 Many of the 19 ongoing projects are pending completion over a long period. The strategy adopted in the Eighth Plan was to complete all the projects which were started in the 3rd and 4th Plan period and which are in the advanced stages of completion. Accordingly eight projects were targetted for completion and enhanced outlays were provided for these projects for time bound completion. Though

the time schedule could not be strictly adhered to, the State could complete 4 projects and accelerate the execution of the remaining projects during the plan period. With additional financial support extended by NABARD under its RIDF the implementation of the projects could be further accelerated. Minor irrigation projects also received special support under RIDF. Assistance was provided to the medium projects Kanakkankadavu, Chimmoni-mupli and Karapuzha during 1995-96 and 96-97. These projects are nearing completion. During 95-96, some physical achievements were recorded in Kallada and Chimmoni-Mupli projects. But additional area irrigated is only marginal namely 936 ha (net) and 1404 ha (gross) in Kallada and 4500 ha (net) and 9000 ha (gross) in Chimmoni-Mupli. Against the targetted area of 148000 ha to be additionally brought under irrigation during the Eighth plan, the actual achievement during the first four years of the plan period was only 32203 Ha. (net) and this is only 22% of the target. The cumulative area benefitted through the major projects as on 3/96 was 2.15 lakh hectare (net) and 4.34 lakh hectare (gross). Project-wise details are given in Table 5.1

Minor Irrigation

5.4 The minor irrigation schemes implemented in Kerala are Minor Irrigation Class-I, Minor Irrigation Class - II, lift irrigation, Jaladhara schemes, Jalsambharana Padhathy etc. Under Minor Irrigation Class - I, the main works undertaken are diversion schemes, drainage schemes, salt water exclusion and cross bars, construction and renovation of tanks, construction of checkdams etc. The performance of the externally aided project EEC assisted Kerala Minor Irrigation Project was encouraging. As per the approved work plan, 312 tanks, 148 lift irrigation schemes and 115 crossbars will have to be implemented within the project period of 5 years to irrigate 17500 hectares of land. As on October 1996, 484 schemes have been approved by the primary selection committee and 77 schemes have been sanctioned by the state level committee. Beneficiary farmer's associations has been registered for 45 schemes and adhoc committees were formed for 17 schemes. Out of the 77 schemes sanctioned, work on 19 schemes were tendered and the work on 8 schemes are in progress.

Table - 5.1

Project - Wise details of the Ongoing Projects

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Year of starting	Original Estimate	Revised estimate	Year of revision	Cost escalation %	Expenditure upto 3/96	Expected Area to be Irrigated (Hectare)		Physical Achievement till 3/96 (Area Ha.)		Cost per hectare
								Net	Gross	Net	Gross	
								(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Kallada	1961	1328.00	45780.00	1990	3347	48674	61630	92800	28298	42812	1.72
2.	Chimmont-Muppi	1975	633.00	3615.00	1990	471	5350	13000	26000	11000	22000	0.49
3.	Kanthirapuzha	1961	365.00	8200.00	1992	2146	7249	9710	21850	7270	16340	0.99
4.	Pazhessi	1962	442.00	10000.00	1992	2162	9279	8130	16250	6348	12696	1.46
5.	Muvattupuzha	1974	2086.00	38800.00	1992	1760	14692	17370	34740	-	-	-
6.	Vamanapuram	1981	1982.00	15230.00	1992	668	858	8800	18010	-	-	-
7.	Idemalayar	1981	1785.00	10700.00	1992	499	4091	14060	43190	-	-	-
8.	Kuriyarkutti - Karapara	1978	1036.00	10000.00	1992	865	511	11740	23470	-	-	-
9.	Cheliyar (Beyporepuzha)	1961	1061.00	64500.00	1992	5979	461	73240	108040	-	-	-
10.	Kakkadaivu	1979	1335.00	9885.00	1990	640	240	13990	41760	-	-	-
11.	Attappady	1975	476.00	8367.00	1992	1658	883	4500	8380	-	-	-
12.	Karapuzha	1975	760.00	12500.00	1992	1545	8572	4650	9300	-	-	-
13.	Meenachil	1980	3500.00	8950.00	1992	156	419	9960	14510	-	-	-
14.	Banasuragar	1979	800.00	2826.00	1992	253	201	2900	4800	-	-	-
15.	Chamaravattom	1985	870.00	1327.00	1986	52	341	6700	8660	-	-	-

5.5 The area brought under irrigation including groundwater development during 1995-96 was 12788 ha (net) and 15191 ha (gross) with a total investment of Rs.3711.48 lakhs. As per the present estimates, the cumulative area benefitted through minor irrigation as on 3/96 is 1.97 lakh ha (net) and 2.33 lakh ha (gross). The physical and financial achievement of the minor irrigation programmes is given in Appendix.5.2

5.6 Ground water resources are tapped both for irrigation and drinking water purposes. Eventhough there is a large reservoir of untapped potential the groundwater utilisation remains sub optimal mainly because of the paucity of technical manpower and drilling facilities. The annual ground water recharge is estimated to be 7900 MCM as on 31-3-1993. Of this the utilisable potential is 6587 MCM. However the potential so far used is 1006 MCM which is less than 20% of the potential. The estimated ground water potential is confined sedimentary aquifers of the coastal region and the deep hill aquifers are not assessed.

5.7 The important activities of the State Groundwater Department are groundwater exploration for identification of potential zones, resource evaluation studies including monitoring of quality and quantity, assessment of recharge, use and ground water balance, location specific hydrogeologic geophysical studies to identify feasible sites for wells, construction of different types of wells and measures for groundwater conservation and management. During 1995-96, detailed hydrological survey was conducted in 75km², provided technical assistance for siting 1027 open wells, technical assistance for erecting 13600 pumpsets to REC, siting and constructing 647 pumpsets and 27 officers were given training under various programmes. Under Janakeeya Jalasechana Padhathy, 38 irrigation units were constructed with an irrigation potential of 210 Ha, 14 applications were cleared under failed well compensation scheme. Basic statistical details were collected from 4549 wells. Micro level studies were conducted in 17 study plots. 470 borewells were drilled under the scheme utilising groundwater for drinking purposes. During the year under review 56 borewells were constructed to provide drinking water to 2850 scheduled caste families and under TSP, 20 borewells were drilled for drinking water to 1000 tribe families.

Flood Control and Anti-Sea Erosion

5.8 Flood is one of the natural hazards faced frequently in Kerala causing destruction to lives

and properties. Sufficient effort has not been made in the past for assessing the flood occurrences, their intensity, pattern of occurrence and vulnerability of different regions. The root causes of flood, its intensity etc. have to be identified for flood proofing. Flood control measures supported by appropriate interventions that act as protective barriers for flood prone areas could not therefore be taken up in the past in a systematic manner. Basin-wise studies are necessary for evolving strategies for flood management. Embankment construction, retaining walls, groyne etc are the protective measures undertaken by the Department. During the year 1995-96, flood control measures were undertaken in 2180 ha involving an expenditure of Rs.768 lakhs. The major urban areas in Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode are affected by periodical flooding. This has become a recurring phenomenon necessitating elaborate arrangements for relief work every year. The nature of flood experienced is a flash flood type creating economic loss to the community. Flood management activities were undertaken to control the flood in Thiruvananthapuram city area and 91 works were arranged. The activities are continuing.

5.9 Coastal erosion is a major problem confronting Kerala. Erosion occurs along this coast either as a long term shoreline retreat or a short-term cyclic shoreline oscillation involving alternating erosion and accretion. Out of the total coastal length of 520 km, as many as that 470 km are vulnerable to erosion. Sea walls, groyne and groyne-sea wall constructions are the major protection measures tried along the sea coast. Failure of sea walls have been reported from certain coastal stretches. Steps will have to be taken for evolving cost effective and efficient protection of the entire coast based on location specific investigations. According to the new Coastal Zone Regulations ordered by the Central Government, a multi-pronged approach integrating engineering eco-restoration, regulatory and management measures will have to be followed in coastal zone management.

5.10 Out of the total coastal line identified as vulnerable for sea erosion, till 3/96, 347 km of coast were protected by constructing new sea wall and reformation works were done in 67.52 km. During 1995-96, 5 km of new sea walls were constructed and 2.50 km of reformation works were carried out at the cost of Rs. 1364 lakhs. The physical and financial achievements of Flood Control and anti-sea Erosion programmes are given in Table 5.2

Table 5.2
Physical & Financial Achievements of Flood Control and Anti-sea Erosion Programme

Sl.No.	Item	Achievement during 95-96		Cumulative till 3/96	
		Exptr. (Rs.lakhs)	Area benefited (Ha.)	Exptr. (Rs.lakhs)	Area benefited (Ha.)
1.	FC Programme	768	2180	4384	46072
2.	ASE works	1364	New Sea wall 5 km Reformation of old & damaged sea wall 2.5 kms	16680	New sea wall 347.6km Reformation 67.52 km

Command Area Development

5.11 Command area development (CAD) programmes were carried out in the 14 projects of Malampuzha, Walayar, Pothundy, Gayathri, Mangalam, Peechi, Vazhani, Cheerakuzhi, Chalakkudy, Neyyar, Chitturpuzha, Periyarvalley, Pampa and Kuttiyadi. The total cultivable command area of the 14 projects comes to about 180,000 hectares. The main activities supported under the programme are construction of field channels, field

drains, land development programmes, introduction of Warabandhi system, demonstration and adaptive trials for better management practices and scientific and improved methods of water use, soil conservation etc. During 1995-96, field channels were constructed to benefit an area of 17655 ha., Warabandhi system introduced in an area of 3983 ha and adaptive trials conducted in 1814 ha of land, 8709 numbers of demonstrations were conducted and organised 145 beneficiary farmers organisations. The physical and financial achievements under the CAD activities are given in Appendix 5.3. Participatory irrigation management is being popularised under the auspices of CADA which is intended to create awareness among farmers regarding their role in the irrigation management. With plan decentralisation to the local bodies, participatory development under CAD should become much more effective in the future.

Energy Development

5.12 The power position in Kerala did not show any improvement during 1995-96. Lack of power remained one of major constraint to the development process in the State. The demand and availability of power in Kerala from 1989-90 to 2006-07 AD is depicted in figure 5.1.

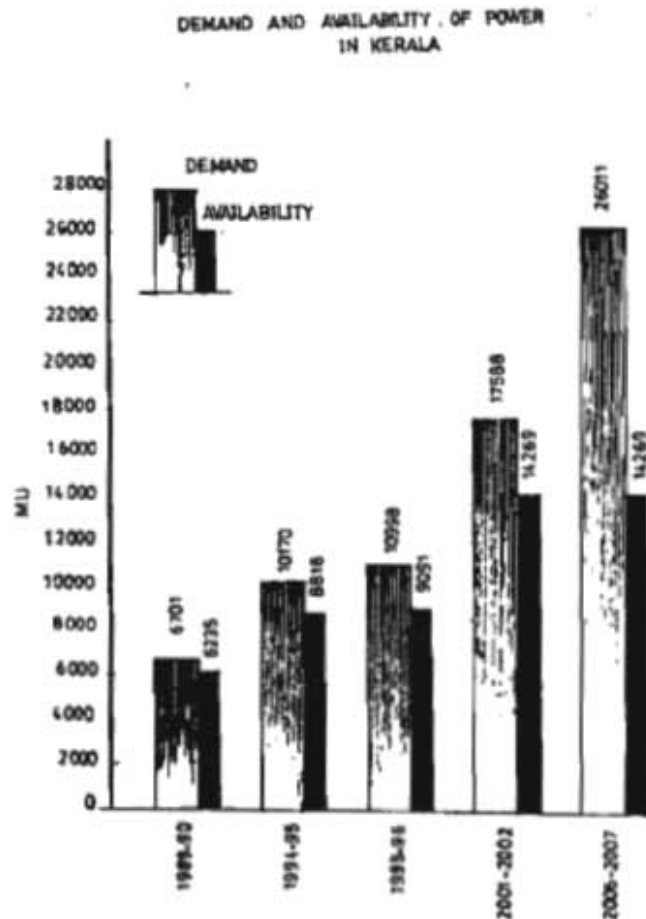
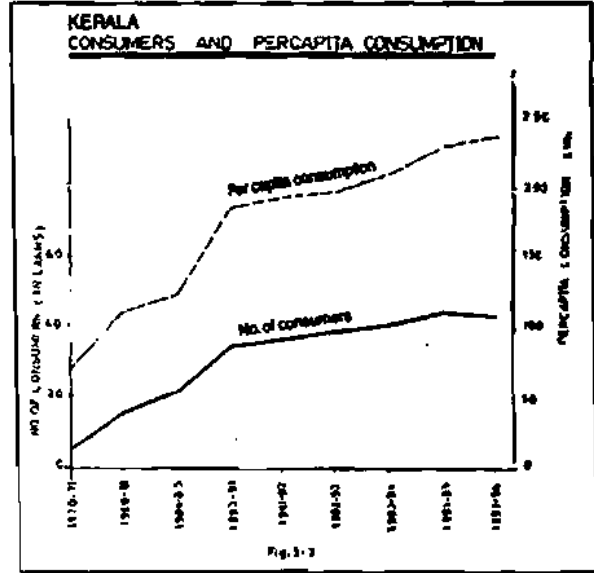
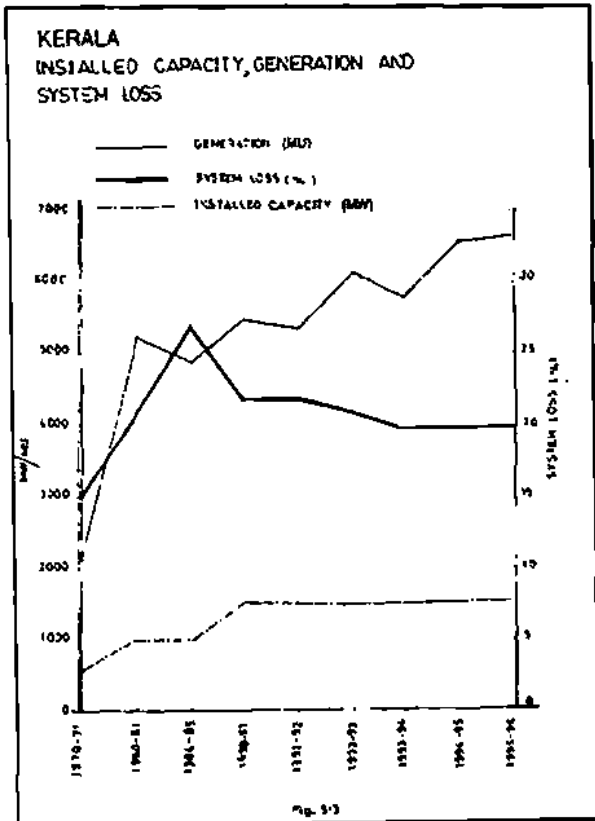


Fig 5.1

5.13 The total investment in Energy sector in the State from the 1st Plan period to the end of 1995-96 was Rs.2644 crores Appendix 5.7 and the present installed capacity is 1505.5 M.W. The major indicators of growth of Power System in the State in 1994-95 and 1995-96 are given in appendix 5.4. The details of installed capacity generation and system loss is given in fig.5.3. There was a marginal increase of 2.5 MW in the installed capacity during 1995-96. This was achieved by commissioning the Kanjikode WindFarm. The total generation increased from 6572 MU in 1994-95 to 6662 MU in 1995-96 registering 90 MU increase. The quantum of energy purchased from Central Sector power plants increased from 2247.19 MU in 1994-95 to 2642 MU in 1995-96, 395 MU more than that of the previous year. Total sales in 1995-1996 was 7414.62 MU and total revenue collected amounted to Rs.688.55 crores. There was an increase of Rs.86.50 crores in the revenue against the previous year. The per capita consumption of electricity in the State during 1995-1996 was 238.40 kwh. This was the lowest among the southern States and far below the national average of 314 kwh. A graphical representation of the number of consumers and per capita consumption of electricity from 1970-71 to 1995-96 is shown in fig.5.2. The energy loss as percentage of energy available for sale came down marginally from 20.09% in 1994-95 to 20.05% in 1995-96 as compared to 18.91% for the country as a whole. Inordinate delays in the implementation of various



T&D programmes included in the Eighth Plan period resulted in the non achievement the target of T&D loss reduction. Much progress could not be achieved during the year under review. 105.77 CT Km 220 KV lines, 85 CT Km 66 KV lines, 1420 CT Km 11 KV lines, 5471 CT Km LT lines were commissioned during the year 1995-1996. 2401 distribution transformers of capacity 372 MVA were installed during the year 1995-1996. Number of consumers increased from 44.17 lakhs in 1994-95 to 46.96 lakhs in 1995-96, registering an increase of 2.69 lakhs over a period of one year. 13774 street lights were installed and 14781 irrigation pump sets energised during the year under review.

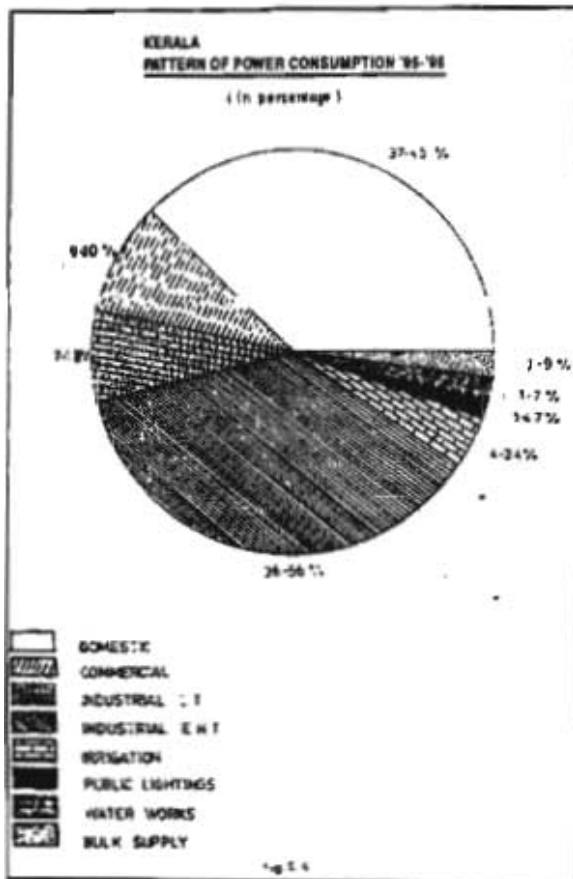


5.14 Information on existing power generation as on 31.3.1996 in the State is given in appendix 5.5 All the projects except Pallivasal, Sengulam and Sholayar showed an increase in the generation as compared to the previous year. This was mainly due to better inflow of water into the reservoirs. There was a marginal generation of 2 MU of electricity from Kanjikode WindFarm having a capacity of 2.02 MW during the year 1995-1996.

5.15 A profile of on-going hydro-electric projects in Kerala showing the details of location, capacity, cost and expenditure, expected year of commissioning are given in Appendix 5.6. During the year under review Peppara Small hydel project was commissioned and trial run of the first unit of long pending 180MW Lower Periyar Hydro Electric project was completed. Inordinate delay in the commissioning of projects due to various reasons such as labour problems, contract failures, changes in the original design, defective planning and implementation of schemes, local pressures and rehabilitation of evictees etc. resulted in time over run and consequent cost escalation and loss to Kerala

State Electricity Board. It is necessary for the KSEB to formulate a time bound action plan for the speedy implementation and completion of all ongoing projects both Generation and Transmission and Distribution. Attention should specially be focussed on the Lower Periyar and Brahmapuram Projects as their commissioning will provide substantial relief to the power supply position.

5.16 The pattern of power consumption and revenue collected during 1995-96 from various categories of consumers is given in Appendix 5.8 and diagram 5.4. The share of domestic consumption



showed an increase of 4.71% from 32.74% in 94-95 to 37.45% in 95-96. On the other hand the share of commercial lights and fans etc. has shown a decline 13.57 in 1994-95 to 9.3 in 1995-96. The share of consumption in the industrial category has shown a slight decline of 0.96% over the previous year. In the revenue collection side, the domestic light category showed a substantial increase in the share by 3.26%, fetching an additional revenue Rs.34.34 crores over the previous year. The revenue collected from the industrial category registered an increase of Rs.20.39 crores over the previous year.

5.17 Average realisation from the sale of power for 1994-95 and 1995-96 are given Appendix 5.9. There was a substantial increase of 75.41ps. per

unit for the category of commercial lights, fans, heat and power. A slight increase in the tariff was also effected for the industrial group. There was no change in the tariff for agricultural and dewatering category. The subsidies allowed to certain categories of industries and agriculturists still continued during the year under review. State Government also declared that paddy cultivators would be supplied electricity free of charge effective from 1-8-1995. The tariff rate as on 31-3-1996 was low compared to that of the neighbouring states. As against the average tariff of Rs.0.929 per unit in Kerala, the average tariff in Karnataka was Rs.1.43, in Tamil Nadu, Rs.1.46 in Maharashtra Rs.1.72 in Andhra Pradesh Rs.1.26 and in West Bengal Rs.1.54.

5.18 The State's power requirement for 1995-96 is estimated at 10998 million units and the actual availability was 9091 million units, making a shortage of 1907 million units during the year under review. Owing to the increase in demand without substantial increase in generation or power availability due to various factors resulted in Govt. imposing load-shedding and power cut to the consumers. The details of load shedding/power cut imposed during the year 1995-1996 to various categories of consumers are given below:

1. Half an hour cyclic load-shedding and power cut were imposed with effect from 07-01-1996 as follows:
 - (i) Three hours load shedding between 09.00 hours and 18.00 hours every day.
 - (ii) Thirty minutes cyclic load shedding between 18.30 hrs. and 21.30 hrs. on all days.
 - (iii) 35% power cut to all major H.T. consumers using 10 Kw and above
2. Power cut was increased with effect from 15.2.1996 as follows:
 - (i) Consumers having consumption from 3 MU to 10MU } 50%
 - (ii) Consumers having consumption from 10 MU to 25 MU } 60%
 - (iii) Consumers having consumption above 25 MU } 75%
3. Considering the grave power situation power cut to all EHT consumers enhanced to 100% with effect from 1.4.1996. Normal power supply was restored after the onset of south west monsoon. But it was reimposed through a lesser magnitude afterwards. Presently due to lifting of load shedding for domestic

consumers the rates of power cut have further enhanced.

Financial Performance of KSEB

5.19 The total revenue receipts of KSEB from various sources during 1995-96 was Rs.779.00 crores as against Rs.644.61 crores during 1994-95; showing an increase of Rs.134.39 crores over the previous year. Total revenue expenditure during the year 1995-96 was Rs.634.95 crores compared to Rs.562.79 crores during 1994-95. There is an increase of Rs.86.50 crores in revenue from the sale of power during the year under review. The increase in net surplus was Rs.95.96 crores. The per centage of profit with reference to capital base during 1995-96 was 3 per cent. The establishment and administrative cost of KSEB during 1995-96 was Rs.262.39 crores as compared to that of Rs.241.95 crores during 1994-95. The total expenses incurred for the purchase of power from the various Central sector power stations were Rs.270.68 crores during 1995-96. This was Rs.48.32 crores more than that of the previous year. KSEB incurred an expenditure of Rs.1.72 per unit in supplying imported power purchased, whereas it gets only Re.0.93 per unit from consumer, thus having a loss of 89 ps. per unit of imported power sold. The total capital outlay for the State Plan Schemes during 1995-96 was Rs.451.00 crores. But the actual expenditure was Rs.342.51 crores (75% of the outlay) resulting a shortfall of Rs.108.49 crores.

5.20 With a view to improve the financial performance of KSEB, and mobilise additional resources for investment in the power sector the Government decided to revise the power tariffs in the State with effect from 1-2-97. The main features of the tariff reforms/revisions are:

- a) An increase in tariff to all categories of consumers averaging to 25%
- b) Introduction of mandatory time-of-the-day-metering and time of the day differential tariff for industrial consumers.
- c) Higher tariffs for power intensive industries.
- d) A provision for automatic increase in the tariff demand and energy charge by 10% with effect from 1st February of every year.
- e) A provision for increase in tariff to cover increases in the costs of internal power generation, imported power etc.

5.21 This tariff hike will not only improve the financial performance of the KSEB but also

provide them with additional resources for their power development programme. The Planning Board has constituted a tariff committee to review the tariff structure and to recommend suitable tariff reforms to improve the financial viability of the Kerala State Electricity Board from the long run point of view. The committee is in the process of collecting the necessary data and information for this study.

5.22 The State Government constituted in August, 1996, a 26 Member panel headed by Shri. E. Balanandan, M.P. and comprising of experts and representatives of all major trade unions to suggest ways to bridge the huge power deficit that the state is confronted with. The panel was asked also to suggest measures for development of power generation, transmission and distribution taking in to account the projected requirement of the State. The Committee has submitted its report.

Non-conventional Sources of Energy

Agency for Non-conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT) and Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)

5.23 The Agency for Non-conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT) functions as a nodal agency engaged in the process of spreading the message of renewable sources of energy and energy conservation among the various sections of the society. The major activities undertaken by ANERT are: National Programme on Improved Chulahs, Solar Thermal Programme, Solar Photo-Voltaic programme, Wind Energy Programme, Energy Conservation and Energy Audit and Research and Development.

5.24 In the case of National Programme on Improved Chulahs, the distribution and installation of portable and community chulahs were undertaken and with all these programmes ANERT could generate 75000 mandays during 1995-96. Under the solar thermal Programme, Solar Water heaters have been installed for individual and demonstration purposes. The Research and Development wing of ANERT engaged in taking up the development of new NRSE devices, improving the efficiency of existing devices, extend technical support to the implementation of projects, undertake consultancy services.

5.25 The Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) implemented in the State has the major objectives of providing the basic needs of cooking, lighting, water supply for irrigation, drinking water to the weaker sections of the society by tapping the locally available energy resources. The major activities under IREP include propagation of

improved chulahs, energy saving devices, installation and distribution of S.P.V. devices at subsidised rates. The IREP programmes were implemented through the 28 IREP Blocks in the State during the year 1995-96. Under IREP 24000 fixed chulahs and 59000 portable chulahs were installed/distributed during the year 1995-96. As part of energy saving activities ANERT distributed 2500 CFL with electronic chokes, 25000 perssure cookers, 5400 solar lanterns, 20000 kerosene stoves and 2500 electronic chokes during the year 1995-96. Apart from this, the Agency installed 108 Solar Street Lights, 7 Solar T.V. sets, 62 Solar Water Heaters and 17 Solar Pump Sets during the year under review. The total Eighth Plan

allocation for Non-conventional sources of Energy was Rs.18.80 crores. for 1995-96 the Annual Plan allocation was Rs.9 crores and expenditure was Rs.9.72 crores.

5.26 With the adoption of the concept of decentralised planning it is necessary to involve the local bodies and Panchayats in the planning and development process of the various decentralised forms of energy. ANERT will have to take up this task of creating and providing training facilities for the purpose. There are already examples of involvement of local bodies in developing small scale hydro power. This should be further encouraged.

CHAPTER - 6

INDUSTRY

An Overview

Eventhough the industrial scene exhibited certain positive signs in terms of new industrial units, provision of infrastructure and distribution of financial assistance by promotional agencies, the overall industrial performance was far from satisfactory during 1995-96. The quick estimate of State net domestic product reveals that the manufacturing sector registered only a growth of 6.18 per cent during 1995-96 at constant prices which was lower than the growth rate of the preceding years. The estimate of industrial production for the year 1995-96 is not yet available. It may be noted however that the index of industrial production had been virtually stagnating in the immediate preceding years. A number of new industrial units both in the medium and small scale sector were set up during 1995-96. On the other hand, certain major units continued to remain defunct. Power shortage has been hindering the production activities of the industrial undertakings to a large extent.

6.2 The number of working factories in the State has increased to 15965 by the end of December, 1995 from 15471 in December, 1994. The number of workers engaged in the factory sector also increased during this period. A remarkable feature is that the number of industrial disputes arose in the State declined considerably during 1995-96 to 5874 from 6153 in 1994-95. The number of workers affected by these disputes also has come down to 36085 from 58298 in the previous year. A total number of 1374 joint stock companies have been newly registered in the State.

6.3 The overall performance of the State level financing agencies during the period under review has been encouraging. The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation sanctioned a total loan assistance of Rs. 77.65 crores and disbursed Rs. 43.38 crores during 1995-96 as against the sanction of Rs. 51.89 crores and disbursement of Rs. 32.79 crores in 1994-95. A total number of 33 projects involving an investment of Rs. 115.66 crores were commissioned in the large and medium sector with the financial support of the Corporation during 1995-96. Besides, 112 new projects costing Rs. 707 crores were taken up for implementation. A total number of 71 MOUs were signed with private parties for setting up industrial projects at a total cost of Rs. 2007 crores. The Kerala Financial Corporation sanctioned loan assistance to the tune of Rs. 237.29

crores to small and medium scale industrial units during 1995-96, recording a growth of 108 per cent over the previous year's sanction of Rs. 114.32 crores. Total disbursement also increased to a level of Rs. 139.75 crores during 1995-96, from Rs. 75.39 crores of 1994-95 registering a growth of 85 per cent. The performance of other promotional agencies in this sector including Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation, TECHNOPARK, Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation and Small Industries Service Institute has also improved during this period.

6.4 A total number of 19 State Public Sector units, out of 41 reported, under the administrative control of the Industries Department were working on profit during 1995-96. They together earned a profit of Rs. 126.88 crores during this period. Four companies reported under the Chemical industries group viz; Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited, Malabar Cements Limited, Travancore Cements Limited and Travancore Titanium Products Limited accounted for 77 per cent (Rs. 91.49 crores) of the total profit. On the otherhand, 22 units were incurring loss during 1995-96. The total loss of these units amounted to Rs. 61.53 crores. Among the 41 units reported, 28 units had a total accumulated loss of Rs. 482.50 crores as at the end of March, 1996. In the meanwhile, the accumulated loss of 18 companies (Rs. 419.16 crores) has exceeded their total paid up capital of Rs. 180.19 crores as at the end of March, 1996.

6.5 A total number of 16903 small scale industrial units have been registered in Kerala during 1995-96 against the target of 16,000. The total investment in these units, having an employment potential of 71,775 has been estimated at Rs. 224.54 crores. They together have a capacity to produce goods and services worth Rs. 781.84 crores. With this addition, the total number of small scale units in Kerala has increased to 1,43,123 by the end of March, 1996. These units with an employment potential of 7.75 lakhs have produced goods and services valued at Rs. 5088.68 crores during 1995-96. Though a total number of 1608 small units were registered as sick, only 16 units could be revived during this period. A total number of 1141 entrepreneurs who have undergone training have set up small industrial units of their own. During 1995-96, 2000 artisan units were set up in Kerala, majority of which are located in rural areas.

6.6 The total production and sales under the sub sectors such as coir, handloom and Khadi and village industries have shown an improvement during the period under review. The primary societies under the coir sector produced a total quantity of 942 tonnes of yarn and fibre worth Rs. 13 crores during 1995-96. The value of items produced by the manufacturing societies during this period totalled at Rs. 15.55 crores as compared to Rs. 12.70 crores in the previous year. Similarly, production of handloom cloth in Kerala reached a level of 90 million metres in 1995-96 valued at Rs. 352 crores as against 69 million metres of cloth valued at Rs. 203 crores in 1994-95. The total value of production under the Khadi and village industries sector during 1995-96 touched a level of Rs. 129 crores as compared to Rs. 110 crores in the previous year. Total number of persons employed in this sector has also increased from 195688 to 198801 during 1995-96.

Index of Industrial Production

6.7 The index of industrial production of Kerala (according to the latest data available) declined by 3.85 percent from 265.30 in 1993-94 to 255.08 in 1994-95 (Base year 1980-81). The indices for all the quarters in 1994-95 evinced that production in the first quarter was considerably low (217.39).

This has pulled down the annual index to a lower level. The indices for the remaining three quarters were 267.36, 258.78 and 276.39 respectively. A groupwise analysis of production indices in sectors like Cotton Textiles, Paper and Paper products, Basic Chemical and Chemical products, manufacture of Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal products, Basic Metal and Alloys industries and Electricity Generation, Transmission and distribution. There is only marginal increase in the case of manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products. The remaining major industry groups showed decrease in their production levels during the year 94-95. The indices of Industrial Production for the years 93-94 and 94-95 (Base year 1980-81) are given in Appendix 6.1

Working Factories and Employment

6.8 There were a total number of 15965 registered working factories in the State at the end of 1995. They included 15466 units under private sector and 499 units under public sector. There was an increase in the total number of working factories in 1995, by 494 over the previous year (15471) registering a growth rate of 3.19 percent (Fig. 6.1).

GROWTH OF WORKING FACTORIES IN KERALA 1988 to 1995

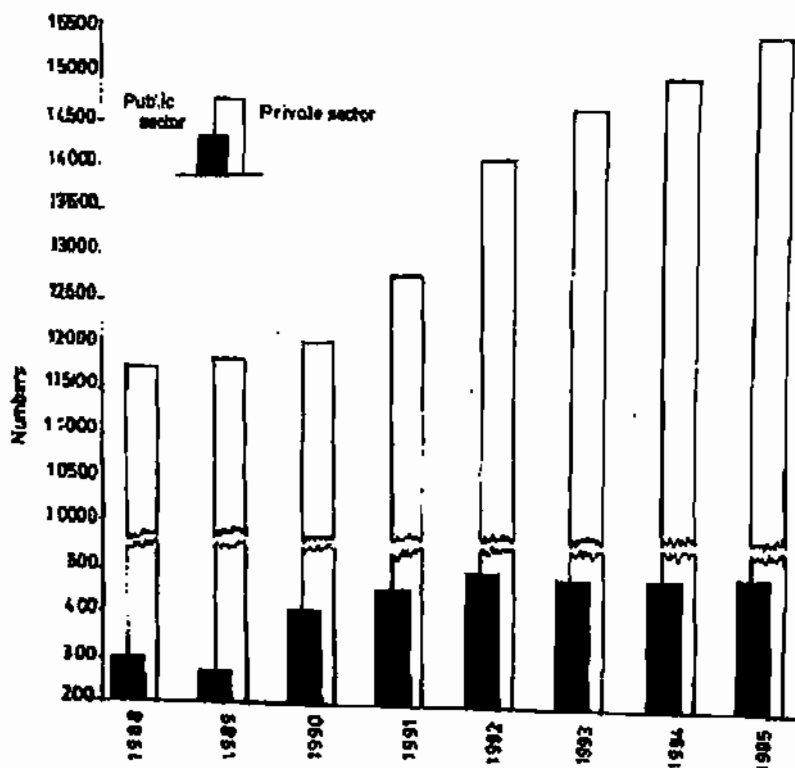


Fig. 6.1

While the private sector showed an increase of 3.24 percent in the number of factories, the growth in the public sector was only 1.63 percent. But the public sector has achieved a growth rate of 69.15 percent in the number of factories during the period from 1988 to 1995. It was only 31.82 percent in the case of private sector.

6.9 The total number of workers employed in the registered working factories in the State has increased by 10792 to 4.124 lakhs in 1995 over the previous years level of 4.017 lakhs showing a growth of 2.69 percent (Fig.6.2). There has been an increase of 3.58 percent in the total number of employees in the private sector during the year 1995,

EMPLOYMENT IN THE FACTORY SECTOR IN KERALA

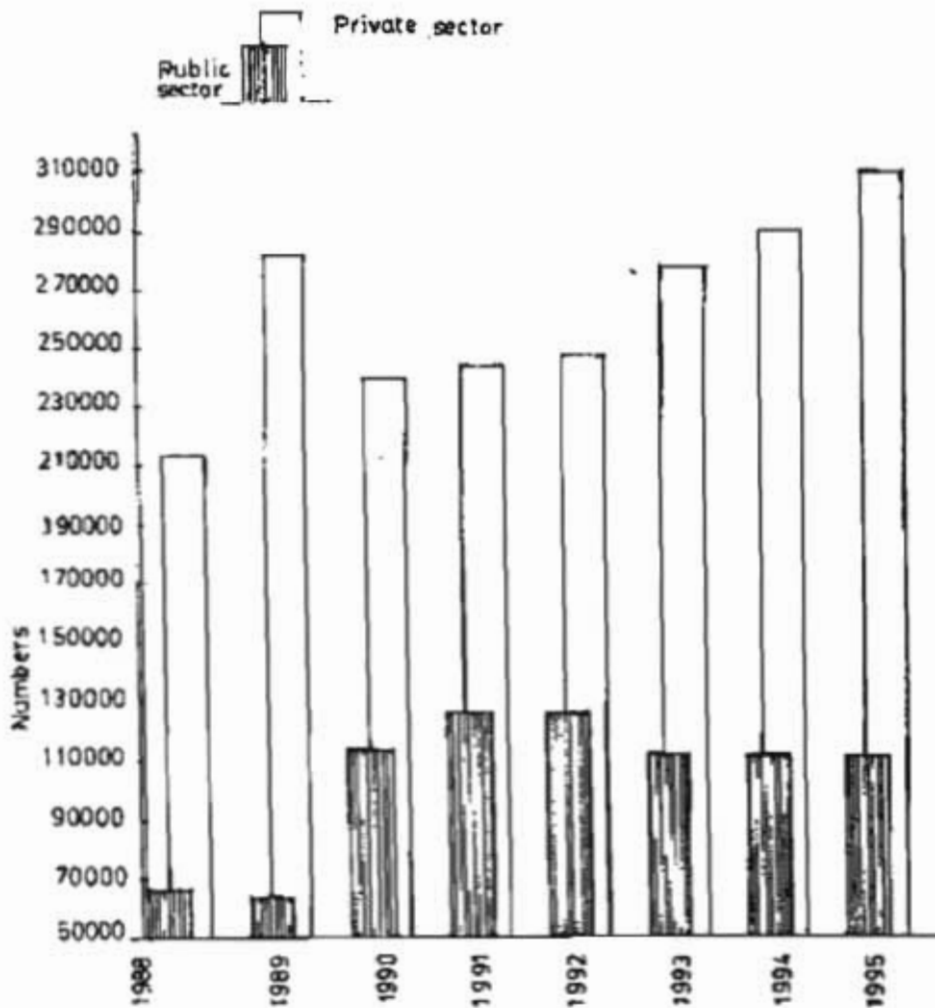


Fig. 6.2

whereas it was only 0.38 percent in the public sector. But it registered an increase of 70.40 percent in the Public Sector over the period from 1988 (65965) to 1995. The increase in the number of employees

under the private sector during the above period was only 39.74 percent. The details on the growth of working factories and employment thereon during the period from 1988 to 1995 are furnished in Table 6.1

Table 6.1

Growth of Working Factories and Employment in Kerala, 1988 to 1995

Year	No. of Factories			Employment		
	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total
1988	11733	295	12028	214723	65965	280688
1989	11841	265	12106	281066	64739	345805
1990	12035	413	12448	239562	115988	355550
1991	12800	455	13255	243211	125527	368738
1992	14113	495	14608	248198	127538	375736
1993	14646	486	15132	277266	111492	388758
1994 (P)	14980	491	15471	289694	111976	401670
1995 (P)	15466	499	15965	300057	112405	412462

P-Provisional

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram.

6.10 During 1995, there has been a growth in the number of working factories in all districts except Idukki where it stood more or less at the previous year's level. Ernakulam district continued to rank first in the number of factories (2429) followed by Trissur district (2099). Ernakulam

district witnessed the largest increase in the number of factories from 2344 in 1994 to 2429 in 1995. The number of workers in all districts, except Idukki district increased during this period. Maximum increase in the number of workers was in Alappuzha district where it has increased from 21721 in December 1994 to 25224 in December 1995. The district wise distribution of registered working factories and workers employed there-on during the

period from 1992 to 1995 is given in Table-6.2.

Table 6-2.

District-Wise Distribution of Registered Working Factories And Employment For The Period From 1992 To 1995.

District	No. of Factories				Employment (Nos)			
	1992	1993	1994 (P)	1995 (P)	1992	1993	1994 (P)	1995 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Thiruvananthapuram	712	864	911	916	27021	27986	28644	28775
Kollam	1415	1440	1508	1569	140937	133512	140393	141727
Pathanamthitta	329	366	371	384	4797	9699	9638	9873
Alappuzha	901	921	963	990	17955	21417	21721	25224
Kottayam	1098	1127	1132	1174	13976	15650	15703	16375
Idukki	292	302	294	293	7452	7508	7350	7335
Ernakulam	2274	2299	2344	2429	56500	54020	56145	57763
Thrissur	1939	1986	2023	2099	31485	32740	33859	35106

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Palakkad	1574	1638	1684	1753	17666	23678	24329	25182
Malappuram	816	856	876	890	8855	9407	9753	9877
Kozhikode	1565	1635	1625	1649	26278	27961	27785	28084
Wayanad	129	126	130	133	1935	1966	2114	2151
Kannur	1359	1369	1404	1459	18884	20943	21952	22580
Kasaragod	205	203	203	227	1995	2271	2284	2410
Total	14608	15132	15471	15965	375736	388758	401670	412462

P - Provisional

Source : Director of Economics and Statistics

Industrial Disputes

6.11 Industrial disputes in 36 different types of industries in the state have been showing a declining tendency from 1992-93. The industrial disputes handled in the state decreased from 12617 in 1992-93 to 10740 in 1995-96. The total number of fresh disputes that arose has declined to 5874 in 1995-96 from 6153 in 1994-95. The percentage of disputes settled has increased to 69.24 in 1995-96 from 53.06 in 1992-93. A total number of 7437 disputes could be settled during 1995-96 as compared to 6616 cases in the previous year. Number of disputes

that led to strikes and lockouts decreased from 82 in 1994-95 to 59 in 1995-96 while the disputes led to strikes and lockouts were on the increase during the period from 1992-93 to 1994-95. The number of workers affected by strikes and lockouts has also decreased from 125925 in 1992-93 to 36085 in 1995-96. The total number of mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts during 1995-96 was only 23.68 lakhs as against 31.32 lakhs in 1994-95 and 26.24 lakhs in 1993-94. The details of industrial disputes arose, handled, settled etc. in the State for the period from 1992-93 to 1995-96 are given in the Table 6.3.

Table - 6.3

Industrial Disputes Arose, Handled, Settled etc, in Kerala 1992-93 to 1995-96

Sl.No.	Particulars	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	No. of Disputes pending at the beginning of the year	5383	5922	5324	4861
2.	No. of disputes that arose during the year	7234	6578	6155	5874
3.	No. of disputes handled during the year (1+2)	12617	12500	11477	10740
4.	No. of Disputes settled during the year				
	(a) By Voluntary Negotiation between parties	2449	2229	2725	2381
	(b) By conciliation	1758	2106	1611	2017
	(c) By withdrawal	2084	2162	1787	2538
	(d) Referred for Arbitration	--	--	--	--
	(e) Referred for Adjudication	584	679	493	501
	(f) Total number of Disputes settled (a to c)	6695	7176	6616	7437
5.	No. of Disputes pending at the end of the year				
	(3-4)	5922	5324	4861	3303

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	No. of Disputes led to :				
	(a) Strike (including pending previously)	43	47	50	23
	(b) Lock out (including pending previously)	29	31	32	36
	(c) Total (a+b)	72	78	82	59
7.	No. of workers affected due to :				
	(a) Strike	115198	51209	41230	21224
	(b) Lock out	10727	11885	17068	14861
	(c) Total (a+b)	125925	63094	58298	36085
8.	Mandays lost due to :				
	(a) Strike	1785205	518396	1295380	561283
	(b) Lock out	1098163	2105226	1836990	1807195
	(c) Total (a+b)	2883368	2623622	3132370	2368478

Source : Labour Commissioner, Thiruvananthapuram

Joint Stock Companies

6.12 There were 7008 Joint Stock Companies consisting of 5966 limited and 1042 public limited companies in Kerala, at the end of March, 1995. While 1374 companies comprising 1235 private limited and 139 public limited companies were newly registered in the State during '95-96, 49 private limited and 6 public limited companies were either wound up or struck off or amalgamated. One private limited company and three public limited companies were transferred to Kerala from other States during the year under review. The net addition to the Joint Stock Companies in Kerala during 95-96 was 1323 of which 1187 were private limited and 136 were public limited. The total number of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala at the end of March 1996 was 8331 with 7153 private limited companies and 1178 public limited companies.

6.13 A new company, viz Kerala Feeds Limited was incorporated in the State sector during 1995-96. Thus, the total number of Government companies in Kerala increased to 105, comprising 73 private limited and 32 public limited companies by the end of March, 1996. The details of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala for the years 1994-95 and 1995-96 are furnished in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4

Particulars of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala at the end of March, 1995 & 1996

Sl. No.	Particulars	Private Limited	Public Limited	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	No. of Joint Stock companies in Kerala as on 31.3.1995	5966	1042	7008
2.	No. of companies newly registered during 1995-96	1235	139	1374
3.	No. of companies transferred from other states during 1995-96	1	3	4
4.	No. of companies wound up/ struck off/amalgamated during 1995-96	49	6	55
5.	No. of companies transferred to other states during 1995-96	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Net addition to the total No. of joint stock companies in Kerala during 1995-96 (Items (2+3) - (4+5))	1187	136	1323
7.	Total No. of joint stock companies in Kerala as			

1	2	3	4	5
8.	on 31.3.1996 (1+6) Total No. of Govt. companies in Kerala as on 31.3.1995	7153	1178	8331
9.	Total No. of Govt. companies registered in Kerala during 1995-96	73	31	104
10.	No. of Govt. companies wound up during 1995-96	Nil	1	1
11.	Net addition to the total No. of Govt. companies during 1995-96 (Item No. 9-10)	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Total No. of Govt. com- panies in Kerala as on 31.3.1996 (Item 8+11)	Nil	1	1
		73	32	105

Industrial Promotion Agencies

Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (K.S.I.D.C)

6.14 The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation has been functioning in the State since 1961 with the prime objective of organising, stimulating and assisting industrial development of Kerala. The Corporation continues to promote, finance and develop large and medium industries in the state, besides assisting Government in effecting its policies and programmes in stepping up industrial investment in the state. With the financial assistance by way of share capital contribution and loans from the Corporation, 33 projects involving a total cost of Rs. 115.66 crores and having direct employment potential of 2783 were completed and commissioned during 1995-96. The Corporation took investment decisions for 69 projects worth Rs.427.51 crores during the year under review. The total direct employment potential of these projects is estimated at 5586. During 95-96 the Corporation signed Memoranda of understanding (MOUS) with private parties for developing and establishing 71 projects having a total investment of Rs.,2007 crores. As at the end of March 1996, as many as 112 projects with an aggregate cost of Rs.707 crores were under various stages of implementation. These projects, when completed, would provide employment to 7730 persons. During 95-96, the Corporation could earn a net profit of Rs. 6.31 crores as against Rs. 11.63 crores in the previous year.

6.15 The total financial sanctions comprising share capital contributions and loans to various industries during the year under reference amounted to Rs.77.65 crores and financial disbursement totalled to Rs.43.38 crores. The

corporation's total recovery of principal and interest on loans from assisted units amounted to Rs.34.26 crores during this period as against Rs.24.53 crores in 94-95. The details of the physical and financial performance of the Corporation from 1992-93 to 1995-96 are furnished in Table 6.5

Table 5
Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited-Physical and Financial performance : 1992-93 to 1995-96

Sl. No.	Particulars	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Projects Completed				
a)	Number of Projects	33	42	29	33
b)	Aggregate cost (Rs. in Crores)	84.80	132.47	133	115.66
2.	Projects taken up for implementation				
a)	Number of Projects	39	46	45	112
b)	Aggregate cost (Rs. in crores)	274.24	147.99	182	707
c)	Employment Potential (Nos.)	5060	2870	2252	7730
3.	Projects taken up for implementation				
a)	Number of Projects	51	47	51	69
b)	Aggregate cost (Rs. in crores)	489.41	253.62	255.00	427.51
c)	Employment Potential (Nos.)	6985	2946	4587	5586
4.	Memoranda of Understanding signed with private parties				
a)	Number of Projects	54	27	24	71
b)	Estimated aggregate cost (Rs.in crores)	983	533	166	2007
5.	Financial Assistance sanctioned and disbursed				
a.	Gross sanction (Rs. in crores)	55.49	48.73	51.89	77.65
b.	Disbursement (Rs. in crores)	27.24	29.85	32.79	43.38
6.	Net Profit (Rs in Crores)	1.22	2.11	11.63	6.31

6.16 In the joint sector, there were 37 units set up with the financial and promotional assistance of the corporation. The Corporation's share holding in as may as 11 companies out of these have been partly/fully disinvested as at the end of March 1995. Thus, 24 companies are currently on the Joint Sector

roll of the corporation with its share holding amounting to 26% or more.

Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Limited

6.17 The Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation has been functioning in the state since 1972 with the main objectives of designing, manufacturing and marketing of various electronic products/systems and also promoting an integrated and self reliant electronics industry in the State. At present, the Corporation is operating nine manufacturing divisions of its own and managing eight subsidiary and five associate units. On the promotional side the corporation assists new entrepreneurs in identifying products, technology transfer through foreign collaboration, completion of formalities for getting Government clearances, project viability studies, financial participation in joint sector projects, project implementation and marketing of products.

6.18 The performance of the corporation in terms of value of production and sales turn over has been showing a declining tendency. The value of items produced in its manufacturing divisions during 1995-96 was Rs.15.85 crores as against Rs.23.79 crores during 94-95. The sales turnover also declined sharply to Rs.53.26 crores in 95-96 from the previous year's level of Rs.74.74 crores. Lack of new product line and paucity of funds for diversification have limited the operation of the corporation. Its response to react to the changes in technological front and market scenario is not satisfactory. The manufacturing capacities in the major divisions of the corporation i.e. control and instrumentation and telecommunications which contributed more than half of the turnover are not being fully utilised due to many reasons. Lack of fresh orders for the major divisions, diminishing contribution for the existing orders, reduced collection on account of low level of operations etc have also contributed to the poor performance of the Corporation. As a result, the corporation is running on loss for the last few years. The loss incurred by the corporation during 95-96 is estimated at Rs. 13.57 crores as against Rs.17.11 crores during 94-95. The management has evolved a two pronged strategic move for revival. This includes a plan of action for continuing the operations with a forward looking approach during 1996-97 and moving towards a revival plan for turning around and future growth.

Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Ltd.

6.19 The Kerala State Industrial Enterprises has started functioning in the State in

1973 as a Holding Company with the main objective of managing the affairs of the sick units in the State public sector. Now five companies, viz Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd., Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Kerala State Salicylates and Chemicals Ltd. and Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd are under its fold. Most of these subsidiary companies are defunct for more than three years and they have been listed for disinvestment by the State Government. The major activity undertaken by this holding company during the year under review was the Air Cargo operations at Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode. The air Cargo operations remained as the main source of income generation for the Company during 1995-96. The Company is making all efforts to expand the air Cargo Complex at Thiruvananthapuram. The total revenue generated by the air Cargo Complexes at Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi during 95-96 amounted to Rs.150.31 lakhs. By the sale of Crockery items, Soaps and Detergents and other items, the company had a sales turnover of Rs.143.86 lakhs during this period against Rs.135.54 lakhs in 94-95. The company earned a total income of Rs. 368.90 lakhs during 1995-96 as against Rs.303.25 lakhs during the previous year. The Company has been operating on profit for the last few years. The net profit of the company during 95-96 after providing for taxation was to the tune of Rs.25.87 lakhs as compared to Rs.10.25 lakhs during 94-95.

Kerala State Industrial Products Trading Corporation Ltd.

6.20 Kerala State Industrial Products Trading Corporation Ltd. is a company engaged in the trading of the products of Government companies and industrial concerns. The main activity of the Corporation is confined to the trading of the products manufactured by M/s Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., since 1979. The Company is making profit continuously in 1979-80 and paying dividend at 20% from 81-82 to the State Government. The total turnover of the Company during the year 1995-96 was Rs.96.09 crores as against Rs.78.86 crores in the previous year. The profit of the Company during 95-96 was Rs.50.15 lakhs as compared to Rs.35.26 lakhs in 94-95. During the year under review, an amount of Rs.28.33 lakhs was paid to Government as service charge, in addition to the payment of dividend. As a result of channelisation of sales of Titanium Dioxide through this corporation, the State received an additional revenue of Rs. 19.44 crores during 1995-96 by way of KGST against Rs.15.24 crores in the previous year. The corporation has collected and remitted Rs.3.42 crores as Central Sales Tax during this period.

Kerala State Textile Corporation Ltd.

6.21 Kerala State Textile Corporation has under its fold four textile mills viz. Prahuram Mills, Kottayam Textiles, Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills and Edarikode Textiles. The main activity of the corporation is to produce cotton/Blended yarn. The modernisation programmes undertaken in Prabhuram Mills and Kottayam Textiles were completed during 1992-93 and 94-95 respectively. The capacity expansion of Edarikode Textiles and modernisation of Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills started during 1994-95 have not yet been completed. The production of Cotton/Blended yarn by these four mills increased to 26.97 lakh Kgs during 1995-96 from 25.17 lakh Kgs during 94-95. The total value of production has also increased to Rs.35.21 crores during this period from Rs.30.94 crores in the preceding year. The sales turn over of the corporation during 95-96 was to the tune of Rs.34.42 crores as compared to Rs.30.40 crores in the previous year. The working of the corporation during the year under review ended with a net loss of Rs. 181.50 lakhs as against the net loss of Rs. 26.59 lakhs during 94-95. According to the Corporation the cost of raw material as percentage to value of production rose to 66.67% during 95-96 from 61.91% in 1994-95 registering an increase of 4.76%. The value of cotton continued to be on the increase without matching rise in the price of yarn. Had it been possible for the Corporation to attain improved utilisation of capacity during 1995-96 it would have contributed significantly for achieving a better working result. The major contributors to the low level of capacity utilisation include lack of experienced workers, power shortage etc.

Electronics Technology Parks, Kerala

6.22 Electronics Technology Parks, Kerala has been set up by Government of Kerala exclusively for electronics and software industries. The Park was formed in 1990 and the construction activities started in 1992. The Park has, by this time, been recognised as one of the promising members of the International Association of Science Parks and elected to the International Board of Association. Spread over about 180 acres, the Park has so far constructed industrial modules of 60,000 Sq. ft. fully occupied by various units. Construction of a new building with 4 lakh Sq. ft. is in progress. A satellite earth station with high speed data communication links have been established in the Park. Concessions now available to units in the 'Park' include exemption from sales tax and central tax for a period of seven years, zero customs duty for 100 per cent export oriented units, exemption from the payment of corporate tax for a block of five years in the initial eight years. With the

setting up of the 'Park' substantial improvement has been achieved in the area of software development in the state. Now eight units are operating in this park and employing about 700 people. The software activities of these firms range from simple data entry to software engineering and re-engineering.

Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINPRA)

6.23 Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation was set up by an Act of Legislation in 1983 with the objective of accelerating industrial development of the state by providing world class infrastructure facilities to industries. The major function of the corporation is to assist in the rapid and orderly establishment, growth and development of industries in the state. Six projects viz. Export Promotioo Industrial Park, Ernakulam, Kinfra International Apparel Park, Thiruvananthapuram, Integrated Industrial Township, Palakkad, Kinfra Techno Industrial Park, Malappuram and ICICI-KINFRA Ltd. (I-KIN) are being implemented by Kinfra. ICICI-KINFRA Ltd. (I-KIN) is a Joint Venture Public Limited Non Banking Company between ICICI and KINFRA. The company will undertake various activities to facilitate the development of infrastructure in the state. On completion, these parks/centres would provide facilities to establish 590 units with an employment potential of 90,000. The KINFRA has already purchased/acquired 1030 acres of land for these projects which are at different stages of implementation.

State Public Sector Manufacturing Industrial Enterprises

6.24 At the end of March, 1996, there were 44 manufacturing industrial enterprises in the State Public Sector under the administrative control of the Industries Department. Of these, only 29 companies have furnished the details on their working results for the year 1995-96. The subsidiary companies of the Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Limited could not furnish the details mainly because most of them were defunct during the period under review. Some of the units are yet to finalise their accounts for the year 1995-96.

6.25 There were 20 manufacturing units in the State as on 31.3.1996, the paid up shares of which were fully held by the Government of Kerala. Among these, only 13 units have furnished the relevant details regarding their performance in 1995-96. The total capital invested in respect of these 13 companies declined to Rs. 333 crores by the end of March, 1996 from Rs. 394 crores in March, 1995. However, the total number of employees in these units have

registered an increase of 240 over this period. The major contributors to the total capital invested as on 31.3.1996 were the Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Limited, Steel Industrials Kerala Limited, Kerala Hitech Industries Limited and Malabar Cements Limited. The value of production of these 13 units registered a growth of 2.7 per cent over the previous year's level. The value of production of all these units excepting Kerala Hitech Industries Limited, Scooters Kerala Limited and Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited has shown improvement during the period under report. Similarly the sales turnover of these 13 units evinced a growth of 16.6 per cent over the previous years level of Rs. 378.47 crores. The major contributors to the total sales turnover were the Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited, Malabar Cements Limited and Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Limited. The rate of capacity utilisation in respect of most of these units has improved considerably during 1995-96. The relevant details regarding Capital Invested, Employment, Value of Production, Sales Turnover and the Capacity Utilisation in respect of the Government Owned Companies are furnished in Appendix Tables 6.2 to 6.4.

6.26 Sixteen companies, among the 24 units in which the State Government and its holding companies are holding majority shares have furnished the details on their working during 1995-96. As per these details, the total capital invested in these 16 companies has increased to Rs. 173.11 crores by the end of March, 1996 from Rs. 170.64 crores in March, 1995. The major contributors to this were the Traco Cable Company Limited, Transformers and Electricals Kerala Limited, Keltron Power Devices Limited and Keltron Component Complex Limited. The total number of employees in these units has also increased by 362 during 1995-96 from 6719 in March, 1995. The value of goods produced by these units as well as their sales turnover have improved considerably during the period under report. The total value of goods produced by these units amounted to Rs. 287.60 crores as against the previous year's level of Rs. 278.90 crores. The major contributors to the total value of production were Traco Cable Company Limited, Travancore Titanium Products Limited and Transformers and Electricals, Kerala Limited. Similarly, the total sales turnover of these companies marked an increase of Rs. 12.80 crores during 1995-96. More than 82 per cent of the total turnover of Rs. 305.76 crores in 1995-96 was contributed by four companies viz; Transformers and

Electricals, Kerala Limited, Traco Cable Company Limited, Travancore Titanium Products Limited and Travancore Cements Limited. Considerable improvement has been noticed in the rate of capacity utilisation of these units in 1995-96. The details on Capital Invested, Employment, Value of Production, Sales Turnover and Capacity Utilisation in respect of Government Majority companies are given in Appendix Tables. 6.5 to 6.7.

6.27 A groupwise analysis of the working results of 41 public sector units (including developmental and promotional agencies) among those under the administrative control of the Industries Department shows that 19 units were operating on profit during 1995-96. They together earned a profit of Rs. 126.88 crores during this period. All the four units reported under the Chemical industries group had been working on profit. They were the Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited, Malabar Cements Limited, Travancore Cements Limited and Travancore Titanium Products Limited. The total profit earned by these units was Rs. 91.49 crores. It comes to more than 70 per cent of the total profit earned by the above mentioned 19 companies. The Steel and Industrial Forgings Limited under the Engineering Industries group was working on profit during this period. Under the Electronics group, the Keltron Component Complex Limited, Keltron Resistors Limited and Keltron Electro Ceramics Limited were working on profit during 1995-96. Under the Traditional Industries Group, the Foam Mattings (India) Limited and Kerala State Coir Corporation Limited were earning profit during this period. Among the eight companies in the promotional agencies group, four units were operating on profit in 1995-96.

6.28 On the other hand, 22 units, out of 41 units reported, were working on loss during 1995-96. They incurred a total loss of Rs. 61.53 crores during this period. Among the six units reported under the Engineering Group, five units viz; Steel Industrials Kerala Limited, Scooters Kerala Limited, Autokast Limited, Kerala Hitech Industries Limited and Metal Industries Limited were incurring loss during 1995-96. All the four units reported under the Textiles Group viz. Sitaram Textiles Limited, Trivandrum Spinning Mills Limited, Kerala State Textile Corporation Limited and Kerala Garments Limited were working on loss during this period. Major contributors to the total loss of Rs. 61.53 crores were the Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Limited, Autokast Limited and Kerala

State Cashew Development Corporation Limited. The accumulated loss in respect of 28 companies reported, amounted to Rs. 482.50 crores against their paid up capital of Rs.287.12 crores by the end of March, 1996. The Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation Limited, Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Limited, Keltron Power Devices Limited, Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Limited, Autokast Limited and Sitaram Textiles Limited are the major units which accounted for 77 per cent of the total accumulated loss. In the meanwhile, the accumulated loss of 18 companies, the details of which are available, exceeded their paid up capital by the end of March 1996. The total accumulated loss of these companies as at the end of March, 1996 stood at Rs. 419.16 crores against their total paid up capital of Rs. 180.19 crores. The details of units whose accumulated loss has exceeded their paid up capital are given in Table. 6.6.

Table 6.6
Details of Public Sector Industrial Undertakings whose Accumulated Loss Exceeded their Paid up Capital

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Paid up Capital as on 31.3.96	Accumulated Loss as on 31.3.1996
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. Electronics			
1.	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.	8595.37	9729.72
2.	Keltron Counters Ltd.	491.90	1186.80
3.	Keltron Magnetics Ltd;	25.09	129.86
4.	Keltron Crystals Ltd;	133.98	251.49
5.	Keltron Power Devices Ltd;	410.23	2490.90
B. Engineering			
6.	Scooters Kerala Ltd;	229.99	454.87
7.	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd.	540.00	726.00
8.	Autokast Ltd;	1310.00	6079.44
9.	Metal Industries Ltd;	30.02	40.26
C. Ceramics and Refractories			
10.	Kerala Ceramics Ltd;	1065.68	1660.08
11.	Sitaram Textiles Ltd;	420.00	1806.35
12.	Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd;	463.78	938.85
13.	Kerala Garments Ltd;	48.00	121.84

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
E. Agro based			
14.	Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd;	51.00	226.92F.
Traditional			
15.	Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation Ltd;	3058.95	14206.12
G. Promotional			
16.	Kerala Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd;	451.59	1115.10
17.	Kerala Arisan's Development Corporation Ltd;	56.31	107.42
18.	Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd;	637.20	644.10
Total		18019.09	41916.12

6.29 Form the foregoing, it has been noticed that more than 50 per cent of the units reported were running on loss during 1995-96. The major reasons attributed to the poor performance of these companies were shortage of working capital, non-availability of raw materials in sufficient quantity, hike in the cost of raw materials, stiff competition in the market, lack of sufficient orders for finished products, excess manpower (eg. Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Limited), obsolete machinery and frequent break down, low productivity, delay in effecting payments by Government departments and resultant financial crisis, capacity constraints etc. Most of these companies were experiencing acute power shortage during this period. The group-wise details of the performance of 41 companies which furnished the details, are given in Appendix. 6.8.

Central Sector Investment in Kerala

6.30 The latest data available on Central sector investment relate to the year 1993-94. According to this, the Central investment in Kerala as on 31.03.1994 was Rs. 2566 crores constituting only 1.29 per cent in the total investment in the country which stood at Rs. 198912 crores (Fig 6.3). The percentage share of the state in the total central investment in the country as a whole has shown a declining trend since 1975. The details relating to central investment in the country and Kerala at different intervals have been given in Table 6.7.

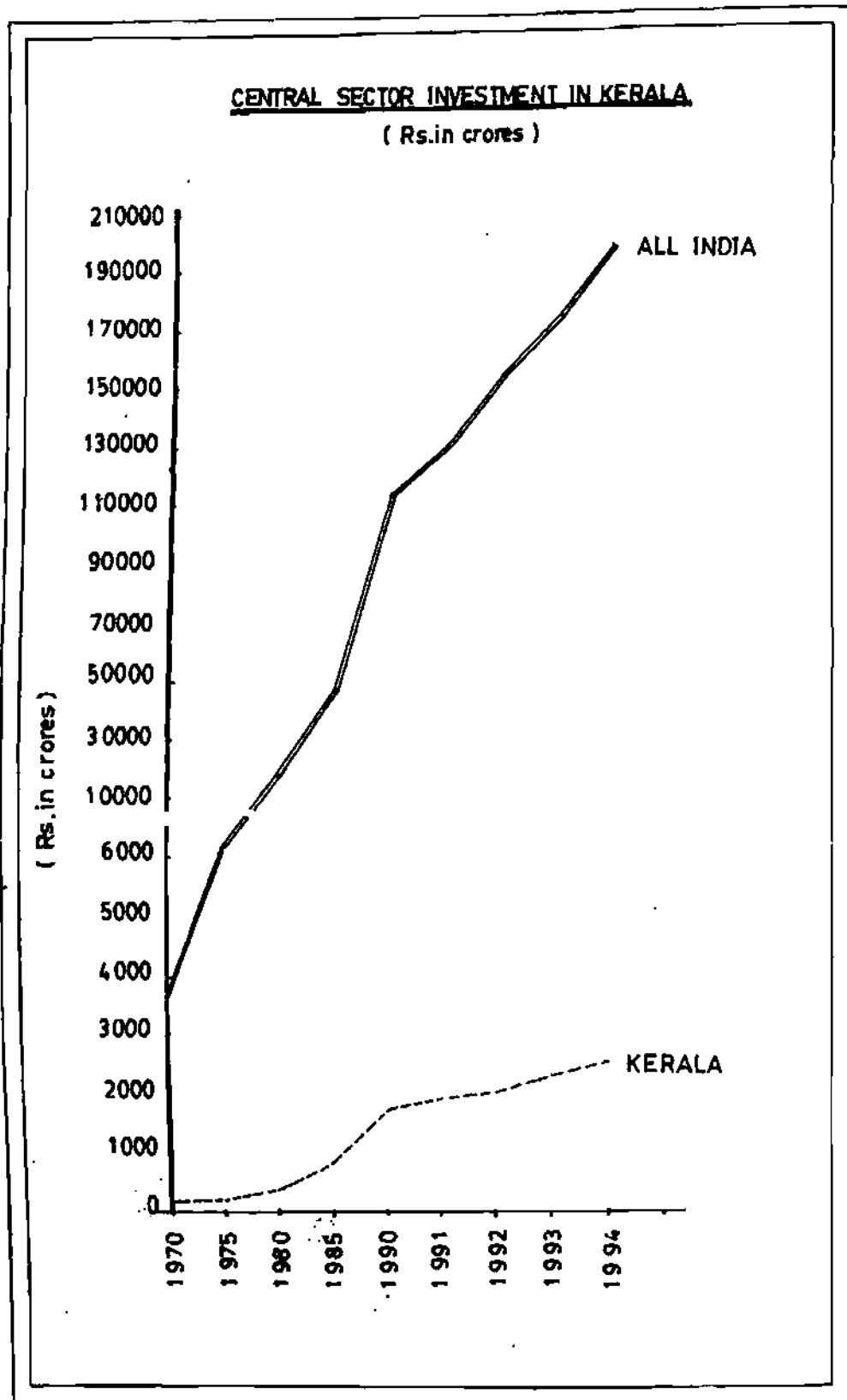


Fig. 6.3

Table 6.7
Central Sector Investment in Kerala
(Rs. in crores)

Year (as on 31st March)	Investment (Gross Block)		Percentage of Column (3) to Column (2)
	All India	Kerala	
1	2	3	4
1970	3795	116	3.06
1975	6242	202	3.24
1980	18161	423	2.33
1985	47323	831	1.76
1990	113430	1701	1.50
1991	130657	1853	1.42
1992	153893	2000	1.30
1993	173501	2275	1.31
1994	198912	2566	1.29

6.31 Including five textile mills under the management of the National Textile Corporation Ltd., 19 Central sector industrial undertakings were functioning in Kerala. They were:

1. Cochin Refineries Ltd., Ernakulam
2. Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Ernakulam
3. Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd., Ernakulam
4. Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Kottayam
5. Hindustan Latex Ltd., Trivandrum
6. Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Ernakulam and Kollam
7. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Palakkad
8. Instrumentation Ltd., Palakkad
9. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Ernakulam
10. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., Ernakulam
11. H.M.T. Ltd., Ernakulam
12. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., Alappuzha
13. Cochin Refineries - Balmer Lawrie Ltd., Ernakulam.
14. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Ernakulam.

Units Under National Textile Corporation

15. Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kannur
16. Vijayamohini Mills, Trivandrum

17. Parvathi Mills, Kollam
18. Kerala Lakshmi Mills, Thrissur
19. Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Mills, Thrissur

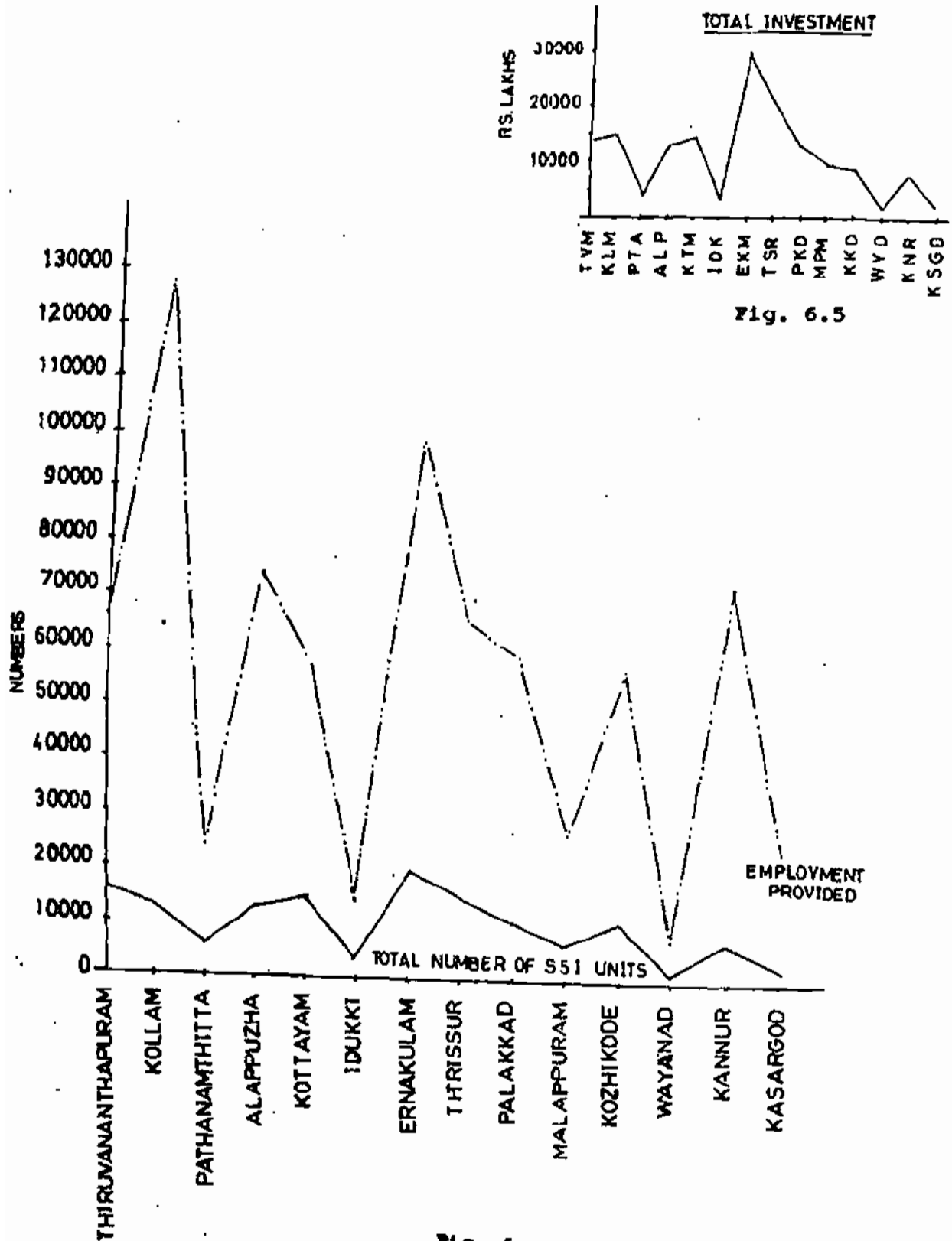
6.32 Certain relevant data on the Central sector industrial undertakings working in Kerala are furnished in Appendix tables 6.9 to 6.12.

Small Scale Industries

6.33 During 1995-96 a total number of 16903 small scale Industrial units were newly registered in the State against a target of 16,000 numbers marking a growth rate of about 6.74 per cent over the previous year. The total capital invested by these units amounted to Rs. 22453.68 lakhs, while the value of goods and services produced by them stood at Rs. 78183.78 lakhs. These units have created employment opportunities to 71775 persons. Of the total number of 16903 SSI units registered during the period, 3711 units were run by women entrepreneurs, 677 units by S.C. entrepreneurs and 49 by ST entrepreneurs. The district-wise performance shows that Ernakulam (2000 units) and Thiruvananthapuram (1865 units) continue to maintain the top position in the registration of new SSI units. In the case of investment made, value of goods and services produced and employment generated also, Ernakulam district continued to maintain top position. Ernakulam district accounted for 11.83 per cent of the total number of new SSI units registered during the year followed by Thiruvananthapuram with 11.03 per cent. Idukki and Wayanad districts accounted for the lowest number of new SSI units with only 457 and 300 units respectively. District-wise details of the SSI units registered in Kerala for the year 1995-96 are furnished in Appendix 6.13.

6.34 Total number of small scale industrial units registered in Kerala as on 31st March 1996 recorded a level of 143123. Aggregate investment made by all these units worked out to Rs. 159187.86 lakhs, while the value of goods and services produced by these units has been estimated at Rs. 508868.37 lakhs. They together provided employment to 774936 persons. Among these 22072 units were promoted by women entrepreneurs and 7265 units by SC/ST entrepreneurs. District-wise details of registered SSI units in Kerala as on 31.03.1996 are given in Appendix 6.14 (Fig 6.4 and 6.5). Out of 143123 registered units, 2768 units were identified as sick, of which 1608 have already been registered as sick units. Against these only 16 units were revived during the period 1995-96. Sufficient progress could not be achieved in the revival/rehabilitation of sick units due to lack of financial support from banks and

**DISTRICTWISE DETAILS OF REGISTERED SMALL SCALE UNITS IN KERALA
AS ON 31ST MARCH 1996**



financing institutions. District-wise details of the working status of SSI units in Kerala as on 31.03.1996 are furnished in Appendix 6.15. During 1995-96, 1665 prospective entrepreneurs were trained under the Entrepreneurial Development Programme (EDP) and 1141 trained beneficiaries had started new SSI units. District wise details of EDP conducted during 1995-96 are given in Appendix-6.16.

6.35 During 1995-96, 2000 Artisan units were established (excluding those in Kasaragod district) in Kerala. The district wise performance (Appendix-6.17) indicates that the districts of Thrissur and Wayanad were on the top position, in this respect. Under self Employment Programme (Appendix-6.18) an amount of Rs. 7437.49 lakhs was sanctioned to 14337 persons for establishing their own ventures under Industries, Service and Business category during 1995-96. Out of this, Rs. 4966.09 lakhs was disbursed to 10278 beneficiaries under Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) scheme for setting up their own self employment ventures. Under the co-operative sector, 163 industrial co-operative societies were newly registered during 1995-96 (co-operative year) enhancing the total number of societies to 2081 (Appendix-6.19) as on 30.06.1996.

Kerala Financial Corporation

6.36 The Kerala Financial Corporation is a state level financial institution which promotes the industrialisation process in Kerala by providing term loans to the small and medium scale industries. The Corporation received 2653 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 28804.75 lakhs during 1995-96 as against 1977 applications for Rs. 13460.45 lakhs in the previous year. The gross sanctions in the year amounted to Rs. 23729.39 lakhs to 2404 units (Rs. 11434.58 lakhs to 1986 parties in 1994-95) and the net effective sanctions were Rs. 22780 lakhs to 2232 clients. (Rs. 10934.58 lakhs to 1816 clients in 1994-95). With the net effective sanction of Rs. 227.80 crore during 1995-96, the cumulative effective sanction by the corporation as at the end of March 1996 aggregated to Rs. 955 crores. The surge in sanctions was backed up by a large increase in disbursements. The corporation disbursed Rs. 13975.63 lakhs (2075 units) as against Rs. 7538.54 lakhs (1131 units) in 1994-95 representing 85% increase. This was mainly on account of the introduction of the Fast Track Schemes. The corporation had done much in recovery also in 1995-96. The total arrears as on 01.04.1995 was Rs. 18691 lakhs which with the demand in 1995-96 increased to give a collectable demand of Rs. 23597 lakhs. The Corporation recovered Rs. 14094

lakhs during 1995-96, representing 42 per cent of the total collectable demand. The recovery rate in the previous year was only 34 percent. The summary statement reflecting the operations of the corporation is furnished in Appendix 6.20.

6.37 Top priority has been given by the Corporation both in sanction and disbursement of loans for units started in industrially backward areas in the state. Of the total amount of Rs. 139.76 crores disbursed for 2075 units in 1995-96, an amount of Rs. 67.08 crores (48%) was disbursed to 1151 units in industrial units in backward districts. The details of district wise disbursement of loan by KFC during the year 1995-96 is given in Appendix 6.21. As always, the focus of the corporation's leading activities has been on toy, small and medium scale units. This is clearly evident from the fact that out of the total net effective sanction of Rs. 227.80 crores to 2232 units, sanction to small scale units amounted to Rs. 140.02 crores (61.47%) to 1134 units. Likewise, the amount disbursed to the small scale sector during the year was Rs. 70.39 crores (15.1%) for 1060 units, whereas the aggregate disbursement was Rs. 466.20 crores to 14712 units. The cumulative amount of loan sanctioned (Net) to small scale industries since its inception was Rs. 591.44 crores as against the total sanction of Rs. 954.80 crores to 22228 units. The disbursement of loans to small scale industries amounted to Rs. 466.20 crores to 14712 units, out of the total disbursement of Rs. 737.45 crores to 23579 units. This indicates that the small scale sector received 61.94 per cent of the total amount sanctioned and 63.22 per cent of the total amount disbursed, since its inception. The ancillarisation due to setting up of large industries, lower rates of import duty and export incentives all contributed to the robust performance of the small scale sector.

6.38 An analysis of the industry-wise classification of loans sanctioned and disbursed by KFC as on 31.3.1996 (Appendix 6.22) indicates that Rubber Products constitute the largest category which received 9.19% of the total effective sanctions, Food Products, Hotels, Metal Products, Chemicals & Chemical products are the other sanctions which received substantial assistance from KFC. The sector-wise analysis shows that growth was widespread covering almost all the industries. The financial support given by the State Government to KFC by way of share capital amounted to Rs. 1100 lakhs for 1995-96, and the Government now holds 77.50% of the paid up share capital of the Corporation. The Kerala Financial Corporation recorded an operating profit of Rs. 2736 lakhs in 1995-96 on a total income of Rs. 7229 lakhs. However, after providing for doubtful debts and bad debt write offs amounting to

Rs. 17.58 crores, the Corporation generated a surplus of Rs. 9.79 crores during this period. Working results of the Kerala Financial Corporation for the period from 1990-91 to 1995-96 are given in Appendix-6.23.

Kerala Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (SIDCO)

6.39 The major activities of SIDCO, a fully owned Government Corporation include raw-material distribution, marketing assistance to registered SSI units in the State and execution of civil works for Government departments and other organisations. The raw-material Division of SIDCO procures and distributes scarce raw-materials like iron and steel, paraffin wax, coke, coal, titanium dioxide, LDPE, HDPE, PVC, palm fatty acid etc to registered SSI units in the State through its raw material depots in each district. The marketing division renders marketing assistance to registered SSI Units in the State through its sales emporia in Kannur, Kozhikode, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Thiruvananthapuram and the marketing centres located in other districts. Besides, this division participates in tenders floated by Government departments and other public sector undertakings and on getting the tenders confirmed the orders are passed on to the registered SSI units. The selected indicators of various activities of the Corporation during 1994-95 and 1995-96 are furnished in Table-6.7.

Table 6.7

Selected Indicators of the Activities of SIDCO

Activities	Unit	Period	
		1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4
1. Rawmaterial Distribution			
1.1 SSI Units assisted for procurement of raw-materials	Nos	1714	1812
1.2 Quantity of raw materials distributed			
a. Iron and Steel	Tonnes	7956	6845
b. Cement	"	4000	3466
c. Coke	"	209	161
d. Paraffin Wax	"	4626	4890
e. Titanium Dioxide	"	803	815
f. Others IPCL	"	468	605

	1	2	3	4
2. Supply of Machinery & Equipment				
2.1 Overdues				
a. No. of units		Nos	178	213
b. Amount of overdues		Rs. lakhs	150.94	155.85
3. Marketing of SSI Products				
3.1 SSI units assisted in Marketing of products		Nos.	125	126
3.2 Value of SSI Products marketed		Rs. lakhs	155	286
3.3 Supplies under NEP			21	34.5
4. Industrial Estates and Infrastructure Development				
1. Major estates		Nos.		17
a. Sheds available		"		527
b. Sheds occupied		"		517
c. SSI Units		"		323
(i) Working		"		295
(ii) Defunct, idling or closed"		"		28

6.40 The construction Division of SIDCO undertakes the execution of civil works for infrastructure development on behalf of Industries Department and other organisations. The division has executed works costing Rs. 1.45 crores during the year 1995-96. Besides, works costing Rs. 13.68 crores had been entrusted with the division under the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) during this period.

6.41 The authorised share capital of the corporation amounted to Rs. 1000 lakhs and there were a total of 815 employees in the roll as on 31.3.1996. The total number of mandays utilised by way of casual/contract labour was approximately 5000 during the year 1995-96. The value of various goods produced by different units functioning under the Corporation is furnished in Table 6.8

Table 6.8

The Value of Goods Produced by the units Working under SIDCO

Name of Units	Production (value in Rs.lakhs)		
	1994-95	1995-96	
1	2	3	4
1. SIDCO Tiles, Amaravila (12 lakh tiles)		28.38	22.06
2. Government Instrument workshop, Pappanamcode		10.79	23.97
3. Wood workshop, Pappanamcode		36.50	24.60

1	2	3	4
4.	Pressure Diecasting unit, Pappanamcode	17.96	13.56
5.	Kerala Water proof products, Pappanamcode	8.96	2.77
6.	Sidco Equipment complex, Manvila	5.34	0.27
7.	SIDCO Tools, Umayanalloor	11.27	11.63
8.	Straw Board Factory, Parumala	3.90	6.07
9.	Wood workshop, Kollakadavu	18.50	30.67
10.	SIDCO Auto engineering unit, Pachalam	11.46	26.69
11.	Service Workshop, Ollur	15.95	22.24
12.	Wood workshop, Calicut	61.75	90.35
Total		230.76	271.88

6.42 Major raw materials valued at Rs.111 lakhs was consumed by the corporation during the year under report. The total sales turnover of the Corporation during the year increased from Rs. 3317.85 lakhs during 1994-95 to Rs.3462.27 lakhs during 1995-96. Due to powercut and bandh the Corporation lost 4550 mandays during the year 1995-96. The loss of production on account of this has been estimated at Rs. 13.24 lakhs. The working of the Corporation during 1995-96 ended with a loss of Rs.132.14 lakhs as against a loss of Rs.177.94 lakhs during the year 1994-95.

Small Industries Service Institute (SISI)

6.43 The Small Industries Service Institute (SISI), Trichur, a field agency of Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO), has been in the forefront in providing techno-economic and managerial consultancy services to the existing and prospective small scale industries in Kerala and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. A nucleus cell of SISI is functioning at Amini Island of Lakshadweep exclusively to cater to the needs of prospective and existing entrepreneurs from various islands of Lakshadweep. Apart from these, the Institute imparts workshop training in Machine shop practices, electric and gas welding, blue print reading etc at the workshop attached to the Institute. Training in the manufacture of footwear and other fancy leather goods is also provided by the foot wear and other service centre of the Institute while the fruits and vegetable Preservation Training Centre imparts intensive training in the manufacture of jams, pickles, syrups, squashes etc.

6.44 Other important activities of the Institute both promotional and developmental include

providing effective technical assistance to various DICs, conducting inplant studies for rehabilitation of sick SSI Units, capacity assessment for allotment of scarce raw materials, modernisation studies for technology upgradation, assisting SSI units in quality improvement (including organising specific programmes like Awareness Programme on ISO-9000 etc), preparation of project reports and feasibility reports, assisting SSI Units for Government purchase programme and in the procurement of plant and machinery through National Small Industries Corporation etc. The Institute also conducts a number of training programmes on management, export related subjects, product and process oriented EDPs, skill oriented and skill development training programme for specific trades.

6.45 The Institute undertook a total number of 811 job works and provided common facility services to 357 small scale units during 1995-96 as against 554 job works providing common facility service to 237 SSI units in the previous year. The Institute earned a total revenue of Rs.3.25 lakhs by way of service charges, consultancy charges and sale proceeds of technical literature during this period as against Rs.2.88 lakhs during 1994-95. During this period, the Institute prepared a total number of 100 technical literature/publications for the benefit of existing and prospective entrepreneurs of the state. The Technical wing of the Institute provided consultancy services to 2984 prospective and existing entrepreneurs during the year under report. A comprehensive statement of details of technical assistance provided to existing and prospective entrepreneurs during 1994-95 and 1995-96 is given in Table 6.9.

Table 6.9

Details of Technical Assistance Offered by SISI During 1995-96

Sl. No	Type of Assistance Provided	No of Cases Handled	
		1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4
1.	Technical Consultancy	1809	1891
2.	Product Development/ Diversification	17	73
3.	Training	263	209
4.	Other Misc. Assistance	163	811
TOTAL		2252	2984

6.46 During the period under report, the Institute conducted a total number of 26 training

programmes for the entrepreneurs. The SISI also organised a short duration educational workshop on Energy Conservation at Trichur and fifty SSI Units participated in the programme. It also conducted an Awareness and Educational Programme on ISO-9000 in collaboration with Bureau of Indian Standards and KSSIA at Trivandrum. Under the programme of Modernisation, the Institute conducted a workshop on sea food industries at Cochin and prepared a cluster group study on modernisation and technology upgradation of sea food industries. Under the programme of Ancillary Development the institute participated in the plant level committee meeting for identification of ancillary products. It organised buyers sellers meet/vender development Programme and Sub contracting Arrangements. The Institute also prepared and updated a Directory of SSI Units enlisted with SCX. Under the exports Promotion Programme, the Institute conducted a short term training programme on packaging for exports and 193 Trade Enquires from abroad were also passed on to units engaged in the field of exports. The Economic Investigation and Statistics Division of the Institute disseminated industry related information regarding Government Programmes and policies, new incentive schemes, Market potential etc to assist the SSI Units and Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations. This Division also completed and updated a state profile of Kerala for the benefit of various developmental agencies engaged in the promotion and development of SSI units in the state. In addition to these, the Institute provided the entrepreneurs belonging to the SC/ST communities, women and other weaker sections with all services on a preferential treatment basis. In fruit and vegetable preservation Training, Leather Foot-wear making, DTP system, software development, reliable soldering practices, repairs and maintenance of consumer electronics etc women entrepreneurs, existing and prospective were given preference for admission. A total number of 58 women entrepreneurs were given training under various trades by SISI during the year under report.

Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation (KITCO)

6.47 During the year under review, the KITCO undertook a variety of assignments like preparation of project reports, conducting feasibility studies, market surveys, special studies, detailed engineering work, turnkey assignments, energy audit and training programmes. The project Consultancy Division completed 47 project reports including those for the OSCOM project of Indian Rare Earths Ltd., diesel car project of the Eddy Current Controls Ltd. and the expansion project of the Indian Rare Earths

Ltd. (Chavara, Kollam) during 1995-96. It completed 13 assets valuation reports during this period for the major companies including KSIDC, TELK and Keltron.

6.48 The Detailed Engineering Division completed 14 assignments during 1995-96 which are at various stages of execution. Besides the company undertook 19 special studies during the period of which 9 were completed. The company was associated with M/s TOOL, a Netherlands based organisation for technology transfer for development in conducting Efficiency Improvement and Pollution Prevention Programmes in certain major industrial units in Kerala. Another important assignment received and completed by the company was to study the economic structure and development potential in Greater Cochin. It had completed 7 energy audits during 1995-96. The Management Consultancy Division conducted 9 EDPs, 25 two day technology clinics and technology oriented programmes in various sectors of the economy. It also conducted 24 entrepreneurship awareness programmes in various colleges during 1995-96. The company earned a gross income of Rs.108.70 lakhs during the period as against Rs. 98 lakhs in 1994-95.

Handicrafts Industry

Handicrafts development Corporation of Kerala Ltd.

6.49 The Handicrafts Development Corporation of Kerala Limited is a fully Kerala Government owned organisation established in 1968 and the main objectives are to protect and develop handicrafts industry in the State. The corporation buys handcraft products directly from craftsmen offering fair prices and sells through its emporia. The performance of the corporation during the year 1995-96 was encouraging. Total sale of handicrafts goods during the year was to the tune of Rs.753.87 lakhs (15.7% increase) as against Rs.651.55 lakhs in the previous year. During the year 1995-96, the corporation exported handicrafts goods valued at Rs.16.57 lakhs. The gross income of the corporation during the year 1995-96 was Rs 648.83 lakhs, resulting in a marginal profit of Rs. 0.15 lakh. The corporation received financial assistance to the tune of Rs.13 lakhs, from Government of Kerala and Rs.2 lakhs from Government of India for implementation of various developmental projects.

6.50 There were 195 employees on the roll of the corporation at the end of March, 1996. The Corporation utilised about 1855 mandays, by way of casual/contract labour during the year 1995-96. Under the market development support scheme, the corporation opened two new show-rooms, one at

Kottayam and another at Kottarakara, with a view to boosting the sales of handicrafts of Kerala in the home market. These emporia had enabled the corporation to achieve an annual sale of 10% extra over and above what it could achieve in previous years. Further the Corporation has opened a raw material depot at Calicut for supplying raw-materials at fair prices to the artisans. The Corporation has also conducted a number of exhibition cum sales during the year 1995-96 in places such as Catak, Delhi, Baroda, Vishakapatnam, Ourangabad, Erode and Nellore.

Kerala Arisans' Development Corporation Limited

6.51 Kerala Artisans' Development Corporation, a fully Kerala Government owned organisation came into being in 1981 for the upliftment of indigent artisans engaged in the trades of carpentry, blacksmithy, goldsmithy, pottery, cobblers, copper-brownzsmithy and all other trades coming under the term artisans as defined by Government of India and NABARD. It is estimated that out of a total artisan population of over 30 lakhs in the State, 1.25 lakhs have registered their names with the Corporation. The Corporation has been mainly concentrating in arranging composite term loan to the artisans from financial institutions for starting small ventures. The corporation is conducting trade fairs of finished products of artisans periodically throughout the state, thus protects the artisans from the exploitation of middlemen. The trade fair programmes conducted since 1992 is given in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10

Details of Trade Fairs Conducted by the Kerala State Artisans' Development Corporation

Year	No. of Trade fairs Conducted	Turnover (Rs. lakhs)
1992-93	11	21.96
1993-94	20	61.00
1994-95	27	66.60
1995-96	14	46.88
TOTAL	72	196.44

6.52 The Corporation now intends to set up a raw - material depot in Thiruvananthapuram district at Poojappura. About 12000 artisans are expected to be benefitted by the implementation of the scheme. The corporation received Rs.10 lakhs as share capital and loan from state Government during 1995-96. The Corporation proposes to implement

various developmental schemes like raw-material bank, Artisans' training centres, marketing centres, project consultancy service centre and export promotion centre.

Bamboo Industry

6.53 The Kerala State Bamboo Corporation was formed in 1971 for the promotion of bamboo and reed based traditional cottage industries in the State and for the welfare of the most weaker sections of the society. About 15,000 active registered Mat Weaver families, 2500 active reed cutters and 1000 other workers are now getting employment with the help of the Corporation. Extraction of reeds and its supply to traditional workers, procurement and marketing of bamboomats produced by the workers and manufacture and marketing of bamboo ply boards are the main activities of the corporation. The corporation consumed major raw materials worth Rs.217.79 lakhs, during the year 1995-96. It manufactured 28.38 lakh sq. feet of bamboo ply valued at Rs.261 lakhs during the year 1995-96 as against 26.97 lakh sq. feet valued at Rs.230 lakhs in the previous year. The total sales turnover of the Corporation for the year 1995-96 was Rs.778 lakhs as compared to Rs.756 lakhs of the previous year.

6.54 The gross income of the Corporation for the year 1995-96 amounted to Rs.908.52 lakhs while the total expenditure during the period was Rs. 897.72 lakhs. The Corporation could earn a net profit of Rs.4 lakhs after providing Rs.6.80 lakhs for taxation. The major problems faced by the corporation include stiff competition in marketing its hand woven bamboo mats in the existing markets of Bombay and Poona from products coming from the states of Assam and Bihar and non-availability of good quality Naitheetta (reeds) from forests. The corporation has been implementing many welfare schemes to the weavers registered with it. Medical reimbursement, assistance for marriages and education and assistance in the event of death etc. are few among them. The corporation is incurring expenditure to the tune of Rs.10 lakhs per year towards welfare of the workers.

Beedi Industry

6.55 The Kerala Dinesh Beedi Workers Central Co-operative Society (Kannur) was established in 1969 by organizing the dispersed individual beedi workers in the Northern districts of Kerala and developed the industry as a flourishing enterprise. The central society procures raw material in bulk and distributes to primary societies which make beedies under one brand name. Marketing is done by the central society. The central society and

its 22 primary societies provided employment to 29183 persons during the year, 1995-96. The primary societies produced a total number of 599.37 crores of beedies during 1995-96. The value of beedies purchased from primary co-operative societies during the year amounted to Rs. 6881.08 lakhs while the sale proceeds of the central society attained a level of Rs. 7107 lakhs.

6.56 The paid up share capital of the central society stood at Rs. 35.75 lakhs consisting of Rs. 15.65 lakhs contributed by members and Rs. 20.10 lakhs, by the State Government. The purchase value of raw materials procured by the society during the year 1995-96 worked out to Rs. 1480 lakhs. The gross income earned by the society during this period amounted to Rs. 8752.95 lakhs. The expenditure for the period amounted to Rs. 8727.17 lakhs leaving a profit of Rs. 25.78 lakhs after providing for taxation. The Society is facing competition in the market from spurious beedies, imitation beedies and small size cigarettes. The society is planning a diversification programme given the stagnant demand for beedies during recent years.

Khadi and Village Industries

6.57 The Khadi and Village Industries Board is vested with the responsibility of organising, developing and promoting Khadi and Village Industries in the state. The Board is receiving funds from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and State Government in the form of loan and grant for the implementation of various developmental programmes. But from 1995-96 onwards Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been sanctioning funds under Consortium Bank Credit scheme. Accordingly individual entrepreneurs are given assistance upto Rs. 10 lakhs and co-operative societies/ charitable institutions are given assistance upto Rs. 25 lakhs as loan based on their projects.

6.58 During 1995-96, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission sanctioned an amount of Rs. 55.29 crores (Rs. 43 crores for Village Industries Programmes and Rs. 10.62 crores for Khadi programmes and Rs. 1.67 crores for marketing programmes) under the Consortium Bank Credit Scheme. However, only an amount of Rs. 345.73 lakhs has been released by the commission for Khadi programmes. The board has disbursed Rs. 321.085 lakhs as working capital to Khadi Institutions during the period under review.

6.59 As on 31.3.1996, The Board has financed 1957 co-operative societies, 1998 registered Institutions and 13973 Individuals, besides 383 Departmental units. As part of doubling of Khadi

activity in the state, the Board launched a scheme namely 'Charkhagramam', to distribute 50 charkhas each in 100 selected panchayaths. This scheme is jointly monitored by the panchayath and the Board. The Board has selected 20 panchayaths during 1995-96 for implementing this scheme. During this period, 1625 Charkhas and 145 looms were repaired and modernised. The raw-material-cum-spare parts depots at Thrissur has started functioning with a view to promoting the Khadi weaving and spinning activities in the State.

6.60 The Board actively took part in the newly evolved "125 priority Block Development programme" of Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the State. The Board has been entrusted with the implementation of this programme for Wandoor Block in Malappuram district. A readymade garment making unit has been set up there under this programme. The Board has also opened major Khadi Bhavans in Kottayam, Kollam, Kannur and Ernakulam districts. The Board has also undertaken programmes exclusively for the benefit of the economically-weaker sections, especially those belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes.

6.61 The total value of products manufactured in the Khadi and Village industries Sector in Kerala increased to Rs. 128.56 crores during 1995-96 from the previous year's level of Rs. 110.13 crores, marking a growth of 16.7 percent. The growth rate in respect of Khadi products was to the tune of more than 150 percent. The major contributors to the total value of production were the industries engaged in the manufacture of Cottage matches, leather products, potteries, oil, lime and carpentry and blacksmithy. These units together contributed more than 50 percent of the total value. Similarly the sales turnover has also shown considerable improvement during the period under review. It rose to Rs. 149.18 crores from the previous year's level of Rs. 126.39 crores. The total employment in this sector registered a growth of 2851 during 1995-96 over the previous year. The details of value of production, sales turnover, employment and wages paid in the Khadi and Village Industries sector are furnished in Appendix 6.24.

Kerala State Palmyrah Products Development and Workers' Welfare Corporation Ltd. (KELPALM)

6.62 Kerala State Palmyrah Products Development and Workers' Welfare Corporation Ltd. (KELPALM) was registered in 1985 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 150 lakhs. The main objective of the corporation is to provide facilities for manufacture for value added items based on Palmyrah products and improvement of the living standards of the artisans traditionally engaged in the

sector through a package of welfare measures. The corporation has already established a soft drinks unit, palm fibre processing unit and palm leaf articles unit at Kottam, near Parassala in Thiruvananthapuram district. The products of the corporation viz. palm fibre, soft drink called 'PALMLAHARI', palm leaves handicrafts etc. have good demand in the market. KELPALM is now providing regular job opportunities to about 150 palmyrah artisans. The Corporation sold palmyrah fibre, leaf articles and palm lahari worth Rs.12 lakhs during the period under review. The provisional accounts of the corporation for the year 1995-96 shows a net loss of Rs. 2.93 lakhs as against the loss of Rs. 1.89 lakhs in the previous year.

Sericulture

6.63 Eventhough the Eighth plan target was to bring 50,000 acres of land under mulberry cultivation and to establish related industries with an ultimate aim of creating employment opportunities for 2.5 lakh persons in five years, the state could not achieve any remarkable progress in this sector for various reasons. The existing area under mulberry cultivation comes out to be only 1476 acres. It has been noticed that majority of the farmers engaged in the mulberry cultivation are reluctant to undertake silk worm rearing.

6.64 The Kerala State Sericulture Co-operative Federation Limited (SERIFED), set up in October 1994 exclusively to undertake the sericulture development programmes in the state, has taken various steps to rejuvenate and reactivate the scheme in selected pockets. They include free supply of planting materials, training with stipend, setting up of rearing sheds and providing equipment subsidies, cocoon price support, production incentives, interest subsidy, yarn production incentives and insurance for silk worm crop.

6.65 There are two silk reeling Centres- One at Pattanakkad in Alappuzha and another at Uduma in Kasargod district. The fourteen district offices are functioning as collection centres and 31 silk reeling units with varying capacities are functioning under private sector. The Elamadu Sericulture complex is nearing completion. A demonstration centre is proposed to be established and research activities will be commenced. At present there are three Taluk Sericulture Co-operative societies. - 1. Trivandrum Taluk Level Sericulture Co-operative Society 2. Perinthalmanna Sericulture Co-operative Society and 3. Erunad Sericulture Co-

operative Society. Progress of sericulture development programmes in the State during 1995-96 and 1996-97(upto 31.12.1996) are given in Table-6.11.

Table 6.11
Progress of Sericulture Development
Programme of the State

Sl.No.	Item	1995-96	1996-97 (upto 31.12.96)
1	2	3	4
1.	Mulberry cultivation (in acres)	92 Acres	1476 (cumulative)
2.	Number of farmers	148	2038
3.	Number of Rearing units	-	-
4.	Production of cocoon (MT)	45.66 MT	62.31MT
5.	Silkworm Seed Production Centres (Nos)	Nil	-
	a. State Sector	-	-
	b. Private Sector	-	-
	c. Co-operative Sector	-	-
	d. Central Sector	1	-
	Total (5)	1	-
		1	4
6.	Cocoon purchase centres		
	a. State Sector	14	14
	b. Co-operative Sector	-	-
	c. Private Sector	-	-
	Total (6)	14	14
7.	Silk Reeling Units		
	a. State Sector	2	2
	b. Co-operative sector	-	-
	c. Private Sector	31	31
	Total (7)	33	33
8.	Demonstration Cum Training Centres		
	a. State Sector	-	-
	b. Central Sector	1	1
	Total (8)	1	1
9.	Production of raw silk yarn	2MT	1.5 MT
10.	Sericulture Co-operative Societies organised (Nos.)	3	3

Coir Industry

6.66 Coir Industry ranks first among the traditional Industries of the State in terms of employment. About four lakh people belonging to 2.12 lakh households in the coastal belt of the state are working in this industry. This constitutes nearly 80 percent of the total workers engaged in this sector

in the country as a whole. Kerala still has virtual monopoly in the production of white fibre. It produces around 1,27,000 tonnes of white fibre per annum. But its share in the production of brown fibre constitutes only 11% of the total production in the country. However, in products manufacture viz; Mats and mattings, which uses mostly white fibre, Kerala has the prominent position. Its share is more than 90% of the estimated production of nearly 44000 tonnes.

6.67 As on 31.3.1996, there were 677 working coir co-operative societies in Kerala. The categorywise details are given in Table 6.12

Table 6.12
Categorywise Distribution of Coir Cooperative Societies in Kerala

Sl.No.	Category	Working	Dormant	Total
1.	Spinning Societies	449	95	544
2.	Mats and Mattings Societies	21	28	42
3.	Small Scale Producers Co-operative Societies	7	2	9
4.	Thondu Vyavasaya Co-operative societies	2	2	4
5.	Defibering Mill Co-operative Societies	1	69	70
6.	Apex Society	1	..	1
Total		481	196	677

6.68 The Coir industry in Kerala is undergoing a fast phase of modernisation. With a view to modernising the coir industry in Kerala, the State Government is implementing a scheme viz. Integrated Coir Development Project, with the assistance of Government of India and NCDC. The major objective of the scheme is to establish 100 mechanised defibering mills and 200 motorised spinning units in the co-operative sector. So far, financial assistance has been sanctioned to 124 spinning units and 46 defibering mills. Of this, 15 spinning units and 1 defibering mill have been commissioned as at the end of March, 1996. The remaining units were in various stages of implementation.

6.69 The export of coir and coir products has been steadily on the increase from 1990-91 till 1995-96. The export of coir and coir products during 1995-96 comes to 48289 tonnes valued at Rs.20684.66 lakhs which shows an increase of 17% over the previous year's value of Rs.17164.02 lakhs.

Eventhough there is vast potential for coir products in the domestic market, the sales outlets at present are very limited. By setting up an effective marketing network, it would be possible to increase the domestic sale. The scheme viz. 'Rebate on the Sale of Coir and coir products' helps to popularise the consumption of coir products and to boost up the sales of coir and coir products in the internal market.

6.70 The Kerala State Co-operative Coir Marketing Federation Ltd. (COIRFED) is the Apex marketing society of more than 600 primary coir co-operative societies. From the affiliated societies, the coirfed procures products and markets them through its show rooms and agencies. During the period under review, the Coirfed procured coir items worth Rs.15 crores and achieved a total sales turnover of Rs. 17.23 crores.

6.71 During 1995-96, Foam Mattings (India) Limited achieved record production, sales and profit. The company could wipe off all its accumulated loss during 1995-96. The company manufactured coir products worth Rs.742.62 lakhs during 1995-96 as compared to Rs.606.81 lakhs in 1994-95. It achieved a rate of capacity utilisation of 140% in respect of latex backing during this period. The company earned foreign exchange worth Rs. 269 lakhs during 1995-96, by exporting coir mats, coir, sisal and jute mattings to various countries. The net profit earned by the Company during 1995-96 was to the tune of Rs.172.71 lakhs, after providing for taxation.

6.72 The performance of the Kerala State Coir Corporation Ltd. during the period 1995-96 also deserves special mention. During the period the company achieved a sales turnover of Rs.401 lakhs which is 14% higher than that of the previous year. The company exported coir products worth Rs.106 lakhs during 1995-96. During the period, the Company has installed a semi-automatic matting loom with a project cost of Rs.6.50 lakhs and set up a computer aided design centre at a total cost of Rs.6.35 lakhs. The renovation of the Modern Dye House undertaken by the Company is nearing completion. The provisional accounts of the Corporation for the year shows a net profit of Rs.1.60 lakhs.

6.73 Details regarding the Coir Co-operative Societies in Kerala, export of Coir and Coir Products from India and activities of coir co-operative societies are given in Appendix Tables 6.25 to 6.27.

Handloom Industry

6.74 The Handloom Industry provides employment to about 2 lakh persons and satisfies

the clothing needs of a major segment of the people in the state. The total number of handlooms in the state increased to 60509 by the end of March, 1996 from 59675 in March, 1995 registering a growth of 1.40 per cent over the previous year. The total number of looms in the Co-operative sector increased to 47204 by the end of March 1996 from 46380 in March 1995. During the year under report, there were 735 co-operative societies under this sector in the State. Of these, 602 were cottage type societies and 133 were Factory type societies. Among the 602 cottage type societies, 451 were working, 60 were dormant and 77 were under liquidation. The remaining 14 societies were new ones. Among the total number of 133 factory type societies, 109 were working, 17 were dormant and two were under liquidation during the year 1995-96. The procurement and distribution of Handloom fabrics in the state were being undertaken by two state level organisations namely Hantex and Hanveev.

6.75 The production of Handloom cloth in the Co-operative fold increased to 69.75 million metres during 1995-96 from 58.59 million metres in 1994-95 registering a growth rate of 19 per cent over the previous year. The value of production also rose to Rs.289.58 crores during this period from Rs.134.45 crores in 1994-95, marking an increase of Rs.155.13 crores. Productivity per loom in this sector also increased to 1477M/L/A during 1995-96 from 1263 M/L/A in the previous year.

6.76 The total number of looms in the corporate/unorganised private sector has increased to 13305 by the end of March, 1996 from 13295 in March 1995. However the production of handloom cloth in this sector increased to 20.07 million metres during 1995-96 from 10.13 million metres in the previous year, showing a tremendous growth of 98.12% over the previous year. Value of production also increased during the period under report by Rs.65.09 crores from Rs.5.15 crores in 1994-95. Productivity of handlooms in the corporate and unorganised private sector increased to 1508 M/L/A during the period under review from 762 M/L/A in 1994-95.

6.77 The total production of Handloom cloth in Kerala thus increased from 68.72 million metres in 1994-95 to 89.82 million metres during the period under review. The total value of handloom cloth produced in the state has also increased from Rs.203.14 crores to Rs.351.82 crores during the period under review. The productivity per loom increased during the year under review from 1151 metres to 1484 metres per annum.

6.78 During the year under review, an amount of Rs.150 lakhs has been released for giving

Government rebate on the sale of handloom cloth as against Rs.547.82 lakhs in the previous year. An amount of Rs.1077 lakhs has been released as M.D.A. by Central Government during 1995-96 as against Rs.298.77 lakhs in the previous year. The value of unsold stock of handloom cloth rose to Rs.32.42 crores by the end of March, 1996 as compared to a stock valued at Rs.24.45 crores in March, 1995. The details regarding number of looms, production, productivity etc., under the handloom sector in Kerala are given in Appendix 6.28.

6.79 The Kerala State Handloom Apex Society (Hantex) established in 1961 with the objective of developing Handloom industry in the co-operative sector on commercial lines, had 428 primary societies as its members during the year under review. The total paid up share capital of Hantex as on March 1996 stood at Rs.783.66 lakhs of which Rs.765.60 lakhs was contributed by the state Government. It acts as the main agency for the marketing of finished materials of its member societies through its 178 sales depots including 28 Agency Depots and 9 depots outside the state. The total sales turnover of the society during the year under review was Rs.26.15 crores. It shows a growth of 20.92 per cent over the previous years level of Rs.20.68 crores. The working results of Hantex is given in Appendix 6.29

6.80 The Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation (Hanveev), the agency for the development of handloom industry outside the co-operative fold started functioning in 1968. The corporation had 32 clusters registered with it covering around 2500 looms besides 21 weavers co-operative societies covering another 2000 weavers.

6.81 The total paid up capital of the corporation as on March 1996 was Rs.497.70 lakhs. During the year under review, the corporation was running 78 sales outlets including Agency showrooms and seven mobile vans for marketing of finished products. The total sales turnover of the corporation during 1995-96 through the sale of fabrics and yarn was Rs.9.67 crores. The corporation was running a processing house at Chirakkal and a Dye House at Kalliassery in Kannur district. In addition to these, a new dye-house at Nemom in Thiruvananthapuram district has started functioning during the year 1994-95. A dyeing cum warping unit for producing saree warping has started functioning at Chittoor in Palakkad district with the financial support of the Govt. of India under the Integrated Handloom village Development Project. The working results of the corporation during the year under report have been given in Appendix 6.30

6.82 The Kerala Garments Ltd, fully owned subsidiary of Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd, manufactured 1.82 lakh numbers of readymade garments during the year under report valued at Rs.128 lakhs as against a total production of 1.55 lakh numbers of readymade fabrics valued at Rs.116 lakhs in the previous year. It shows a growth of 14.84 percent in production and 9.38 per cent in value over the previous year.

6.83 The company achieved a total turnover of Rs.70.51 lakhs including stitching charges to the tune of Rs.53.35 lakhs for fabrication of garment and madeups as per orders from holding company and other parties. The company effected exports valued at Rs.66.59 lakhs through other exporters besides domestic sale of Rs.3.92 lakhs during the year under review. The working of the Company ended with a loss of Rs.14.85 lakhs mainly due to under utilisation of capacity for want of sufficient orders throughout the year. The details of production and productivity under powerloom sector in Kerala are given in Appendix 6.31.

Cashew Industry

6.84 Cashew Industry provides employment to more than one lakh people in the State. Moreover, 95 percent of the workers engaged in cashew processing are women, especially from the lower strata of the society. As per the estimates of Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, a total quantity of 69681 MT of cashew kernels valued at Rs.1227.16 crores was exported from India during 1995-96 as against 77000 M.T. of kernels valued at Rs.1246.28 crores during the previous year. It shows a decrease of 10.50 per cent in terms of quantity and 1.56 per cent in value. By exporting 2283 M.T. of cashewnut shell liquid, the country could earn foreign exchange worth Rs. 3.04 crores during the year under review as against 3807 M.T. valued at Rs.2.44 crores in 1994-95.

6.85 The major markets for cashew kernels continued to be USA, Netherlands, Japan, Australia, U.K, UAE, Hongkong, Singapore and Germany. The import of raw cashewnut into India during 1995-96 was to the tune of 218019 MTs valued at Rs.749.18 crores as against 228109 MT valued at Rs.690.94 crores during the previous year. During the first half of the current financial year (1996-97) a total quantity of 382.46 MTs of cashew kernels valued at Rs.720.79 crores could be exported as compared to 361.75 M.T. valued at Rs.586.57 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year.

6.86. The exports of cashewnut shell liquid during this period was to the tune of 943 M.T valued at Rs.0.99 crore as against an export of 465 M.T

valued at Rs.0.68 crore in the previous year. The import of raw cashewnut into India during April-September 1996 was 65130 M.T valued at Rs.225.58 crores compared to 84313 MTs valued at Rs.250.65 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. The details regarding foreign exchange earnings of India from cashew industry and the import of raw cashewnut into India are given in Appendix 6.32 and 6.33

6.87 The Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation Limited has been managing 34 cashew factories. The total installed capacity of these factories stood at 12000 M.T.s in respect of cashew kernels whereas those in respect of cashewnut shell liquid and tanning were 6000 M.Ts and 900 M.Ts respectively. The total production of cashew kernels by the corporation during the year 1995-96 was only 661.052 M.T valued at Rs. 1039 lakhs. It marked a sharp decline in production from the previous years level of 2751.78 M.T valued at Rs.3647 lakhs. The corporation could not utilise its full capacity due to lack of sufficient quantity of rawnuts.

6.88 The total sales turnover of the corporation during the year under review decreased to Rs.1211.29 lakhs from Rs.3837.16 lakhs in the previous year. The Corporation procured 629 M.T of raw cashewnut from within the State and 2257 M.T from outside the State and thus processed a total quantity of 2886 M.T of cashewnuts and provided employment for 13 days to the workers in its 34 factories. A total number of 23053 workers were there in the factories managed by the Corporation in 1995-96. In the absence of monopoly procurement and lack of sufficient working capital, the corporation could not utilise its full capacity. The working of the corporation ended with a net loss of Rs.1075 lakhs during the year under review.

6.89 The CAPEX (Kerala State Cashew Workers Apex Industrial Cooperative Society Limited) has 10 societies registered with it. In addition to these, the Society was entrusted with the management of 10 cashew factories taken over by the Government. A total number of 5909 workers are working under these units. The society could provide employment to these workers for 203 days during 1995-96. This is an achievement as far as the cashew sector in Kerala is concerned. For this, the society had to procure a total quantity of 6558 tonnes of rawnuts for a total value of Rs.20.14 crores from within and outside the State. The CAPEX earned foreign exchange to the tune of Rs.26.49 crores through export of cashew kernels to various foreign countries during 1995-96 and won merit certificate from the President of India for its commendable export performance during 1992-93.

Mining

6.90 The Department of Mining and Geology, Kerala Mineral Exploration and Development project (now merged with the Department) and the Kerala Mineral Development Corporation Limited were the major State level agencies engaged in the development and exploration of mineral deposits in the State. The Department in addition to its regulatory functions has carried out detailed investigations on various minerals in the State during the period under review. The major items of work undertaken by the Department include the investigation for Kaolinic clay at Chathannur in Kollam district, Melthonnakkal in Thiruvananthapuram district, limeshell in R-block of Vembanad Lake in Alappuzha district, gemstones in Kulathupuzha-Kallada rivers in Kollam district, detailed investigation for silica sand in Pallippuram and Thycauttusery Villages of Cherthala taluk in Alappuzha district, investigation for dimension stones in parts of Idukki district, exploration for placer gold in Malappuram district and investigation for lignite and clays in Nileswar area of Kasaragod district.

6.91 A Mineralogy and Gem Testing Laboratory and an Analytical Laboratory were functioning under the Department during 1995-96. Twelve rock samples collected from various parts of the State in connection with the survey for dimension and decorative stones were cut into slabs and a total of 25 panned stream heavy concentrates were electromagnetically separated for mineralogical studies in the Mineralogy and Gem Testing Laboratory.

6.92 The Department could collect a total amount of Rs.586 lakhs during 1995-96 by way of revenue on minerals (See Appendix:6.34). As on 31.3.96, there were 91 mining leases on major minerals, 84 quarrying leases for dimension stones, 318 quarrying leases and 747 quarrying permits for other minor minerals and 305 dealers licences for minor minerals in force in the State.

6.93 The Kerala Mineral Development Corporation Limited could not start commercial activities during the period under review. The details of production and sale of mineral sands and major minerals are furnished in Appendix tables 6.35 and 6.36.

CHAPTER - 7

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Transport and communications are the two factors which considerably influence the overall development of people in any place. Total road length in Kerala during the year 1995-96 has increased to 144636 Kms from 142343 Kms in the previous year registering an increase of 1.6 per cent. The vehicle population has shown record increase of 16.34% during the year under review over the previous year. During 1995-96, 151218 vehicles were newly registered. Road accidents in Kerala shown only 2.9%

increase during the year against 11.0% in the preceeding year. Cargo, traffic through our intermediate and minor ports showed a decrease of 16.6% over the previous year's cargo movement. In the field of Telecommunications, several developments too place. Total number of telephone connections has increased by 29.2% over the previous year's number. Major indicators of growth in Transport and Communications sector are given in Table - 7.1.

Table - 7.1
Growth of Transport and Communication in Kerala

Sl. (1)	Item (2)	Unit (3)	1975 (4)	1980 (5)	1985 (6)	1990 (7)	1991 (8)	1992 (9)	1993 (10)	1994 (11)	1995 (12)	1996 (13)
1.	Road Length (PWD)	Kms.	14870	17408	19107	19836	20283	20414	20663	21651	22114	22863
2.	Road Length (PWD) per sq.km.	"	0.38	0.45	0.49	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.56	0.57	0.59
3.	Road Length (Panchayats)	"	54812	66158	81515	96951	99022	101067	103888	106277	106920	106920
4.	Motor Vehicles	Nos.	119720	174704	319259	581054	647742	708172	781398	887672	1005922	1170241
5.	Motor Vehicles Per 100 Sq.Km.	"	308	450	821	1495	1667	1822	2011	2276	2588	3011
6.	Buses & Stage Carriers	"	7828	8705	12910	20290	21454	22833	25345	30370	34862	38177
7.	Goods Vehicles	"	15875	21121	40879	61106	66190	71089	77336	88455	100252	111762
8.	Buses owned by KSRTC	"	2212	2935	3239	3313	3413	3534	3456	3511	3005	3505
9.	Railway Route Length	Kms.	896	916	914	998	998	1055	1198	1198	1198	1198
10.	Post Offices	Nos.	4024	4512	4751	4861	4911	4978	5009	5040	5040	5041
11.	Total Exchanges	"	286	441	561	636	649	675	688	715	727	765
12.	Total Equipped Capacity	"	70410	104595	144462	246190	281607	344536	428212	524006	645283	812371
13.	Public Call Offices	"	2352	2292	2766	3794	4958	6246	8229	10603	11824	14721

Roads

7.2 The Road network in Kerala is quite satisfactory in respect of length when compared to other States of India. But the quality of our roads are yet to be improved substantially. Another notable aspect is the inadequacy of widening or improvement

works of major roads having high traffic density. These works progressed in a lower rate compared to the growth of vehicle population. Vehicle population is increasing at a faster rate so that the existing road facility is quite inadequate to accommodate them.

7.3 Total length of roads increased to 144636 Kms. as against 142343 Kms. roads are National High ways, 863 Kms. of roads are National Hiwgh Ways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads, 106920 Kms of roads are maintained by Pachayats and the remaining length of roads are maintained by different departments or agencies. The above said 4 major categories of roads

were formerly maintained by PWD (R&B). Consequent on to the existance of Panchayati Raj institutions the last two categories of roads viz;- Other District Roads and Village Roads were transferred to local bodies. Lenght of roads added to different categories of PWD Roads, during 1995-96 is given in the following Table-7.2.

Table - 7.2
Length of Roads added during 1995-96 to different categories of PWD Roads (Kms)

Item	State High Ways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
Cement Concrete					
Length as on 1.4.1995	8.871	3.243	—	—	12.114
Length added in 1995-96	—	—	—	1.183	1.183
Length as on 31.3.1996	8.871	3.243	—	1.183	13.297
Black Topped					
Length as on 1.4.1995	2344.964	5782.460	10187.314	1097.925	19412.663
Length added in 1995-96	6.942	66.849	263.041	79.303	257.529
Length as on 31.3.96	2351.906	5849.309	10450.355	1018.622	19670.192
Water Bound Mecadam					
Length as on 1.4.1995	—	19.393	102.790	287.530	409.713
Length added in 1995-96	—	3.023	34.480	10.986	42.443
Length as on 31.3.1996	—	16.370	137.270	298.516	452.156
Others					
Length as on 1.4.1995	—	5.597	425.074	1849.026	2279.697
Length added in 1995-96	—	27.707	46.121	465.927	447.513
Length as on 31.3.1996	—	33.304	378.953	2314.953	2727.210
Total					
Length as on 1.4.1995	2353.835	5810.693	10715.178	3234.481	22114.187
Length added in 1995-96	6.942	91.533	251.400	398.793	748.668
Length as on 31.3.1996	2360.777	5902.226	10966.578	3633.274	22862.855

7.4 There are 47348 number of bridge/culverts in the above said four amjor categories of roads. Out of this 132 bridges and 1505 culverts are

found to be in unsafe condition. Number of bridges and culverts in the four different categories of major roads and their condition are given in the table 7.3.

Table - 7.3
Length of Bridges and Culverts in P.W.D Roads as on 1.4.1996

Sl.No. (1)	Category of Roads (2)	Bridges (3)	Culverts (4)	Total (5)	Unsafe (6)	Unsafe (7)	Total (8)
1.	State Hight Ways	360	6105	6465	32	143	175
2.	Major District Roads	770	15413	16183	61	357	418
3.	Other District Roads	584	19541	20125	29	576	605
4.	Village Roads	124	4451	4575	10	429	439
Total		1838	45510	47348	132	1505	1637

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4.	Village Roads	124	4451	4575	10	429	439
Total		1838	45510	47348	132	1505	1637

7.5 The details such as Division-wise and Category-wise length of roads maintained by PWD (R&B) are given in Appendix 7.1. The statistics of surface-wise length of roads under different divisions of PWD (R&B) are also appended (See Appendix 7.2)

7.6 Total length of roads maintained by Panchayats during the year was 106920 Kms. All municipalities together maintained 5679 Kms. 3 cities together. During the review year the Forest Department maintained 3342 Kms. of roads. The details of length of roads maintained by different departments/agencies are given in the Table 7.4.

Table - 7.4
Length of Roads maintained by different Departments, agencies in Kerala

Sl.No.	Department/Agency	Road Length (Kms)	
		As on 31.3.1995	As on 31.3.1996
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Public Works Department (N.H.)	1011 (0.7)	1011 (0.7)
2.	Public Works Department (R&B)	22114 (15.5)	22863 (15.8)
3.	Panchayats	106920 (75.1)	106920* (73.9)
4.	Municipalities & Corporations	7274 (5.1)	8386 (5.8)
5	Forests	3212 (2.3)	3342 (2.3)
6.	Others	1812 (1.3)	2114 (1.5)
	Total	1,42,347 (100)	1,44,636 (100)

* Figure for the year 1994-95

Note:- Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Road Transport

7.9 Motor Vehicles Department, Kerala Transport Development Finance Corporation and Kerala State Road Transport Corporation are the three agencies responsible for the control and regulation of motor vehicles, collection of vehicles taxes and fees, promoting transport activities by giving assistances and conducting transport activities to meet the growing traffic demand.

Motor Vehicles Department

7.8 Collection of Vehicle tax, issuance of licences for the use of various type of motor vehicles, registration of vehicles, regulation of the use of motor vehicles, etc. are carried out by this department.

7.9 There are 1170241 number of vehicles in the State having valid registration as on 31.3.1996. During the year under report a total of 164319 motor vehicles were added to the vehicle population existed in the previous year. It shows a record increase of 16.34%. The growth of motor vehicles since 1975 can be seen in Appendix 7.3. Number of vehicles with valid registration under different category are detailed in Appendix 7.4. Category-wise details of newly registered vehicles during the year 1995-96 are given in Appendix 7.5. District-wise growth of motor vehicles and their index are also appended (See Appendix 7.6).

7.10 Details of issue of permits granted during the year 1995-96 are given in the table 7.5.

Table - 7.5
Details regarding the issue of permits and National permits granted during 1995-96

Sl.No.	Department/Agency	Number
i.	Permits granted under	
	i) Existing inter-state operations	
	ii) Existing Intra-state operations	
	iii) Ex-army personnel	
	iv) Unemployed Driver	803
	v) Schedule Castes	
	vi) Schedule Tribe	
	vii) Tourist	
	viii) Others	
	Total	803
ii.	No. of goods vehicles having inter-state permits (not included under permit)	
	i) Vehicles registered in Kerala having permit to in other)	8746
	ii) Vehicles registered in other states permit it to Kerala)	
	Total	8746
iii)	No. of State carriages to which	
	i) Temporary	7385
	ii) Permanent	1749
	Total	9134

Road Accidents

7.11 Number of road accidents in Kerala during the last year 1995-96 is 37123 against 36086 accidents in the previous year. This shows only an increase of 2.9%. In the previous year road accidents showed and increase 11%. Number of road accidents and number of persons injured or killed are detailed in Appendix 7.7. The details of road accidents by primary causes are given in Appendix 7.8. Number of road accidents

by class of vehicles involved are also detailed in the Appendix 7.9. Motor vehicle accidents by time of day in different districts are detailed in Appendix 7.10.

Kerala State Road Transport Corporation

7.12 Kerala State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) is the largest Government of Kerala undertaking which carry out transport operations. KSRTC has a fleet of 3538 buses as on 30.11.1996. Out of this 1857 (52.5%) buses are below 5 years old. Number of buses aged between 5 years and 7 years is 591 (16.7%). 195 buses are above 10 years old which require replacement. Age-wise details of buses owned by KSRTC are given in the following table 7.6.

Table - 7.6
Age-wise details of Vehicles
owned by K.S.R.T.C. as on 30.11.1996

Sl.No.	Age-wise Classification	Number
1.	10 years and above	195
2.	Above 7 years and below 10 years	895
3.	Above 5 years and below 7 years	591
4.	Below 5 years 1857	
Total		3538

Source : KSRTC

7.13 KSRTC operated passenger services in 3171 schedules at a total route length of 178226 Kms. during 1995-96. By these transport services the Corporation could carry 10152.8 lakh passengers during the year. Division-wise operational statistics of KSRTC is given in Appendix 7.11.

7.14 As per the latest fare revision, basic fare for city and ordinary buses is 18 paise per Km. For Fast Passenger 22 paise, Super Fast 24 paise, Express 27 paise, Super Express 28 paise, Deluxe 30 paise and Super Deluxe 32 paise per Km. Fare structure in KSRTC buses is given in Appendix 7.12. Operational ratios of KSRTC for the year 1995-96 is given in Appendix 7.13.

7.15 There are 26872 persons employed in KSRTC. This works out to 7.6 as the staff-bus ratio. Category-wise staff position of KSRTC is given in the following table 7.7.

Table - 7.7
Category-wise position of K.S.R.T.C. (Latest Position)

Sl.No.	Category	As on 1.4.95	As on 1.4.96	As on 30.11.96
1.	Administrative Staff (including watch & ward)	3919	3669	3554
2.	Traffic Personnel	16522	15975	16553
3.	Maintenance Personal	6431	6661	6765
Total		26872	26244	26872

Kerala Transport Development Finance Corporation

7.16 The business of the Company started from March 1992 onwards. The primary objective is to provide loans to KSRTC, companies and institutions for promoting transport operations. As on 31.3.1996 the Corporation is having a paid up capital of Rs.2933 lakhs including share capital advance of Rs.350 lakhs. The Company is a non-banking financial company regulated by the Reserve Bank of India. Fixed deposits from public will be accepted by the Company. During the year 1996-97 the Corporation has granted Rs.1571.66 lakhs as loan to KSRTC, Rs.25 lakhs to KSFDC and Rs.130 lakhs to top individuals as vehicle loans, till the end of January 1997.

Railways

7.17 The Railway divisions at Thiruvananthapuram, Palakkad and Madurai are jointly carryout transport operations in Kerala. Total Railway route length in Kerala remains 1198 Kms. as in the previous year. The Palakkad and Thiruvananthapuram divisions carried 1311 lakhs passengers during the year under review. As part of the doubling of railway line from Kollam to Thiruvananthapuram reconstruction of railway over bridges are already taken up. In Thiruvananthapuram the construction on of an over bridge to facilitate 6 lane traffic is fastly progressing.

Air Transport (Indian Airline)

7.18 Passangers traffic handled by Indian Airlines through Kerala has declined by 0.43% during 1996 over the previous year. The passengers originated from Kerala increased by 8.16% while passengers terminated declined by 7.65% over the preceeding year.

7.19 Cargo traffic originated from the State and terminated to the State increased by 11.76% and 17.56% respectively during the year 1995-96 compared with that of the previous year registering 14.2% increase in the frieght traffic. The total tonnage

carried stood at 7003 tonnes. Details of traffic originated and terminated from Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode from 1985-86 onwards is given in Appendix 7.20. Details of Air traffic are given in the following table 7.8.

Table-7.8
Air Traffic (Indian Airlines) through Kerala from Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode

Item	Years		Increase / decrease (%)
	1994-95	1995-96	
1. Passengers (Nos '000)			
1) Originating	309.7	334.96	8.16
2) Terminating	368.2	340.03	-7.5
Total	677.9	674.99	-0.43
2. Cargo (Tonnes)			
1) Originating	3547	3964	11.76
2) Terminating	2585	3039	17.56
Total	6132	7003	14.20

Ports and Harbours

7.20 The only major port of Kerala is at Kochi. There are 13 intermediate and minor ports in Kerala. Out of which 3 are intermediate ports and the remaining 10 are minor ports. Intermediate ports are at Neendakara, Alappuzha and Beypore. Minor ports are at Vizhinjam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Koduvallur, Vadakara, Thalassery, Ponnani, Kannur, Azheek'kal and Kasaragod.

Major Port

7.21 Kochi is the only major port of Kerala. Cochin Harbour stood seventh among the other major ports in India when considering the Cargo movement. Cargo movement at the major ports in India are detailed in the following table 7.9.

Table-7.9
Shipping Cargo Handled at Major Ports 1970-71 TO 1992-93

(lakh tonnes)

Name of port	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bombay	144	166	176	249	298	272	291
Madras	69	79	104	181	245	250	253
Visakhapatnam	88	85	102	159	194	215	228
Kandla	16	32	88	165	197	210	229
Marmugao	110	128	139	161	149	151	163
Calcutta & Haldia	60	77	93	122	152	160	183
Cochin	48	43	52	51	73	75	80
New Mangalore	..	5	10	37	80	83	71
Paradip	22	33	23	33	69	73	76
Tuticories	..	3	26	33	69	73	76
Jawaharlal Nehru	..	..	..	..	20	28	30
Total	557	651	813	1200	1529	1576	1666

Source: CMIE. Basic Statistics; States, September 1994

Intermediate and Minor Ports

7.23 Total Cargo handled at the Intermediate and minor ports of Kerala during 1995-96 declined to 165554 tonnes against 198544 tonnes in the previous

year. It shows a decrease of 16.6% over the previous year. Number of steamers and sailing vessels called at the intermediate and minor ports during the year 1995-96 is 418. Out of this 69 were steamers and the

remaining 349 were sailing vessels. The statistics of commodity-wise cargo handled at the intermediate and Minor ports are given in Appendix 7.14. Number of ships which called at the intermediate and minor ports are detailed in Appendix 7.15.

7.23 During the year 1995-96 approximately 2 lakh M³ dredging works were carried out with the departmental dredgers. Details of dredging operations conducted are given in Appendix 7.16.

7.24 Registration of harbour crafts is also done in ports. The details of registrations of harbour crafts given in Appendix 7.17. It shows only 606 crafts were registered during the year as against 1324 harbour crafts registered in the previous year.

7.25 The declining trend can be seen in revenue collection also. During the only Rs.87.47 lakhs could be collected as revenue where as Rs.99.52 lakhs collected in the previous year. Statistics relating to the revenue collection at the intermediate and minor ports are given in Appendix-7.18.

7.26 Number of ships called at the intermediate and minor ports and their Net Registered Tonnage from 1990-91 are given in the following Table-7.10.

Table 7.10
No. of Ships called at the intermediate and minor ports and their Net Registered Tonnage during the last 6 years

Year	No. of Ships	% variation over the previous year	NRT (tonnes)	% variation over the previous year
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	448	7.7	106633	-0.4
1991-92	460	2.7	119699	12.3
1992-93	447	-2.8	132431	10.6
1993-94	444	-0.7	114863	-13.3
1994-95	480	8.1	178330	55.3
1995-96	418	-12.9	150067	-15.9

Inland Water Transport

7.27 State Water Transport Department and Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation are the two public sector agencies that carry out water transport operations in the State. They render services in the water logged areas of Alappuzha, Kollam, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Kasargod and Kannur districts. There are no remarkable progress in the working of the two organisations during the year under review.

Operational statistics on the inland water transport agencies are given in table 7. The net working results of the organisations show that the loss of State Water Transport Department has increased from Rs.222.9 lakhs in 1994-95 to 238.6 lakhs during 1995-96, and net profit of Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation has come down from Rs.28.37 lakhs in 1994-95 to Rs.9.31 lakhs during 1995-96. The details of workings of the two agencies during the year under review are given below.

Kerala State Water Transport Department

7.28 The State Water Transport Department is operating Water Transport services on the water spread areas of Alappuzha, Kollam, Kottayam districts fully and part of Ernakulam, Kasargode and Kannur districts. The number of boats owned by the Department during 1995-96 decreased to 76 in 1995-96 from 98 in 1994-95. This is because of the fact that most of the boats transferred from KSRTC were old and in unserviceable condition. As such 10 boats were sold with the consent of the Government and measures were taken to sell another 10 boats. Number of trips on schedule increased from 307 in 1994-95 to 732 in 1995-96, covering a gross route distance of 7864.16 Km. in 1995-96 registering an increase of 47% over the previous year, operation schedule has increased by 143% over the previous year. Eventhough there is a substantial increase in the operation schedule, the number of passengers carried has not increased commensurately. It showed an increase of only 22% over the previous year, i.e. from 200 lakhs in 1994-95 to 243 lakhs in 1995-96. The volume of cargo carried during the year 1995-96 showed a decrease of 18 tonnes in 1995-96 over the previous year. Total revenue receipts of the Department during the year 1995-96 was Rs.360.28 lakhs as against Rs.312.33 lakhs in 1994-95 showing an increase of Rs.47.95 lakhs. The total revenue expenditure of the department has increased from Rs.535.33 lakhs in 1994-95 to Rs.595.88 lakhs in 1995-96 eventhough there is no substantial increase in the number of staff employed in the organisation. The working result of the Department showed an increase in loss by Rs.15.7 lakhs during the year 1995-96 as compared to the previous year. The operational statistics of the Inland Water Transport Agencies in Kerala is given in Table 7.11

Table-7.11
Operational Statistics of Inland Water Transport Agencies in Kerala

Sl.No.	Particulars	State Water Transport Department		Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation	
		1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96
1.	Total Number of Boats	98	77	11+1 Jankar	11+1 Jankar
2.	Boats in Operation ⁵¹	53	11+1 Jankar	11+1 Jankar	
3.	No.of Trips on Schedule	307	732	7+1 Jankar	7+1 Jankar
4.	No.of Passengers Carried (in lakhs)	200.00	243.24	69.77	61.13
5.	Gross Routs Distances (Km.)	5541	7864	10	10
6.	Volume of Cargo Carriage ('000 tons)	216	198	268.8	280.7
7.	Total Revenue Receipts (Rs.in lakhs)	312.33	595.89	306.23	392.62
8.	Total Revenue Expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)	535.33	595.89	306.23	392.62
9.	No.of Employees Total	1094	1095	199	2108
10.	Profit/(los) - Rs.in lakhs	(222.9) loss	(238.6)	28.37	9.32

Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation Limited

7.29 Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation is engaged in both passenger traffic as well as cargo transportation. The number of boats owned and operated by the Corporation during 1995-96 remained the same at 11+ one Jhankar as in the previous year. Number of trips and grass route covered was also remained the same as 7 and 10 Km respectively as in the previous year. There was decrease of 8.64 lakhs passengers during the year as compared to that of the previous year i.e. from Rs.69.77 lakhs in 1994-95 to 61.13 lakhs in 1995-96. At the same time the volume of cargo handled has shown an increase of 11.86 MT during the year under review. Total revenue receipts of the Corporation has increased from Rs.334.61 lakhs in 1994-95 to Rs.401.94 lakhs in 1995-96 i.e. an increase of Rs. 67.33 lakhs during the year.

7.30 The revenue expenditure of the Corporation has also shown an increase of Rs.86.38 lakhs during the year, thus making a reduction in the profit of Rs.19.06 lakhs over the period. Now the Corporation is also engaged in the construction of passenger boats at the Shipping Complex at Thoppinpady with an intension of servicing the Vypeen-Murukkumpadam-Pambukkad sectors. The Corporation is also engaged in drydock repair work of vessels of the organisation as well as other customers.

Passports

7.31 There are three Passport Offices in Kerala at Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode. During 1995-96, 2,89,222 passports were issued from these 3 Passport Offices. Number of Passports issued from the 3 Passport Offices from 1985-86 are detailed in Appendix 7.19.

Communication

7.32 Number of Post Offices increased only by one during 1995-96 to became 5027. Number of Sub-Post offices has increased to 1968 from 1957 of the previous year. Number of Branch Offices has decreased to 3008 from 3018 of the previous year. There is no variation in the number of Head Offices. The growth of Post offices from 1987 can be seen in Appendix-7.21. Category-wise details of postal and other postal offices are also appended (see Appendix-7.22). Category-wise details of Post Offices are also given in Appendix-7.23.

7.33 As the rate of growth of population increases in a faster rate than that of Post Offices, the average of population served by one Post Office has increased to 6227 persons during 1995-96 against 6138 persons in the previous year. District-wise details of area and population served by one Post Offices are given in Appendix-7.24.

7.34 The Telecommunication Sector showed remarkably developments during the year under review. Number of Telephone Exchange has increased to 765 from 727 in the preceeding year showing an increase of 5.2%. Number of working connections also increased to 6,81,234 against 5,27,201 in the previous year registering an increase of 29.2%. District-wise details of number of exchanges, equipped capacity, working connections etc. are given in Appendix-7.25.

Tourism

7.35 The year 1995 was a promising year for the development of tourism in Kerala. The tourist arrivals in the State, particularly domestic tourists have increased considerably during the year. The number of foreign and domestic tourists to the State went up sharply by 37% and more than 200 percent respectively over the previous year. This unprecedented growth in the domestic tourist arrivals noted in the year was mainly on account of the revised methodology adopted in the estimation of data. The state could attract about 7 percent of the Indian tourist market. The year 1995 was a promising year for Indian tourism also. The trend in foreign tourist arrivals to the State in comparison to the All India situation is shown in Table-7.12.

Table 7.12

Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India & Kerala

Year	Number of Foreign Tourists India	Share of Kerala (%) in Indian Tourist Market Kerala	
1990	1329950	66139	4.97
1991	1236120	69309	5.61
1992	1434737	90635	6.32
1993	1442643	95209	6.60
1994	1562016	104568	6.69
1995	2123683	142972	6.73

Source : Department of Tourism, Govt. of Kerala

Table 7.13 indicates the flow of domestic tourists to the State over the years 1990-95.

Table 7.13

Domestic Tourist arrivals in Kerala

Year	Number of Tourists	Percentage variation over the years
1990	866525	+ 36.62
1991	948991	+ 9.52
1992	994140	+ 4.76
1993	1027236	+ 3.33
1994	1284375	+ 25.03
1995	3857603	+ 200.35

Source : Department of Tourism, Govt. of Kerala

7.37 The earning from foreign tourism over the period 1990 to 1995 is shown in Table 7.14

Table 7.14

Earning from Tourism (1990-95)

Year	Earnings (Rs. Crores)
1990	26.99
1991	28.28
1992	59.75
1993	105.72
1994	106.11
1995	158.76

Source : Department of Tourism, Govt. of Kerala

The Estimate of the earnings from tourism has been made on the basis of sample studies on the expenditure pattern and average duration of stay of tourists conducted by the Department of Tourism. The earnings from tourism shows about 37% increase in 1995 over the year 1994.

7.38 The Department of Tourism and Kerala Tourism Development Corporation (KTDC) are the two main agencies which undertake tourism development activities in the State, supported in a

limited scale by the Forest Department and the District Tourism Promotion Councils. These four agencies together spent an amount of Rs. 13.33 crores against an outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores. The expenditure stood at a higher level than the allocation mainly because as different from the original plan, four new schemes viz. Self employment training schemes, Backwater tourism, Schemes to encourage tourism in rural areas and self employment scheme for tour operators were introduced during the year under report.

7.39 Under Centrally sponsored schemes only 50 per cent (Rs. 32.50 lakhs) of the total outlay of Rs. 63.50 lakhs was spent.

7.40 Tourist promotion and publicity and building up of infrastructure facilities for tourism were the main activities of the Department of Tourism. The Department participated in important international trade fairs like 17B-Berlin, World Trade Mart-London, Asian Travel Market, Singapore, Arabia Travel Mart at Bahrain, IITF, New Delhi etc. In addition to this, multi colour media advertisement were released in leading newspapers, magazines, and travel publications. The outlay for publicity was Rs. 150 lakhs where as the expenditure amounted to Rs. 199.81 lakhs.

7.41 The development of selected tourist centres like Veli, Ponmudi, Drumeli, Munnar and Devikulam, Athirappally and Changanacherry were undertaken by the Department of Tourism. The development of the waterway, Parvathi Puthanar were initiated, Rs. 2.89 lakhs was spent for the lighting up of monuments and of Trivandrum city. Rs. 13.00 lakhs and Rs. 100 lakhs were spent respectively for providing subsidy for creation of infrastructure facilities in the private sector and also for the schemes sponsored by Government of India. Other schemes carried out by the Department of Tourism include development and maintenance of beaches and life guard services, preparation of project reports etc.

7.42 The main works undertaken under centrally sponsored schemes were construction of tourist complex at Kalady, Guruvayoor, tourist resort at Athirappally and Changanacherry and beach resorts at Paravoor and Cherthala.

7.43 The Kerala Tourism Development Corporation (KTDC) and Tourism Resorts Kerala Ltd. (TRKL), a subsidiary company of KTDC were expected to mobilise investments from the private sector and institutional finance for tourism development. These two agencies could perform well in this area. The KTDC could mobilise Rs. 195.50 lakhs from financial institutions and Rs. 37.50 lakhs from Government of India.

7.44 During the year under report the Corporation has undertaken major renovation/upgradation works at Hotel Samudra and Thekkady units. Hotel Samudra was renovated to a four star category hotel. The revenue from Hotel Samudra alone was more than Rs. 1.25 crores during the year under report. Due to the renovation works the income from Thekkady units has also gone up. Other major programmes implemented by the KTDC were purchase of 8 luxury coaches including two A/c coaches and installation of generators to all units.

7.45 The performance review of the Corporation indicates that during the year 1995-96 the corporation earned an income of Rs. 28.53 crores against an expenditure of Rs. 26.65 crores thereby making a profit of Rs. 1.88 crores. The profit of the Corporation more than doubled during the year. While making a detailed analysis of the performance of the units owned by KTDC it is observed that more than five units has an occupancy ratio of more than 60 per cent, while seven units had an occupancy ratio of more than 50 percent. Altogether, 140331 tourists (122616 domestic tourists and 17715 foreign tourists) visited the hotel units owned by KTDC. The performance details of KTDC during 1995-96 is given in the Appendix 7.26.

CHAPTER - 8

EXPORT - IMPORT TRADE

India's Foreign Trade

8.1 In 1995-96 (April-March) India witnessed a larger deficit in its external trade with imports recording an increase of 30.0 percent (in dollar terms) against an export growth of 20.9 percent thus resulting in a trade deficit of about 1.7 percent to GDP. This adversely affected the position with regard to the country's foreign reserves. Between March 1995 and February 1996, the foreign currency assets of the RBI had been drawn down from US \$ 20,809 million (Rs. 69606 crores) to US \$ 15,943 million (Rs. 53,329 crores). By the end of June 1996, the situation had improved in this regard and RBI's foreign currency assets had risen further to US \$ 17,526 million (Rs. 58,624 crores). The total foreign exchange reserves, comprising of foreign currency assets of the RBI, gold held by the Bank and the SDR balances held by the Government, added up to US \$ 22238 million (Rs. 74,384 crores) at the end of March 1996.

Trade through Kochi Port

8.2 Kochi port in Kerala recorded significant increase in the handling of cargo traffic, external as well as coastal. During 1995-96 export through the port registered 65.37 per cent by handling 23.78 lakh M.T. cargo over the previous years' quantity of 14.38 lakh MT.. The imports registered 26.86 per cent increase to 91.25 lakh M.T. in 1995-96 against 71.93 lakhs during 1994-95. The total cargo handled in 1995-

96 was 115.03 lakh M.T. against 86.31 lakh M.T. in 194-95 thus showing an impressive overall increase of 33.27 per cent.

8.3 With the handling of 11.94 lakh MT. of coastal goods in 1995-96 against 5.24 lakh M.T. in 1994-95, the coastal cargo traffic from Kochi registered an all time increase of 127.86 per cent. The foreign trade traffic sector also experienced, however, a moderate increase of 29.48 per cent by way of exporting 11.84 lakh M.T. in 1995-96 against 9.14 lakh M.T. in 1994-95. The details of coastal and foreign trade handled since 1991-92 for 5 years are furnished in Table.8.1

8.4 Tea, cashew kernels, sea foods, coir products, spices, coffee etc. are the principal commodities being exported through Kochi Port Trust. During 1995-96, 71647 M.T. of tea was exported against 57897 M.T. in 1994-95 thereby registering an increase of 23.7 per cent. Coffee registered an impressive growth rate of 31.6 per cent by way of exporting 114036 M.T. during 1995-96 against 86629 M.T. in 1994-95. For the last four years the quantity of export has been more than doubled, with the export in 1992-93 as 45761 MT; and in 1996-96 it was 114036 M.T. Similar trend has been shown by tea with 32313 M.T. in 1992-93 and 71647 M.T. in 1995-96. However, in respect of spices, there is a declining trend of export since 1993-94 with the export 48495 M.T. in 1993-94 and 31296 M.T. in 1995-96. In between 1994-95 and 1995-96 the export

Table 8.1
Cargo handled by Kochi Port during 1991-92 to 1995-96

(in lakh M.T.)

Traffic	Export				Import							Total			
	'91-92	'92-93	'93-94	'94-95	'95-96	'91-92	'92-93	'93-94	'94-95	'95-96	'91-92	'92-93	'93-94	'94-95	'95-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Coastal	5.94 (-7.76)	5.21 (-12.28)	5.44 (4.4)	5.24 (-3.68)	11.94 (127.66)	38.87 (-5.98)	42.63 (10.24)	40.29 (-5.49)	42.46 (5.39)	56.03 (31.96)	44.81 (-6.22)	47.84 (7.24)	45.73 (-4.41)	47.70 (4.31)	67.97 (42.49)
Foreign	4.54 (19.15)	5.92 (30.40)	7.25 (22.47)	9.114 (26.07)	11.84 (29.54)	25.66 (20.07)	26.01 (1.36)	23.22 (-10.73)	29.47 (26.92)	35.22 (19.51)	30.20 (16.94)	31.94 (5.76)	30.47 (-4.60)	38.61 (26.71)	47.86 (28.89)
Total	10.48 (2.04)	11.13 (6.20)	12.68 (14.02)	14.38 (13.32)	23.78 (65.57)	64.33 (12.60)	68.64 (7.03)	63.51 (-7.47)	71.93 (13.26)	91.25 (26.86)	74.81 (2.83)	79.78 (8.84)	76.20 (-4.49)	86.31 (13.27)	115.03 (33.20)

Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage change over the previous year.

Source:- Cochin Port Trust

of spices showed a decline of 20.3 per cent. Table 8.2 gives the commodity wise export details for the last five years since 1991-92.

8.5 It shows that an all time record growth rate of 65.3 per cent has however, been registered during 1995-96 over the previous year, which had only a moderate growth of 13.3 per cent during 1994-95.

8.6 During 1995-96, the foreign trade export through Kochi Port was to the tune of Rs.4088.23 crores over the previous year with the share of Rs.3480.23 crores thus bringing out an increase of 17.5 per cent in value terms against 40.2 per cent during 1994-95. The commodity wise value of foreign export trade through Kochi Port during 1991-92 to 1995-96 is shown in Table 8.3

8.7 The principal importing materials through Kochi Port Trust are fertilisers and raw materials, food grains, Iron, Steel and machinery, Newsprints and Cashewnut. In this connection there was an overall increase of 80.47 MT. of commodities against 62.30 lakh M.T in 1994-95. Iron, steel and Machinery items showed all time increase of 437.4 per cent, followed by newsprint with 123.8 per cent and raw cashewnut with 83.5 per cent. In respect of fertilisers and raw materials there was a moderate hike of 9.25 per cent. The import of food grains, however, registered a decline of 80 per cent during 1995-96, the commodity wise imports through Kochi Port Trust for 5 years from 1996-97 is furnished in Table 8.4

Marine Exports

8.8 Marine products exported from India has been showing a steady growth over the past decade. However, it showed a marginal decrease in 1995-96 by exporting 296277 MT valued at Rs.3501.11 crores against 307337 MT valued at Rs.3575.27 crores in 1994-95. In terms of value it was registered a 2.07 per cent fall compared to the previous year. The unit value realisation showed a marginal increase from Rs.116.33 to Rs.118.17 notwithstanding many problems faced in all the major markets. The share of Kerala in marine products exports was 26.63 per cent. While at national level, there was a marginal fall of 3.57 per cent in the quantity exported, there was an increase of 5.04 per cent in the quantity export from Kerala during 1995-96. It is noteworthy however that the share of Kerala in marine product exports in quantity as well as in values has declined substantially for the last few years. Kerala's share was 36.58 per cent in terms of quantity and 35.09 per cent in terms of value in 1991. Its share declined to 26.63 per cent and 24.51 per cent in terms of quantity and value respectively in 1995-96. The export of Marine products from India and Kerala for six years from 1990-91 is shown in Table 8.5

8.9 Japan continued to be the major market with the share of 45.03 per cent in terms of value followed by West Europe 26.05 per cent, South East Asia 14.31 per cent USA 10.46 per cent and middle East 2.20 per cent. South East Asia is still our major

Table 8.2
Commodity wise Exports through Kochi Port 1991-92 to 1995-96

Commodity	Quantity	1991-92		1992-93		Growth rate%	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		
		percent- age total	Quantity	Percent- age total	Quantity		Percent- age total	Growth rate%	Quantity	Percent- age total	Growth rate%	Quantity	Percent- age total	Growth rate%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tea	17906	1.7	32313	2.8	31408	2.5	-2.8	57.897	4.0	84.3	71647	3.00	23.7
Cashew Kernels	36830	3.5	31268	2.7	36271	2.8	12.8	39763	2.8	12.7	37392	1.80	-5.9
Seafoods	65800	8.4	62227	5.6	81183	8.4	30.5	86135	8.0	8.1	83724	3.51	-2.8
Coil Products	21639	2.0	22971	2.0	29710	2.3	29.3	43972	3.1	48.0	45200	1.95	2.8
Spices	29708	2.8	28246	2.8	48495	3.8	71.3	39283	2.7	-18.8	31296	1.31	-20.3
Coffee	42008	4.0	45761	4.0	60330	4.8	31.8	88629	8.0	43.8	114036	4.73	31.6
Miscellaneous	834040	79.8	913152	80.3	982781	77.4	7.8	1084454	75.4	10.3	1894256	83.80	83.9
Total	1047731	100.0	1113584	100.0	1289078	100.0	14.0	1438133	100.0	13.3	2377551	100.0	85.3

Source : Kochi Port Trust
includes P.O.L.

Table 8.3
Commodity wise value of foreign export trade through Kochi Port during 1991-92 to 1995-96

(Rs. crores)					
Commodity	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tea	42.38	94.43	118.10	173.83	302.44
				(47.2)	(74.0)
Pepper	72.49	69.72	168.00	210.82	179.33
				(25.5)	(-14.9)
cardamom	4.00	0.20	10.10	4.47	5.40
				(-55.7)	(20.8)
Cashew Kernels	432.82	383.82	451.00	531.02	606.56
				(17.7)	(14.2)
Coffee	118.60	131.75	184.17	581.01	308.12
				(215.5)	(56.3)
Ginger	12.69	9.01	8.36	5.36	67.6
				(-35.9)	(1161.4)
Sea foods	443.02	459.28	705.50	816.94	842.64
				(15.08)	(3.1)
Coir products	29.04	43.06	69.05	141.97	198.74
				(105.6)	(40.0)
Miscellaneous	492.97	566.46	767.27	1014.81	977.37
				(32.3)	(-3.7)
Total	1648301	1757.73	2481.55	3480.23	4088.23
				(40.2)	(17.5)

Note: Figures in bracket indicate growth rate over the previous year.
Source: Cochin Port Trust.

market with 37.97 per cent of export in volume. In this regard the share of the West Europe is 29.44 per cent, Japan 17.43 per cent USA 8.78 per cent and Middle East 2.94 per cent.

8.10 Market-wise export of marine Products from India 1993-94 to 1995-96 is furnished in the following Table 8.6

8.11 Frozen shrimp is still the major item of our export earning over 67.31 per cent of the value. It

is followed by frozen fish 10.63 per cent, frozen squid 9.13 per cent, frozen cuttle fish 7.45 per cent and other marine products 5.48 per cent. In terms of volume fresh/frozen fish is the major item with a share of 33.78 per cent followed by frozen shrimp, 32.31 per cent frozen squid 15.20 percent frozen cuttle fish 11.45 per cent. The pattern of exports of Marine products from India from 1991-92 to 1995-96 can be seen in the Table.8.7

Table 8.4
Commodity wise Imports through Kochi Port 1991-92 to 1995-96

(Quantity in M.T.)														
Commodity	Quantity	1991-92		1992-93			1993-94			1994-95			1995-96	
		percentage total	Quantity	Percentage total	Quantity	Percentage total	Growth rate%	Quantity	Percentage total	Growth rate%	Quantity	Percentage total	Growth rate%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Fertilisers & raw materials	969498	1.68	908492	13.2	743525	11.8	20.8	811678	12.84	22.5	998028	10.9	9.25	
Foodgrains	16493	0.06	87482	1.44	5868	0.08	-93.5	22235	0.33	292.9	4443	0.05	-80	
Iron, Steel & Machinery	2058	0.005	6787	0.08	4446	0.07	-34.3	4438	0.06	-0.17	23851	0.27	437.4	
Newspprint	20880	0.06	10171	0.28	12987	0.19	21.8	19831	0.3	58.4	43928	0.49	123.8	
Cashewnut	1381	0.004	11358	0.25	31158	0.49	74.3	5480	0.07	-82.4	10080	0.11	83.5	
Miscellaneous	82423144	98.2	5182038	84.75	5583851	87.4	-4.4	8228808	86.8	12.1	8046897	88.18	28.88	
Total	63433894	100.0	8884309	100.0	6361025	100.0	-7.4	7198296	100.0	13.28	8125215	100.0	28.88	

Source: Kochi Port Trust
includes P.O.L.

Table 8.5
Exports of Marine Products in India and Kerala 1990-91 to 1995-96

(Quantity in M.T., Value in Rs.crores)

Year	India		Kerala		Kerala's Share(%)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1990-91	139419	893.37	50997	313.49	36.58	35.09
1991-92	171820	1375.89	58743	444.47	34.19	32.03
1992-93	209025	1768.56	4994	414.25	23.49	23.42
1993-94	243960	2503.62	63848	622.12	26.17	24.85
1994-95	307337	3573.27	74653	817.09	24.29	22.85
1995-96	296277	3501.11	78912	858.29	26.63	24.51

Source: The Marine Products Export development authority, Kochi.

8.12 In 1995-96 there was a decline of 39.87 per cent in the export of frozen fin fishes due to poor landing all along the A list export. This decline occurred consequent on the disease outbreak in shrimp farms and declaration of crop holiday during the early part of the year, litigation against aqua culture projects and non availability of financial support from commercial banks and economic problems in major markets.

8.13 During 1995 the share of Kerala in sea food export was 78912 MT valued at Rs.858.29 crores thus contributing 26.63 per cent in terms of volume and 24.51 per cent in value terms. Kochi port continues to be the largest sea food export port in India. Trivandrum also emerged as one of the outlet for the export of live and chilled sea food from the country. Item wise export of marine products through Kerala State is furnished in the Table 8.8

8.14 If sea food exports from the State have to increase concerted efforts will be required to develop

the industry by way of providing adequate infrastructural facilities such as roads, uninterrupted power supply etc. for the development of landing areas, pre-processing and processing sectors.

Spices

8.15 The year 1995-96 was a good one in export of spices with an export earnings of Rs.786 crores (US\$ 235.86 million) against the last years level of Rs. 620 crores (US\$ 198 million). It registered an increase of 27 per cent in terms of rupee and 11 per cent in terms of US dollar. With an overall export of 202,197 M.T. it registered a 30 per cent increase over the previous years export of 155008 M.T. Over the last five years the spices export has shown an annual growth rate of 8% in quantity and 19% in value. In dollar terms the growth rate is 11 percent. In respect of production and export of spices, Kerala has a significant place in the country. The major items produced and exported from Kerala are pepper, cardamom, ginger and turmeric.

Table 8.6
Marketwise export of Marine Products from India 1993-94 to 1995-96

(Quantity in M.T., Value in Rs.crores)

Market	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Japan	44985	1185.07	53500	1643.82	51789	1576.69
U.S.A	26152	306.17	32102	490.23	26008	366.26
West Europe	71857	645.29	71224	726.30	87212	911.87
Middle East	8726	47.12	7805	56.91	8715	77.11
S.E. Asia	87099	288.12	135567	602.32	112504	501.03
Others	5141	30.97	7139	55.69	10049	68.15
Total	243960	2503.62	307337	3575.27	296277	3501.11

Source: The Marine Products Export development authority, Kochi.

Table 8.7
Pattern of marine Products Export from India 1991-92 to 1995-96

(Quantity in M.T., Value in Rs.crores)

Item	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Frozen Shrimp	76107 (44.3)	976.18 (70.09)	74051 (35.4)	1176.83 (66.5)	86541 (35.5)	1170.73 (70.07)	101751 (33.1)	2510.43 (70.02)	95697 (32.3)	2354.43 (67.3)
Frozen Lobster tails	1629 (1.0)	55.30 (4.0)	1613 (0.8)	43.34 (2.5)	1455 (0.6)	42.68 (1.7)	1224 (0.4)	44.31 (1.2)	1587 (0.5)	51.06 (1.4)
Frozen cuttle fish	12437 (7.2)	60.91 (94.4)	16981 (9.1)	118.88 (6.7)	18990 (7.8)	136.16 (5.5)	28145 (9.2)	224.01 (6.3)	30845 (11.4)	280.88 (7.5)
Frozen Squids	25529 (14.8)	109.38 (7.9)	30364 (14.5)	151.90 (8.6)	34741 (14.2)	192.47 (7.7)	37194 (12.1)	245.10 (6.9)	45025 (15.2)	319.58 (9.2)
Fresh/Frozen Fish	49119 (28.6)	142.66 (10.5)	75374 (36.1)	233.58 (13.2)	94022 (38.6)	295.99 (11.8)	122529 (39.8)	446.57 (12.5)	100093 (33.8)	372.26 (10.6)
Live items	595 (0.3)	1.98 (0.2)	573 (0.3)	3.51 (0.2)	744 (0.3)	6.71 (0.3)	1002 (0.3)	103 (0.3)	1755 (0.6)	21.31 (0.6)
Dried items	2848 (1.6)	13.03 (0.9)	4209 (2.0)	17.39 (1.0)	2602 (1.7)	16.27 (0.6)	6037 (2.0)	23.19 (0.6)	7282 (2.5)	40.32 (1.2)
Miscellaneous items	3557 (2.1)	16.47 (1.2)	3869 (1.8)	23.14 (1.3)	4857 (2.0)	40.59 (1.7)	9455 (3.1)	71.23 (2.0)	10683 (3.7)	79.29 (2.3)
Total	171820 (100.0)	1375.89 (100.0)	209025 (100.0)	1768.56 (100.0)	243960 (100.0)	2503.62 (100.0)	307337 (100.0)	3575.27 (100.0)	298277 (100.0)	3601.11 (100.0)

Note: Figures in bracket shows the percentage share.

Source: The marine Products Export Development Authority.

Kerala also exports processed products like spices oils, oleoresins and curry powder. The quantity of spices exported from Kerala was 35289 M.T. with the export earnings of Rs.310.51 crores against the national

export of 202197 MT., valued at Rs.786 crores. Thus Kerala could contribute 17.5 per cent share in quantity and 39.5 per cent in value of total exports. In the previous year Kerala's share was 27 per cent in terms of quantity and 50 per cent in terms of value.

Table 8.8
Itemwise export of marine Products from Kerala through Kochi Port and Thiruvananthapuram

Q - Quantity in tonnes
V - Value in Rs.crores

Major items		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
		2	3	4
Frozen Shrimp	Q:	31608	33742	32724
	V:	405.77	499.44	498.53
Frozen Lobster tails	Q:	55	130	53
	V:	1.66	1.94	1.87
Frozen cuttle fish filets	Q:	7780	12203	16582
	V:	66.16	115.49	142.25
Frozen Squid	Q:	17612	15988	18669
	V:	101.78	114.60	144.98
Fresh/Frozen fish	Q:	4270	7221	7222
	V:	17.45	26.79	30.15
Dried items	Q:	2	89	273
	V:	0.03	0.93	1.29
Frozen clam	Q:	726	1136	431
	V:	1.98	4.66	2.45
Frozen dried shrimp	Q:	85	193	168
	V:	8.90	19.07	22.73
Frozen Crab meat	Q:	.	.	57
	V:	.	.	6.73
Live crab	Q:	.	.	21
	V:	.	.	0.28
Live lobster	Q:	.	.	6
	V:	.	.	0.29
Other items	Q:	1710	3923	2892
	V:	16.46	33.66	21.37
Total	Q:	63848	74653	78896
	V:	622.12	817.09	868.90

Source: The Marine Products Export Development Authority

Pepper

8.16 Kerala has a near monopoly in the production and export of pepper. During 1995-96, the state exported 24419 M.T. of pepper valued at Rs.183.10 crores against the national shares of 26346 M.T. valued at Rs.196.47 crores. In other words quantitatively it was 92.7 per cent and in value terms 93.2 per cent. Compared to the previous years quantitative performance there has shown a decline of 30 per cent and 27.1 per cent for India and Kerala from 37264 M.T. and 33512 M.T. respectively. Export of pepper from India and Kerala for the last three years are put in the following table.8.9

Table 8.9
Export of Pepper from India and Kerala 1993-94 to 1995-96

Year	(Quantity in M.T, value in Rs.crores)					
	India		Kerala		Kerala's share(%)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1993-94	47885	184.57	43485	169.33	91.6	91.7
1994-95	37269	236.64	33512	213.97	89.9	90.4
1995-96	(P)26346	196.47	24419	183.10	92.7	93.2

Note: (P)- Provisional

Source: Spices board, Kochi.

8.17 Pepper retained its position as the leading exchange earner among spices. The destination wise analysis of export shows that USA is the major market for pepper with the import of 7777 M.T. during 1995-96 followed by Russia with 3273 MT, Italy 2172 MT., Canada, 1479 MT and Poland 1290 MT. Yet there is a clear preference among the pepper importing countries for the source countries. Whenever, there is a reduction in crop in any of the traditional source countries, the respective importing country took for other alternatives. This tendency leads to the ups and downs in export price. The trend in a period of 8-10 years reveals thus. The price has touched the highest peak in 1987 and thereafter started sliding downwards till it reached the bottom in 1992. However, the prices started rising from 1993 onwards up to 1995 followed by a slight decline in the first half of 1996. The average price in 1995 was 117 cents per pound and the latest price reported during 1996 is 106 cents per pound.

Small Cardamom

8.18 In respect of production and export of small cardamom Kerala has a comfortable position of 50 per cent of the area and 67 per cent of the country's local production. During 1995-96 export of small cardamom has shown significant improvement over the previous year with the total export of 500 MT with the export earnings of Rs.12.40 crores. In this regard, Kerala's share was 46.6 per cent by exporting 232.83 M.T valued at Rs.6.35 crores. Japan remained the main and consistent market for small cardamom with an intake of 226 M.T. followed by Soudi Arabia with 199 MT. and Kuwait with 18 M.T. respectively. Despite the increasing trend in domestic production our export has not picked up as per expectation because of the severe competition from Guatemala with a stable production of 13000 MT. with no domestic demand and the whole export at a much lower price. The export of small cardamom from India and Kerala for the last five years with its percentage share since 1991-92 is shown in Table 8.10

Table 8.10
Export of Small Cardamom from India and Kerala
1993-94 to 1995-96

Year	(Quantity in M.T, value in Rs.crores)					
	India		Kerala		Kerala's share(%)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991-92	544	15.57	435	12.45	80.0	80.0
1992-93	190	7.51	147	5.81	77.4	77.4
1993-94	338	13.67	274	11.11	87.0	80.2
1994-95	257	7.63	194	5.61	75.5	73.5
1995-96	500	12.40	233	6.35	46.6	51.2

Source: Spices board, Kochi.

8.19 The table shows that while at national level the export of cardamom shot up to 500 MT from 257 MT of 1994-95, the share of Kerala's increase was moderate with an export of 233 MT in 1995-96 against the previous year's 194 MT. So also the share of Kerala has plummeted to the level of 46.6 per cent from the envious position of above 75 per cent in the foregone years.

Ginger

8.20 During 1995-96 India exported 18,191 MT. of ginger valued at Rs.38.29 crores of which 2859.99 MT. was Kerala's share, ie. 15.7 per cent, with an export earnings of Rs.18.78 crores. However, in

value terms Kerala had a share of 49.1 per cent. Cochin Ginger is a well established trade name in the international market for its qualities like low fibre, better aroma and good appearance. In recent years, however, the export of Cochin Ginger is on the decline consequent on the difficulty in getting "Parakkode" and "Kuruppampady" varieties as there is not much production of these varieties. We are generally exporting three forms of ginger-fresh dry and powder. Dry ginger is mainly exported to Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Morocco, U.S.A. and UK. Pakistan and Bangladesh are the major markets for fresh ginger. During 1995-96 we are able to export 2644 MT. dry ginger and 14661 MT. fresh ginger in these countries. The export trend of India and Kerala for the last four years from 1992-93 to 1995-96 is furnished in the following Table.8.11

Table 8.11
Export of Ginger from India and Kerala
1992-93 to 1995-96

(Quantity in M.T. value in Rs. crores)

Year	India		Kerala		Kerala's share(%)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1992-93	9825	16.87	3210	9.05	33.7	54.7
1993-94	17836	24.27	2671	8.40	15.6	38.9
1994-95	12022	16.73	1402	5.46	11.6	32.6
1995-96	18191	38.28	2866	18.78	15.7	49.1

Source: Spices board, Kochi.

8.21 It is encouraging as far as Kerala is concerned that the increase in export has been more than double comparing to the previous years quantitative performance while the corresponding national trend is of 151.3 per cent.

Termeric

8.22 Retaining India being the largest producer of turmeric in the world, the country exported 27,376 M.T. of turmeric during 1995-96 with an export earnings of Rs.46.07 crores as against 28,286 MT. valued at Rs.45.18 crores during 1994-95. With an export proceeds of Rs.9.24 crores Kerala contributed 11.37 per cent by exporting 3112 MT. in 1995-96. Kerala produces the Alleppey finger Turmeric that has a specific international market. The trend in export of turmeric from India and Kerala for the last four years since 1992-93 is shown in the Table.8.12

Table 8.12
Export of Turmeric from India and Kerala
1992-93 to 1995-96

(Quantity in M.T. value in Rs. crores)

Year	India		Kerala		Kerala's share(%)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1992-93	19726	48.85	2379	8.05	12.1	16.5
1993-94	25239	52.07	2983	8.14	11.8	15.6
1994-95	28286	45.17	2895	7.33	10.2	16.2
1995-96	27376	46.07	3112	9.25	11.4	20.1

8.23 U.A.E remained the major market for turmeric with the import of 5180 MT. during 1995-96. The other countries that imported turmeric during 1995-96 are Iran 3314 MT., Sri Lanka 1892 MT., U.S.A 2227 MT., U.K 2159 M.T. Japan 1795 MT., and South Africa 1239 MT. India still dominates the international market with an export share of 90 per cent.

Curry Powder

8.24 The export of curry powder during 1995-96 was 4137 MT. valued at Rs.16.98 crores against 4135 MT. valued at Rs.14.43 crores during 1994-95. The share of Kerala was 828.97 MT. for Rs.4.20 crores during 1995-96, against 702 MT. valued at Rs.2.98 crores during 1994-95. U.K is the major market for curry powder and accounted for 30 per cent. Other major markets are Saudi Arabia, Australia and Kuwait. Export trend of curry powder for the last three years India and Kerala is furnished in the Table 8.13

Table 8.13
Export of Curry Powder from India and Kerala
1993-94 to 1995-96

(Quantity in M.T. value in Rs. crores)

Year	India		Kerala		Kerala's share(%)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1993-94	3848	13.50	855	3.44	22.3	25.5
1994-95	4135	14.43	702	2.98	16.9	20.7
1995-96 P	4131	16.98	829	4.20	20.1	24.7

Source: Spices Board, Kochi.
P: Provisional

Spices Oils and Oleoresins

8.25 India having a unique position in the export of spices oils and oleoresins 1995-96 had been a good year with the export of 1715 MT. valued at Rs.86.77 crores in 1994-95. The major chunk of it was exported from Kerala through Kochi port in these years with 1153.12 MT. valued at Rs.77.72 crores and 1152 MT. valued at Rs.64.45 crores respectively. U.S.A is the major market for spice oils and oleoresins with the export of 686 MT. in 1995-96, followed by Italy 220 MT., Germany 146 MT., U.K. 193 MT., Japan 86 MT. and Canada 65 MT.

Other items of Spices

8.26 The other items of export are Coriander, Cumin, Celery, fennel fenugreek, other seeds including agwan seeds, dil seed, poppy seed, mustard seed etc., Garlic other spices (tamarind, asafoetida, cinnamon, cassia, lejpai, kokam, saffron etc.). The export performance of these items in 1995-96 in India and Kerala level is furnished in the Table 8.14

Table 8.14
Export of other spices items during 1995-96 by India and through Kochi Port Trust

(Quantity in M.T. value in Rs.crores)

Items	Export Performance during 1995-96					
	India		Kerala		Kerala's share(%)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Coriander	11038	22.00	3713.83	9.25	27.5	42.1
Cumin	3895	17.34	177.98	0.70	4.6	4.0
Celery	2678	6.25	44.18	0.19	1.6	3.0
Fennel	2602	7.56	3.55	0.01	0.1	0.1
Fenugreek	15135	18.74	153.10	0.33	1.0	1.7
Other seeds	2309	5.02	6.00	0.22	0.3	0.4
Garlic	3776	4.90	-	-	-	-
Other spices	23136	39.80	502.69	2.03	2.2	5.1
Mint oil	1242	40.58	3.55	0.10	0.3	0.2
Total	66081	162.19	4007.68	12.63	6.1	7.8

Source: Spices board, Kochi.

8.27 These items of spices are contributing only a small share of India's total export performance with 6.1 per cent in quantitative terms and 7.8 per cent in value terms.

Cashew

8.28 Though Kerala had a near monopoly in cashew production until recent times, the spread of cashew cultivation to other areas in India have eroded this position. In 1995-96 Kerala produced only 33.5% of the total cashew production in India. This is a decline from Kerala's share of 48.2% in 1990-91. Also, a large number of cashew processing factories are being setting up elsewhere in the country. It has now assumed the status of a national industry. The statewise production details of raw cashews since 1990-91 is shown in table 8.15

Table 8.15
Statewise production of Raw Cashewnuts 1990-91 to 1995-96
(Quantity in M.T.)

State	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala	142100 (48.2)	143200 (46.9)	151600 (43.4)	140200 (40.3)	119200 (37.1)	140000 (33.5)
Karnataka	25770	26750	31280	31540	26400	37600
Andrapradesh	37770	40360	44880	46570	58700	71700
Tamil Nadu	12470	12710	19180	18200	22000	30930
Goa	14180	14490	33810	34500	29000	17800
Maharashtra	29510	31980	43750	46860	37800	69000
Orissa	29100	31840	39080	43420	37200	43000
West Bengal	34440	3860	3860	3990	3280	6880
Other States	330	340	340	360	300	840
Total	294580	305310	349190	348350	321640	417830

Note: Figures in brackets are the percentage share of Kerala.

Source: Directorate of Cashew Development, Kochi.

8.29 In the field of export of cashew kernels also the year 1995-96 witnessed a decline with export earnings worth Rs.1227.16 crores lower than earned from cashew kernel exports in 1994-95. There was, however, an increase of 8.8% in the average export price realisation in 1995-96. It is, however heartening that the export of cashew kernels has picked up during 1996-97. As per the provisional figures available the exports during April-September 1996 was 38246 MT. valued at Rs.720.79 crores against the previous year's figures of 36175 MT. valued at Rs.586.57 crores.

8.30 The major markets for cashew kernels are the U.S.A., the Netherlands, Japan, Australia, U.K., U.A.E., Kongkong, Singapore and Germany. However, exports to American, West European, West Asian, Oceanic and South East and for East zones showed a declining trend. The exports to East European zone recorded remarkable increase due to large quantities of cashew exported to Russia under Rupee Deht Payment Mechanism. During 1995-96 it was able to export 13875 MT. of cashew kernels worth Rs.262.21

crores to East European zone against 5741 MT. valued at Rs.95.42 crores in 1994-95. During 1995-96 Kerala exported 13860 MT. cashew kernels to Russia valued at Rs.262.1 crores against 5531 MT. values at Rs.92.1 crores in 1994-95.

8.31 The figures of export of cashew kernels from Kerala and India are presented in Table 8.16

Table 8.16
Export of Cashew kernels from India and Kerala
1990-91 to 1995-96

(Quantity in M.T. value in Rs.crores)

Year	Kerala*		India		Kerala's share(%)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1990-91	44060	390.68	49874	442.24	88	88
1991-92	31630	432.46	47738	669.09	66	65
1992-93	26981	385.49	53436	745.49	50	52
1993-94	30684	454.66	69884	1046.02	44	43
1994-95	34379	538.11	77000	1246.28	45	43
1995-96	33275	606.55	69681	1227.16	48	49

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council, Kochi.

* - Export through Kochin Port only

8.32 In 1990-91, Kerala had a nearly monopoly share of 88% in quantity and in value terms. It sharply fell to 48 per cent in quantity and 49 per cent in value within six years by 1995-96.

8.33 During 1995-96 India also exported cashewnut shell liquid of 2283 MT. valued at Rs.3.04 crores thus fetching the unit value of Rs.13,316 per MT. against the export of 3807 MT. valued at Rs.2.44 crores realising a unit value a unit of Rs.6409 per MT. during 1994-95. The increase in unit value realisation is attributed to exports of substantial improvement in the quality of treated cashewnut shell liquid the cardnol. The exports of cashewnut shell liquid during the first half of 1996-97 was 943 MT. valued at Rs.0.68 crores for the first half of 1995-96. The export figures of cashewnut shell liquid from Kerala and India from 1990-91 furnished in the following Table 8.17

Table 8.17
Export of Cashewnut Shell liquid- India and Kerala
1990-91 to 1995-96

(Quantity in M.T. value in Rs.crores)

Year	Kerala*		India	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	2490	NA	5658	5.56
1991-92	2755	2.16	4542	4.02
1992-93	2628	2.20	4258	3.81
1993-94	2432	1.77	3625	2.90
1994-95	1990	1.21	3807	2.44
1995-96	80	0.15	2283	3.04

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council, Kochi.

* - Export through Kochin Port only

8.34 The table highlights that as far as Kerala is concerned the share of Kerala had been plummeted to an abysmally low level of 80 MT. during 1995-96 against the corresponding export of 1990M.T. during 1994-95. Though at national level there was a decline it was not as severe as that of Kerala.

Raw Cashew Imports

8.35 In 1995-96 India imported 2,18,019 MT. of raw cashewnuts valued at Rs.749.2 crores. The quantity import was 2,28,109 MT. in 1994-95 valued at Rs.690.94 crores. The import of raw cashewnut in India during April-September 1996 was 65130 MT. valued at Rs.225.58 crores against 84313 MT. valued at Rs.250.65 crores during the first half of 1994-95. This rises the question whether the declining raw cashew imports would affect adversely the processing activity in the country. Kerala is bound to be effected as a consequence. The imports of raw cashewnut in Kerala (through Kochi port only) and India- are shown in the table 8.18

Table 8.18
Import of Raw Cashewnut- India and Kerala
1990-91 to 1995-96

(Quantity in M.T. value in Rs.crores)

Year	Kerala		India	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	4898	7.94	82639	134.00
1991-92	1774	4.21	106080	216.68
1992-93	11051	39.05	134985	376.33
1993-94	20821	52.56	191322	482.70
1994-95	5576	15.34	228109	690.94
1995-96	6292	19.13	218019	749.18

Source: The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, Kochi.

Import through Kochi Port only

Tea

8.36 India is still a prominent producer of Tea in the world. During 1995-96 4.31 lakh hectares of land was brought under tea cultivation in the country with an overall production of 7.50 lakh tonnes. The relative share of Kerala with respect to area under cultivation and production are 0.35 lakh hectare and 42600 MT. respectively. India exported 163.65 million kgs. of tea in 1995-96 with export earnings of Rs.1191.19 crores against 151 million kgs. with an export earnings worth Rs.975 crores. Thus tea export registered 9.1 per cent quantum increase and 22.2 per cent increase in value terms over the previous year.

8.37 Kerala had exported 71647 Mt. of Tea through Kochi port valued at Rs.302.44 crores during 1995-96. the corresponding performance during 1994-95 were 57897 MT. values at Rs.173.83 crores. In quantitative terms as well as in value the export performance was rather impressive during 1995-96 with 23.7 per cent quantitative increase and 73.9 per cent increase in value over 1994-95

8.38 The tea export figures from Kochi port and India for the last five years since 1991-92 is furnished in the Table 8.19

Table 8.19
Export of Tea from India and Kerala
1991-92 to 1995-96

(Quantity in M.T. value in Rs.crores)

Year	Kerala		India	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5
1991-92	17906	42.38	216449	1212.27
1992-93	32313	94.43	180690	1058.70
1993-94	31408	118.10	161170	1080.10
1994-95	57897	173.83	152156	986.41
1995-96	71647	302.44	163650	1191.19

Source: 1. Tea Board.
2. Kochi Port Trust

Coffee

8.39 Coffee is one of the most competitive item in the international export market facing stiff competition from more than 80 coffee producing countries of which 24 countries produce more than 50,000 MT. At present coffee is being cultivated in 2.93 lakh hectares of land in India out of which Kerala share is 0.82 lakh hectares. Out of total production of 2.28

lakh MT, Kerala accounts for 42600 MT. (18.7%) during 1995-96

8.40 During 1995-96, 166376 MT. was exported from India worth Rs.1481.12 crores. The corresponding figures for 1994-95 were 137368 MT. and Rs.1096.98 crores respectively. Between 1994-95 and 1995-96, there was an increase of 21.1 per cent in quantitative terms and 35.1 per cent in value realisation. Coffee exported through Kochi Port Trust was 114036 MT. valued at Rs.908.12 crores in 1995-96 against 86629 MT. valued at Rs.581.01 crores in 1994-95, thus registering 32.2 per cent growth over the previous year in quantity and 56.3 per cent in export value.

8.41 The export performance of coffee for the last five years from 1991-92 is shown in the Table.8.20

Table 8.20
Export of Coffee from India and Kerala
1991-92 to 1995-96

(Quantity in M.T. value in Rs.crores)

Year	Kerala		India	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5
1991-92	42008	118.60	NA	NA
1992-93	45761	131.75	113602	381.31
1993-94	60330	184.17	136690	586.99
1994-95	86229	581.01	137368	1096.08
1995-96	114036	908.12	166376	1481.12

Source: 1. Coffee Board.
2. Kochi Port Trust

Coir

8.42 Kerala ranked first in coir production and its exports. During 1995-96, Kerala produced 136000 M.T. of both white fibre and black fibre. In 1995-96 India exported 48,276 MT. of coir products valued at Rs.206.84 crores. Kerala accounted for 93.6% share by way of exporting 45200 M.T. valued at Rs. 198.74 crores through Kochi port.

8.43 Till 1991-92, coir yarn was the major item of coir exported from India. The situation underwent a significant change thereafter with export of coir products exceeding export of yarn. During 1995-96 coir mats had a share of 42.13 per cent of the total quantity and 48.98 per cent of the value of total export, followed by coir yarn 30.73 percent with 16.60 per cent share in value terms, coir matting with 15.72 per cent in quantity and 22.34 per cent value of the total

export. Itemwise export details of coir products from India for three years since 1993-94 is furnished in the following Table 8.21.

Table 8.21
Export of Coir products from India 1993-94 to 1995-96

(Quantity in M.T. value in Rs.lakhs)

Coir Items	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Coir fibre	9	1.89	779	76.88	303	27.09	
Coir yarn	13648	2637.19	16810	3487.82	14839	3434.48	
Coir mats	15945	6891.96	18049	8048.38	20338	10131.77	
Coir matings	5263	2318.05	6939	3588.49	7591	4621.29	
Geotextiles	-	-	442	151.35	474	167.80	
Coir rugs and carpets	1636	839.26	2429	1419.16	2818	1867.91	
Coir rope	351	63.12	77	16.59	121	26.27	
Curled coir	600	49.33	2007	186.05	1156	112.89	
Rubberised Coir	156	98.99	155	110.93	174	118.40	
Coir pith	246	2.36	203	6.35	109	5.39	
Coir other sort	97	34.60	196	71.22	353	176.35	
Total	37951	12936.75	48086	17164.02	48276	20684.64	

Source: Coir Board, Kochi.

8.44 There are many countries in the world importing coir products from India. During 1995-96 the following countries have imported coir products as shown in the table 8.22 with their percentage share in quantity and value.

Table 8.22
Leading markets of Coir products during 1995-96

(Quantity in M.T. value in Rs.lakhs)

Year	Quantity	Value	Percentage share	
			Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5
U.S.A.	8292	3676.90	17.2	17.8
U.K.	5534	2737.97	11.5	13.3
Germany	4397	1967.60	9.1	9.5
Italy	4935	1575.10	10.2	7.6
Netherlands	6031	2685.46	12.5	12.9
France	3989	1528.40	8.3	7.4
Australia	2439	1300.90	5.0	6.3
Belgium	2662	1263.21	5.5	6.2
Portugal	858	283.05	1.8	1.4
Canada	574	262.47	1.2	1.3
Greece	420	229.44	0.9	1.1
Irish Republic	298	162.33	0.6	0.8
Spain	1252	567.74	2.6	2.7
Denmark	333	188.64	0.7	0.9
U.A.E.	871	190.95	1.8	0.9
Japan	395	169.82	0.8	0.8
Sweden	674	380.13	1.4	1.8
Israel	369	190.51	0.8	0.9
Soudi Arabia	253	64.94	0.5	0.3
Newsealand	250	129.64	0.5	0.6
Other countries	3450	1129.44	7.1	5.5
Total	48276	20684.64	100.0	100.0

Source: Coir Board, Kochi

8.45 In 1995-96, coir items were exported to 65 countries in the world over. Countries of the West Europe especially the member countries of European community continued to be the largest market for coir with the import of 64 per cent of India's Coir. As a single country U.S.A. topped with 17.2 per cent of total quantity and 17.8 per cent of total value. Recently South Africa is emerged as one of the new market for coir and coir products.

8.46 In terms of coir yarn Italy ranks first from 1993-94 to 1995-96 followed by the Netherland. The following table 8.23 will highlight the ranking position of coir yarn importing countries since 1992-93.

Table 8.23
Major markets of Coir yarn 1992-93 to 1995-96

Rank	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Netherlands	Italy	Italy	Italy
2.	Italy	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands
3.	France	France	Portugal	France
4.	Germany	Germany	France	U.S.A
5.	Portugal	Belgium	Germany	Germany
6.	Belgium	Portugal	Belgium	Belgium
7.	U.S.A.	Turkey	U.S.A	Portugal
8.	Turkey	U.S.A.	Spain	Spain
9.	Soudi Arabia	Spain	U.A.E.	Turkey
10.	Spain	Soudi Arabia	Turkey	U.A.E.

Source: Coirboard, Kochi

8.47 For the last four years since 1992-93 U.S.A. ranks first in the field of importing coir mats from India. The ranking of other importing coir mats from India. The ranking of other importing countries specified in the Table 8.24

Table 8.24
Major markets of Coir Mats during 1992-93 to 1995-96

Rank	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5
1.	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	U.S.A.
2.	U.K	U.K.	U.K.	U.K.
3.	Australlia	Germany	Australlia	Australlia
4.	Italy	Australlia	Germany	Germany
5.	Germany	Italy	Italy	Netherland
6.	Netherlands	France	Netherlands	Italy
7.	Canada	Canada	Canada	France
8.	Greece	Netherland	France	Belgium
9.	France	Belgium	Irish Republic	Greece
10.	Belgium	Greece	Israil	Spain

Source: Coirboard, Kochi

8.48 Just as 1994-95 Netherland is the market leader of coir mattings during 1995-96 also followed by Germany, U.K. and Belgium. The ranking position of 10 principal coir mattings importings countries is furnished is table 8.25.

Table 8.25
Major markets of Coir Mattings during 1992-93 to 1995-96

Rank	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Belgium	Germany	Netherland	Netherland
2.	Germany	Belgium	Germany	Germany
3.	Netherland	Netherland	U.K.	U.K.
4.	U.K.	U.K.	Belgium	Belgium
5.	Italy	France	U.S.A.	France
6.	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	France	Australlia
7.	France	Italy	Australlia	Spain
8.	Canada	Australlia	Italy	U.S.A.
9.	Australlia	Denmark	Denmark	Italy
10.	Denmark	South Korea	Spain	Denmark

Source: Coir Board, Kochi

CHAPTER 9

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Introduction

Kerala's achievements in the field of education, health and social security are almost comparable to that of developed countries. The Human Development Index (HDI) combines income with two social indicators viz; adult literacy and life expectancy at birth to give a composite measure of socio-economic progress. In terms of this index India ranks 134th position in terms of HDI among developing countries according to the Human Development Report 1995. Kerala in this respect presents altogether a new situation. It has attained 91 percent literacy and nearly universalization of education of education. The life expectancy at birth is 69 years for men and 72 years for women. Gender disparity does not in school enrolment to any significant level. Also wider disparity does not exit among different social groups in education, health and so on. Kerala's pioneering redistributive measures like land reforms, a wider network of public distribution system, distribution of free house sites to the landless, implementation of housing schemes with focus on economically weaker segments of the society and a variety of institutional and non-institutional social security measures directed to attaining mainly the goal of reduction in income, insecurity and deprivations among weaker segments of the society in Kerala have contributed to the social transformation and empowerment of the society. Along with the policies and programmes of the government, the general consciousness and awakening of the people together with a fairly good coconsumption partly due to remittances from abroad and clean health habits of the people contributed to the unique situation in Kerala.

Plan Investment and Social Services

Through successive plan periods rapid strides in extending two important sectors of Social services viz; education and health. This is clearly reflected in plan

and non-plan expenditure of the state. The total plan investment on social services from the First Plan to Seventh Plan amounted to over Rs. 1402 crores which represented 24 percent of the plan expenditure of the state during the corresponding period. The Eighth Plan outlay for social and community services sector was Rs. 1077.18 crores against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 1444.07 crores. The plan and non-plan expenditure together of the social services sector increased from Rs. 689 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 3154 crores in 1996-97 which represents about 37 percent of total expenditure. The relevant data are furnished in Table-9.1.

EDUCATION

Literacy

9.3 The total literacy rate in Kerala was 91 percent in 1991 as compared to the all India level of 52 percent. Female literacy rate stood at 87 percent as compared to 39 percent in the country. Literacy rates for India and Kerala for the period from 1901-1991 are given in Table-9.2. The literacy position of all states is shown in Table-9.3 and district-wise literacy rates among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are given in Table-9.4.

School Education Infrastructure

9.4 In Kerala, the school education infrastructure consists of 6728 lower primary schools, 2964 upper primary schools and 2573 high schools. In addition, 661 high schools and 1422 U.P schools have L.P sections and 1942 high schools have U.P sections. Thus the effective L.P. education infrastructure consists of 6728 L.P. schools and 2083 L.P. sections. U.P. education comprises of 2964 U.P. schools and 1942 U.P sections.

Table 9.1
Expenditure on Social Services (From 1985-86 to 1996-97)

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Total Expenditure	Expenditure on Social Services	Percentage of Social Service
	(Revenue and Capital)	(Revenue and Capital)	expenditure to total expenditure
1	2	3	4
1985-86	1651	689	42
1986-87	1711	790	46
1987-88	1948	852	44
1988-89	2241	973	43
1989-90	3418	1059	31
1990-91	3081	1278	41
1991-92	3502	1382	39
1992-93	3934	1480	37
1993-94	4656	1825	39
1994-95	6103	2196	36
1995-96	7581	2755	36
(R.E)			
11996-97	8477	3154	37
(B.E)			

Source :- Annual Financial Statements (1985-86 to 1996-97)

Table 9.2
Trend in Literacy- India and Kerala

Year	India			Kerala		
	Rate of Literacy			Rate of Literacy		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1901	5.35	9.83	0.60	11.14	19.15	3.15
1911	5.92	10.56	1.05	13.31	22.25	4.43
1921	7.16	12.21	1.81	19.2	27.88	10.26
1931	9.50	15.59	2.93	21.34	30.89	11.00
1941	16.10	24.90	7.30	-	-	-
1961	18.87	24.95	7.93	40.47	49.79	31.41
1961	24.02	34.44	12.95	56.85	64.97	38.90
1971	29.45	39.45	18.68	60.42	88.52	54.31
1981	36.03	46.62	24.73	70.42	87.74	75.65
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	89.81	93.82	88.17

Source :- Census of India and Kerala various Decadal Volume.

Table-9.3
State wise Literacy Rates : (per cent)

Sl.No.	Major States	Persons															
		Males										Females					
		1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1.	Kerala	11	55	50	82	81	50	65	87	88	94	32	48	54	75	87	
2.	Tamil Nadu	21	39	39	54	64	32	52	52	68	75	10	21	27	40	52	
3.	Maharashtra	21	35	39	58	63	31	49	51	70	75	10	20	28	41	51	
4.	Gujarat	23	36	36	52	81	32	49	46	65	73	13	23	25	38	49	
5.	West Bengal	24	35	33	48	58	34	47	43	60	87	12	20	22	36	47	
6.	Punjab	15	32	34	48	57	21	41	40	58	84	8	21	26	40	50	
7.	Karnataka	19	30	32	48	58	29	42	42	59	97	9	17	21	33	44	
8.	Haryana	..	24	27	44	55	..	35	37	58	68	..	11	15	27	41	
9.	Assam	18	33	29	..	53	27	44	37	..	82	8	20	18	..	44	
10.	Orissa	16	25	26	41	49	27	40	38	58	82	5	10	14	25	34	
11.	Andhra Pradesh	13	25	25	38	45	20	35	33	47	56	7	14	18	24	34	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11	21	22	33	42	17	32	32	47	55	4	8	11	17	26	
13.	Uttar Pradesh	11	21	22	33	42	17	32	32	47	55	4	8	11	17	26	
14.	Rajasthan	8	19	18	30	39	14	28	29	45	55	3	7	8	14	25	
15.	Bihar	12	22	20	32	39	21	35	31	47	53	4	8	8	17	23	
	All India	17	26	28	44	52	25	40	39	56	64	8	15	19	30	39	

For 1961 & 1991 data related to population aged seven years and above, for 1961 population aged 5 years and above and for 1951 and 71 it related to literate as percent of total population

Table 9.4
District-wise Literacy rates of Scheduled Castes
and Scheduled Tribes - 1991
 (Percent)

District	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Thiruvananthapuram	74.97	66.02	71.41	70.57	57.88	64.10
2. Kollam	74.30	65.24	69.77	58.62	47.60	53.11
3. Alappuzha	83.02	75.89	79.42	70.50	61.33	65.94
4. Pathanamthitta	79.09	73.58	76.28	65.97	61.10	63.53
5. Kottayam	83.08	77.00	80.03	78.88	78.05	78.96
6. Idukki	59.56	55.16	62.37	57.89	48.07	53.54
7. Ernakulam	77.43	69.45	73.42	70.75	62.42	66.72
8. Thrissur	73.77	65.54	69.55	48.53	40.70	43.57
9. Palakkad	63.32	51.07	57.05	54.31	25.10	29.75
10. Malappuram	70.72	62.37	66.49	40.60	31.49	36.08
11. Kozhikode	80.15	71.62	75.86	48.42	40.48	44.37
12. Wayanad	70.13	58.90	64.82	48.29	36.54	42.41
13. Kannur	78.64	70.51	74.58	55.15	44.10	49.85
14. Kasargode	59.05	47.80	53.45	53.55	48.75	56.74
Kerala	73.86	65.03	69.38	53.68	43.53	48.82

Source :- Census of India, Kerala 1991.

9.5 Of the total 12265 schools in the state, 4457(36.34%) are Government schools, 7309 (59.59%) private aided schools and 499(4.07%) private unaided schools. Details showing management-wise distribution of L.P., U.P and H.S are given in Appendices 9.2, 9.3 and 9.4

Increase during 1995-96.

9.6 The total number of schools in Kerala

increased from 9359 in 1961-62 to 11102 in 1975-76, 12092 in 1994-95 and to 122265 in 1995-96. The increase of 173 schools in 1995-96 consisted of 4 Government schools, 12 private aided schools and 157 private unaided schools. The progress of educational institutions from 1961-62 to 1995-96 can be seen in Appendix-9.5. Besides, there are 8 anglo Indian high schools and 33 schools for the handicapped. Out of 102 teacher training institutes, 38 are government institutions and 64 private aided institutes including one Anglo-Indian Institute.

School Enrolment

9.7 While the number of schools in the state increased, school enrolment declined from 57.17 lakh students in 1994-95 to 56.28 lakhs in 1995-96 showing a net decline of 1.57 percent in total enrolment. The fall in enrolment at the L.P. level was much sharper in absolute terms which declined by 53898 students, U.P level 26,410 students and H.S. level 9284 students. The relevant data are given in Table-9.5. It is of particular interest to mention in this context that an Expert Committee of State Planning Board estimated that the school age group population(5-14 age) would decline from 56.28 lakhs in 1996 to 52.92 lakhs in 2001 A.D. The projection of standard-wise school age group children is that the children seeking admission to standard I in 2001 A.D. would be 5.27 lakhs as against 5.19 lakh

Table - 9.5
Enrolment in Schools - Stage - wise -1994 -1996

Stage	1994			1995			1996		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Lower Primary	1189912	1135140	2325052	1152814	1099158	2251982	1124337	1073747	2198084
Upper Primary	962841	903898	1866837	947578	891607	1839185	934824	877951	1812775
Secondary	799272	816944	1616216	801290	824898	1626178	797420	819474	1616894
Total	2952125	2855982	5808105	2901682	2815663	5717345	2856581	2771172	5627753

Source - Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

children enrolled in 1996. At the lower primary level (5-8 years) the population would be 21.18 lakhs as against the present L.P. level enrolment of 21.98 lakhs. At the U.P. level the children are projected to decline to 15.99 lakhs as against the current enrolment of 18.13 lakh students. At the high school level the age group population is projected at 15.75 lakhs in 2001 A.D. as against the present enrolment of 16.17 lakh students. Thus by 2001 A.D. there will be a net decline of children in the age group (5-14) by 3.36 lakhs as against the present level of school enrolment. This is presented in Table-9.6

SC/ST Students' Enrolment

9.8 Out of the total number of 56.28 lakh students in schools, SC/ST enrolment constitutes 6.82 lakhs (12.12 percent) of which 2.99 lakh students (43.89%) studied in government schools, 3.76 lakh students (55.24%) in private aided schools 0.06 lakh students (0.87%) in private unaided schools. The enrolment of scheduled caste students accounted to 6.19 lakhs (11.01%) and that of scheduled tribe students 0.62 lakhs (1.11%) in 1996. The relevant details are given in Appendix- 9.8

Girls' Enrolment

9.9 Out of 56.28 lakh students in 1996, the number of girl students stood at 27.17 lakhs repre-

senting 49 percent of the total enrolment. The percentage enrolment of girl students in L.P, U.P and H.S levels were 49, 48 and 51 respectively in 1996.

Table - 9.6
Standard - wise Enrolment in 1995-96 and Age group Children Projected for 2001 A.D.

Category	Present Enrolment (1995-96)	Age group Population 2001*	Actual Decline	Percentage Decline
1	2	3	4	5
I	519048	527587	*8539	*1.651
II	551057	528589	22468	4.07
III	554522	530531	23991	4.32
IV	573457	531194	42263	7.36
Sub Total - L.P. Level	2198084	2117901	80183	3.65
V	593022	532056	60966	10.28
VI	600490	534988	65502	10.90
VII	619263	531653	87610	14.15
Sub Total -U.P. Level	1812775	1598697	214078	11.81
VIII	602465	526072	76393	12.68
IX	567963	525340	42623	7.50
X	446466	524060	-77594	-17.37
Sub Total - H.S. Level	1616894	1575472	41422	2.56
Total	5627753	5292070	335683	5.96

Source :- * Report on the Expert Committee on School age group Population in 2001 AD and its implications on Educational Policy and Planning -1994

teacher pupil ratio in Kerala is 1:30. The relevant data are given in Appendices 9.16, 9.17 and 9.18. The teachers in L.P, U.P and H.S levels during 1995-96 are given in Table-9.7

Teachers and Teacher-Pupil ratio.

9.10 There are 1.89 lakh teachers at all stages in the school education sector in Kerala. Out of the total number of teachers, government school teachers constituted 36.5%, private aided school teachers 60.5 % and private unaided school teachers 3%. The number of teachers declined from 190730 in 1994-95 to 189006 in 1995-96. Out of the total teachers in Kerala, L.P. teachers constituted 67101, U.P, teachers 60841 and H.S teachers 60579. But there is increase in the teachers in the private unaided sector. The

Uneconomic Schools.

9.11 An uneconomic school is one which does not satisfy the condition that the minimum strength per standard in L.P/U.P/H.S shall be 25. The minimum required strength per standards in Arabic and Sanskrit schools is 15. There were 1346 uneconomic schools in Kerala during 1995-96. The number was the same as in the previous year. Of these schools, 542 were in the government sector and 804 in the private sector. The district-wise and stage-wise distribution of uneconomic schools are given in Table-9.8

Table 9.7
Number of School Teachers as on 31.3.1996

Category	Total Number	of which	
		Scheduled	Scheduled
L.P Teachers	67101	Castes 2510	Tribes 177
U.P Teachers	60841	1922	113
H.S Teachers	60579	1787	28
T.T.I Teachers	485	10	-
Total	189006	6229	318

Source :- Directorate of Public Instruction

Table 9.8
Uneconomic Schools in Kerala - District-wise and Stage-wise 1996

Sl. No.	District	Government Schools			Private Schools			Total		
		L.P.	U.P.	H.S.	L.P.	U.P.	H.S.	L.P.	U.P.	H.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	35	9	4	11	3	2	46	12	6
2.	Kollam	19	2	-	14	2	-	33	4	-
3.	Pathanamthitta	49	12	1	127	12	-	176	24	1
4.	Alappuzha	48	7	-	40	5	-	88	12	-
5.	Kottayam	69	6	1	76	20	1	145	26	2
6.	Idukki	32	11	-	20	5	-	52	16	-
7.	Ernakulam	41	9	-	43	6	2	84	15	2
8.	Thrissur	18	2	-	34	6	-	52	8	-
9.	Palakkad	14	-	-	19	-	-	33	-	-
10.	Malappuram	7	-	-	6	-	-	13	-	-
11.	Kozhikode	49	6	-	112	4	-	161	10	-
12.	Wayanad	10	-	-	3	-	-	13	-	-
13.	Kannur	44	6	-	202	10	-	246	16	-
14.	Kasargode	29	2	-	19	-	-	48	2	-
Total		464	72	6	726	73	5	1190	145	11

Source :- Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

Protected Teachers

9.12 There were 2183 protected teachers during 1995-96 of which 1204(55.15%) were P.D. teachers. The district-wise analysis shows that Alappuzha district had the highest number of protected teachers followed by Ernakulam. The district-wise details are given in Table. 9.9

S.S.L.C Examination Results

9.13 The number of school going students in the tenth standard during 1995-96 was 4,46,466. The S.S.L.C examination results of March 1996 revealed that out of 5,43,817 students appeared including those with private registration in the examination 2,72,366 students (50.08%) have passed. Of these passed students 11,821 students (4.34%) got distinction and 41,491 students (15.23%) got first class.

Higher Secondary Course (Plus Two)

9.14 Higher Secondary (plus two) Course was introduced in 31 government schools during 1990-91. At present there are 84 higher secondary schools. Of this, 49 are government schools of which 22 are having science group and 27 humanities group. Out of 33 aided schools 26 are having science group and 7 humanities group. The two unaided schools have science group only. There were 11566 students (4987 boys and 6579 girls) enrolled under plus two education during 1995-96. In addition to the above 84 schools, Government have sanctioned 6 residential higher secondary schools for girls (in science group) during 1995-96 under Area Intensive programme for educationally backward minorities, a centrally sponsored scheme with funds at the rate of Rs. 15 lakhs per school. These schools have started functioning. The relevant details are shown in Table 9.10 and Table 9.11

Table 9.9
Protected Teachers in Kerala, stage-wise/District-wise 1995-96

Sl No.	Districts	H.S.A	P.D Teachers	Special Teachers	Total
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	15	102	13	130
2.	Kollam	52	131	119	302
3.	Pathanamthitta	5	48	23	76
4.	Alappuzha	120	157	157	434
5.	Kottayam	56	78	57	191
6.	Idukki	6	45	13	64
7.	Ernakulam	61	170	104	335
8.	Thrissur	9	47	68	124
9.	Palakkad	11	104	11	126
10.	Malappuram	1	81	8	90
11.	Kozhikode	25	171	25	221
12.	Kannur	1	21	7	29
13.	Wayanad	5	24	2	31
14.	Kasargode	1	25	4	30
Total		368	1204	611	2183

Source :- Directorate of Public Instruction

Vocational Higher Secondary Education

9.15 Vocational higher secondary education was introduced in the state during 1983-84. At present there are 295 Vocational higher secondary schools offering vocational education to 17250 students at plus two level. The details regarding year-wise intake of students for vocational education from 1983-84 to 1995-96 are given in table 9.12. Course-wise intake of students is given below.

Course	Number of students during 1995-96
1. Engineering technology	5525
2. Agriculture	2725
3. Fisheries	800
4. Animal Husbandary	700
5. Paramedical Science	3225
6. Home Science	525
7. Physical Education	100
8. Banking and Commerce	3650
Total	17250

Table 9.10
Intake of Students under Higher Secondary
(Plus Two courses) 1st and 2nd years
(XI & XII Standards)

Year	No. of Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
1990-91	984	764	1748
1991-92	3247	2712	5959
1992-93	4276	4016	8292
1993-94	4315	4070	8385
1994-95	4378	5371	9749
1995-96	4987	6579	11566
1996-97 (1 st year only)	2675	3655	6330

Source :- Directorate of Higher Secondary Education

Table 9.11
Number of Students Appeared and Passed in the Higher Secondary Examination
March/April 1996

Year	No of Students appeared			No. of Students passed		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1992	829	815	1644	305	472	777
1993	2229	1861	4090	1394	1125	2519
1994	2295	2650	4945	1206	2020	3226
1995	2504	2808	5312	1198	2215	3413
1996	3050	3595	6645	1211	2199	3410

Source Directorate of Higher Secondary Education

Table 9.12
Year-wise of Students for Vocational Education

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
1983-84	435	135	570
1984-85	1100	830	1930
1985-86	1450	1185	2635
1986-87	2000	1650	3650
1987-88	2000	1650	3650
1988-89	2100	1600	3700
1989-90	3250	1750	5000
1990-91	4710	3987	8687
1991-92	7630	4109	11739
1992-93	9945	7328	17273
1993-94	9278	9075	18353
1994-95	7896	6204	14100
1995-96	9660	7590	17250

Source :- Directorate of Vocational Higher Secondary Education

University Education -General

9.16 In Kerala there are seven universities including the recently started Kannur University. There were 186 arts and science colleges in the state (excluding unaided colleges) in 1996 affiliated to the three Universities viz, Kerala (46 Colleges); Calicut (78 Colleges) and Mahatma Gandhi University (62 Colleges). Out of 78 colleges affiliated earlier with the Calicut University 18 were shifted to the newly started Kannur University. The relevant data are reflected in Table 9.13. The arts and science colleges increased from 170 in 1994-95 to 185 in 1995-96. This was due to starting of one college in the Government sector and 15 aided colleges in the private sector. The district-wise distribution of colleges are given in Appendix 9.21

Enrolment-Higher Education

9.17 The enrolment of students in arts and science colleges at the university level stood at 3.49 lakhs in 1996-97. Out of this number, girls were 2.05 lakhs. Stage-wise details show that there were 2.09 lakh students at the pre-degree level, 1.28 lakhs at the degree level and 0.11 lakh at the post graduate level. The enrolment details are given in Appendix 9.22.

There were 14491 teachers in the arts and science colleges, out of whom 3999 are under Kerala University and 5829 are under Calicut University. The relevant details are given in the table 9.14.

Private registration

9.18 The total private registrants in the three universities in Kerala during the year 1995 stood at 5.59 lakhs. Out of 45025 private registrants in the Kerala University, those in PDC accounted for 0.25 lakh, degree 0.11 lakh and P.G. 0.08 lakh. The university-wise details on private registration under different courses are given in Appendix - 9.24

Sree Sankaracharya Sanskrit University

9.19 The Sanskrit University was established in 1993. It has set up 11 centres spread over 11 revenue districts including the main centre at Kalady. The University has a sanctioned strength of 4900 students, 408 teaching staff and 255 non-teaching staff.

Table 9.13

University-wise Number of Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala - 1996

Name of University	No. of Colleges			Total
	Govt.	Private Aided	Private Unaided (provisional)	
Kerala	9	37	6	52
Calicut	22	56	17	95
Mahatma Gandhi	7	55	2	64
Total	38	148	25	211

Source :- Directorate of Collegiate Education

Table 9.14
Number of Teachers in Arts and Science Colleges 1994-96

Name of University	Number of Teachers						
	1994			1995			1996
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
1. Kerala	2435	1687	4122	2281	1863	4144	3999
2. Calicut	2896	1746	4642	3012	1638	4650	5829
3. Gandhiji	2955	1837	4792	3121	1725	4846	4663
Total	8286	5270	13556	8414	5226	13640	14491

Source :- Directorate of Collegiate Education.

Technical Education

Infrastructure

9.20 There are 15 engineering colleges in the state of which four are government colleges, three private aided colleges, one Regional Engineering college, six self financing engineering colleges and one Model Engineering college at Ernakulam under Institute of Human resources Development. The self financing colleges are Engineering college at Chengannur (IHRD), Engineering college at Adoor (IHRD), Engineering College at Kasargode(LBS), M.E.S Engineering College at Valanchery, Sree Chitra Thirunal Engineering College at Trivandrum(KSRTC), M.G. University Centre for Engineering degree course at Thodupuzha.

Enrolment in Engineering Colleges

9.21 The annual intake of students in engineering colleges stood at 4259 in 1995-96 as against 3821 in 1994-95. The annual intake at post graduate level in eleven courses was 312 students in 1996 as given in Table 9.15. The details of students and teachers in Engineering colleges are given in Appendix 9.27.

Polytechnics and Technical High Schools

9.22 There are 42 polytechnics and 39 technical high schools in the state. Out of 42 polytechnics, 32 are in Government sector including 7 women's polytechnics and 10 are in private and quasi government sectors.

9.23 The annual intake of students in polytechnics both in govt. as well as in private/quasi government sector in Kerala stood at 6090 in 1996. The relevant data are given in Table 9.16. The intake in technical high schools stood at 2085. Out of the total

of 17941 students in polytechnics, scheduled caste students accounted to 1162 and scheduled tribes 285. The girls accounted for 30.2% of the total. The details of annual intake, total enrolment and teachers in technical high schools and polytechnics are presented in Appendix 9.31, 9.32 and 9.33.

Table 9.15
Course-wise Annual Intake of students in Engineering colleges at Post Graduate Level

Name of Course	Annual Intake of Students		
	1994	1995	1996
1. Civil Engineering	57	57	57
2. Mechanical Engineering	42	42	42
3. Electrical Engineering	41	41	41
4. Electronics Engineering	5	5	5
5. Chemical Engineering	6	6	6
6. Production-cum-plant Engineering	-	-	-
7. Instrumentation and Central system	10	10	10
8. Production Engineering	6	6	6
9. Applied Electronics and Instrumentation	5	5	5
10. Architecture	5	5	5
11. Industrial Engineering	15	15	15
12. Electrical Communication	-	-	-
13. Computer Science	-	-	-
14. Production and Management	-	-	-
15. M.C.A	120	120	120
Total	312	312	312

Table 9.16
Annual intake and out-turn in Polytechnics in Kerala

Year	Number of Polytechnics	Intake		Out-turn
		Sanctioned	Actual	
1990	29	4231	4231	2472
1991	29	4389	4434	2974
1992	30	4508	4166	2791
1993	31	4816	4816	3147
1994	39*	6054	5671	N.A
1995	38	6180	6180	2378
1996	38	6180	6090	N.A

* including J.D.T. Islam Polytechnic

Source:- Directorate of Technical Education

Institute of Human Resources Development (IHRD)

9.24 IHRD was established by the State Government in 1987 with the prime objective of developing manpower in the field of electronics, computer and allied sectors of industry and service. At present, three engineering colleges, three polytechnics,

seven colleges of applied science, five technical higher secondary schools, eight regional centres, two extension centres and 81 computer centres in schools are functioning under IHRD. The details of academic programmes of the institute are given in Table 9.17.

Table 9.17
Details of Academic programmes of IHRD

Programme	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	No. of institutions	Annual intake/ No. trained in employment oriented scheme	No. of institutions	Annual intake/ No. trained in employment oriented scheme	No. of institutions	Annual intake No. trained in employment oriented scheme
1. Engineering						
Colleges	2	360	2	360	3	600
2. Polytechnics	2	192	3	272	3	284
3. Technical Higher Secondary Schools						
a. Secondary level	5	220	5	240	5	240
b. Higher Secondary level	4	160	4	170	4	170
4. College of Applied Science	5	304	7	464	7	424
5. Regional Centres and other institutions	5	1313	7	1976	8	1219
6. Employment oriented courses						
a. PGDCA (1 year)	8	1404	13	2050	13	1291
h. Diploma (3 years)	2	64	3	68	3	149
c. Degree (4 years)	2	99	2	101	3	86
d. Short term training proficiency improvement programmes	14	2776	13	1449	14	381*

* The no. of students undergoing training programmes presently is not included
Source :- IHRD, Thiruvananthapuram

Kerala State Audio Visual and Reprographic centre

9.25 This Centre was started in 1978 under the Technical Education Department. In 1992, the centre was granted autonomous status. The centre conducts job oriented short-term courses of three months duration in Modern Reprographic Equipment, in the field of office automation and certificate courses of Computer, reprographic and printing, six months duration in offset printing, computer and DTP. The sub-centres in districts function as production-cum-training centres. When all the training courses become fully operational the total intake per year will be 1020 students in each centre. The centre generates internal resources to the tune of Rs. 2.25 crores annually. It employs about 400 persons.

Cochin University of Science and Technology

9.26 This university was established in 1972 and has 27 schools/departments. The existing student strength is about 1600. Seven new courses were started during 1995-96 with an annual intake of 148 students.

Expenditure on Education

9.27 The total expenditure on education in 1995-96 amounted to Rs. 1648 crores (revised estimate) as against Rs. 1349 crores in the previous year. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 1648 crores, Rs. 804.27 crores was spent on primary education (48.8 percent), Rs. 501.55 crores on secondary education (30.43 percent) and Rs. 258.87 crores (15.7 percent) on university and higher education. The expenditure on techni-

cal education increased from Rs. 62.23 crores in 1994-95 to Rs. 75.68 crores during 1995-96. The details of expenditure on education is given in Table 9.18. The cost of primary education per pupil at the primary stage

increased from Rs. 1580 in 1994-95 to Rs. 2006 in 1995-96. The cost of secondary education per pupil

increased from Rs. 2633 in 1994-95 to Rs. 3102 in 1995-96. The relevant details are given in table 9.19.

Table 9.18
Expenditure on Education 1992-93 to 1995-96

Stage	(RS. crores)			
	1992-93 (Accounts)	1993-94 (Accounts)	1994-95 (Accounts)	1995-96 (Revised Estimate)
1. Primary Education	591.12	530.46	660.87	804.27
2. Secondary Education	273.41	339.10	406.83	501.55
3. University and Higher Education	156.62	214.82	212.80	258.87
4. Adult Education	0.43	1.60	1.03	1.06
5. Language development	4.13	4.86	5.40	6.58
6. Technical Education	32.61	59.25	62.23	
75.68				
Total	1058.32	1150.09	1349.16	
1648.01				

Source : Detailed Budget

Table - 9.19
Cost of School Education per pupil
1987-88 to 1995-96
 (Amount in Rs.)

Year	Primary Stage	Secondary Stage
1987-88	350.35	1089.38
1988-89	617.80	1161.93
1989-90	690.12	1248.15
1990-91	872.69	1500.00
1991-92	953.48	1800.00
1992-93	1074.41	1856.26
1993-94	1265.41	2098.35
1994-95	1579.61	2632.90
1995-96	2005.66	3101.73

HEALTH

9.28 Kerala has made commendable achievements in health standards which are almost comparable to that of developed countries in the world. The major factors contributing to such a unique situation are a wide net work of health infrastructure and man power, policies of the successive state governments reflected in terms of higher budgetary supports etc and other social factors like women's education, general health awareness and clean health habits of the people. Kerala has succeeded in reducing IMR to 13 where as the All India level is as high as 73. The child mortality rate in Kerala is 4.6 as against the all Indian average of 26.3(1990). The perinatal, neonatal mortality rates are also considerably low in Kerala. The birth rate and death rate in Kerala are 17 and 6 respectively. The maternal mortality rate for every three thousand deliveries is below one. The major health indicators like birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate are shown in Table. 9.20.

Life Expectancy

9.29 Expectation of life at birth is one of the important indicators of health. The life expectancy at birth in Kerala is 69 years for men and 72 years for women which compares favourably with the all India level of 60.6 years and 61.7 years respectively. The relevant data are reflected in Table.9.21

Table - 9.20
Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rate in Kerala

Year	Birth rate per		Death rate per		Infant mortality	
	'000 Population		'000 Population		'000 Population	
	Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India
1970	32.3	36.8	9.2	15.7	61	129
1980	26.8	33.7	7.0	12.8	42	117
1981	25.6	33.0	8.6	12.5	37	110
1985	22.9	32.9	6.9	11.8	33	97
1986	22.4	32.8	6.7	11.1	27	96
1987	21.0	32.2	8.0	10.9	26	95
1988	19.9	31.3	8.0	10.0	24	94
1989	20.3	30.5	8.1	10.2	21	93
1990	20.3	30.6	8.1	14.2	21	93
1991	19.8	30.5	5.8	10.2	17	91
1992	18.1	29.0	6.0	10.0	16	79
1993	17.3	29.3	6.0	9.8	13	NA
1994	17.1	28.8	6.0	9.2	13	73
1995	17.0	NA	6.0	NA	13	NA

Table - 9.21
Expectation of Life at Birth in Kerala

Period	Males	Females
1951-80	46.17	50.00
1966-70	56.70	60.00
1971-73	60.62	62.08
1975-77	62.53	65.17
1976-78	63.63	66.19
1977-79	63.82	66.91
1978-80	64.23	67.86
1979-80	64.70	69.00
1980-82	68.30	70.70
1981-83	66.00	71.80
1982-84	66.50	73.40
1983-85	65.70	72.50
1984-86	66.90	72.80
1989-90	67.50	72.90
1990-91	69.00	72.00
1991-92	69.00	72.50
1992-93	69.00	73.50
1993-94	67.23	72.37
1994-96	67.23	72.37
1995-96	67.23	72.37

Deliveries and Immunisation

9.30 Due to wide network of health institutions in Kerala 97 per cent of the deliveries are institutionalised against the Indian average of about 60 per cent. Immunisation coverage is 88 per cent in respect of pregnant women for T.T. and 100 per cent of infants for DTP, Polio and 90 per cent for BCG. The anti-measles coverage is 88 per cent. The health check up and immunisation programme launched for adolescent girls is yet another land mark.

Over all Health Care Infrastructure

9.31 One of the major factors that has contributed to the health status in Kerala is the vast healthcare infrastructure which facilitates greater access to health services. The present infrastructure consists of 149 hospitals comprising 5 general hospitals 11 district hospitals, 42 taluk hospitals, 69 intermediate hospitals, 8 W & C hospitals, 5 medical college hospitals, 3 leprosy hospitals, 3 TB hospitals and 3 mental hospitals. The ophthalmic hospital at Thiruvananthapuram was converted into Regional Institute of Ophthalmology. There were 1295 allopathic medical institutions including grant-in-aid institutions with 42569 beds in the state. 149 hospitals were having a bed strength of 29581 beds, 60 community Health Centres with 3007 beds, 961 primary Health Centres with 5338 beds, 53 dispensaries with 154 beds, 21 TB clinics/centres with 268 beds and 15 leprosy control units. The relevant data are given in Appendix 9.34. The distribution of institutions would reflect that though there exist a little regional/intra regional disparities in health infrastructure, but the difference is marginal in Kerala as compared to all India level. The spatial distribution of allopathic medical institutions and beds are given in Table 9.23. The growth of institutions and beds from 1981 to 1996 are given in Table 9.22. The expansion of rural health infrastructure from 1986 to 1996 is given in Table-9.24

Table-9.22

Medical Institutions and Beds under Allopathy System in Kerala - 1981 to 1996

Year	No. of Medical Institutions	No. of Beds	No. of Beds per lakh of population
1981	988	32447	127
1982	991	32532	126
1983	1005	32880	125
1984	1009	33380	124
1985	1014	33329	124
1986	1015	35744	128
1987	1038	36404	128
1988	1060	36668	127
1989	1126	37100	127
1990	1199	38223	128
1991	1226	38726	133
1992*	1229	40496	137
1993*	1240	41018	137
1994*	1249	41651	137
1995*	1263	42126	137
1996*	1295	42569	137

* Projected population furnished by the Department of Economic and Statistics used for calculating the number of beds per lakh of population for the last five year 1992,93,94,95,96

Table - 9.23
Spatial Distribution of Medical Institutions and Beds under Allopathy - District - wise

District	No. of Medical Institution		No. of Beds	
	1995	1996	1995	1996
1. Thiruvananthapuram	110	114	6640	6933
2. Kollam	84	86	2080	2082
3. Alappuzha	87	81	4000	941
4. Pathanamthitta	60	90	941	4006
5. Kottayam	79	84	3258	3366
6. Idukki	64	64	843	840
7. Ernakulam	113	114	3778	3911
8. Thrissur	115	122	4093	4093
9. Palakkad	105	109	2059	2078
10. Malappuram	118	122	2105	2143
11. Kozhikode	91	93	4308	4382
12. Wayanad	39	39	808	811
13. Kannur	102	101	2335	2115
14. Kasargode	60	60	657	667
Kerala	1227	1259	37905	38348

Excluding grant-in-aid institutions.

Table - 9.24
Rural Health Infrastructure 1986 - 1996

Year	Primary Health Centres		Community Health Centres		Sub Centres No.
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	
1986	299	2880	..	..	2774
1987	444	3400	..	..	3374
1988	577	3274	29	2226	3874
1989	740	3686	29	2292	4374
1990	883	4480	54	3127	5094
1991	908	4714	54	3159	5094
1992	907	5031	54	3216	5094
1993	918	5116	54	3285	5094
1994	924	5228	51	2772	5094
1995	940	5371	52	2797	5094
1996	961	5338	60	3007	5094

Health Manpower

9.32 There are 23,464 medical and para medical personnel with the Department of Health Services and 1941 staff with Medical Education Department. The relevant data are given in Tables-9.25 and 9.27. Data relating to the registered medical and para medical practitioners are shown in Tables-9.32 and 9.33

Health Institutions and Beds in Private Sector

9.33 In Kerala private medical institutions play an important role in the provision of medical services to the people. As per the survey conducted in 1995 by the Department of Economic and Statistics, there were 4288 private allopathic medical institutions with 67,517 beds. In the ayurvedic sector there were 4,922 private institutions with 2595 beds, homoeopathic sector had 3118 institutions with 394 beds and others had 290 institutions with 418 beds. Moreover 10388 doctors worked in the private allopathic sector. Besides there were 127 institutions with 2119 beds in the co-operative sector.

Table - 9.25
Medical and Paramedical Personnel in the Health Services Department

Sl.No.	Category	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1.	Medical Officers	2905	3134	3251	3284	3385
2.	Dentists	86	86	66	70	69
3.	Senior Nurses	1854	1954	1854	1954	1958
4.	Junior Nurses	4137	4137	4195	4195	4201
5.	Lady Health Inspectors	894	923	923	923	813
6.	Pharmacists	1681	1681	1881	1881	1680
7.	Junior PH Nurses (ANMS)	5201	5508	5533	5911	5928
8.	Junior Health Inspectors	4505	4505	4505	4505	4502
9.	Health Inspectors	845	845	845	845	850
Total		22268	22753	22853	23368	23484

Table - 9.26
District-wise Number of Medical and Paramedical Personnel under DHS - 1996

District	Medical Officers	Dentist Nurses	Senior Nurses	Junior health Inspector	LadyPharmacists	JPHN (ANMS)	Junior Health Inspector	Health Inspectors	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thiruvananthapuram	398	7	351	611	20	167	508	298	76
Koottam	283	5	86	248	79	86	427	291	88
Palhanamthitta	112	4	34	104	44	55	271	184	43
Alappuzha	278	3	161	442	71	128	375	209	53
Kottayam	225	5	NA	460	NA	103	337	224	50
Idukki	107	2	26	104	82	67	331	209	60
Ernakulam	360	9	164	414	74	131	416	257	62
Thrissur	283	7	102	511	99	145	499	824	79
Palakkad	256	5	77	281	82	110	511	301	72
Malappuram	244	4	55	277	97	120	589	334	83
Kozhikode	293	0	NA	NA	79	NA	NA	NA	45
Wayanad	77	2	29	99	34	35	205	126	30
Kannur	254	3	113	293	81	116	426	292	77
Kasarode	106	2	33	88	40	56	249	186	38

Table 9.27
Details of Personnel (Clinical/Non-Clinical) under Directorate of Medical Education

Sl.No.	Category	No. of Clinical/Non Clinical Personnel					
		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1.	Director and Professor	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Professor	188	188	188	180	191	188
3.	Associate Professor	193	194	186	202	212	214
4.	Assistant Professor	422	425	425	432	438	461
5.	Tutor / Lecturer	687	682	697	714	729	822
Nursing Education							
6.	Director	3	3	3	3	3	3
7.	Professor	4	4	4	4	4	4
8.	Associate Professor	16	16	16	16	16	16
9.	Assistant Professor	22	22	29	22	22	22
10.	Tutor	37	37	37	37	37	37
MLY Course							
11.	Director	1	1	1	1	1	1
12.	Assistant Professor	6	6	6	6	6	6
13.	Tutor	4	4	4	4	4	4
14.	Tutor Technician	14	14	14	14	14	14
Dental							
15.	Director and Professor	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Professor	18	19	19	19	19	19
17.	Associate Professor	4	4	4	4	8	6
18.	Assistant Professor	24	24	25	24	23	23
19.	Tutor/Lecturer	30	36	36	36	36	36
PHARMACY							
20.	Director	1	1	1	1	1	1
21.	Professor	3	3	3	3	3	3
22.	Associate Professor	4	4	4	4	4	4
23.	Assistant Professor	10	10	11	11	11	11
24.	Lecturer	26	25	26	26	26	26
Total		1721	1734	1741	1773	1806	1941

Over all Bed Population Ratio in Kerala

9.34 There are 1295 allopathic medical institutions (including grant-in-aid institutions) with 42569 beds in the state. Besides there are 2349 beds in 108 ayurveda hospitals and 950 beds in 31 homoeo hospitals. The combined bed population ratio of all the three systems of medicines put together in the government sector would be 147 beds per lakh of population. Taking into account of the beds in the private sector and co-operative sector the beds per lakh of population must be around 385.

Principal Diseases

9.35 An analysis of the data shown in Appendix 9.36 would show the case of attack on diarrhoeal diseases, poliomyelitis, whooping cough, Measles, Enteric fever, Viral Hepatitis, etc. registered a decline during 1996 where as the attacks due to tetanus, pneumonia, syphilis and pulmonary tuberculosis slightly went up. In the case of diphtheria the position remains the same as in the previous year.

Medical Education - Institution wise Enrolment of Courses

9.36 The medical education and training infrastructure in the state consists of six medical colleges, two dental colleges and three nursing colleges. The data showing institutional wise enrolment under different courses is given in Table 9.28.

Nursing Education

9.37 There are three Nursing Colleges at Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam and Kozhikode have a total annual intake of 150 students for B.Sc Nursing and 60 students for General Nursing. M.Sc. Nursing is conducted in Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode Medical Colleges with total intake of 24 students in five specialities. Besides, at the Nursing Colleges, at Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode there are general nursing schools under DHS and general nursing and midwifery course of 3½ years course is imparted with an annual intake of 297. The annual intake of nursing courses of different categories during 1996 is shown in Table 9.29. Besides through the approved institutions 2346 nurses are trained every year.

Table 9.28
Medical and Para medical Courses conducted in the Medical Colleges
with annual intake of students

Name of Course	Number of Seats in Medical Colleges				
	Thiruvananthapuram	Kozhikode	Kottayam	Alappuzha	Thrissur
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. M.B.B.S	200	200	100	100	100
2. B.D.S	40	40	-	-	-
3. B.Sc Nursing	50	50	50	-	-
Sub Total	290	290	150	100	100
Post Graduate degree					
1. M.Sc Nursing	16	8	-	-	-
2. M.D.S	18	6	-	-	-
3. M.D. Anaesthesia	7	5	3	-	-
4. M.D. Bio Chemistry	1	2	-	-	-
5. M.D. Forensic Medicine	2	1	-	-	-
6. M.D. Dermatology	3	3	2	-	-
7. M.D. General Medicine	10	9	6	1	-
8. M.D. Micro Biology	2	1	-	-	-
9. M.D. Obstetrics and Gynaecology	6	6	3	-	-
10. M.D. Pathology	5	1	2	-	-
11. M.D. Pharmacology	3	1	-	-	-
12. M.D. Physiology	2	2	1	-	-
13. M.D. Paediatrics	5	4	2	-	-
14. M.D. Psychiatry	1	2	-	-	-
15. M.D. Radio Diagnosis	2	2	-	-	-
16. M.D. Radiotherapy	-	-	-	-	-
17. M.D. Community Medicine	-	2	-	-	-
18. M.D. T.B. and Respiratory Diseases	-	2	-	-	-
19. M.S. Anatomy	1	2	2	-	-
20. M.S. E.N.T	1	2	1	-	-
21. M.S. General Surgery	15	9	7	1	-
22. M.S. Orthopaedics	3	3	2	-	-
23. M.S. Ophthalmology	3	3	2	-	-
24. M.D. Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	2	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	108	76	33	2	-

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Super Speciality Courses						
1. MCh Paediatric Surgery		2	2	1	-	-
2. MCh Plastic Surgery		2	2	-	-	-
3. MCh Genito Urinary Surgery		2	2	1	-	-
4. MCh Thoracic Surgery		2	2	-	-	-
5. MCh Neuro Surgery		2	-	2	-	-
6. D.M. Gastro Enterology		1	1	-	-	-
7. D.M. Neurology		1	-	-	-	-
8. D.M. Cardiology		2	1	2	-	-
9. D.M., Nephrology		1	1	-	-	-
Sub Total		15	11	6	-	-

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Diploma Courses						
1. Diploma in Anaesthesia		6	4	5	-	-
2. Diploma in Child Health		5	9	4	-	-
3. Diploma in Clinical Pathology		3	4	-	-	-
4. Diploma in Dermatology and Venerology		-	2	-	-	-
5. Diploma in Laryngology and Otology		6	4	2	-	-
6. D.M.R.D		2	1	-	-	-
7. D.M.R.T		2	2	-	-	-
8. Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology		9	9	7	-	-
9. Diploma in Ophthalmology		2	5	3	-	-
10. Diploma in Orthopaedic Surgery		6	5	4	-	-
11. Diploma in Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation		4	4	-	-	-
12. Diploma in Psychiatric Medicine		5	-	-	-	-
13. Diploma in Public Health		9	-	-	-	-
14. D.T.C.D.		3	3	-	-	-
Sub Total		62	52	25	-	-

Diploma/Certificate Courses						
1.	B.Pharm	28	-	-	-	-
2.	M.Pharm	8	-	-	-	-
3.	B.Sc. MLT	24	-	-	-	-
4.	M.L.T. Certificate	20	20	10	1	1
5.	CRA Certificate	30	30	4	1	1
6.	Ophthalmic Assistant Certificate	20	20	2	1	1
7.	D.Pharm (1 Year) Diploma	20	50	30	35	-
8.	D.Pharm (2 years)	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Dental Mechanic (Certificate Course)	1	1	-	-	-
10.	Certificate Course in Nursing	30	30	30	-	-
	Sub Total	181	151	76	38	3
	Total	656	580	290	140	103

Table 9.29
Annual Intake of Nursing Courses on different categories during 1996

Sl.No.	Institutions	Number of Institutions	Total Annual Intake
I.	Integrated (General Nurse-cum-Mid-wives) 3½ years Course		
a.	Government Nursing Schools	9	297
b.	Private Nursing Schools	70	1845
c.	Medical College, Kozhikode	1	20
d.	Medical College, Kottayam	1	20
e.	Medical College, Trivandrum	1	20
II.	Junior Public Health Nurses (18 months course)		
a.	Government Nursing Schools	13	515
b.	Private Nursing Schools	18	501
III.	B.Sc. Nursing (4 years course)		
a.	Medical College, Trivandrum	1	50
b.	Medical College, Kottayam	1	50
c.	Medical College, Kozhikode	1	50
IV.	M.Sc Nursing		
a.	Medical College, Trivandrum	1	12
b.	Medical College, Kozhikode	1	12

Ayurveda

9.38 Along with wide spread infrastructure in the modern medicine sector in the state, there are 108 Ayurveda hospitals with 2349 beds and 587 dispensaries under government sector. During 1996, five dispensaries were started under General sector and two hospitals were upgraded into taluk hospitals with 30 beds. The growth of institutions from 1986 to 1996 is given in Table 9.30. In the ayurvedic institutions 13,69,197 persons were treated as out patients and 23517 as inpatients during the year under review. The district-wise details of institutions, beds and number of patients treated are given in Appendix 9.38.

According to a survey conducted in 1995, there were 4922 ayurvedic institutions with 2529 beds in the private sector.

Ayurveda Education

9.39 There are five Ayurveda colleges in the state with an annual intake of 50 students in Thiruvananthapuram Ayurveda College and 30 each

in Thrippunithura, Kannur, Kottakkal and private Ayurveda College, Ollur for B.A.M.S course. M.D. Course is offered only in the College at Thiruvananthapuram and its annual intake is 42.

Table 9.30
Number of Ayurveda Hospitals and Dispensaries

Year	Ayurveda Hospitals	Ayurveda Dispensaries
1986	96	473
1987	97	497
1988	101	496
1989	101	498
1990	101	506
1991	106	527
1992	106	550
1993	107	566
1994	107	582
1995	108	587
1996	108	587

Homoeopathy

9.40 There were 31 homoeo hospitals with 950 beds and 384 dispensaries as on 31.03.1995. During the year 1995-96 10 more rural homoeo dispensaries were started of these two dispensaries were under SCP, one under TSP. Two clinical laboratories one at the District Homoeo Hospital, Thodupuzha and other at District Homoeo Hospital at Pushpakandom were started during 1995-96. The relevant data on homoeo hospitals and dispensaries from 1986 to 1997 are given in Table 9.31. The district-wise distribution of hospitals with beds, dispensaries and total number of institutions are given in Appendix 9.39.

Homoeo Education

9.41 There are four Homoeopathic medical colleges in the state of which two each are in the Govt. sector and private sector. B.H.M.S Degree course and B.H.M.S. (graded) degree course are being conducted in the Government Colleges with the annual intake of 100 students each in each course. In the private Homoeo Medical College at Kurichy both B.H.M.S

degree and diploma courses are being conducted with an annual intake of 50 and 120 students respectively. In the other private Homoeo college, Ernakulam, B.H.M.S. Diploma courses is being conducted with an annual intake of 60 students.

Table 9.31
Number of Homoeo Hospitals and Dispensaries during 1986-1996

Year	Homoeo Hospitals	Homoeo Dispensaries
1986	24	227
1987	24	255
1988	24	255
1989	24	262
1990	26	274
1991	30	312
1992	30	338
1993	31	360
1994	31	374
1995	31	384
1996	31	394

Table 9.32
Medical Practitioners (Number Cum.)

Sl. No.	System	Class of Registration	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Modern Medicine	A	22974	24044
		B	635	635
		Listed	204	204
		Sub Total	23813	24883
2.	Homoeopathy	A	5281	5488
		B	1486	1486
		Listed	279	279
		Sub Total	7046	7253
3.	Ayurveda	A	6486	6630
		B	6100	6100
		Listed	599	599
		Sub Total	13185	13329
4.	Sidha	A	111	120
		B	1218	1218
		Listed	41	41
		Sub Total	1370	1379
5.	Unani	A	3	3
		B	51	51
		Listed	5	5
		Sub Total	59	59
Grand Total			45473	46903

Table 9.33
List of Registered Para - Medical practioners
(Number cum.)

Sl. No.	Category	1995			1996		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Nurse	322	14998	15320	349	16312	16661
2.	Mid wife	22	13703	13725	49	15017	15066
3.	Nurses and Mid - wives (Integrated)		17872	17872	-	19623	19623
4.	Auxiliary Nurse and Mid wife	-	12657	12657	-	13338	13338
5.	Health visitors	-	318	318	-	318	318
Grand Total		344	59548	59892	398	64608	65006

Family Welfare Programme

9.42 The State's achievements as noted already in terms of major indicators viz. birth rate, death rate, maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate has been impressive. The present couple protection rate in Kerala is 63.2 as against the Indian average of 43.5. The family welfare programmes in Kerala are being implemented through a network of 961 primary health centres and 5094 sub centres. The details of family welfare infrastructure is given in Table 9.34.

9.43 Training is an integral part of the family welfare programmes for which there are two Junior Health Inspectors Training Schools with a total intake of 120 students imparting training of 12 months duration. There are also 13 Junior Public Health Nurses Training Schools in the Government sector and 18 in the private sector imparting 18 months course with total intake capacity of 515 and 501 respectively. The female health supervisors training schools are functioning with an annual intake capacity of 85 for conducting promotional training course.

9.44 The targets and achievements under family welfare programmes are given in Table 9.35. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5950.40 lakhs in 1994-95 and Rs. 7254.34 lakhs (R.B) in 1995-96. The expenditure incurred on family welfare from 1980-81 to 1995-96 is given in Table 9.36.

Expenditure

9.45 Consequent on the expansion of health infrastructure, there has been a substantial increase in expenditure on health over the years. The plan and non-plan expenditure (excluding family welfare) went up from Rs. 248.64 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 297.11 crores in 1994-95 and Rs. 427.17 crores in 1995-96. Inclusive of family welfare the total expenditure in 1995-96 was Rs. 499.27 crores. The per capita expenditure on medical and public health increased from Rs. 116 in 1994-95 to Rs. 161 in 1995-96. The relevant data are given in Table. 9.37 and 9.38.

Table - 9.34
District-wise Number of Family Welfare Centres - 1996

Sl. No.	District	Rural		Total
		Main Centres	Sub Centres	
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	74	381	455
2.	Kollam	61	388	449
3.	Alappuzha	65	305	368
4.	Pathanamthitta	45	215	260
5.	Kottayam	51	308	359
6.	Idukki	51	180	231
7.	Ernakulam	73	278	351
8.	Thrissur	79	413	492
9.	Palakkad	79	392	471
10.	Malappuram	89	419	508
11.	Kozhikode	63	326	389
12.	Wayanad	27	177	204
13.	Kannur	70	282	352
14.	Kasaragod	44	161	205
Kerala		871	4223	5094

Table - 9.35
Target and Achievement of Family Welfare Programmes

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Rural		1995-96	
			Target	Achievement	ELA (xx)	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Family Welfare Programme			40000	41555	130200	121539
a.	Sterilisation (Vasectomy, Tubectomy)		108000	87711	122300	81613
b.	I.U.D. Insertion		100000	84584	108000	87711
c.	C.C. Users		421000	297969	N.O., ELA	
d.	O.P. Users		60000	39935	67900	35806
II. MCH Programme						
i.	Immunisation Programme					
ii.	Polio		532000	589005	531700	553641
iii.	BCG		532000	619383	531700	582429
iv.	Measles		532000	526166	531700	480535
v.	T.T. for Pregnant Women		565800	532905	563300	494561
vi.	DT		576500	360063	582000	326661
vii.	T.T for 10 years		592800	341739	608200	351055
viii.	T.T for 16 years		569000	377209	587300	337777
ix.	D.P.T.		532000	567001	531700	540119
b.	Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia					
	(1) Women		565800	446188	563300	283786
	(2) Children		--	--	NA	NA
c.	Prophylaxis against blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency in Children		1628600	1126223	1740000	1262711

cc) No. target for 1995-96 only expected level of achievements (ELA) for 1995-96.

Table - 9.36

Expenditure on Family Welfare Programme

Year	Both Plan & Non-plan amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	590.20
1981-82	687.08
1982-83	785.59
1983-84	1176.47
1984-85	1930.99
1985-86	2510.22
1986-87	3130.33
1987-88	3370.22
1988-89	3157.83
1989-90	4279.08
1990-91	4081.74
1991-92	3949.12
1992-93	3815.97
1993-94	4981.10
1994-95	5950.40
1995-96	7254.30 (R.E.)

Table - 9.37

Plan and Non-plan Expenditure on Medical and Public Health - excluding Family Welfare Programme - Kerala

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1975-76	230.71	2527.38	2758.09
1976-77	236.87	2678.67	2915.54
1977-78	306.96	2867.83	3174.79
1978-79	525.66	3051.48	3577.14
1979-80	472.51	3647.19	4119.70
1980-81	651.38	4229.27	4880.65
1981-82	905.97	4936.88	5842.85
1982-83	880.10	5058.12	5938.22
1983-84	1044.41	5935.02	6979.43
1984-85	1074.00	6354.81	7428.81
1985-86	1102.50	8754.37	9856.87
1986-87	1799.34	9576.09	11375.43
1987-88	1532.08	10207.12	11739.20
1988-89	1802.43	11408.10	13210.53
1989-90	2040.33	12910.55	14950.88
1990-91	1529.53	16587.77	18117.30
1991-92	1786.23	17445.10	19231.33
1992-93	1775.18	18331.75	20106.93
1993-94	2438.25	22425.78	24864.03
1994-95	3113.42	26597.61	29711.03
1995-96	6524.24	36192.66	42716.90

Table - 9.38

Per Capita Expenditure on Medical and Public Health

Year	Population (Lakhs)	Expenditure on Health including Family Welfare (Rs. in lakhs)	Index of growth	Expenditure per head (Rs.)	Index of growth
1	2	3	4	5	6
1985-86	274.05	12681.25	100	46.27	100
1986-87	275.06	14506.88	114	52.74	114
1987-88	288.39	15103.96	119	52.37	113
1988-89	293.58	16368.36	129	55.75	120
1989-90	298.87	19230.44	152	64.34	139
1990-91	290.11	22199.04	175	76.52	165
1991-92	294.91	23180.45	183	78.60	170
1992-93	298.88	23922.90	189	80.04	173
1993-94	302.91	29845.13	235	98.53	213
1994-95	306.99	35661.43	281	116.16	251
1995-96	311.12	49971.20	394	160.62	347

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Introduction

9.46 Although the proportion of population in the state with access to protected drinking water has been increasing over the years of planned development effort a substantial proportion still remains to be covered. The percentage of the rural population covered on 31-3-1996 was 47 and that of the urban population 74. The coverage in the three city corporation areas in this respect was nearly 90 per cent. As on 31-3-1996 1402 rural water supply schemes and 43 urban water supply schemes were in operation in the State besides 1015 small schemes and extensions exclusively benefiting Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other weaker segments of the society in critical areas.

Additional population covered during 1986-1996

9.47 During the 6th, 7th and 8th Five Year Plan periods higher priority was accorded to provisioning of drinking water. During the 11 year period from 1986-1996, 56.82 lakhs of additional population were covered. Thus on an average 5.16 lakh persons were additionally covered every year, a rate which considering the low growth of projected population in Kerala of about 4.13 lakh per year means that the coverage in regard to drinking water has been somewhat higher. The details showing the year-wise additional coverage with SC/ST breakup can be seen in Table 9.39.

Table - 9.39

Additional population covered with protected Water Supply during 1986-1996

Year	(Pop. in lakhs)		
	Total	SC	ST
1986	5.100	0.480	0.600
1987	2.416	0.255	0.048
1988	5.150	0.797	0.104
1989	5.240	0.668	0.321
1990	4.800	0.950	0.100
1991	4.360	0.930	0.074
1992	5.940	0.870	0.090
1993	4.990	1.010	0.118
1994	3.780	0.705	0.064
1995	3.200	1.070	0.830
1996	11.847	1.390	0.110
Total	56.823	9.125	2.459

House taps and stand posts coverage

9.48 The house connections provided under piped Water Supply Scheme increased from 5.08 lakhs in 1995 to 5.33 lakhs in 1996 showing an increase of only 0.25 lakhs house connections. The number of stand posts increased from 1.09 lakhs to 1.21 lakhs during the above period. According to norms each stand post is expected to serve a population of 250. So, the population covered by stand posts increased from 27.25 lakhs to 30.25 lakhs. The district-wise details of house connections and stand posts provided can be seen in Table 9.40.

Table - 9.40

Service level of the existing Water Supply System through House Taps and Stand Posts as on 31-12-1996

Sl. No.	District	No. of house connections	No. of stand posts
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	130675	12403
2.	Kollam	35875	8660
3.	Pathanamthitta	6400	2487
4.	Alappuzha	56750	15868
5.	Kottayam	24500	7911
6.	Idukki	5350	3441
7.	Ernakulam	131921	23915
8.	Thrissur	40775	14559
9.	Palakkad	29500	10264
10.	Malappuram	17350	8347
11.	Kozhikode	29200	5727
12.	Wayanad	1400	2051
13.	Kannur	14500	3140
14.	Kasaragod	9000	2287
Total		533196	121060

Rural Water Supply

9.49 As on 31-12-1996 protected Water Supply was provided to 101.28 lakhs of the rural population which accounted for 47.28 of the State's Rural population. There are 1402 rural Water Supply Schemes in operation. During 1995-96, 220 schemes were completed. The district-wise details of rural water supply schemes in operation and those completed as on 31-12-1996 can be viewed in table 9.41.

Table - 9.41

No. of Rural Water Supply Schemes in operation and schemes completed as on 31-12-1996

Sl. No. District	No. of schemes in operation	No. of schemes completed upto Dec. '96
1. Thiruvananthapuram	60	6
2. Kollam	81	32
3. Pathanamthitta	60	11
4. Alappuzha	85	23
5. Kottayam	111	4
6. Idukki	146	6
7. Emakulam	79	23
8. Thrissur	182	27
9. Palakkad	120	11
10. Malappuram	126	44
11. Kozhikode	143	1
12. Wayanad	46	4
13. Kannur	113	15
14. Kasaragod	50	13
Total	1402	220

9.50 The details of the district-wise coverage of rural population for the period from 1990-91 to 1995-96 are presented in Appendix 9.41. It could be seen that the maximum increase in coverage of 4.7 lakhs of population during the period was in Malappuram district followed by 4.4 lakhs in Thiruvananthapuram.

Coverage of Water Supply in NC/PC habitations increased

9.51 Under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission 1639 non covered habitations and 2074 partially covered habitations in the State were identified in 1993. The State has now 1402 rural schemes under implementation under various programmes like ARWSS, SCP, TSP/LIC/HUDCO aided schemes. 89 schemes are in advanced stage and 195 schemes are under survey. As on 31-12-1996 1357 problem villages covering a population of 101 lakhs have benefited. The district wise coverage of problem villages and the rural population benefitted are given in Table 9.42.

Table - 9.42

District-wise details of problem villages covered and population benefitted as on 31-12-1996

Sl. No. District	No. of Problem villages covered	Population benefitted
1. Thiruvananthapuram	90	1204178
2. Kollam	91	863761
3. Pathanamthitta	62	537928
4. Alappuzha	71	706889
5. Kottayam	89	665159
6. Idukki	62	314222
7. Ernakulam	88	1050775
8. Thrissur	200	1170410
9. Palakkad	155	924678
10. Malappuram	120	1062925
11. Kozhikode	87	367439
12. Wayanad	48	298266
13. Kannur	78	423605
14. Kasaragod	116	557377
Total	1357	10127612

Urban Water Supply Schemes

9.52 As on 1-4-1996 there were 43 urban water supply schemes. The total urban population benefitted stood at 56.92 lakhs, constituting 74.15% of the total urban population of the state. During the period from 1990-91 to 1995-96, the urban coverage increased by an average of 1.5 lakhs population per year. The district-wise details of coverage of urban population during the period from 1990-91 to 1995-96 are furnished in Appendix 9-42.

Flow of Funds and Financing Water Supply

9.53 Financing water supply has been given increasing emphasis in recent plans. International agencies have also evinced new interest in extending technical and financial co-operation in this area. Institutional funding has become an important source of financing water supply schemes. This is reflected from the increasing flow of funds and direct participation by HUDCO, LIC, foreign Governments, and institution to like World Bank. The flow of funds (source-wise) for water supply in 1995-96 amounted to Rs.251.4 crores against Rs.209.2 crores in the year 1994-95. The details are furnished in Table 9.43.

Table - 9.43
Income of Kerala Water Authority

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Revenue from Water charges	State Govt.		Government of India	Other sources			Total
		Plan	Non-plan		LIC	HUDCO	Others	
1991-92	2221.44	6663.00	279994	--	1347.00	251.43	156.82	13439.63
1992-93	3066.08	8006.57	2858.13	--	1000.00	1455.00	160.32	16546.10
1993-94	3890.90	9128.00	3440.03	--	1230.50	1034.15	226.31	18949.89
1994-95	4386.45	9123.21	3440.03	--	2151.54	1449.00	372.62	20922.75
1995-96	4821.59	10634.88	3440.00	2750.12	2028.00	1060.00	409.75	25144.34

Expenditure on Water Supply

9.54 The total expenditure on water supply including repayment of loans increased from Rs.126.51 crores in 1991-92 to Rs.265.68 crores in 1995-96. An analysis of the different components of expenditure would show that the operation and maintenance cost and establishment

charges constitute 40 percent of the total expenditure in 1995-96 as against 37 percent in 1991-92. The repayment burden alone of KWA constitute Rs.31.08 crores which was 11.6 percent of the total expenditure during 1995-96. The total expenditure excluding loan repayment shows an increase of Rs.122.30 crores in 1995-96 from 1991-92 (47.87%). The component wise details of expenditure and repayment of loans are furnished in Table 9.44

Table - 9.44
Expenditure of Water Authority

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	O & M	O & M Expenditure		On going schemes	Repayment			Others interest	Total
		Estt.	Others		LIC	HUDCO	GOK		
1991-92	1758.98	3016.85	265.83	6188.83	282.85	--	200.00	937.72	12650.76
1992-93	2334.75	3340.5	311.05	7986.07	334.72	81.00	--	1129.01	15517.10
1993-94	2829.33	3901.51	294.53	8316.92	401.46	223.00	--	1420.89	17387.64
1994-95	3387.19	4433.42	268.13	9383.10	435.37	336.00	--	1815.59	20058.80
1995-96	3772.40	7029.29	372.09	12286.69	516.52	367.00	--	2224.26	26568.25

High Per capita Cost-Low Tariff Collection

9.55 The per capita cost of providing water supply in Kerala is between Rs.1500 and 2000 in the rural sector and Rs.2500 and Rs.3000

in the urban area. Though the internal resources of KWA has increased from Rs.8.3 crores in 1987-88 to Rs.48.21 crores in 1995-96, water rate in Kerala remained low. The present rate in briefly summarised below:

Existing water rate other than domestic connection

1. Non-domestic connection, upto 50,000 litres	-	Rs.4/1000 litres (Rs.50 - minimum charge)
Above 50,000 litres	-	Rs.200 + Rs.6/1000 litres in excess of 50,000 litres.
2. Industrial Connection for consumption	-	Rs.6/1000 litres (Rs.100-Minimum charges)

Sanitation

9.56 According to 1991 census, more than 50 per cent of the population of Kerala had access to sanitation facilities against the Indian average of 23.7 per cent. During the eighth plan period 54063 latrines were constructed under CRSP. Moreover other public agencies supported the construction of 35000 latrines each year for households below the poverty line. Socio-Economic Units, one of the major facilitator set up with Dutch assistance constructed 46056 latrines during the last 5 years.

HOUSING

9.57 There were 54.59 lakh houses and 55.13 lakh households in Kerala, according to 1991 census. Thus the numerical shortage of houses during 1991 was 54,000 as against the shortage of 1.56 lakh houses in 1981. The rate of growth of construction of residential houses during 1988-91 was 27.64 per cent against the population growth of 13.98 per cent. The average size of household in Kerala according to 1991 Census was 5.3 persons.

Demand for Housing in Kerala

9.57 It is estimated that total 10.9 lakh houses or 20 per cent of 54.59 lakh houses in Kerala are thatched huts of semi permanent nature. Out of these 5.5 lakh units are substandard huts which are not fit for safe human living. Moreover 5 per cent of the existing houses are required to be demolished and reconstructed. Thus the housing demand as existed during 1991 is as given below.

	(in lakhs)
Numerical shortage during 1991	: 0.54
No. of substandard huts which need to be reconstructed	: 5.50
No. of houses which required major repair/reconstruction	: 2.70

	8.74

9.59 It is projected that the state's population would increase from 290 lakhs in 1991 to 328 lakhs by 2000 A.D., an increase of about 38 lakhs. Assuming the average household size of 5.3, the number of houses required for accommodating the increase in population would be 7.2 lakhs. Thus the total demand for construction of houses during the period 1991-2000 is approximately 16 lakhs.

9.60 Various agencies of Government have been implementing housing schemes to provided houses, particularly to the weaker sections. During the last ten years of the 5.77 lakhs houses thus provide 5.20 lakh houses were for the economically weaker sections. In addition to budget support, institutional funding was also availed and during 1995-96 about Rs.102 crores was mobilised.

Houses constructed by Public Sector Agencies

9.61 The Government/quasi government agencies involved in implementing housing programmes in the State are the Rural Development Department, the Finance Department, Scheduled Castes Development Department, Scheduled Tribes Development Department, Kerala State Housing Board, Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation and Development Authorities.

9.62 The year-wise number of houses constructed through various agencies in the State is given in Table 9.45. Of the 5.77 lakhs families assisted during April, 1986 to March 1996 for constructing houses 27,989 families were assigned land free of cost for constructing houses.

9.63 A survey conducted by the State Planning Board revealed that 5.39 lakhs houses were constructed in the State during the period April 1991 to March 1995. The district-wise details are given in Appendix 9.43.

9.64 The Kerala State Housing Board implemented 28 schemes and assisted the construction of 3.14 lakh houses upto 31-3-1996. During April 1996 to December 1996, 19098 houses were constructed through its various schemes. The relevant data are furnished in Table 9.46. During 1995-96 the Board received Rs.74.23 crores as loan from HUDCO for implementing the housing schemes.

Table - 9.45
Achievement in Housing - Major Schemes

Sl. No.	Scheme	Upto										
		31-3-1986	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Provision of House sites to rural landless workers	7863	5517	1869	2903	2179	2634	2585	2214	2402	3364	2322
2.	Huts/Houses for rural workers	8440	974	366	852	335	396	335	--	--	--	--
3.	Village Housing Project	10453	--	--	--	29	52	72	--	--	--	--
4.	Low income group housing	10698	--	--	--	28	66	2240	1131	3767	5169	6184
5.	Middle income group housing	4515	59	22	27	53	68	1119	603	1621	714	1018
6.	Co-operative housing scheme for economically weaker section	51964	2625	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7.	Subsidised aided self help housing scheme with co-operation of voluntary agencies	27585	2090	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8.	Rental Housing Scheme	4839	--	--	11	78	258	84	--	16	--	--
9.	Public Housing Scheme	11645	613	544	488	278	276	878	822	188	2878	68
10.	Kudikidappakar Housing	7094	212	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11.	Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation	24917	2215	1916	675	1283	1249	739	1060	1683	2805	2515

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
12.	Tribal Welfare Department	4250	90	350	377	286	404	583	626	880	871	628
13.	Scheduled Caste Development Department	18389	159	1166	957	1131	818	985	1135	2030	1844	419
14.	Fishermen Housing	33332	2290	3870	6143	869	2211	63	2423	1547	1023	2287
15.	Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation	25612	8387	8658	6716	3502	4577	5313	5563	6231	9386	2236
16.	Rehabilitation Housing Scheme	--	86837	9840	22062	6497	29611	5239	5621	32	--	--
17.	N.R.E.P.	3871	9544	7560	9451	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18.	R.L.E.G.P.	6847	14388	11040	8554	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	--	--	--	--	22932	14225	22182	16533	16999	16283	29368
20.	Other Schemes Implemented by KSHB	--	--	--	--	--	--	4755	6045	2256	11123	1967
21.	Completed/Discontinued Schemes	12308	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22.	R O M H S Housing Complex	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	996	1486	903
Total		274622	136000	47201	59816	39374	56785	46772	43776	40648	56946	49915

Table - 9.46

Achievements under various Housing Schemes implemented by the Kerala State Housing Board

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	No. of houses/flats constructed up to 31-3-1996	No. of houses/flats constructed during 1996 (April to December)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Public Housing Scheme	10152	79
2.	Rental Housing Scheme	1713	120
3.	Slum Clearance Scheme	616	--
4.	Working Journalist Housing Scheme	304	74
5.	Co-operative Housing Scheme	55495	--
6.	SASH	17950	--
7.	Rehabilitation Housing Scheme	170977	--
8.	Kairali Housing Scheme	21567	--
9.	Housing Scheme for MLAs/MPs	70	2
10.	EWS Cash Loan Scheme	9953	12811
11.	LIG Cash Loan Scheme	9953	1183
12.	MIG Cash Loan Scheme	4572	1084
13.	HIG Cash Loan Scheme	1503	307
14.	Govt. Employees and Teachers Loan Scheme L I G	681	--
15.	Govt. Employees and Teachers Loan Scheme MIG	336	--
16.	Govt. Employees and Teachers Loan Scheme HIG	89	--
17.	Repairs and Renewal Loan Scheme EWS	1742	--
18.	Repairs and Renewal Loan Scheme LIG	699	--
19.	Repairs and Renewal Loan Scheme MIG	453	--
20.	Repairs and Renewal Loan Scheme HIG	7123	--
21.	Housing Scheme for Handloom Weavers	68	--
22.	Housing Scheme for Beedi Workers	434	--
23.	Housing Scheme for Plantation Labourers	26	--
24.	ROMHS - Housing Complex	3385	120
25.	Housing Schemes for Overseas Indians	184	--
26.	Housing Scheme for Central Govt. Employees	5	--
27.	Revenue Towers	--	7
28.	Housing Schemes for Flood victims	1293	3264
29.	Mithri Loan Scheme	--	21
30.	Kerala Village at Lathoor	168	--
31.	Office-cum-Commercial Complex	16	3
Total		314475	19098

9.65 The Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation started functioning in 1970 as the apex financing agency in the co-operative housing sector. It extends financial assistance for constructing houses through its 207 primary societies. Upto 31-3-1996 the Federation borrowed Rs.286 crores and assisted construction of 83,695 houses. During April 1996 to December 1996 it mobilised Rs. 12.38 crores as institutional finance and assisted 5636 houses.

Distribution of House Sites

9.66 The Board of Revenue distributed 2288 house sites to the landless poor during 1995-96. Out of this number 1151 houses were for SC/ST. During the period 1990-91 to 1995-96 15487 house sites were distributed to the landless poor.

House Building Advance to Govt. Servants

9.67 The Finance Department received 5033 applications from Government Servants during 1995-96 for house building advance. Of these, 2958 applications were sanctioned and the amount

disbursed was Rs.21.23 crores. The number of applications received sanctioned and the amount disbursed since 1990-91 are given in Table-9.47

Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

9.69 The Kerala State Development Corporation for SCs/STs assisted 36741 houses upto 31-3-1996 and 640 houses during April 1996 to

December 1996. It received about Rs.14 crores upto 31-3-1996 and Rs.51.5 lakhs during 1996 as loan from HUDCO.

Nirmithi Kendra

9.70 The Kerala State Nirmithi Kendra was started in 1989. The details of activities of Nirmithi Kendras from 1993-1994 are shown in Table 9.48.

Table - 9.47

No. of Applications received and sanctioned and the amount disbursed under House Building Advance to Government Servants

Year	No. of applications	No. of cases sanctioned	No. of pending cases *	Amount disbursed (Rs. lakhs)
1990-91	4484	2041	3443	900.00
1991-92	6490	2631	3859	1215.52
1992-93	7211	3191	4020	1709.33
1993-94	7177	3395	3782	1906.64
1994-95	6532	3724	2808	2106.30
1995-96	5033	2955	2078	2123.54

* The pendency shown in this column is for the respective years only.

Table - 9.48

Details of Nirmithi Kendra

Sl. No.	Particulars	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996 April to December
1.	No. of projects taken up	80	420	560	480
2.	No. of projects completed	80	380	480	420
3.	No. of persons trained in various habitat related trades	2409	778	984	695
4.	No. of intake in habitat institution	24	15	13	Admissions on going
5.	No. of low cost houses constructed/assisted	250	1750	2590	2600
6.	Income generated from projects (Rs. lakhs)	74.17	157.66	183.99	75.92

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

9.71 The urban population of Kerala as per 1991 census is 76.80 lakhs against a total population of 291 lakhs which constitutes 26.39 per cent of the total population. As per 1981 census 18.8% of the total population was urban in Kerala. There are 197 census towns including 3 corporations, 55

municipalities, one cantonment, 2 townships and 132 other urban centres.

9.72 In Kerala the share of urban area to total area indicates an increasing trend from 1961 to 1991 where as the density of population has declined during this period as shown in Table - 9.49

Table - 9.49
Urban Area and Density of Population

Year	Urban area (Sq.Km.)	% of urban area to total area	Density of urban population
1961	474.30	1.22	3413
1971	756.47	1.95	3324
1981	1788.00	4.60	2669
1991	3364.80	8.66	749

9.73 The development programmes of the State such as education, expansion of health infrastructure, improved communication facilities, massive construction programmes and changes in the consumption pattern of the people have resulted in increasing urban characteristics.

9.74 Department of Municipal Administration, Town Planning Department and major and minor development authorities are the main agencies directly involved with the urban development. The Kerala Urban Development Corporation provides financial assistance to urban local bodies for implementing development schemes. A brief review of the functioning of these agencies is given below.

Municipal Administration

9.75 The Department of Municipal Administration as a nodal agency of urban development programmes plays a regulatory and supervisory role. Development programmes are directly implemented by urban local bodies. Urban local bodies implement the major schemes like non-remunerative town improvement scheme, environmental improvement of urban slums, integrated development of small and medium towns, urban basic services for the poor, urban basic services, nehru rozgar yojana, modernisation of slaughter houses, urban environmental improvement and prime minister's integrated urban poverty eradication programme for the overall development of urban areas. Under environmental improvement of urban slums, 13,400 persons have been assisted against a target of 12,000 during 1995-96.

9.76 Nehru Rozgar Yojana is intended for the generation of employment and income and alleviation of poverty. There are three components, namely micro enterprises, wage employment and shelter upgradation. Under micro enterprises 4,100 units have been assisted during 1995-96 to take up self employment ventures against 3,650 units in the previous year. In addition to this 1.48 lakh mandays of labour was created in 1995-96 as against 1.37 lakh mandays during 1994-95. 9,100 houses have been upgraded during the year. The physical achievements of the schemes are given in Table - 9.50.

Table - 9.50
Physical Achievements of Urban Development Schemes

Name of Scheme/Project	Unit	Physical achievement	
		1994-95	1995-96
Non-remunerative Town Improvement Scheme	No. of Schemes	8	15
Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums	No. of Persons	--	13400
Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns	No. of Towns	5	7
Urban Basic Service Programme	"	13	13
Urban Basic Service for the Poor	"	16	16
Urban Environmental Improvement	"	--	4
Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme	"	--	9
Nehru Rozgar Yojana	No. of micro units	3650	4100
	Lakh mandays created	1.37	1.48
	No. of houses upgraded	8760	9100
	No. of slaughter houses	2	3
Modernisation of Slaughter Houses			
Slum Improvement Schemes under Special Component Plan	No. of persons	10560	11000

Table - 9.51
Physical Achievement of the Town Planning Department

Particulars	1994-95	1995-96
I. Detailed Town Planning Schemes		
a. Sanctioned by Government	2	--
b. Draft Scheme prepared and forwarded to local bodies for publication	12	14
c. Schemes under preparation and processing	83	11
d. Schemes pending sanction of Government	3	--
II. Master Plan for Towns		
a. Sanctioned by Government	1	--
b. Under preparation and processing for final approval	31	17
c. Pending sanction of Government	--	--
III. Project Reports for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns	3	4
IV. Schemes for urban local bodies for which layout plans prepared	--	70
V. Layout plans and site approvals	446	306
VI. Factory sites approved	48	299
VII. Cases of enforcement of building rules and town planning schemes processed	5730	3625

Town Planning

9.77 The role of Town Planning Department is mainly confined to enforcement of building rule, preparation of development plans for urban and rural areas and for fast growing regions such as agro industrial centres, pilgrim centres and tourist centres. The local bodies and other development agencies are responsible for implementing the development plans prepared by Town Planning Department. The Department is also involved in the survey of urban and rural areas, collection and analysis of data, preparation of urban plans etc. As part of its advisory role in urban development it provides financial assistance to minor development authorities for implementing statutory town planning schemes, by way of grant and loan. It also extends financial assistance to municipalities and townships for implementing town planning scheme. The physical achievements are given in Table - 9.51.

Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation

9.78 The Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation gives financial assistance to urban local bodies for the development of infrastructure facilities in urban areas like construction of commercial complexes, office buildings, roads, town hall etc. The corporation has rendered financial assistance to 658 schemes of various urban local bodies upto March 1996 amounting to Rs.63.87 crores. Out of this 516 schemes has already been completed. During 1995-96, the corporation has financed 29 schemes amounting Rs.2.51 crores. In addition, the Corporation is acting as a nodal agency of HUDCO

for centrally assisted schemes like NRY, low cost sanitation etc.

Major Development Authorities

9.79 The three major Development Authorities which undertake development activities in the cities are Thiruvananthapuram Development Authority, Greater Cochin Development Authority and Kozhikode Development Authority. Their roles are mainly confined to development of infrastructure facilities like shopping complexes, markets, road, drainage, stadium, bus stand, development of residential plots and housing schemes. These authorities avail of financial assistance from Central and State Governments, Housing and Urban Development Corporation and Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation. During the period under review, financial assistance @ Rs.100 lakhs each was given to three major development authorities as marketing borrowing for undertaking the above development schemes. Table 9.52 shows the expenditure of three major development authorities during 1994-95 & 1995-96.

Table - 9.52

Financial achievement of TRIDA, GCDA & CDA during 1994-95 to 1995-96

Name of Development Authority	Year	
	1994-95	1995-96
TRIDA	118.68	85.81
GCDA	538.64	3045.83
CDA	108.40	280.70

(Rs. in lakhs)

Table - 9.54

District-wise number of Industrial Training Institutions and seat strength in Kerala as on 31-12-1996

Sl. No.	District	Number of Institutions				Seat strength			
		Total	Govt. ITI	Private ITC	Total	Govt. ITI	Private ITC	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	5	4	59	48	64	3072	4720	7792
2.	Kollam	3	2	49	37	52	1244	4860	6104
3.	Alappuzha	2	1	45	41	47	896	4675	5571
4.	Pathanamthitta	1	--	32	30	33	176	3224	3400
5.	Kottayam	2	2	32	27	34	1092	5248	6340
6.	Idukki	1	1	8	7	9	224	848	1072
7.	Ernakulam	2	1	56	47	58	892	7568	8460
8.	Thrissur	3	2	33	25	36	1068	3924	4992
9.	Malappuram	2	1	12	9	14	316	1026	1342
10.	Palakkad	3	2	19	9	22	832	1672	2504
11.	Kozhikode	3	3	21	18	24	927	2196	3123
12.	Wayanad	1	--	3	3	4	144	390	534
13.	Kannur	2	1	26	17	28	944	1780	2724
14.	Kasaragod	1	--	7	3	8	112	280	392
Total		31	19	402	321	433	11939	42411	54350

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

Industrial Training

9.80 At present there are 31 ITIs including eight women ITIs in the Government Sector with a seat strength of 12,000 and 402 Industrial Training Centres in the private sector with a seat strength of 42,000. Besides, there are 9 Related Instruction Centres, two AVTS and one Basic Training centre under the management of department. During the year under review two new institutions were started. The Government ITIs increased from 22 in 1990 to 31 in 1996 and private ITCs from 325 to 402 for the above period. The growth of ITIs and ITCs can be seen in Table 9.53. The district-wise details of ITIs and ITCs with intake capacity are given in table - 9.54.

Table - 9.53
Growth of ITIs and ITCs since 1980

Sl.No.	Year	No. of ITIs	No. of ITCs
1.	Upto 1980	14	205
2.	1981	15	249
3.	1982	17	251
4.	1983	21	257
5.	1984	21	280
6.	1985	22	280
7.	1986	22	286
8.	1987	22	320
9.	1988	22	323
10.	1989	22	325
11.	1990	28	325
12.	1991	28	344
13.	1992	28	347
14.	1993	28	351
15.	1994	28	367
16.	1995	30	401
17.	1996	31	402

Apprenticeship Training

9.81 During the year under review apprenticeship training was imparted to 4217 apprentices out of whom 398 were SCs, 22 STs, 14 physically handicapped trainees. The women trained stood at 432 during 1996. Besides, 356 trainees sponsored by Kerala Labour Welfare Fund Board were given training in various trades in 13 ITIs during 1996. Under the Scheme special training for SC/ST, 297 SC/ST students were given training in 14 ITIs.

Trade-wise intake in ITIs and ITCs

9.82 Out of the total seat strength of 54,350 trainees Government ITIs impart training to 22 per cent and the private ITCs to 78 per cent. Out of 12,166 students admitted in one year course 28% are in Government ITIs and 72% under Private ITCs. In the two year course, Government ITIs impart training to 26% and Private ITCs to 74 per cent. Out of 3447 students admitted in Government ITIs in 15 trades under the one year course 21% are girls and 10% belong to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The intake in the private ITCs shows that out of 8719 admitted under 19 trades in one year course more than 38% are girls. Out of 4411 students admitted in Government ITIs under 17 trades in two year course only 11 per cent (476) are girls and 12 per cent (527) are SCs and STs. In the case of private ITCs out of the annual intake of 12273 students for 14 trades in two year course only less than 8 per cent are girls and that from SCs and STs constituted about 6 (739) per cent. The trade-wise intake in Government ITIs and Private ITCs are given in Tables 9.55 and 9.56.

Skill Development Project

9.83 Under Skill Development Project modernisation of ITIs with 50 per cent Central assistance is under implementation in the State from 1989-90. The estimated cost of the project was originally Rs.15.08 crores and was revised to Rs.22.11 crores. The expenditure as on 31-1-1997 amounted to 14.70 crores. The major component wise expenditure analysis would show that 302.67 lakhs was spent on construction, 713.54 lakhs on procurement of machinery and equipment and Rs.811.27 lakhs on staff and other items. The project period now is extended upto 31-12-1997. Under the project, old and obsolete trades and equipment were replaced in 15 ITIs, five Machine Maintenance Cells and one Machine Maintenance Workshop at Kalamasserry were started. Audio-Visual Aids were provided in 15 ITIs. One Basic Training Centre was started at Kollam, Related Instruction Centres were started at Thiruvananthapuram, Kalamasserry and Kozhikode and one AVTS started in Thiruvananthapuram. Women ITI Wings were started in the ITIs at Chengannoor, Kalamasserry, Chalakudy, Palakkad and Kannur.

Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment

9.84 During 1995-96 Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment conducted 15 programmes including 13 training programmes, one workshop and one seminar which benefitted 527 persons. Besides it published 6 issues of the bimonthly KILE NEWS. Another important achievement of the Institute during the year under review is the publication of the book "Thozhilali Ksbema Padhathikalum Anukooliyangalum".

Table - 9.55

Trade-wise Intake in Government ITIs and Private ITCs during 1995-96 (one year)

Sl. No.	Name of Trade	Industrial Training Institutes				Industrial Training Centres			
		Total intake	Of which girls	Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes	Total intake	Of which girls	Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Carpenter	364	24	25	5	279	--	28	5
2.	Sheet Metal Worker	277	72	20	5	44	6	--	--
3.	Welder	721	--	52	12	392	--	19	3
4.	Forger and Heat Treater	303	--	20	3	37	--	5	4
5.	Plumber	364	--	32	11	1618	--	43	32
6.	Diesel Mechanic	146	--	10	2	612	--	9	4
7.	Data Preparation and Computer Software	253	157	25	3	3151	2236	173	16
8.	Steno (Hindi)	50	50	5	--	58	36	12	--
9.	Steno (English)	482	272	39	11	1461	548	81	7
10.	Dress Making	83	83	8	1	368	192	60	--
11.	Secretarial Practice	50	50	4	2	102	80	3	--
12.	Cutting & Tailoring	--	--	--	--	322	176	2	--
13.	Moulder	208	--	20	3	39	--	--	--

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
14.	Plastic Processing Operator	54	3	5	1	--	--	--	--
15.	Tractor Mechanic	64	--	6	2	--	--	--	--
16.	Upholster	28	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
17.	Photographer	--	--	--	--	16	--	--	--
18.	Hair & Skin Care	--	--	--	--	16	--	3	--
19.	Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables	--	--	--	--	32	--	4	--
20.	Letter Press Machine Minder	--	--	--	--	49	--	6	--
21.	Book Binder	--	--	--	--	16	--	2	--
22.	Hand Compositor	--	--	--	--	107	56	21	--
Total		3447	711	273	61	8719	3330	471	71

Table - 9.56
Trade-wise Intake in Government ITIs and Private ITCs during 1994-95 (Two year course)

Sl. No.	Name of Trade	Industrial Training Institutes				Industrial Training Centres			
		Total intake	Of which girls	Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes	Total intake	Of which girls	Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Draftsman Civil	326	118	32	10	2960	724	204	32
2.	Draftsman Mechanic	100	19	7	1	292	10	30	1
3.	Surveyor	86	28	6	3	95	17	8	--
4.	Fitter	520	--	52	10	2429	--	98	--
5.	Turner	306	--	31	8	85	--	8	2
6.	Mechinist	303	--	24	4	28	--	3	1
7.	Mechanic (R&AC)	253	--	21	3	372	--	28	2
8.	Instrument Mechanic	69	--	7	2	--	--	--	--
9.	Mechanic Watch & Clock	120	60	5	1	--	--	--	--
10.	Wireman	360	--	30	--	248	--	11	--
11.	Electrician	405	--	38	9	2680	--	112	5
12.	Electroplator	33	--	4	1	--	--	--	--
13.	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)	405	--	40	10	763	--	26	2
14.	Mechanic (Radio & TV)	500	120	75	13	934	80	77	9
15.	Electronics (Mechanic)	538	131	53	13	1349	133	73	4
16.	Painter (General)	68	--	7	3	20	--	2	--
17.	Mill Wright Mechanic	19	--	3	1	--	--	--	--
18.	Tool and Die Making	--	--	--	--	18	--	1	--
Total		4411	476	435	92	12273	964	681	58

CHAPTER - 10

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR WEAKER SECTIONS

Rural Development

The rural development programmes figure prominently in the policy agenda of the central and state governments with emphasis on poverty alleviation and employment. A number of poverty alleviation programmes having short term and long term impact have been under implementation. Most of the rural development programmes are centrally sponsored and targeted to population below poverty line.

10.2 Important poverty alleviation programmes are the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Central Rural Sanitation programme (CRSP), and Integrated Waste Land Development Project (IWLDP). All these programmes are

implemented by the Rural Development Department and aim at generating employment and income to the identified rural poor.

10.3 According to a family survey, conducted by the Rural Development Department in 1992 nearly 17.87 lakhs families are below poverty line including 2.31 lakh SC/ST families. The survey list has been further revised in 1994 and 1995. At present there are more than 21 lakh families identified as living below poverty line. The details are given in Table 10.1.

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

10.4 The aim of Integrated Rural Development Programme is to assist poor families in the rural areas to cross the poverty line by taking

Table 10.1
Rural House Holds below Poverty Line (1996)

Districts	House holds identified in Oct. 92	SC/ST Households added in Jan.94	House holds added in Jul.95	Total house holds (2+3+4)	House holds assisted 92.93. To 95-96	Balance holds as on 1.4.96 (5-6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thiruvananthapuram	203259	460	19871	223590	16722	206868
Kollam	185668	540	14347	200555	17194	183361
Pathanamthitta	69327	1072	13357	83756	11443	72313
Alappuzha	134522	420	10661	145603	14359	131244
Kottayam	109276	602	23007	132885	12471	120414
Idukki	76205	1098	34642	111945	8789	103156
Eranakulam	120690	365	12237	133292	19447	113845
Thrissur	176016	105	27935	204056	20267	183789
Palakkad	152711	531	35885	189127	15585	173542
Malappuram	170926	625	18376	189927	19233	170694
Kozhikkode	166537	1687	18240	186464	16142	70322
Wayanad	51759	346	17168	69273	4239	65034
Kannur	106235	203	23147	129585	12480	117105
Kasaragod	63743	834	8614	73191	5495	67696
State Total	1786874	8888	277487	2073249	193866	1879383

up self employment ventures, generating additional income. With reference to the price level of 1991-92, a family with an annual income of Rs. 11,000/- or less is considered to be below poverty line. Since "Andiyodaya" approach is followed in assisting poor rural families having annual income below a "cut off" line of Rs. 8,500/- are first assisted. Non-Governmental organisations are encouraged to participate in IRDP to improve the quality of the programme. In Order to ensure that families belonging to SC/ST communities, women and physically handicapped are properly attended under the programme, a substantial part of total outlay is earmarked for these categories. The group strategy very recently introduced in this scheme would be helpful in making the programme a more effective tool for poverty alleviation. The number of poor families assisted under IRDP since the inception of the programme in the State is 13.80 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 252.91 crores was as subsidy and credit worth Rs. 525.27 crores was mobilised for the target group. The physical and financial achievement of the programme since the Sixth Five Year Plan are given in Table 10.2.

Table 10.2
Achievement under IRDP

Plan period	Families assisted (No.)	Subsidy (Rs.lakhs)	Loan (Rs.lakhs)	Per family (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
VI Plan	508985	4512.52	13115.54	3463
VII Plan	486615	7461.03	15628.60	4745
Annual Plan (90-91 to 91-92)	118849	3315.62	5030.10	7022
VIII Plan 1992-93	104215	3282.28	4896.71	7848
1993-94	53698	1797.63	2645.93	8275
1994-95	46294	2173.12	3987.02	13307
1995-96	43357	2008.70	5239.08	16717
1996-97 (Sep.96)	15849	740.34	1984.18	17190
Total	1377862	25291.24	52527.16	

10.5 For Eighth Plan 2,80,000 families were targetted for assistance, of which 1,40,000 families would be SC/STs, against this target 263413 families have been assisted including SC/STs till September 1996. The sector wise analysis of IRDP schemes shows gradual shift in activities which is clear from Table 10.3.

Table 10.3
Sector-wise Breakup of the IRDP Schemes

Year	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector	
	No. of Schemes	%	No. of Schemes	%	No. of Schemes	%
81-82	70058	69	9576	10	21694	21
85-86	36920	40	11620	16	24706	34
90-91	27836	43	13610	21	23054	36
92-93	22142	42	11757	23	18398	35
95-96	20058	42	11505	24	15654	34

10.6 50 per cent of the families assisted under IRDP are SC/ST, 40 per cent are women and 3 per cent of beneficiaries belong to the physically handicapped. The target for 1995-96 was to assist 36,704, as against 43,357 families have been covered. The expenditure was Rs.2,268.90 lakhs.

Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment

10.7 The TRYSEM is one of the two components of IRDP aiming at imparting training in basic technical and managerial skills to rural youths in the age group of 18-35 years from families below poverty line to make them competent to take-up self employment ventures in the board fields of agricultural and allied activities, industries, services etc. 50 per cent of selected youth will be SC/STs. The training is imparted through formal training institutions, commercial and business establishments etc. On Successful completion of the training the trained rural youth can avail of loan and subsidy under IRDP for starting own enterprise. In 1995-96, 4860 rural youths were trained, of which 1437 were settled with self employment and 2828 were engaged in wage employment. Details regarding the rural youth trained and settled since Sixth Five Year Plan period are given in Table 10.4.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Area

10.8 DWCRA is a sub component of IRDP with the prime objective of providing women members of families below poverty line with opportunities of self employment on a sustained basis. A distinguishing feature of DWCRA is group strategy as against family approach under IRDP. A group of 10-15 women takes up economic activities suited to their skills, aptitude, and local conditions. The target group would be the focus of convergence of other services like welfare, health, nutrition and education. Table 10.5 shows the physical and financial

Table 10.4
Achievement of TRYSEM

Plan Period	No. of youths trained			Youth Self Employed	Youth wage Employed	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
	Target	Ach	%			
1. VI Plan	36602	25787	70	7775	6863	128.85
2. VII Plan	302000	26472	88	8503	10355	602.54
3. Annual Plan (90-91 & 91-92)	18200	12783	70	3522	5390	380.91
4. VIII Plan						
1992-93	14252	13468	94	2765	6749	470.14
1993-94	6682	5549	83	1212	2891	247.29
1994-95	6080	5854	96	1890	3431	281.32
1995-96	6080	4860	80	1437	2828	237.66
(Spt. 96)		2968		488	1268	41.50
Total	118096	97741	81	27592	39775	2390.21

Table 10.5
Achievement under DWCRA

Plan Period	No. of youths trained			No. of Groups started income generating activities	%	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
	Target	Ach	%			
1. VI Plan	150	81	54	57	70	18.88
2. VII Plan	775	803	104	826	103	65.82
3. Annual Plan (90-91 & 91-92)	655	443	68	308	70	70.68
4. VIII Plan						
1992-93	225	319	142	299	94	43.32
1993-94	800	551	69	297	54	77.92
1994-95	797	753	94	629	84	105.78
1995-96	720	797	95	649	82	147.95
1996-97 (Spt. 96)	720	310	43	129	42	35.80
Total	4842	4057	84	3194	79	566.15

achievements of the programme since Sixth Five Year Plan.

10.9 The target for 1995-96 including the spill over for the previous year was 840. Against this, 797 groups were formed and 649 groups have started income generating activities benefiting 6421 persons including 1935 SC/STs.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

10.10 JRY is an intensive employment generation programme started in 1989 by merging NREP and RLEGP into a new programme. It aims to create additional gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed persons in rural

areas. Strengthening of rural economic infrastructure and the creation of durable community assets to improve the quality of life in rural area are also the objective.

10.11 JRY is implemented by 14 DRDAs, 152 blocks and all panchayats in the state. The expenditure is shared between centre and state 80:20 basis. Table 10.6 shows physical and financial achievements under JRY since seventh five year plan. The target for 1995-96 was to create 108.01 lakh man days against which 127.75 lakh man days could be generated by spending Rs.8888.24 lakhs. Main assets created under JRY during the period from 1989-90 to 1995-96 are given in the Table 10.7.

Table 10.6
Achievement Under JRY

Plan Period	Physical Achievement			Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
	Employment Generation (lakhs Man days)			
	Target	Achievement	%	
1	2	3	4	5
1. VII Plan	214.18	213.79	100	6587.35
2. Annual Plan (90-91 & 91-92)	383.81	358.04	93	14072.71
3. VIII Plan				
1992-93	252.10	255.00	101	14632.32
1993-94	113.47	120.43	106	7788.38
1994-95	97.10	101.01	104	7234.60
1995-96	108.01	127.75	118	8888.24
1996-97 (Spt. 96)	59.73	30.88	52	1164.80
Total	1228.40	1206.90	98	59203.60

Table 10.7
Main Assets Created Under JRY Programme

Assets	1989-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	Total
1. Million wells (No.)	-	444	1740	3893	3064	3218	3469	15027
2. Irrigation wells (No.)	390	222	273	293	143	73	55	11449
3. Drinking water wells (No.)	954	546	433	309	359	310	288	3199
4. Roads (Km)	3532	2144	1874	1767	1587	990	848	12742
5. School buildings (No.)	57	73	53	47	70	35	32	376
6. Sanitary Latrines (No.)	7853	7622	6112	4516	4620	4313	4556	64880

The Construction of houses has been given more emphasis under JRY. The details are given in table 10.8

Table 10.8
No. of Houses Constructed Under JRY

Year	No. of Houses Constructed
1989-90	6349
1990-91	14255
1991-92	22182
1992-93	16533
1993-94	16999
1994-95	18549
1995-96	29368
(Sep.1996)	25008
Total	126795

Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

10.12 EAS was started first in 21 blocks in seven districts in the state in January 1994. The objective of the scheme is to provide 100 days of assured employment during the lean agricultural season at the minimum wages, on non farm or allied activities. 1171 EAS works were completed during 1995-96. Out of 2158 works taken up 987 works are in different stages of progress. 33.47 lakhs man days of labour were generated. Table 10.9 shows the achievements under EAS.

Supply of Tool Kits

10.13 This is an allied programme of IRDP which has 100 per cent central assistance. The objective of the scheme is to enable the rural artisan to earn higher income in their traditional skills using modern tools, thereby increasing production and improve their quality of life. A set of tools costing Rs.2000, on average is to be supplied with 90 per cent subsidy. The trades identified are blacksmithing, carpentering, gold smithing, potting, leather work,

Table 10.9
Progress of Employment Assurance Scheme (1995-96)

District	Blocks covered (no.)	Works (No.)		Employment generated (lakh man days)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
		Taken	Completed		
Thiruvananthapuram	3	241	153	6.26	422.31
Kollam	2	249	81	2.09	141.87
Idukki	8	829	446	9.25	635.35
Palakkad	1	70	36	1.09	74.85
Malappuram	2	141	92	4.52	300.00
Wayanad	3	406	213	5.84	435.88
Kannur	2	222	150	3.42	231.84
Total	21	2158	1171	32.47	2241.90

masonry, metal works etc. Against a physical target of 4196 tool kits, 4806 tool kits were distributed during 1995-96. Table 10.10 shows financial and physical achievements under the programme.

People's Action for Development (Kerala) (PAD-K)

10.14 The objective of this organisation is to strengthen and promote voluntary efforts in rural development by assisting voluntary organisations. (PAD-K) conducts seminars and camps to assist voluntary organisations to prepare projects to get assistance from CAPART. During 1995-96 CAPART

sanctioned 46 project costing Rs.354.61 lakhs on the basis of recommendation of (PAD-K).

Kerala Rural Development and Marketing Society (KERMS)

10.15 KERAMS was established in 1986 as an autonomous body to provide marketing facilities to rural artisans, DWCRA units, Mahilasamajams, voluntary organisation etc. and also make available raw materials required for the production units. Through "Gramasree" a permanent sales outlet of the organisation, rural products worth Rs.49.33 lakhs were sold during 1995-96. KERAMS has been

Table 10.10
Progress under Toolkit Programme (1995-96)

District	No. of Rural artisan (92 survey)	Physical progress (No)		
		Target	Artisans supplied with tool kit	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
Thiruvananthapuram	17669	560	509	11.04
Idukki	5159	740	321	13.31
Thrissur	13158	520	342	12.85
Palakkad	7412	470	612	11.31
Malappuram	7473	520	632	13.68
Kozhikode	5881	586	364	15.06
Kannur	3377	350	1221	15.79
Kasaragode	2901	450	805	26.11
Total	63030	4196	4806	119.15

organising trade fairs during onam festival in all districts. These trade fairs facilitate sales promotions of IRDP products in urban areas. Table 10.11 gives the sales value of IRDP products through KERAMS.

Table 10.11
Sale Value of IRDP Products through KERAMS

Year	Sale value (Rs. in lakhs)
1987-88	3.48
1988-89	6.55
1989-90	6.55
1990-91	9.48
1991-92	12.12
1992-93	34.05
1993-94	33.27
1994-95	37.14
1995-96	49.33

Kerala State Rural Development Board

10.16 The Kerala State Rural Development Board, as a financial agency undertakes remunerative development works like construction of shopping complexes, market centres, bus stands, lodges, office buildings etc. in panchayats. The Board has so far completed 650 schemes in various panchayats and 35 schemes are under various stages of execution. It has expended, an amount of Rs.2.87 crores for the implementation of remunerative development schemes during 1995-96.

Special Area Programme

Development of Kasaragod Area

10.17 The main aim of this scheme is to taken up various developmental activities such as small scale industries, drinking water facilities, etc., in Kasaragod District as part of backward areas development programme. During 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs was allotted for this scheme and the entire amount was expended.

Western Ghats Development Programme

10.18 Western Ghats Development Programme is a centrally sponsored programme with 100 per cent central assistance. This Programme forms part of Hill Area Development Programme initiated by Planning Commission during Fifth Five year Plan to improve the ecology and economy of the area with the objective of improving the condition of the local people. This programme is being implemented in 31 Taluks of the State. Major schemes implemented under the programme include watershed development, forestry, village and small industries, infrastructure facilities, horticulture, soil conservation, minor irrigation, dairy, agriculture, poultry etc.

10.19 During 1995-96, soil conservation works was executed in 1734 Ha. Under minor irrigation 5 cross bar/check dams and 1650 metres of canals were constructed. Under eco-preservation of forests 319 ha. have been newly planted with bamboo, pepper and cashew and 685 ha. have been maintained. Under the scheme conservation and protection of forests, 20 ha. of forest area have been

newly formed for medicine plants. During 1995-96, an amount of Rs.952.50 lakhs was allotted for Western Ghats Development Programme against which the expenditure amounted to Rs.945.90 lakhs. The physical achievements are given in Table 10.12.

Table 10.12

Physical Achievements under Western Ghats Development Programme (1994-95 and 1995-96)

Particulars	Unit	Achievements		
		94-95	95-96	
1	2	3	4	5
I. Soil Conservation	HA		2665	1734
II. Agriculture Development				
a. Seeds distributed				
1. Coconut	Nos.		35000	27270
2. Pepper	"		75000	55550
3. Cashew	"		7400	18300
4. Others	"		56575	165000
b. Supply of Spra-/ years/Sprinklers	"		162	154
III. Minor Irrigation				
1. Check dams/ cross bars/weirs	"		53	120
2. Wells/pond	"		535	256
3. Tanks	"		5	..
4. Pump sets	"		150	304
5. Area Benefited	Ha.		1650	NA
IV. Dairy Development				
1. Paster/Fodder development	"		815	140
2. Hay making	Nos.		240	..
3. Construction of cattle sheds	"		1082	887
4. Supply of Milk Cows	"		379	684

Land Reforms

10.20 Land Reforms as an instrument of institutional transformation has been successfully implemented in the state since its inception. The extent of land declared surplus as on 30.11.96 was 64,400 acres. Total beneficiaries under the programme were 1,45,863 persons. Out of these 43 per cent are SCs and 5 per cent are STs. (See Table 10.13). The assignees of surplus land are given financial assistance to develop the land for cultivation. An amount of Rs.10.78 lakhs was expended benefiting 1896 assignees of surplus land during 1995-96. Out of them, 859 belonged to SC/ST community.

Table 10.13

Distribution of Surplus Land and No. of Beneficiaries

Category	As on 30.11.95		As on 30.11.96	
	No. of Beneficiaries	Area (Acre)	No. of Beneficiaries	Area (Acre)
1	2	3	4	5
Scheduled Castes	62020	25174	62442	25247
Scheduled Tribes	7433	5163	7505	5174
Other	75383	33900	75916	33979
Total	144836	64237	145863	64400

10.21 The re-survey works are in progress in all districts in the State except Kasaragod. Out of 32,510 sq. kms. to be surveyed in the State an extent of 22,802.65 sq. km. under field works and an area of 19951.69 sq.km. under office work have been completed till 30.9.95. Out of 903 villages taken up for re-survey 790 villages have been completed under field work. 636 villages have been finalised and the records in respect of 586 villages have been implemented in revenue administration. Details regarding the progress of resurvey and updating of land records are shown in Table-10.14.

Table-10.14

Progress of Resurveys and Updating of Land Records

Item	Progress of works	
	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3
1. Field Survey		
i) No. of revenue villages covered (sq.km).	27	NA
ii) Extent of area covered (sq.km.)	152.31	97.46
2. Reconciliation with Revenue Records		
i) No. of villages implemented	245	61
3. Lamination of Land records		
i) No. of village Records	70	59

Special Development Assistance to District Panchayats Block Panchayats, and Village Panchayats

10.22 The enactment of the Panchayat Raj Act 1994, consequent on the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, envisaged transfer of a number of

powers, and functions to the three tiers of Panchayat Raj Institutions. This necessitated decentralisation of planning process and functions transferred. Owing to time constraints it was not possible to formulate development schemes for each tier and Panchayats in respect of functions transferred during 1995-96. The newly elected local bodies started functioning from 2nd October 1995.

10.23 In 1996-97, the year during which the Ninth Plan had to be formulated, it was decided to (a) set apart 35-40 per cent of the next plan outlay to the local bodies and (b) launch a major campaign, people's campaign, to ensure that local level planning were prepared with maximum people's participation and at the same time build up planning capabilities at the local level.

10.24 As per the annual plan for 1996-97 as much as Rs.212 crores has been allocated to various local bodies out of total state plan outlay Rs.2200 crores.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

10.25 Social Security and Welfare measures constitute an integral part of the functions of a modern democratic government. Social security is basically a human and social right and an entitlement of the poor in the participatory process of development and justice. The major goal of social security in Kerala is towards reduction of income, insecurity. Kerala has been a pioneer in social security in India and there are more than 35 schemes in operation. During the period between 1986 and 1996, the government expenditure on social security and welfare measures amounted to about Rs.735 crores and the expenditure during 1995-96 was more than Rs.100 crores.

National Social Assistance programme

10.26 The National Social Assistance

Programme (NSAP) introduced in the Central Budget for 1995-96 came into effect from August 1995 is a land mark. The three components of the programme are : National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS); National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS). The Programme represents a step towards the fulfilment of the directive principles in Articles 41 & 43 of the constitution recognising the concurrent responsibility of the Central and State Governments in the matter. The scale of benefit under NSAP are (i) National old age pension scheme at Rs.75 per month per beneficiary, (ii) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) Rs.5000 in case of death due to natural causes and Rs.10,000 in case of accidental death of the primary bread winner and (iii) National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS) Rs.300 per delivery to the first two births. According to the figures worked out by government of India for practical purposes, the total financial commitment for assistance under the Old Age Pension Scheme for all India amounts to Rs.480.02 crores, Family Benefit Scheme Rs.193.6 crores and Rs.136.5 crores for Maternity Benefit Scheme. The total commitment thus amounts to Rs.810.3 crores. According to Government of India estimates Rs.17.73 crores is needed in Kerala for the implementation of NSAP.

Institutional Care and Social Security in Kerala

10.27 Social Security broadly comprises three dimensional care : institutional care, welfare assistance and pensions. Institutional care has been provided by government and voluntary agencies. These institutions broadly deal with categories like orphan children, disabled children, aged and infirm and other special categories like cured mental patients, leprosy patients and so on. In Kerala institutional care is provided to about 51000 persons of which 44728 are orphan children. The relevant data on the nature of care provided and beneficiaries are presented in Table 10.15.

Table 10.15

Social Security and Welfare Schemes Implemented by the Social Welfare Department

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Nature of Care	Year of Starting	No. of persons served/ benefitted
1	2	3	4	5
1. WELFARE OF THE INSTITUTIONS RUN BY GOVERNMENT				
(a)	Abalamandirs (Shelter for Waifs and Strays)	Welfare of the Destitute Women or Girls.		
	Thiruvananthapuram		1961	
	Kollam		1961	
	Kottayam		1961	
	Ernakulam		1961	25 beneficiaries in
	Thrissur		1961	each home

1	2	3	4	5
	Alappuzha		1961	
	Palakkad		1961	
	Malappuram (Majeri)		1975	
	Kozhikode		1975	
	Kannur (Thalasseri)		1975	
(b)	Government Balasadan.	Welfare of Children, Orphans etc.		100 beneficiaries in each home.
	Kozhikode		1960	
	Alappuzha		1966	
(c)	Rescue Homes	Detention of the Women/ Girls under provision of ITP in Women & Girls Act.		100 beneficiaries in each home.
	Thavannur		1967	
	Alappuzha		1967	
	Ernakulam		1967	
(d)	After Care Hostel	Detention of the Women/ girls under the provision of ITP in Women & Girls Act.		
	Thiruvananthapuram.		1961	50 beneficiaries.
(e)	Care Home	Welfare & Rehabilitation of the Old Age & Ex-convicts		
	Thiruvananthapuram		1957	100 beneficiaries.
(f)	Custodial Care Home Majeri.	----- do -----	1974	15 beneficiaries.
(g)	Home for Mentally Deficient Children Thiruvananthapuram Kozhikode	Give care and special training to Mentally Deficient Children.	1962 1976	50 beneficiaries in each home.
(h)	Care Home for Disabled Children	Giving protection to the dis- abled children up to the age of 16.		
	Kollam		1960	
	Alappuzha		1981	25 beneficiares in each home.
	Thalasseri (Thaliparambu)		1981	
(i)	Home for the Physically Handicapped.	For the welfare of the physically handicapped men, women, old and infirm.		
	Thiruvananthapuram		1976	
	Alappuzha		1961	
	Ernakulam		1979	
	Palakkad		1961	
	Kozhikode		1979	25 beneficiaries in each home.
	Wayanad		1990-91	
	Idukki		1990-91	
(j)	Children's Home, Noornadu.	For the welfare of the Children who are sons and daughters of leper patients.	1962	50 beneficiaries.
(k)	Home for the cured Mental Patients (Asha Bhavan) Thiruvananthapuram Thrissur Kozhikode	For the accomodation of the cured Mental Patieots	1990-91 1990-91 1990-91	50 beneficiaries in each home

1	2	3	4	5
(l)	Rehabilitation Home for the Handicapped	...		
(m)	Old Age Homes	For Providing Physical, Social, Psychological & economic support to the aged.		
	Kollam			
	Kottayam			
	Kannur			
	Kasaragod			100 beneficiaries
	Pathanamthitta			in each home.
	Ernakulam			
	Thrissur			
	Malappuram			
	Kozhikode.			
2. INSTITUTIONS RUN BY VOLUNTARY ORGANISATION				
(a)	Orphanages		477 (nos.)	44,728 (inmates)
3. OTHER SCHEMES NOT COVERED UNDER THE ABOVE CATEGORY				
	After Care Home	For the reformation and re-habilitation of girls and boys		
	Kozhikode		1961	
	Thalasseri		1976	100 beneficiaries
	Adolescent Girls, Kottam		1967	in each home
	Adolescent Boys, Kottayam		1967	
	<i>Correctional Institution</i>			
	Observation Home	For providing care, protection of the under trial Juveniles.		
	Thalassery		1987	25 beneficiaries
	Thiruvananthapuram			50 "
	Kollam			25 "
	Alappuzha			25 "
	Ernakulam			25 "
	Kottayam			25 "
	Thrissur			50 "
	Palakkad			25 "
	Kozhikode (2)			50 "
	(for Boys and Girls)			
	Manjeri			25 "
	Special Home for Boys, Thiruvananthapuram.	For their care, protection, treatment, training, re-habilitation of the delinquent & neglected children.	1987	100 "
	Juvenile Home	For their care protection treatment, training, re-habilitation of the delinquent & neglected children.		
	Kollam (for Boys)			100 "
	Kottayam (for Boys)			150 "
	Thrissur (for Boys)			200 "
	Kozhikode (for Boys)			200 "
	(for Girls)			100 "

* Remarks : Juvenile Justice Institutions are transferred from Jails Department in the year 1987.

Major Pension Schemes and Social Security Initiatives

10.28 Kerala has a proven record of wider commitment in social security initiatives for the poor and under privileged segments of the society. Though there are over 35 schemes implemented in the state the three major initiatives which have considerable

impact in terms of budgetary commitment and physical coverages are Agricultural workers pension scheme, destitutes and widows pension scheme and pension scheme for the handicapped. The details reflecting the eligibility criteria, rate of assistance and beneficiaries are summarised briefly in Table-10.16.

Table 10.16
Major Social Security and Pension Schemes in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Qualifying Condition	Year of starting	Present rate of assistance	Amount spent (Rs. lakhs) 1995-96	No. of Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agricultural Workers Pension Scheme	Eligible age is above 60 years. Annual family income should not exceed Rs. 15,000	1-4-1980	Rs.100 pm	3457.28	312944
2.	Kerala Destitute Pension Scheme	Above 65 years age. For widowed destitute no age limit. Monthly income not to exceed Rs.300.	1960	Rs.110 pm	1727.33 (including oldage pension and widow pension)	132450
3.	Special Pension Scheme for the Physically handicapped, disabled and mentally retarded person	Disabled persons who have 40% disability. Medical certificate necessary. Beneficiarie's monthly income Rs.75 or family income not to exceed Rs.5000 per annum.	1-4-1982	Rs.110	1085.05	91700
4.	Kerala Freedom fighters pension Scheme	Any person who on account of participation in the National Movement.	1-4-1971	Rs.1000	851.54	10550
5.	Pension to sportsmen	The income limit for pension with effect from 31.1.1994 is Rs.11000 per annum.	1977	55 to 60 years Rs.200 pm, 60 to 70 years age Rs.300, 70 and above Rs.400	7.90	173
6.	Financial assistance to Leprosy and Cancer Patients	Leprosy and Cancer patients are covered and certificate from hospitals are to be produced. Income of the patient should not exceed Rs.200 PM.	11/76	Rs.115 pm	47.94	3900
7.	Welfare fund for Journalists	Financial assistance is given to the working Journalists/ their dependents in distress. The annual income should not exceed Rs.3600.	1975	Rs.300 pm.	7.24	192

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Welfare fund for Cine artistes	Financial Assistance is given to Cine Artistes in distress. The annual family income should not exceed Rs.3600.	1975	Rs.300 pm.	5.54	145
9.	Kerala Cashew Workers Relief and Welfare Schemes	Cashew workers above the age of 60	1990	Rs.100 pm. for workers and Rs.200 Pm. for the staff	--	135000
10.	Kerala Coir Workers Welfare Fund Scheme	Coir workers above the age of 60	1989	Rs.75 pm.	--	28501
11.	Kerala Construction workers welfare scheme	Construction workers having one year service and attained 60 years of age	1.1.1981	Rs.100 pm	-0-	303000
12.	Kerala Khadi workers Welfare scheme	Khadi workers having ten years service and 60 years of age	1990	Rs.60 pm.	--	11286
13.	Kerala Handloom Workers Welfare Scheme	Handloom workers above the age of 60	1989	Rs.75 pm.	26.34	3086
14.	Kerala Abkari Workers Welfare Fund Scheme	A Workers shall be entitled to become a member under the scheme from the date on 1.1.90 which he has completed 3 months continuous service.	1-1-90	Rs.10,000 (death cases) Rs.5,000 (Permanent disablement in incapacitating to continue in work.	--	14212
15.	Kerala Toddy Workers Welfare Scheme	--	1970	P.F. Contribution at 16% of total wages, gratuity at 50% of the monthly average of wages and other facilities.	--	38000
16.	Kerala Advocate Clerks Welfare Scheme	--	1985	After 5 years of contribution Rs.1650 is given. After completing 30 years Rs.10000.	--	2569
17.	Kerala Head Load Workers Welfare Scheme	All the workers in rolls of the Committee are insured with LIC.	1987	Accident benefit at Rs.20,000, Rs.10,000 for normal death.	--	16387
18.	Kerala Motor Workers Welfare Fund	--	1986	Retirement benefit P.F. etc. A member will get about Rs.12,000 per 5 years of contribution and Rs.60,000 if continuous as members for 15 years.	--	33300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Scheme	Benefited fishermen who has completed 60 years of age	1987	Rs.85 Pm.	279.32	30756.
20.	Financial assistance to widows for the marriage of their daughter	Yearly income of the family should not exceed Rs.5000	1978	1000	97.09	8000
21.	Tree Climbers Welfare Scheme	Financial assistance is given to workers in the event of total accidents and permanent total disability following the the accidents	1980	10000	37.65 lakhs	378
22.	Students Accident Insurance Scheme	All students	1989	Rs.10000 in the case of total accidents which cause total disability. In the case of minor injury assistance is subject to the maximum of Rs.500 in a year.	--	--
23.	Unemployment Assistance	Financial assistance is given to those who wait for employment in the live register of employment exchange for more than 3 years	1981	Rs.70	2649	272371
24.	Self Employment Scheme	Unemployed persons	1980	Rs.600	6.19	1032
25.	National oldage pension scheme	Above 65 years of age with family income of below Rs.5000 in the case of rural areas and Rs.5500/- in case of urban areas.	1995	Rs.110	--	56800

Nutrition

Nutrition Status in Kerala

10.29 The nutrition level in Kerala is apt to be low. The food consumption surveys right from 1960's reveal a high degree of under nourishment in Kerala. According to the results of the National Sample Survey 1961-62, the average daily food intake in Kerala yielded 1620 calories per capita per day. The National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau's Survey 1988-90 revealed that in Kerala the intake of cereals and millets was below the recommended level by about 20 per cent. In the case of pulses and green leaf vegetables the intake was about 77.5 per cent below the recommended level. The consumption of

iron was below the recommended level by about 8 per cent.

Nutrition Programmes Implemented in Kerala Integrated Child Development Services

10.30 The objective of feeding is to provide 300 calories per day. In Kerala there are 120 ICDS projects of which 24 are state sector projects. Out of this 111 are rural projects, 1 tribal and 8 urban projects. The ICDS projects cover about 10.lakh beneficiaries through a network of 15154 anganwadies. The district wise distribution of ICDS projects with beneficiaries is given in Appendix. The programme implemented by the Development Department benefits 1.24 lakh children and mothers. The relevant data are furnished in the Table 10.17.

Mid-day Meals in Schools

10.31 The School meals feeding for poor LP/UP children is implemented by the education department. The programme during 1996 benefited 20.86 lakh children through a network of 10586

centres. The feeding cost per student per day is Rs.2 per student. For every beneficiary student 60 grams of Rice 30 grams of green gram and 1 gram oil is served. The details are reflected in Table 10.17.

Table 10.17
Nutrition Programmes - Centre and Beneficiaries

Department implementing the programme	Programme	No. of Centres		No. of beneficiaries (Rs. lakhs)	
		1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Social Welfare Department	Special Nutrition Programmes	16209	15154	9.88	9.6
2. Rural Development Department	Composite programme for women and pre-school children	862	842	1.21	1.23
	Non-ICDS Balwadies Feeding Centres		934		
3. Education Department	School meals programme	10954	10586	21.01	20.86

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

10.32 The development programmes for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have been gaining attention in recent years. The concept of Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) introduced during the Fifth Five Year Plan and Sixth Five Year Plan have been continuing through Seventh and Eighth Plan. In addition to SCP and TSP, Government of India is providing additional financial support to State Government by way of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to SCP and TSP every year. The Scheduled Castes Development Department and the Scheduled Tribes Development Department are the major agencies involved in the implementation of multifarious programmes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State. Besides, the sectoral departments are also implementing various development programmes for generating employment opportunities and development of basic infrastructural facilities. Even though Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan were introduced earlier, the concept was decentralised at the District Level from 1983-84 onwards, for identification, formulation and implementation of suitable schemes by considering local demands and needs of the people. The District Planning machinery headed by the

District Collector till recently was responsible for implementing SCP and TSP. The impact of the system was highly appreciable in the last one decade in the State. The system enabled the sectoral departments to formulate innovative, income generating and need based programmes.

10.33 The Special Component Plan aims at the comprehensive development of the Scheduled Castes in the State. While formulating the programmes, schemes which are directly benefiting the Scheduled Castes are given priority and thrust areas are given preference. The allocation of funds is mainly done in accordance with the percentage of population of Scheduled Castes. The Special Component Plan sought mainly to improve the living conditions of Scheduled Castes through provision of drinking water, roads, houses, educational and health facilities, electrification etc.

10.34 The life and culture of Scheduled Tribes are entirely different from that of the Scheduled castes. They are living in close proximity with forests and are therefore isolated from the main stream of social life. Special programmes are being formulated under tribal Sub Plan for the benefit of the Tribal people in the State. The main objective of the Plan is to promote the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes and make them free from exploitation. To achieve this objective Integrated

Tribal Development Project (ITDP) was started in the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Group as well as family oriented programmes were implemented under this approach. Special projects like Sugandhagiri Cardamom Project, Pooket Dairy Project, Priyadarsini Tea Estate, Attappady Co-operative Farming Society and Vattachira Tribal Collective Farm have been started to rehabilitate bonded tribles in the State. Various economic and infrastructural development programmes are under implementation in these projects. In addition to plan funds, financial assistance from other sources are also mobilised for implementing the schemes in these projects.

Profile of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

(a) Scheduled Castes

10.35 The Scheduled Castes population of Kerala is 28.87 lakhs (1991 census) which constitute 9.9% percent of the state total population. The proportion of Scheduled Castes population to total district population is highest in Palakkad District (15.9%) and lowest in Kannur District (4.1%). Literary rate of Scheduled Castes is 69%. The average size of Scheduled Caste household is 4.9 compared to 5.3 for general population. There are 1029 females for 1000 males among the Scheduled Castes compared to 1036 females for 1000 males for general population.

10.36 The work participation rate of Scheduled Caste is 41.21% as against 31.4% for the total population. Agricultural labourers account 53.8% of Scheduled Castes main workers in Forestry, Fishing and Plantation constitute 10.8%. Whereas the workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repair in household industry stands 2.4%. Construction workers and workers in trade and commerce constitute 3.6% and 2.8% respectively. The workers in processing, servicing and repairs in than household industry stands 6.1%.

(b) Scheduled Tribe population, of 3.20 lakhs (1991 census) constitutes 1.1% of the total population in the State. There are 996 females per 1000 males among Scheduled Tribes. The total number of tribal households is 69,441. The highest number of tribal households is in Wayanad District (23,287), followed by Idukki (11,516). The Lowest number of tribal households is in Alappuzha District (651). Of the total Scheduled Tribe population, 35.8% are in Wayanad followed by Idukki (15.6%) Palakkad (11%) and Kasaragod (9.1%). The lowest proportion of tribal population is in Alappuzha District (0.9%). Of the total Scheduled Tribes, 21,536 are cultivators and 71,720 are agriculture labourers. The number of

Scheduled Tribe main workers is 1.29 lakhs and marginal workers 0.18 lakh. There are about 1.7 lakh non-workers among the Scheduled Tribes.

10.37 The tribal communities with pre-agricultural stage of development and very low literacy rate are recognised as primitive tribes by Government of India. Accordingly, Cholanaikans, Kattunaikans, Kurumbas, Kadars and Koragas have been identified as primitive tribes in Kerala and they constitute nearly 4.8% of the total Scheduled Tribe population in the state.

10.38 According to a survey by the Forest Department in 1992, 17,156 Scheduled Tribe families are living in forests in 671 settlements. The majority of them is engaged in the collection of minor forest produces and forest protection works.

10.39 The details of SC/ST population in Kerala according to 1991 Census are given in Table 10.18 and in Table 10.19.

Table 10.18

District wise Distribution of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribe population (1991 Census)

Districts	Total population (Lakhs)	Scheduled Castes (Lakhs)	Scheduled Tribes (Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1. Thiruvananthapuram	29.38	3.43	0.16
2. Kollam	23.98	3.06	0.04
3. Pathanamthitta	11.87	1.58	0.07
4. Alappuzha	19.90	1.90	0.03
5. Kottayam	18.25	1.36	0.18
6. Idukki	10.77	1.57	0.50
7. Ernakulam	28.12	2.42	0.05
8. Thrissur	27.35	3.35	0.04
9. Palakkad	23.76	3.78	0.35
10. Malappuram	30.93	2.56	0.11
11. Kozhikode	26.14	1.85	0.05
12. Wayanad	6.71	0.28	1.15
13. Kannur	22.44	0.91	0.18
14. Kasaragod	10.70	0.82	0.29
State Total	290.32	28.87	3.20

10.40 The programmes of SC/ST Departments cover employment, education, housing, health and social development schemes. Economic scholarships and stipends, boarding grant, special incentive to talented students, study tours,

Table 10.19
**District wise Distribution of Scheduled Castes/
 Scheduled Tribe population (1991 Census)**

Description	Unit	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Population
Household	No.	593676	69441	5513200
Population	"	2886522	320967	29098518
Literates	"	2002786	156061	22686461
Main workers	"	1062922	129297	8301087
Marginal Workers	"	126488	18474	855031
Non-Workers	"	1697112	173196	19952400
Size of Household	"	4.9	4.9	5.3
Decadal Growth Rate	%	13.22	22.75	14.32
Sex Ratio	No.	1029	996	1036
Total Literacy Rate	%	79.66	57.22	89.81
Male Literacy	"	85.22	63.38	93.62
Female Literacy	"	74.31	51.07	86.17
Work Participation Rate	"			
Total	"	41.21	46.04	31.43
Male	"	50.96	55.14	47.58
Female	"	31.73	36.90	15.85
Cultivators	"	3.10	16.66	12.24
Agricultural Labourers	"	53.78	55.47	25.54
Livestock, Forestry, Fishing Hunting, plantation etc.	"	10.87	15.47	9.24
Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing and Processing, Servicing and Repairs in				
i) Household Industry	"	2.44	0.47	2.58
ii) Other than Household Industry	"	7.08	2.96	11.60
Construction	"	3.60	0.48	4.00
Trade and Commerce	"	2.83	1.38	12.64
Transport, Storage and Communication	"	2.72	1.50	5.99
Other Services	"	10.70	5.28	15.18

construction of hostels are the major educational development schemes. Bank Banks in Professional Colleges and Polytechnics, Special Tuition in Schools and Colleges are the other schemes implemented. All India tour for boys and South India tour for girls are conducted annually. Financial assistance to failed students is another educational development scheme that has helped many students to pass these

examinations. Three pre-examination training centres, one each at Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode, and one Coaching Centre for Civil Service Examination at Thiruvananthapuram are functioning. The pre-examination centres impart training to prospective candidates for appearing the various examinations conducted by public sector and autonomous recruiting agencies.

Table 10.20
Enrolment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe
Students at School Level (1995-96)

Section	General	SC	% of SC Students to Total	ST	% of ST Students to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lower Primary	2121837	232784	10.97	29030	1.37
Upper Primary	1781134	197330	11.08	18264	1.02
Secondary	1605366	170323	10.61	13006	0.81
Total	5508337	600437	10.90	60300	1.09

10.41 The enrolment of SC/ST students in schools has increased considerably due to educational incentives offered to them. Among the school children, the proportion of SC and ST children is 10.9% and 1.09% respectively. Among college students, 11.24% belong to SC/ST communities. Details regarding the enrolment of SC/ST students are given in Table 10.20 and Table 10.21.

Table 10.21
Enrolment of SC/ST Students in Arts
and Science Colleges (1995-96)

Course	Total Strength	SC/ST Students	Percentage to Total
1	2	3	4
Pre-Degree	209371	27758	13.20
Degree	128273	10153	7.92
Post-Graduation	11220	1304	11.62
Total	348864	39215	11.24

10.42 The Enrolments of SC/ST students in engineering colleges and other technical institutions during 1995-96 are 9.68 per cent and 8.33 per cent respectively (See Table 10.22).

Table 10.22
Enrolment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled
Tribe Students in Technical Institutions
during 1995-96 (Annual intake)

Institutions	Total	SC	ST
1	2	3	4
Engineering Colleges	2273	196	24
Polytechnics	6090	425	40
Technical High School	2085	208	8
Total	10448	829	72

10.43 During 1995-96, 43 SC students and 11 ST Students were admitted for MBBS Courses and five SC and one ST student were admitted for BDs courses. Details of SC/ST Students enrolled in medical and para-medical courses during 1995-96 are given in Appendix-10.3

10.44 The welfare programmes like enforcement of the Protection of Civil Right Act, development of those who were engaged in the unclean occupations in past and assistance for marriage and major treatments are other schemes

under implementation. Under the assistance scheme for marriage and major treatment, financial assistance is given to parents/guardians of poor SC girls in connection with their marriage. Extremely poor Scheduled Castes will be given financial assistance for major treatment. Financial assistance is also given to law graduates belonging to Scheduled Castes set up practice as advocates.

10.45 The SC Department has established 476 colonies for Scheduled Castes. They have been allotted land in the range of 5 cents-2.50 acres according to availability, for construction of houses and for cultivation.

Intensive Habitat Development Programme is a major Programme under implementation for the overall development of Scheduled Castes. The programme aims at the comprehensive development of selected SC habitats. The details of beneficiaries of major schemes are given in Table-10.23.

Table 10.23

Beneficiaries of Major Schemes Implemented by Scheduled Castes Development Department

Particulars	No. of Beneficiaries	
	1994-95	1995-96
1. Balawady-cum-Feeding Centre (No. of centres)	1541	1610
2. Pre-matric Studies	575392	576286
3. Pre-matric Hostels	2907	NA
4. Post-matric Hostels	907	804
5. Post-matric Studies	54123	53181
6. Special Incentive to Talented Students	517	539
7. Tuition System	1732	1716
8. Boarding Grant	530	584
9. Financial Assistance to Failed SC students	1898	1914
10. Inter-Caste Marriage Grant	572	NA

Scheduled Tribes

10.46 The programmes implemented by the ST Development Department include education, health, housing etc. The department give special emphasis on literary programme to increase literary rate among STs. The department provides educational concession, scholarships and other types of assistance to the tribals from pre-primary stage to post-graduate level. Apart from exempting from all kinds of fees, ST students are given lumpsum grants and monthly stipends at different rates. Altogether 58,947 students were given educational assistance during 1995-96.

10.47 Two Model Residential Schools and two Ashram Schools (Primary) for primitive tribes provide better educational facilities to selected students. There is another scheme to provide assistance to S.S.L.C. failed students to continue their studies in private tutorial colleges. Better educational facilities to brilliant students is another major scheme under implementation. The objective of the scheme is to impart high standard of education for brilliant students from Standard-V onwards by admitting them in public schools. Every year 50 ST students are admitted and all kinds of expenses connected with the study of these students are met under the scheme. There are 115 pre-metric hostels for providing free board and lodging, and tuition facilities to students. Besides, students admitted in the subsidised hostels run by voluntary organisations are given financial assistance.

10.48 Among the development programmes, the Intensive Habitat Development Programme deserves special mention. The programme envisages integrated development of the most backward ST settlements. Family oriented economic development schemes and habitate based infrastructure facilities are being implemented in the colonies.

10.49 The housing problem among STs is serious. The number of houseless ST families is estimated as nearly 20,000 out of total of 70,000. During the Eighth Plan, a total of 3,940 houses was constructed. The number of houses completed during 1995-96 was 443. The schemes like thatching grant, repair of existing houses, purchase of house sites and providing additional amenities to the houses through colonisation are other schemes being implemented.

10.50 Several schemes have been introduced for providing better medical facilities for the STs. There are 17 Ayurvedic dispensaries, one Allopathic hospital, one Ayurvedic hospital, 3 Allopathic dispensaries, 5 Midwifery centres and two Mobile medical units for providing medical facilities for STs. Besides, a fullfledged allopathic hospital has already been constructed in Mananthavady. The department conducts medical camps every year in tribal areas. Patients with diseases detected during the camps are referred to nearest district/taluk hospitals for better treatment. A new scheme, namely, Treatment and Rehabilitation of Tribals Affected by diseases like Sickle Cell Anaemia was started during 1994-95. This scheme is intended to provided better treatment and rehabilitation to tribals affected by Sickle Cell Anaemia, TB, Leprosy etc.

10.51 Other Schemes implemented during 1995-96 for the development of STs are district/state level festivals of tribals, assistance to ST mahila

samajams, assistance for marriage of girls, implementation of Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989

etc. The table 10.24 shows major item-wise expenditure on tribal welfare programmes implemented by the department.

Table 10.24
Plan and Non-plan Expenditure by ST Department
(1994-95 and 1995-96)

Item	(Rs. in lakhs)					
	1994-95			1995-96		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Education Schemes	284.63	546.49	831.12	219.78	614.75	834.53
2. Economic Development Schemes	193.76	1.90	195.66	205.05	1.60	206.65
3. Housing	100.00	19.49	119.49	403.30	10.00	413.30
4. Health	11.57	32.78	44.35	69.60	41.33	110.93
5. Others	33.83	51.82	85.65	256.79	50.98	307.77
Total	623.79	652.48	1276.27	1154.52	718.66	1873.18

Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

10.52 This corporation is an agency for implementing development programmes for asset creation and generation of self employment among SC/ST people. The main schemes under implementation by the Corporation include margin money, agricultural land purchase scheme, foreign employment scheme, seed money for technically

trained and professionally qualified persons, scheme for purchase of autorickshaw, sewing machine, water scooter, photocopier, milch animals, video camera etc.

An amount of Rs.74.37 crore was spent by the corporation during 1995-96 for implementing various welfare schemes for providing benefits to 112,533 persons. The details of schemes implemented by the Corporation are given in Table-10.25.

Table - 10.25
Details of Schemes Implemented by Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Name of Scheme	No. of beneficiaries		Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Upto 31-3-1996	During '96 (April to December)	upto 31-3-1996	During '96 (April to December)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Autorickshaw Scheme	232		28.43	
2. Auto Training	149		0.77	
3. Small Business Trade and Industry	4028		160.96	
4. Agricultural Land Purchase Scheme	9597	27	958.07	6.38
5. Co-operative Society	138		84.79	
6. Machinery Loan	5		0.42	
7. Mini Industrial Estate	20		2.53	
8. Foreign Employment Scheme	3014	7	268.96	0.70
9. Sewing Machine	4908		73.51	
10. Housing Scheme I	2163		109.16	
11. Housing Scheme II	9577		294.88	
12. Housing Scheme III	40	1.54		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
13.	Housing Scheme IV	9206	388.20		
14.	Housing Scheme V	8639		464.38	
15.	Housing Scheme VI	3260		256.38	
16.	Housing Scheme VII (Ambedkar Rural Housing Scheme)	3212	I	421.58	0.01
17.	Housing Scheme VIII (Ambedkar Rural Housing Scheme)	644	639	293.24	72.13
18.	Margin Money Scheme (old)	622		2.77	
19.	Margin Money Deposit Scheme	45674	839	1944.90	122.23
20.	Margin Money Loan	122	5	190.00	7.93
21.	Seed Money Scheme	1031		33.74	
22.	Training Programme	2919	384	22.18	3.67
23.	Transport Scheme I (Auto)	169		71.77	
24.	Transport Scheme II (Tempo)	234		179.90	
25.	Transport Scheme III (Bus)	90		125.45	
26.	Transport Scheme IV (Auto, Load Carrier)	485	194.59		
27.	Commercial Centre Scheme	260	124.85		
28.	Scavenger Rehabilitation Training	374		27.88	
29.	Medical Store	6		6.00	
30.	Video Camera	47	9	24.70	4.36
31.	Transport Scheme III Co-operative Society	447		37.95	
32.	Tourism Scheme	6		2.14	
33.	Vegitable Stall Scheme	75	30	7.48	2.74
34.	Milch Animal	287	131	45.75	16.36
35.	STD, DTP, Photocopier, Typewriter, Lamination	113	22	68.68	12.44
36.	Professional Service	27	3	14.19	2.29
37.	Cable T.V.	30	2	21.04	0.35
38.	Transport Scheme V (Jeep/Taxi)	92	—	240.00	1.68
39.	Transport Scheme VI (Auto)	440	—	200.67	3.61
40.	TV/VCR Repair	7	1	4.00	0.05
41.	Hollow Bricks	3	1	3.68	0.34
42.	Two/Three Wheeler workshop	1		0.50	
43.	Transport Scheme VII (Auto Pickup Van)	51	1	28.08	0.04
44.	Traditional occupation	89	288	6.55	20.25
45.	Poultry Farm		8		3.88
46.	Individual Scheme		1		2.74
47.	Typewriting Institution		1		0.16
48.	Pollution Test Centre Scheme		1		3.61
Total		112533	2401	7437.24	287.86

Kerala Institute for Research Training and Development Studies (KIRTADS)

10.53 The Institute has three major wings, Anthropological Wing, Training Wing and Evaluation Wing.

The Anthropological Wing is conducting classification studies on the caste status of SC/ST claimants including bogus cases referred to by the SC/ST departments, cases referred to by the Controller of Entrance Examination and the Backward Classes Commission. During the year 1995-96, 372 reports were submitted to various agencies.

Employment

10.54 Unemployment is a severe problem among the SC/ST in the State. As on 31-8-1996 there were 369,121 SCs and 23,124 STs seeking employment according to the live registers in the employment exchanges. The highest number of unemployed SCs is in Thiruvananthapuram district followed by Thrissur and Ernakulam. Similarly, the highest number of unemployed Scheduled Tribes is in Idukki district followed by Wayanad, Thiruvananthapuram and Kottayam. The details of unemployed among SC and STs Employment Exchanges are given in Table-10.26

Table - 10.26

District-wise details of Registered Unemployed Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as on 31-8-1996

District	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Thiruvananthapuram	55531	3219
2. Kollam	39773	301
3. Alappuzha	33930	489
4. Pathanamthitta	17419	406
5. Kottayam	23696	3176
6. Idukki	7646	5878
7. Ernakulam	40196	752
8. Thrissur	44438	281
9. Palakkad	27739	635
10. Malappuram	29600	193
11. Kozhikode	29271	234
12. Wayanad	3064	5276
13. Kannur	12326	765
14. Kasaragod	4492	1519
Total	369121	23124

Government Service

10.55 There were 39,193 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees in Government Service as on 1-1-1995. This number had increased to 40,973 as on 1-1-1996. Of them, 36,484 are Scheduled Castes and 3,389 Scheduled Tribes. The number of SC and ST Gazetted Officers was 3,286 and 418 respectively. Table 10.27 shows the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees in Government Service.

Table - 10.27

Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government Service

Category	As on 1-1-1994			As on 1-1-1995			As on 1-1-1996		
	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Gazetted	23477	2546	123	25669	2808	179	27337	3286	418
Non-Gazetted	245611	24593	1970	265833	27150	2293	268075	27110	3206
Last Grade	39787	5943	518	45236	6083	680	44866	6088	865
Total	308875	33082	2611	336738	36041	3152	340278	36484	4489

Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan

10.56 Besides, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Departments, other development departments are also implementing separate programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes under Special Component plan and Tribal Sub Plan. The thrust areas include income and employment generation, poverty alleviation, infrastructure development etc.

10.57 During 1995-96 an amount of Rs.153.77 crore was spent under Special Component Plan and 30.20 crore under Tribal Sub Plan. Out of the Special Component Plan provision, Rs.125.21 crore was spent at the district level through the district level working groups. Similarly, an amount of Rs.23.05 crore spent under Tribal Sub Plan at the district level. Table-10.28 shows the details of amount spent under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan during 1995-96.

Table - 10.28
District-wise Expenditure under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan (1995-96)

District	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	
	Special Component Plan	Tribal Sub Plan
1	2	3
Thiruvananthapuram	1264.78	128.01
Kollam	1135.37	22.17
Alappuzha	851.79	12.77
Pathanamthitta	898.38	76.19
Kottayam	644.51	127.25
Idukki	965.91	511.63
Ernakulam	1010.99	31.09
Thrissur	1282.36	46.57
Palakkad	1464.12	214.74
Malappuram	1179.16	97.30
Kozhikode	751.20	80.44
Wayanad	114.67	630.52
Kannur	494.90	167.87
Kasaragod	462.75	158.24
District Total	12520.89	2304.79
Headquarters	2856.45	715.55
State Total	15377.35	3020.34

10.58 The major item-wise achievements under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan during 1995-96 are shown in Table 10.29. 4,345 houses for Scheduled Castes and 136 houses for

Schedule Tribes were constructed under these two plans. Similarly, 1,182 wells under SCP and 118 under TSP were constructed during the year. Also 230 Water Supply Schemes for Scheduled Castes and 42 Schemes for Scheduled Tribes were completed. Under IRDP, 17,498 SC and 1282 ST families were assisted. Under JRY and EAS, 51.79 lakh mandays of employment for SC and 7.85 lakh mandays for STs were generated. Under minor irrigation programmes, for Scheduled Caste 495 ha. and 249 ha. were covered under SCP and TSP respectively. For Scheduled Castes families 429 biogas plants were completed. 13,200 poultry units under SCP and 624 units under TSP were started. Under Dairy Development 1,295 dairy units were started for SCs and 213 units for STs. 4,529 SC/ST families were benefited by schemes of the fisheries department. 362 SC habitats and 68 ST habitats have been electrified during 1995-96. Rural energy programme was extended to 3,450 SC families.

Table 10.29
Major Physical Achievements under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan (1995-96)

1995-96 Items	Achievement during		
	Units	SCP	TSP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Power tiller	No.	2	10
2. Metal Storage Bins	"	2015	—
3. Biogas plants	"	429	—
4. Agro Service Centres	"	1	4
5. Wells	"	1182	118
6. Agricultural Development Schemes	Family	66867	7814
7. Assignees of surplus land	"	468	12
8. Soil Conservation	Ha.	444.66	12
9. IRDP	Family	17498	1282
10. JRY (Mandays)	Lakh	43	3.35
11. EAS (Mandays)	"	8.79	4.50
12. Minor Irrigation	Ha.	495	249
13. CRS Programme - Families benefited	No.	4237	394
14. Community Development Programme - beneficiaries	"	1248	179
15. Poultry Unit	No.	13200	624
16. Dairy Units	"	1295	213
17. Goat Rearing Units	"	720	412

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
18. Fisheries	Families	3978	551
19. Societies assisted	No.	90	21
20. Colonies Electrified	"	362	68
21. IREP - Families benefited	No.	4350	—
22. Families assisted under Handloom	"	648	440
23. Families assisted under Coir Industry	"	682	—
24. Road Works	"	84	31
25. Water Supply Schemes	"	230	42
26. Housing	"	4345	136
27. Urban Development Programmes	"	15013	—
28. Colour TV Sets installed	"	130	22
29. Anganwadi Buildings	"	35	—
30. Nutrition Camps conducted	"	253	47

Special Central Assistance

10.59 Every year, the centre release a lumpsum amount as Special Central Assistance to SPC and TSP for income and employment oriented schemes to alleviate poverty among SC/ST people. The Special Central Assistance is utilised for programmes for economic development. During 1995-96, an amount of Rs.4.39 crore was spent under Special Central Assistance to SCP and Rs.1.53 crore under Special Central Assistance to TSP.

Families Assisted to Cross Poverty

10.60 Altogether 41,506 SC families and 4971 ST families were assisted to enable them to cross the poverty line during 1995-96 through various economic development programmes. The details are given in Table 10.30.

Table - 10.30

Number of SC/ST families assisted under various programme

Sector	Families Assisted	
	—SC	ST
1. Agriculture	9438	678
2. Animal Husbandry	5219	638
3. Dairy Development	1292	230
4. Fisheries	3978	551
5. Land Board	261	4
6. K.S.D.C. for SC/ST Ltd.	1767	92
7. Industries	1826	375
8. Khadi and Village Industries Board	1085	417
9. Scheduled Caste/Tribes Development	NA	822
10. IRDP Schemes	16640	1164
Total	41506	4971

The Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd.

10.61 The Corporation came into existence on 28-2-1995 with the main objective of undertaking various welfare and economic developmental programmes for the members of backward classes in the State. During 1995-96 an amount of Rs.6.28 crores was disbursed to 1,252 beneficiaries under 20 self employment schemes. In addition to the economic development scheme the Corporation also implements housing programme with the assistance of HUDCO.

The details of families assisted and amount disbursed are given in Table-10.31.

Table - 10.31
Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation
(Progress of Schemes as on 31-3-1996)

	Name of Scheme	Beneficiaries (No.)	Amount disbursed (Rs. lakhs)
1.	Clinical Laboratory	10	7.01
2.	Allopathy/Ayurveda Clinic	17	5.20
3.	Photo/Video Recording Unit	74	76.08
4.	Upholstery Unit	4	0.74
5.	Electrical Goods Servicing Centre	42	13.97
6.	Spray Painting Unit	4	0.62
7.	Dairy Unit	141	23.96
8.	Legal Consultancy Unit	41	19.48
9.	Readymade Garment Unit	192	73.95
10.	Provision Store	331	157.16
11.	Vegetable Shop	76	17.21
12.	Engineering Consultancy Unit	11	2.78
13.	Beauty Parlour	7	2.40
14.	Automobile Workshop	12	4.20
15.	Bricks Manufacturing Unit	32	10.55
16.	Hair Dressing Centre	33	11.71
17.	Tourist Taxi Car	50	135.71
18.	Autorickshaw	100	45.76
19.	Ladies Store	64	18.24
20.	Two/Three Wheeler Workshop	10	1.61
	Total	1252	628.36

CHAPTER - 11

INSTITUTIONAL AND BANK FINANCE

Institutional Finance

The major All India Financial Institutions are Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC), National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

11.2 During the year 1994-95, the amount disbursed by All India Financial Institutions increased by 22.9%, from Rs.23,778.6 crores in 1993-94 to Rs.29,212.7 crores in 1994-95. The growth rate in the disbursements by these institutions in 1994-95 was 4.1% more than that recorded in 1993-94, over 1992-93. Out of the total disbursement, IDBI'S share was the largest at Rs.10491.5 crores (35.9%) followed by ICICI Rs. 6879.3 crores (23.5%), UTI Rs. 4299.8 crores (14.7%), NABARD and LIC each Rs. 3010.7 crores (10.3%) and Rs. 1032.0 crores (3.5%) respectively. Disbursement by NCDC (1.3%) was the lowest. Month-wise analysis of the disbursement shows that the disbursement by LIC (88.0%) remarkably increased, followed by ICICI (55.8%), IDBI (35.2%), IFCI (31.2%) and NABARD (9.7%), The disbursement by UTI declined by 21.5% and that by GIC 28.6%.

11.3. Out of the total amount of Rs. 29212.7 crores disbursed during 1994-95, at all India level, a major chunk of Rs. 24248.4 crores (83.0%) was received by the major fifteen states. Among these states, Maharashtra's share was the highest at Rs. 6629.1 crores (22.7%), followed by Gujarat Rs. 3800.4 crores (13.0%) and Uttar Pradesh Rs. 2261.4 crores (7.7%). The share of Kerala declined further by 0.5%, from 1.56% in 1993-94 to 1.05% in 1994-95. While at the All India level, the total disbursement increased by 23% in 1994-95, Kerala's share declined by 0.5%. The fact that the amount availed of in Kerala is coming down even in absolute terms cannot be overlooked. Such shrinkage in credit flow, if continued, has serious ramifications in the overall development of the state, in attaining the macroeconomic dimensions of the growth rate set for the Ninth Five Year Plan and the investment requirements projected for achieving the growth rate. The disbursements made by IDBI to Kerala declined from Rs. 152.0 crores in 1993-94 to

Rs. 87.4 crores in 1994-95, IFCI from Rs. 34.6 crores to Rs. 12.8 crores and ICICI from Rs. 37.0 crores to Rs. 32.4 crores. Disbursement to Kerala by NCDC went up from Rs. 23.2 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 38.1 crores in 1994-95, marking a significant increase of 64.2%. Kerala's share from IDBI was as low as 0.8%. The neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu could absorb 8.9% of IDBI credit, Karnataka 5.6%, Andhra Pradesh 9.0% while Maharashtra's share stood at 23.3%. The position is more or less same with regard to the disbursements by IFCI, ICICI, UTI and LIC. The state-wise disbursement by All India Financial Institutions during 1994-95 is given in Appendix 11.1.

11.4. As at the end of March 1995, the cumulative disbursement by All India Financial Institutions (excluding GIC) had gone up by 22.1%, from Rs. 134715.4 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 164480.9 crores in 1994-95. The major share of Rs. 33300.6 crores (20.3%) of the cumulative disbursement was absorbed by Maharashtra, followed by Gujarat Rs. 18986.6 crores (11.5%) and Uttar Pradesh Rs. 14478.6 crores (8.8%). The share of Kerala in the cumulative disbursement was only Rs. 3149.8 crores (1.9%), the second lowest after Assam which got Rs. 1128.7 crores (0.7%). Institution-wise disbursement shows that IDBI accounted for the highest share of Rs. 61898.1 crores (37.6%) followed by ICICI with Rs. 30594.7 crores (18.6%), NABARD with Rs. 24478.7 crores (14.9%) and UTI with Rs. 22085.9 crores (13.4%). It is noteworthy that, out of the total disbursement by UTI, only 48.8% went to the major fifteen states. The state-wise cumulative disbursements as at the end of March 1995 is furnished in Appendix 11.2.

11.5. As regards per capita disbursements, while the All India per capita disbursements by IDBI, IFCI and ICICI increased substantially during the three years period from 1992-93 to 1994-95, that by UTI and GIC decreased during the same period. Per capita disbursement by IDBI increased from 10.8 in 1992-93 to 6.2 in 1993-94 and then increased to 11.4 in 1994-95. Kerala's per capita credit absorption has always been very much lower than that at all India level. The state-wise and institution-wise per capita assistance disbursed by all India Financial Institutions during the period from 1992-93 to 1994-95 to 1994-95 is given in Appendix 11.3. It will be seen that as against national average per capita assistance of Rs.305.6 by all the Financial

Institutions the percapita assistance to Kerala was only Rs.48.9 in 1994-95.

Bank Finance

11.6 After nationalisation of banks in 1969, there had been tremendous growth in branch expansion. The bank offices increased from 262 in 1969 to 62100 in 1995, a seven and a half fold increase. The largest number of branches are in Uttar Pradesh with 8620 (13.9%), followed by Maharashtra with 5745 (9.3%) and Bihar with 4911 (7.9%). Kerala accounts for 4.9% of the total bank branches in the country. During the year 1995, out of the total number of 248 branches opened in India as many as 61 (24.6%) branches were opened in Kerala. The average population per branch came down from 65,000 in 1969 to 14,000 in 1995 in the whole of India. The corresponding figures with regard to Kerala were 35,000 in 1969 and 10,000 in 1995. Assam and Bihar are the states with highest population per branch, at about eighteen thousand. The average population per branch is minimum in Punjab. The state-wise growth of bank offices in India is given in Appendix 11.4.

11.7 During the period, June 1969 to June 1996, the deposits in Public Sector Banks increased by 92 times from Rs.3897 crores in 1969 to 3,56,637 crores in 1996 representing a compound growth rate of 18.2%. Credit advanced during the same period increased by 70 times from Rs.3035 crores in 1969 to Rs.2,11,058 crores in 1996 with a compound growth rate of 16.0%. The credit - deposit ratio of Public Sector Banks considerably declined from 98.4% in 1969 to 55.5% in September, 1994. However, in June 1995, the ratio had gone up to 61.7% which again declined to 59.2% in June 1996. Among the fifteen major state, only four states, namely, Tamil Nadu (94.1%), Andhra Pradesh (82.2%), Maharashtra (76.5%) and Karnataka (68.6%) could maintain their credit-deposit ratios above the all India Credit-deposit ratio of 59.2%, at the end of June 1996. Out of the aggregate amount of Rs.2,11,058 crores advanced by the Public Sector Banks as at the end of June 1996, the largest share of Rs. 46781 crores (22.2%) was absorbed by Maharashtra, followed by Tamil Nadu with Rs. 22286 crores (10.67%). Andhra Pradesh with Rs. 15657 crores (7.4%) and West Bengal with Rs.13509 crores (6.4%). Kerala's share was only Rs.6177 crores (2.9%)

11.8 As at the end of June 1996, the date for which comparative data are available, Tamil Nadu was on top with credit - deposit ratio 94.1%, Andhra Pradesh coming second with 82.2%, followed by Maharashtra 76.5% and Karnataka 68.6%. While the all India credit-deposit ratio of Public Sector banks

put together was 59.2%, close to the 60% stipulated by the RBI, Kerala's credit-deposit ratio was far below at 43.7%. Even in 1995, the credit-deposit ratio of Public Sector Banks in Kerala was more or less the same, that is, around 44%. This is significantly lower compared to the credit-deposit ratio of 65.8% in 1969.

11.9 An analyse of the banking statistics for Kerala (including private Banks) shows that the aggregate deposits mobilised by the banks increased by Rs.13551.2 crores from Rs.6620.08 crores in 1990 to Rs.20171.30 crores in 1996. In 1996 Sept. the deposits mobilised increased by Rs.2344.5 crores, from Rs.18289.2 crores in 1995 Sept. to Rs.20633.7 crores in 1996 Sept. The aggregate advance increased by Rs.4842.7 crores from 4118.2 crores to Rs.8960.91 crores during the same period and maintained a credit-deposit ratio of 44% at the end of Sept. 1996. Out of the total advance of Rs.9218.1 crores an amount of Rs.3158.9 crores(34.3%) was advanced by the State bank group, Rs.2861.4 crores(31.0%) by the other Nationalised Banks, Rs.392 crores(4.3%) by Gramin banks and Rs.2895.8 crores (30.4%) by private sector banks. The aggregate deposit increased by a compound growth rate of 19.6% and that of advance only by 14.5%. The credit-deposit ratio has been declining sharply in recent years. It declined from 64.8% in 1988 to an all time low of 43.1% at the end of March 1994, thereafter the ratio increased slightly to 44.5% at the end of September 1996. The credit deposit ratio of private banks (49.4%) was higher by 6.5% compared to that of Public sector Banks (42.9%). The details of credit deposit ratios of banks functioning in Kerala are furnished in Appendix 11.5.

11.10 The credit-deposit ratio for Kerala has steeply declined within a short period of three years, from 59% in March 1991 to 43.1% in March 1994. Surprisingly, the ratio of Canara Bank, the lead bank for Kerala has declined from 48.7% in March 1991 to 31.3% in September 1996, and that of State Bank of Travancore (SBT) has declined from 60% in March 1991 to 43.6% in Sept.1996. The ratio in respect of State Bank of India (SBI) declined from 67.5% in March 1991 to 45.3% in Sept. 1996. SBT and SBI together accorded for over 25% of the total bank deposits in Kerala. In the case of Public Sector Banks only Indian Overseas Bank and Syndicate Bank had lower credit-deposit ratio than Canara Bank in September 1996. An important aspect of the low credit-deposit ratio in Kerala is that the priority lending also has come down substantially. At 44.5% credit-deposit ratio, the priority lending will be only around 18% of the total deposits mobilised. Had the ratio been at 60%, the priority lending would have been higher. In Tamil Nadu, on the other hand priority sector lending would workout

37% of the bank deposits. Thus the low credit-deposit ratio has a direct adverse impact on the advances to priority sectors in the state. This ratio has to improve substantially if the state has to mobilise adequate funds to meet the projected investment requirement of about Rs.52000 crores during the Ninth Plan to achieve a growth rate of 7% per annum, contemplated for the State's Ninth plan. In this investment scenario, the private sector investment envisaged is of the order of Rs.30000 crores. This amount has to come largely from Banks and Financial Institutions.

NRE Deposits

11.11 Out of the total deposit of Rs.20633.7 crores in Sept.1996, NRE deposit accounted for

Rs.8960.98 crores, as high as 43.4%. These are deposits made by the State's workers from overseas and represents the deposit of their remittances which are left with the banks as longer term savings. It is significant that these deposits have been growing at a rather high rate. The compound growth rate of NRE deposit (24.9%) was higher by 5.35 compared to the growth of total deposits. During the one year period, from Sept.1995 to Sept.1996 when the deposit excluding NRE deposit increased by 5.8% the NRE deposits increased at the rate of 10.8%. Concerted efforts are needed for channalising a larger share of these NRE funds for investment purposes within the state. The details of NRE deposits are shown in Appendix 11.5.

Table 11.1
Deposits, Credits and Credit Deposit Ratios of Public Sector Banks

States	Deposits				Credit				Credit Deposit Rates(%)			
	June 1969	Sept 1994	June 1995	June 1996	June 1969	Sept 1994	June 1995	June 1996	June 1969	Sept 1994	June 1995	June 1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	121	15125	16825	19055	122	11453	13904	15657	100.8	75.7	82.6	82.2
Assam	33	2985	3426	4067	13	1214	1339	1547	39.4	40.7	39.1	38.0
Bihar	169	12745	14054	16658	53	4173	4412	5031	31.4	32.7	31.4	30.2
Gujarat	401	20579	22006	24902	195	8661	10384	12205	48.6	42.1	47.2	49.0
Haryana	49	6188	7238	8732	23	2839	3186	3651	46.9	45.9	44.0	41.8
Karnataka	188	14100	15749	19238	143	9345	11373	13187	76.1	66.3	72.2	58.6
Kerala	117	11558	12538	14144	77	4733	5441	6177	65.8	40.9	43.4	43.7
Madya Pradesh	107	11232	12127	14371	63	5767	6634	8017	58.9	51.3	54.7	55.8
Maharashtra	903	52485	54496	61150	912	35299	43170	46781	101.0	67.3	79.2	76.5
Orissa	29	4376	4586	5335	15	2295	2505	2845	51.7	52.5	54.6	53.3
Punjab	185	15621	17674	20077	50	6175	7278	8213	27.0	39.5	41.2	40.9
Rajasthan	74	8164	8786	10251	38	3605	4082	4650	51.4	44.2	46.5	45.4
Tamil Nadu	233	18871	20664	23678	311	16183	19618	22286	133.5	85.8	94.9	94.1
Uttar Pradesh	337	28820	32208	37353	154	10023	11409	12107	45.7	34.7	35.4	32.4
West Bangal	456	22042	23086	26643	526	10841	12523	13509	115.4	49.2	54.2	50.7
Total	3402	245191	265463	305654	2695	132606	157258	157263	79.2	54.1	59.2	51.6
Total all India	3897	286727	312697	356637	3885	159095	193057	211058	98.4	55.5	61.7	59.2

Source: Economic Survey of India 1994-95, 1995-96 & 1996-97

APPENDIX
STATISTICAL TABLES

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES

Appendix No.	Title	Page No.
(1)	(2)	(3)

Chapter 2. Income and Employment

2.1	Sectoral Distribution of Net Domestic Product at Factor Cost - India	S1
2.2	Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin (At constant prices)	S2
2.3	Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin (At current prices)	S3
2.4	Sectoral distribution of Net Domestic Product of districts at Factor Cost	S4
2.5	District wise distribution of State Income at constant (1980-81) and 1995-96 prices	S12
2.6	Distribution of work seekers in Kerala by Educational Levels	S14
2.7	Number of professional and Technical work seekers, Kerala	S15
2.8	Employment in the Public and private sector in Kerala	S16
2.9	Country-wise deployment of personnel by ODEPC	S16
2.10	Unemployment Assistance Scheme	S17
2.11	Area and Density of Population - 1991	S17
2.12	Rural - Urban Distribution of population	S18
2.13	Three -year moving average of Birth and Death rates Kerala and India (1981-1993)	S19
2.14	Three-year moving average of Infant mortality rates Kerala and India (1981-1993)	S20
2.15	Estimated Annual Live Birth Rates, Death Rates and Infant mortality rate for major States - 1993	S21

Chapter 3. Prices, Cost of Living & Wages

3.1	Wholesale price index of agriculture commodities, Kerala 1996	S22
3.2	Month-end average retail of essential commodities 1996	S23
3.3	Consumer price index (cost of living index) numbers for Agricultural and industrial workers kerala 1996	S26
3.4	Index number of wholesale prices by groups and sub groups (Averages)	S27
3.5	Consumer Price Index numbers for Industrial workers - All India and selected centres	S29
3.6	Consumer Price Index numbers for Agricultural labours - State-wise	S30
3.7	Consumer Price Index numbers for urban and non-manual Employees - All India and selected centres	S31
3.8	Wholesale price Index of Agricultural commodities - Kerala 1981-1996	S32

Chapter 4. Agriculture

4.1	District-wise number and area of total operational holdings 1990-91	S33
4.2	Number of operational holdings and area operated by size class 1990-91 (Kerala)	S33
4.3	Percentage distribution of main workers as cultivators, agricultural labourers, house hold industry workers and other workers - 1981-91	S34
4.4	District wise area, production and productivity of rice in Kerala (Area in Ha., production in tonnes and productivity in Kg./Ha.)	S34
4.5	District-wise area, production and productivity of HYV of rice in Kerala 1995-96	S35
4.6	Average prices of important agricultural inputs	S36
4.7	Animal Husbandary activities during 1993-94 to 1995-96	S36
4.8	Average price of livestock products and feeds in the state for the last three years	S37
4.9	Record of the performance of the Dairies during 1996	S37
4.10	District-wise distribution of Fishermen population in Kerala 1996	S37
4.11	Details of crafts operation in Marine sector (1995)	S38
4.12	Average beach price of selected Marine Fishes in kerala	S38

4.13	Species-wise Inland Fish production in Kerala from 1992-93 to 1995-96	S38
4.14	Species-wise composition of Marine Fish landings in Kerala	S39
4.15	Details of Physical and Financial achievements under the Integrated Fisheries Development Project (NCDC assisted) under phase I,II and III	S39
4.16	Export of Marine Products from Kerala/India	S40
4.17	Details of Fishermen Co-operatives in Kerala (1994-95)	S40
4.18	Details of Fisheries Works under Harbour Engineering Department	S41
4.19	Details of Physical and Financial Achievements of Kerala Fishermen Welfare Fund Board	S43
4.20	Division-wise Area of Forests in Kerala(Provisional)	S45
4.21	Species-wise area under Forest Plantations 1995-96 (Provisional)	S46
4.22	Forest Revenue in Kerala	S46
4.23	Production of Major Forest Produces	S47
4.24	Agency-wise Disbursement of refinance Assistance by NABARD in Kerala	S48
4.25	Purpose-wise Disbursement by NABARD	S48
4.26	Selected Indicators of the Credit Operations of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies	S49
4.27	Selected Indicators of the performance of Agricultural Credit Societies	S50
4.28	Ordinary Loans Advanced by KSCARD Bank Ltd.	S50
4.29	Scheme Loans Advanced KSCARD Bank Ltd., at primary level	S51
4.30	Fund flow from NCDC as on 31.3.1996	S51
4.31	Loan Advanced and Debentures Floated by KSCARDB	S52
4.32	National Co-operative Development Corporation- release of funds during 1993-94 to 1995-96 for Kerala	S53

Chapter 5. Irrigation and Power

5.1	Project-wise Details of completed Projects	S54
5.2	Physical and Financial Achievements under minor Irrigation Programme	S54
5.3	Physical Achievements under Command Area Programmes	S55
5.4	Growth of Kerala Power System at a glance 1995 and 1996	S55
5.5	Power Projects and power Generation as on 31.3.1996	S56
5.6	Profile of ongoing Hydroelectric Projects in the State	S57
5.7	Outlay and expenditure during various Plan Periods on Power Developments	S58
5.8	Pattern of Power consumption and revenue collected during 1995-96	S59
5.9	Average realisation from sale of power	S59

Chapter 6. Industries

6.1	Index of Industrial Production (Base: 1980-81= 100)	S60
6.2	Capital Invested and Employment in respect of govt. owned Companies	S61
6.3	Performance of Govt. owned Companies in Kerala in terms of value of Production and sales turnover	S62
6.4	production and capacity Utilisation of the Govt. owned companies in Kerala 1994-95 and 1995-96	S63
6.5	Capital invested and Employment in respect of Govt. majority companies in Kerala	S66
6.6	Performance of Govt. majority companies in terms of value of Production and Sales turnover 1994-95 and 1995-96	S67
6.7	Production and Capacity Utilisation of Govt majority companies in Kerala during 1994-95 and 1995-96	S68
6.8	Group-wise working results of State Public Sector Industrial undertaking in Kerala under Administrative Control of Industrial Department	S71
6.9	Capital invested and Employment in respect of Govt. of India Companies functioning in Kerala	S72
6.10	Performance of Govt. of India Companies in Kerala in terms of value of Production and Sales turnover	S73
6.11	Govt. of India Companies Functioning in Kerala-Main features	S74

6.12	Production and Capacity Utilisation in Govt. of India Companies Functioning in Kerala	S76
6.13	District-wise details of Small scale industrial units registered in Kerala during 1995-96	S79
6.14	District-wise details of registered small scale units in Kerala as on 31st March 1996	S80
6.15	Working status of small scale units as on 31.3.1996	S81
6.16	Details of entrepreneurship Development Programmes conducted during 1995-96	S82
6.17	District-wise details of Artisan units started during 1995-96	S83
6.18	Achievements under PMRY programme during 1995-96	S84
6.19	Industrial Co-operative Societies in Kerala as on 30.6.1996	S85
6.20	Kerala financial Corporation, Thiruvananthapuram, summary of loan operations as on 31.3.1996	S86
6.21	Kerala Financial Corporation - District-wise break up of loan operations during 1995-96	S87
6.22	Industry-wise classification of loan sanctioned and disbursed by Kerala Financial Corporation as on 31.3.1996	S88
6.23	Progress of working of Kerala Financial Corporation at a glance	S89
6.24	Khadi and Village Industries - production, sales, employment and wages paid during 1994-95 and 1995-96	S90
6.25	Coir Co-operative Societies in Kerala	S91
6.26	Export of Coir and Coir products from India during 1994 -95 and 1995-96	S92
6.27	Activities of coir Co-operative Societies	S93
6.28	Production and Productivity under Handloom sector in Kerala	S94
6.29	Working result of Handloom Apex Society (Handex)	S95
6.30	Working results of Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd., Kannur	S96
6.31	Production and Productivity under power loom Industry	S96
6.32	Import of raw cashewnuts into India	S97
6.33	Foreign Exchange Earnings of India from Cashew Industry	S97
6.34	Revenue Collection from Mining sectors 1990-91 to 1995-96	S97
6.35	Production and sale of Mineral Sand in Kerala	S97
6.36	Production and sale of Major Minerals (Other than mineral sand)	S98

Chapter 7. Transport and Communication

7.1	Division-wise and category-wise length of Roads under P.W.D as on 1.4.1996	S99
7.2	Division-wise statistics of surface-wise length of Roads maintained by P.W.D as on 1.4.1996	S100
7.3	Category-wise growth of motor vehicles in Kerala	S101
7.4	Number of vehicles having valid registration as on 31.3.1996	S102
7.5	Number of vehicles newly registered in the State 1995-96 - District-wise	S103
7.6	District-wise growth of motor vehicles in Kerala and its Index	S104
7.7	Motor vehicle road accidents in Kerala 1994-95 and 1995-96	S105
7.8	Motor vehicle accidents in Kerala by primary causes of accidents 1995-96	S106
7.9	Number of road accidents by class of vehicles involved 1995-96	S107
7.10	Motor vehicles accidents by time of day 1995-96	S108
7.11	KSRTC operational statistics 1995-96	S109
7.12	Revision of Fare structure in KSRTC during 1995-96 and upto 30.11.1996	S111
7.13	KSRTC operational Ratios 1995-96	S112
7.14	Commodity-wise Cargo handled at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala 1995-96	S114
7.15	Number of tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels which called at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala during 1995-96	S115
7.16	Details of dredging operation conducted at the intermediate and Minor ports of Kerala during 1995-96	S116
7.17	Number of Harbour Crafts registered at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala 1995-96	S117
7.18	Category-wise breakup of revenue collected at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala during 1995-96	S117

7.19	Number of passports issued by the Passport Office in Kerala (1985-86 to 1995-96)	S118
7.20	Air traffic (Indian Airlines) from Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode 1984-85 to 1995-96	S119
7.21	Growth of Post Offices under Kerala Circle during the last 10 years	S120
7.22	Category-wise offices in Postal and other Postal Services in Kerala	S120
7.23	Division-wise and category-wise distribution of Post Offices in Kerala as on 1.4.1995	S121
7.24	District-wise area and population served by one Post Office (1995-96)	S121
7.25	District-wise summary of exchange as on 31.3.1995	S122
7.26	Kerala Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., Performance 1995-96	S123

Chapter 9 Social and Community Services

9.1	District-wise population profile 1991	S124
9.2	Number of schools in Kerala Government	S125
9.3	Number of schools in Kerala - Private Aided Schools	S126
9.4	Number of schools in Kerala - Unaided	S127
9.5	Progress of educational Institutions from 19961-62 to 1995-96	S128
9.6	District-wise/Management-wise number of schools in Kerala 1996	S129
9.7	Enrolment of students in Schools - district-wise and stage-wise 1995-96	S130
9.8	Enrolement of SC/ST Students at School Level 1995-96	S131
9.9	Standard-wise strength of SC/ST students 1996	S132
9.10	Enrolment of students in Schools in Kerala - stage-wise	S133
9.11	Enrolment of students in Government Schools - Kerala 1996	S134
9.12	Enrolment of students in private aided schools in Kerala 1996	S135
9.13	Enrolment of students in private unaided schools in Kerala 1996	S136
9.14	Enrolment of students in Government aided and unaided schools - standard and management-wise 1994-95 & 1995-96	S137
9.15	Enrolment of students in Government - aided and unaided schools - standard and management wise (1971 - 1996)	S138
9.16	Enrolment of students in schools in Kerala - stagewise (1973 - 1996)	S143
9.17	Number of teachers in Kerala (1971 - 1996)	S144
9.18	Number of teachers in Kerala (1991 - 96)	S145
9.19.	Number of students appeared and passed Vocational Higher Secondary Education	S145
9.20	Management-wise I.T.I Institutions, students strength and number of teachers - 1995 & 1996	S146
9.21	Number of Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala (district-wise) 1995-96	S147
9.22	Enrolment by stages in Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala - University-wise Enrolment 1996	S148
9.23	Number of teachers in Arts and Science Colleges 1996	S148
9.24	Year-wise breakup of private registration	S149
9.25	University-wise and management-wise number of teachers in Training Colleges and Centres in Kerala 1996	S150
9.26	University-wise and management-wise students strength in Training Colleges and Centres in Kerala 1996	S150
9.27	Number of students and teachers in Engineering Colleges 1995 & 1996	S151
9.28	Technical Education Institutions in Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Andhrapradesh 1996	S152
9.29	Course-wise annual intake of students in Engineering Colleges - Post Graduate Level	S153
9.30	Number of SC/ST students and SC/ST teachers in Engineering Colleges during 1995-96	S154
9.31	Total students and staff in Technical High Schools	S154
9.32	Annual intake and out-turn in Polytechnics in Kerala	S155
9.33	Total students and staff strength in Polytechnics	S156
9.34	Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala- Category wise 1996	S157
9.35	District-wise availability of vehicles under Directorate of Health Services 1996	S158
9.36.	Statement showing no. of attacks and death due to principal diseases	S159
9.37	Communicable diseases-status - Kerala 1996	S160
9.38	District-wise distribution of institutions, beds and patients treated under Aurvedic System of medicine in Kerala 1995 & 1996	S161

9.39	District-wise distribution of Institutions and beds under Homoeopathy 1995 & 1996	S162
9.40	Family Welfare Programme in 1996 district-wise	S163
9.41	District-wise population covered by Urban water supply schemes	S164
9.42	District-wise population covered by Rural water supply schemes	S165
9.43	House constructed in Kerala, District-wise	S166

Chapter 10. Special Programme for Weaker Sections

10.1	District-wise beneficiaries of surplus land and extent of land distributed as on 30.11.1996	S167
10.2	District-wise details of enrolment of SC/ST students at school level as on 1.7.1996	S167
10.3	Admission details of enrolment of SC/ST students in Medical and Para Medica; cpurses 1996	S168
10.4	Number of Houses constructed by the Scheduled Castes Development - Department	S168
10.5	Houses constructed by the Scheduled Tribe Development Department	S169
10.6	District-wise details of institutions under Scheduled Caste Development Department as an 31-12-1996	S169
10.7	District-wise detents of institution under the ST development department as on 31.12.1996	S170

Chapter 11 Institutional Finance

11.1	State-wise financial assistance disbursed by All India Fiancial Institutions during 1994-95	S171
11.2	State-wise financial assistance disbursed by All India Financial Institutions as the end of March 1995	S172
11.3	State-wise per capita assistance disbursed by All India Financial Institutions during 1992-93 to 1994-95	S173
11.4	Distribution of Commercial Bank branches and population per Bank Office	S174
11.5	Banking Statistics of Kerala during 1988 to 1996	S175

6.42 The Statistics Division of the Institute has successfully completed the diagnostic survey on sickness of small scale industries in the State and has now taken up a sample survey of SSI units registered in the State. Other activities include attending to enquires from State level agencies and private agencies on matters relating to policies and programmes for development of small scale industries, incentives and assistance schemes in operation, investment opportunities for NRI etc. The Institute also provided effective assistance to the District Industries Centres in various matters like capacity assessment for allotment of rawmaterials, implant and diagnostic studies for modernisation, technology upgradation, Government purchase Programme and supply of machinery through NSIC. It has also conducted training programmes under PMRY scheme and effectively participated in the Intensive Campaign and other seminars conducted by DICs and State Industries Department. Preferential treatment to SC/ST/Women entrepreneurs were offered by the SISI in most of the service rendered by it during 1994-95.

Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation Ltd. (KITCO)

6.43 The Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation (KITCO) was established with the objective of meeting the technical consultancy needs of the entrepreneurs in the small, medium and large scale industrial sectors as well as financial institutions and commercial banks for a systematic appraisal and post-sanction monitoring of industrial projects. During the financial year 1994-95, KITCO earned gross income of Rs.84.71 lakhs as against Rs.64.11 lakhs in the previous year, marking a growth rate of 32.13 percent. The company earned Rs.80.19 lakhs during 1994-95 by way of consultancy fees as against Rs.62.48 lakhs for the previous year; a growth of 28.35 percent.

6.44 The project consultancy Division completed 67 project reports during the year under review. Consultancy in the sphere of detailed engineering and construction management for various types of projects are also undertaken by KITCO. The Detailed Engineering Division has been very active with 14 assignments undertaken during 1994-95, of which seven works were completed and the rest were at various stages of execution.

6.45 KITCO received two major assignments from the Government of Kerala for establishing a Feed Mixing Plant (Poultry) and a Cattle Feed Plant at an estimated cost of Rs.2 crores and Rs.22 crores respectively. Other notable projects include, Functional Industrial Complex at Athani, Trichur, a modern Prawn Hatchery Project for M/s. Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) of the Government of India, Modern Ayurvedic Medicine Manufacturing Unit of 'Oushadhi' at Kuttanalore, Rubberised coir project of Coirfed at Alleppey, Oil Extraction Unit of M/s. Oil Palm India L. td. etc. KITCO has been acting as overall consultant for Indian Rare Earths Ltd. and has undertaken many research studies for IDBI and the Ministry of Science and Technology.

6.46 Market surveys for about 50 products have been carried out on an all India as well as regional basis. In the area of special studies KITCO has undertaken 18 special studies during the year under review, out of which eight studies have been completed. One significant assignment in this area was the industrial potential survey conducted by KITCO in all the districts on behalf of the Directorate of Industries and commerce, Government of Kerala. It has completed surveys of the No Industry Districts of Idukki and Wayanad and is also involved in the preparation of detailed project reports for growth centres at Kannur and Alleppey. Another assignment entrusted to the company by the Directorate of Industries and commerce, Government of Kerala is for assessing the self employment potential of 8 districts, which is progressing.

6.47 Under the Management Consultancy Division, eight Entrepreneurship Development Programmes were conducted for various target groups. In the field of Entrepreneurship Development, a two day technology oriented programme called 'Technology Clinics' was introduced. Twenty three such clinics in various sectors of industry were conducted during the year under review and they evoked very good response from entrepreneurs. A new service called KITCO Information Management Systems (KIMS) was started to help entrepreneurs and institutions to update their data base on industry, technology etc. A socio-economic survey of SC/ST habitats was carried out by KITCO with a view to identifying growth centres and potential industrial opportunities

for them. KITCO has completed 28 assignments to energy audit during the year under review. Another new and notable achievement of KITCO has been in the sphere of housing and infrastructure development project and has now promoted and just started a housing project called KITCO Gardens consisting of ten independent villas.

Handicrafts Industry

Handicrafts Development Corporation of Kerala Ltd.

6.48 One of the main objectives of the Handicrafts Development Corporation is to protect and develop Handicrafts Industry within the State by marketing the products in India and abroad. The main activities of the Corporation include procurement and distribution of raw materials to artisans at subsidised rates, providing improved tools and financial assistance to artisans, collection of finished handicrafts products at reasonable prices, exhibition and sale of handicrafts goods all over India through emporia and participation in international fairs to promote export of handicrafts. The total sales turnover of the Corporation during the year 1994-95 was Rs.651.55 lakhs as against Rs.643.85 lakhs in the previous year. The Corporation earned foreign exchange valued at Rs.10.13 lakhs through export of handicrafts items during the year under review. The Corporation had made a net profit of Rs.1.74 lakhs after providing for financial charges and depreciation.

6.49 The Corporation has conducted a number of exhibitions cum sales in Madras, Jaipur, Ludhiana, Visbapatanam, Amritsar, Poona, Nasik and Patna during the year under review. The possibilities of opening more showrooms at Thrissur, Kasaragod, Kottarakara, Chandigar, Nagercoil, Thiruvananthapuram (at the Common Facility Service Centre) and an export show-room at SMSM Institute premises are under the active consideration of the Corporation. The Corporation has now formulated an integrated project for the development of export of handicrafts and has forwarded proposals to the Government of India for financial assistance under UNDP.

Kerala Artisans' Development Corporation

6.50 Kerala Artisans' Development Corporation is a fully Kerala Government owned undertaking established in 1981 with the object of

providing a package of assistance to indigent artisans engaged in the trades of carpentry, blacksmithy, pottery, cobblery, copper-bronzesmithy etc. The Corporation is mainly concentrated in arranging composite term loans to artisans from financial institutions for establishing primary production units. Under the composite term loan scheme the Corporation has assisted 6402 artisans during the period from 1984 to 1995 through financial institutions for setting up industrial units. Total assistance sanctioned during this period was Rs.762 lakhs. The Corporation earned an amount of Rs.3.42 lakhs by way of service charges through this programme. The Corporation plans to implement the scheme in rural areas too in order to generate employment opportunities to the rural artisans. The Corporation is also conducting exhibition cum sales of finished products of the artisans especially the products manufactured by poor artisans. During the year 1994-95, a total number of 27 Artisan's Trade Fairs were conducted by the Corporation at various places of Kerala. Artisans products valued at Rs.61.98 lakhs were sold through the trade fairs during the year under report. As per Government of India scheme, the State Government have nominated Kerala Artisans' Development Corporation as the channelising agency for implementation of the schemes of National Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) and National Minority Community Development and Finance Corporation (NMCDFC) during 1994-95.

Bamboo Industry

6.51 The Kerala State Bamboo Corporation aims at the upliftment of the most weaker sections of the society viz, reed cutters and mat weavers. The main activities of the Corporation include collection and distribution of reeds to traditional workers, procurement of bamboo mats, production of bamboo ply boards and marketing of both bamboo mats and bamboo ply boards. The Corporation consumed major raw materials worth Rs.190.85 lakhs during the year 1994-95 and manufactured 26.97 lakhs sq. feet of bamboo ply (Resin bonded Bamboo mats) valued at Rs.230 lakhs during this period as against 23.72 lakh sq. feet valued at Rs.171.97 lakhs during the previous year. The total sales turnover of the Corporation during 1994-95 increased to Rs.755.77 lakhs registering a growth of 20 percent over the previous year's level of Rs.629.68 lakhs.

During the year under review the Corporation received financial assistance to the tune of Rs.10 lakhs (Rs.5 lakhs as share capital and Rs.5 lakhs as loan) from the State Government enhancing its total share capital to Rs.340.86 lakhs by the end of March, 1995. The total income of the Corporation in 1994-95 including sales and service charges, rose to Rs.867.54 lakhs against an expenditure of Rs.826.50 lakhs. The Corporation thus earned a net profit of Rs.8.84 lakhs during the year after providing for income tax to the extent of Rs.32.20 lakhs. The total number of employees in the roll of the Corporation as on 31.3.1995 was 242. The Corporation is facing certain major problems including stiff competition in marketing the hand woven bamboo mats in the existing markets in Bombay-Poona areas and sugar mills of South India, from the bamboo mats coming from Assam/Bengal States which are cheaper than the items produced in our State. Non-availability of good quality naitheetta (reeds) from forests is another problem being experienced by the Corporation.

Beedi Industry

6.52 The Kerala Dinesh Beedi Workers Central Co-operative Society, Kannur is the only well organised unit in the field of Beedi Industry. The Central Society purchases raw materials in bulk, supplies them to the primary member societies and markets the finished items procured from the member societies. There were 45224 members in its twentytwo primary member societies as on 31.3.1995. The Central and its 22 primary societies together provided employment to 31819 persons during the year under review. The Central Society has remitted Rs.3.66 crores as Central excise duty during 1994-95. The total amount paid as wages to workers (both the primary and Central Societies) during 1994-95 was Rs.199 lakhs and an amount of Rs.666.71 lakhs was spent towards the payment of bonus during the year. Under the welfare-cum-pension scheme, an amount of Rs.3.10 lakhs has been disbursed in about 62 cases during the year under report towards assistance for the family of the deceased beedi workers. As per the pension scheme, 120 workers were given pension during the year under report

6.53 The paid up share capital of the Central Society as at the end of March 1995 amounted to Rs.35.75 lakhs which includes Rs.15.65 lakhs contributed by the primary societies

and Rs.20.10 lakhs by the State Government. The total value of beedies purchased by the Central Society from the member societies during 1994-95 amounted to Rs.71.67 crores as against Rs.70.62 crores in the previous year. A total number of 655.23 crore beedies were sold by the Central Society in 1994-95, as against 695.58 crore beedies during the previous year. Raw materials valued at Rs.15.24 crores were purchased by the Central Society. The gross income of the Central Society during the year under report was Rs.9100.55 lakhs, while its expenditure for the period amounted to Rs.9059.44 lakhs. The Society could earn a net profit of Rs.41.11 lakhs during the year under report. The total sales turnover of the Central Society during the year 1994-95 worked out to Rs.73.61 crores as against R.71.45 crores during 1993-94. The major problems being faced by the Society at present include rise in prices of raw materials, unfavourable climate and shortage of raw materials which result in the poor quality of the products which affect adversely the demand for the product. Further the products of the Society is facing severe competition in the market from imitation beedies and small sized cigarettes.

Khadi and Village Industries

6.54 The Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Board continued its promotional activities for extending financial and technical assistance to artisans engaged in Khadi and Village industries through co-operative Societies, charitable institutions and individuals during 1994-95 also. The funds for disbursement of loans and grants to the entrepreneurs were received from Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the State Government and nationalised banks. As on 31.3.1995, there were 362 Khadi production centres including polyvastra units and 13 village industries units under the Board. The Board has financed 2015 co-operative societies, 2041 charitable institutions and 12899 individuals to run various Khadi and Village industries units as on 31.3.1995. There were six federations working under the Board each one for electronics, cottage match industries, soap industries, bee keeping, rubber based industries and village leather industries.

6.55 During 1994-95, the Board has received an amount of Rs.380 lakhs under plan and Rs.250 lakhs under non-plan from the State

Government for payment of rebate. The Board could also disburse an amount of Rs. 514.71 lakhs received from Khadi and Village Industries Commission for establishing and running Khadi and Village Industries units. Besides, applications for Rs.928 lakhs was also recommended to various banks under bank finance scheme of the Board and Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The establishment expenditure of the Board were met by the State Government as grant under non-plan.

6.56 The Board has also undertaken programmes for the upliftment of the economically weaker sections especially those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the year under review, the Board has disbursed a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs under the Special Component Plan and Rs. 20 lakhs under Tribal Sub Plan for undertaking and running Khadi and Village industries schemes by those belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. A total number of 871 Scheduled Caste families and 402 Scheduled Tribe families were benefited under these schemes. In the year 1994-95, the Board has sanctioned 1306 units under various village industries giving opportunity to create 16249 employments in the rural areas. The production and sales of the Board in 1994-95 amounted to Rs.110.15 crores and Rs. 126.39 crores respectively. Total number of employment opportunities created in the Khadi and Village Industries sector stood at 195130 as on 31-3-1995. The sales outlets of the Board as at the end of March, 1995 consisted of 17 Khadi Grama Soubhagyas, 108 Khadi Soubhagyas, 52 Grama Soubhagya Depots and 57 Grama Silpas. The Board's departmentally run sales units achieved a sales turnover to the tune of Rs.582.84 lakhs during the year under report. The industrywise particulars of production, sales, employment etc. in the units of the Khadi & Village Industries Board for the years 1993-94 and 1994-95 are furnished in Appendix 6.24 (Fig. 6.8)

Kerala State Palmyrah Products Development and Workers' Welfare Corporation Ltd. (KELPALM)

6.57 The Kerala State Palmyrah Products Development and Workers' Welfare Corporation Limited (KELPALM) was registered in 1985 with a view to providing facilities for the development of palmyrah products and implementing welfare measures for the betterment of the workers engaged in palmyrah industry in the State. The

Corporation has already established facility centres at Alathur in Palakkad district and Parasala in Thiruvananthapuram district for processing fibre. Two more facility centres are under construction. The Corporation continued to impart training in palmyrah fibre processing during 1994-95 also. The performance of the Corporation during the period under review is not encouraging. Total turnover of the Corporation sharply declined to Rs. 12.71 lakhs in 1994-95 from Rs.22.55 lakhs in 1993-94. This was due to the scarcity of raw palmyrah fibre and increased cost of production during 1994-95. The Corporation has produced palmyrah products worth Rs.7.63 lakhs during 1994-95. The Government have nominated the

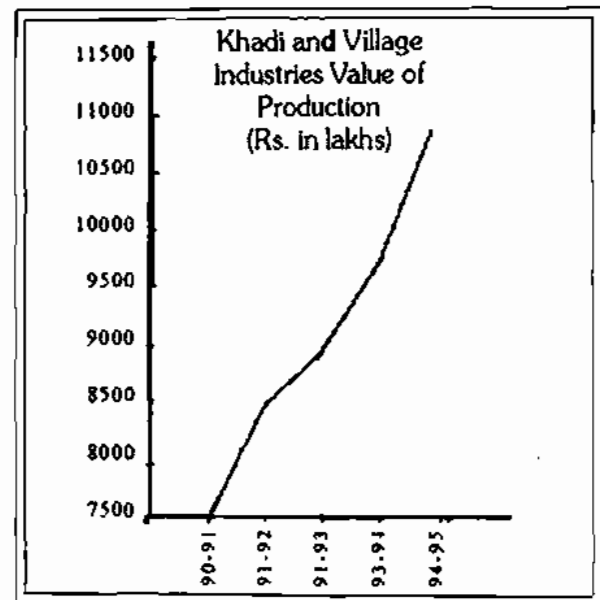


Fig. 6.8

Corporation as one of its channelising agencies for disbursing the loan available from the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) and National Minority Communities Development and Finance Corporation (NMCDFC) in the State. Accordingly KELPALM submitted nine project proposals to each corporation in May, 1995 for term loan and margin money assistance. One of these projects approved by the NBCFDC in July 1995 has already been taken up for implementation.

Sericulture

6.58 Realising the enormous potential of the sericulture industry in the State, Government had formulated a scheme for sericulture development on a massive scale with an ultimate aim to create employment opportunity to 2.5 lakh

persons during the Eighth Plan period. Sericulture being a very new venture for the farmers in Kerala which requires integrated technical attention and management on a continuous basis. Government have formed 'The Kerala State Sericulture Co-operative Federation Ltd.' (SERIFED) in October 1994 exclusively to undertake the sericulture development programme in the State. But the progress of implementation of the programme has been adversely affected due to lack of adequate field staff. Against the original target of bringing 50,000 acres of land under mulberry cultivation during VIII Plan period, only 5591 acres could be covered under the programme till 31.12.1995. Now SERIFED has taken steps to post sufficient number of staff in order to rejuvenate and reactivate the scheme with special emphasis to achieve the target of the Eighth Plan within a short period of time. The SERIFED is offering a number of incentives to farmers in order to induce them to take up sericulture development activities. They include free supply of planting materials, training with stipend, subsidies, cocoon price support, production incentives, interest subsidy, yarn production incentives and insurance for silk worm crop.

6.59 The scheme has now been introduced in all the 14 districts of Kerala. At present, two Silk Reeling Centres - one at Pattanakkad in Alappuzha and another at Uduma in Kasaragod District are operating under Government Sector. Besides, 31 silk reeling units with varying capacities under private/voluntary sector were functioning in Kerala. All the fourteen District Offices have started functioning recently and in order to facilitate easy marketing of cocoon produced in the State, they are also functioning as collection centres. Against the original target of 14 Sericulture Complexes, only two such centres have so far been set up.

6.60 Progress of Sericulture development programmes in the State during 1994-95 and 1995-96 (till 31.12.95) are given in Table 6.9.

Table 6.9
Progress of Sericulture Development
Programme of the State

Sl. No.	Item	1994-95	1995-96 (till 31.12.1995)	Remarks
1.	Mulberry Cultivation (in acres) (Additional area)	5494	97	
2.	Number of Farmers	6552	139	
3.	Number of rearing units	--	--	
4.	Production of Cocoon (MT)	65.32	53.72	
5.	Silk Worm Seed Production Centres (Nos)			
a)	State sector	NIL	NIL	
b)	Private sector	NIL	NIL	
c)	Co-operative Sector	1	--	
d)	Central Sector	1	--	
	Total (5)	2	--	
6.	Cocoon Purchase Centres :			
a)	State sector	14	14	Progressive
b)	Co-operative Sector	1	1	do
c)	Private Sector	--	--	
	Total (6)	15	15	
7.	Silk Reeling units			
a)	State sector	2	2	Progressive
b)	Co-operative Sector	--	--	
c)	Private Sector	20	31	do
	Total (7)	22	33	
8.	Demonstration cum Training Centres			
a)	State Sector	--	--	
b)	Central Sector	1	1	Progressive
	Total (8)	1	1	
9.	Production of raw silk yarn Kgs	3402	1737	
10.	Sericulture Co-operative Societies newly organised (Nos.)	NIL	3	

Coir Industry

6.61 For historical and geographical reasons, Kerala ranks first in coir production. The coir industry in Kerala provides employment to 3.83 lakh people. More than 84 per cent of them are women. The spinning sector accounts for over 3.5 lakh workers. The share of production sector in the workforce is only about 30,000. There are 2,12,813 coir workers' household in the State. Of this, 93,595 are concentrated in Alappuzha District.

6.62 The itemwise estimated production of coir and coir products in Kerala and in the country is given below :

	Kerala	All India
White Fibre	1,20,000 Tonnes	1,27,000 Tonnes
Brown Fibre	15,000 Tonnes	1,20,000 Tonnes
Coir Products	26,500 Tonnes	27,200 Tonnes

6.63 As on 31.3.1995, there were 666 coir co-operative societies in the State. Out of this, 442 spinning societies, 22 Mats and Mattings societies, seven small scale producers' societies and one Defibering Mill Society were engaged in production activities during the year 1994-95.

6.64. Implementation of Integrated Coir Development Project, aimed at modernising the coir industry in Kerala by setting up 100 mechanised Defibering Mills and 200 Motorised Spinning Units with financial support of N.C.D.C. and the Government of India is in progress. So far N.C.D.C. has sanctioned financial assistance to 124 spinning units and 46 Defibering mills of which one Defibering Mill (in Kannur District) and 9 spinning units have been commissioned. A total amount of Rs.1408.225 lakhs was disbursed as subsidy by the State and Central Governments under ICDP. The Coirfed, the Apex Society of coir co-operative societies is the Central implementing agency for the whole project.

6.65 The details of production of coir and coir products in the co-operative sector in Kerala during the year 1994-95 is as follows :

Item	Qty. in tonnes	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
Coir Yarn and fibre	9545	1083.30
Coir Products	3680	890.22

6.66. It has been noticed that export of coir and coir products has been increasing both in terms of quantity and value during the last few years. During 1994-95, the Country could export 46681 tonnes of coir and coir products worth Rs.16475.33 lakhs which shows 20.75% increase in quantity and 23% increase in value over the previous year.

6.67. The Kerala State Co-operative Coir Marketing Federation Ltd. is an apex co-operative society, the main objective of which is to purchase and sell coir yarn, coir fibre and coir products from 563 primary co-operative societies affiliated to it.

The authorised share capital of the Federation as on 31.3.1995 was Rs.10 crores with a paid up capital of Rs.7.11 crores. It provides employment to 2.75 lakhs coir workers. The marketing activities of the Federation were carried out through 86 showrooms spread all over India and four regional offices located within the State. Value of items purchased by the Federation in 1994-95 increased by Rs.3.09 crores from Rs.12.75 crores in the previous year to Rs.15.84 crores. Quantity of Coir and Coir products procured during this period also increased by 862 MT. The total sales turnover of the Federation during the year 1994-95 was Rs.18.02 crores which registered a growth of 15.58% over the previous year. During the year 1994-95, COIRFED secured the special award instituted by Coir Board for its best performance in the sale of coir yarn in the domestic market.

6.68. The Kerala State Coir Corporation Ltd., set up in 1969, has been performing reasonably well in recent years on account of higher turnover both in export and domestic markets. The Model Coir Factory at Alappuzha, the Modern Dye House and the Beypore Division of the Company are its important production units. Considering the high demand for 4. M. width mattings, Company has installed a semi-automatic matting loom with a project cost of Rs.6.50 lakhs. Further, in order to create new design for getting a competitive edge in the export market, the Company has set up a Computer aided Design Centre with a project cost of Rs.6.35 lakhs. During the year 1994-95, the Company could achieve an all time record turnover of Rs.352.40 lakhs as against Rs.226.97 lakhs in the previous year. The Company could also achieve an export turnover of Rs.81 lakhs during the period. As per the provisional accounts, the working of the Company ended with a profit of Rs.0.86 lakh in 1994-95 as against a loss of Rs.19.45 lakhs in the previous year.

6.69. Foam Mattings (India) Ltd., Alappuzha which was incurring loss continuously since its inception in 1980 made profit for the first time in 1992-93. Since then the Company has kept this trend and wiped off the entire accumulated loss by the end of the first quarter of 1995-96. The Company made significant improvements in 1994-95 over the last year in production, sales, export, profitability and capacity utilisation. It achieved a sales turnover of Rs.6.07 crores during

1994-95 compared to Rs.3.54 crores in 1993-94. Export increased to Rs.2.28 crores against Rs.0.55 crore in 1993-94. The capacity utilisation of the latex backing plant in 1994-95 was 114% as against 59% in 1993-94. Corresponding figures for the matting plant were 45% in 1994-95 against 26% in 1993-94. It is planning to commence second shift in both of its plants during 1995-96.

6.70 Details regarding the Coir Co-operative Societies in Kerala, export of coir and coir products from India, and activities of coir co-operative societies are given in Appendix Tables 6.25 to 6.27.

Handloom Industry

6.71 Handloom industry, one of the most important traditional industries in the State, provides employment to about two lakh persons and satisfies the clothing needs of a major segment of the people in the State. The total number of looms in the State as on 31.3.1995 has increased to 59675 from 57345 in March, 1994 registering a growth of 4.06 percent over the previous year. Of the total looms, 46380 (78%) were under the co-operative sector. During the year under review, 460 societies, out of 637 Handloom weavers cooperative societies, were working in the Handloom sector. The procurement and marketing of handloom fabrics in the State were being undertaken by the two state level organisations viz: Hantex and Hanveev.

6.72 The production of handloom cloth in the co-operative fold increased to 58.59 million metres during 1994-95 from 51.37 million metres in 1993-94 registering an increase of 7.22 million metres over the previous year. The value of production also increased to Rs.176.16 crores during this period from Rs.146.40 crores in 1993-94. The productivity in the cooperative sector also improved over the previous year. The total number of registered co-operative societies under the handloom sector increased to 638 as on 31st March, 1995 from 610 in the previous year. This included 130 factory type societies and 508 cottage type societies. Of the 508 cottage type societies, 353 were working while 58 were dormant and 79 were under liquidation. The remaining 18 societies had not commenced production. Similarly, out of the 130 factory type societies, 107 were working while 21 were dormant. Two of them were under liquidation.

6.73. The total number of handlooms under the co-operative sector increased to 7952 as on March, 1995 from 6252 in March, 1994. The production of cloth under this sector also increased during 1994-95 to 22 million metres from 20.40 million metres in the previous year. The productivity per loom in this sector, however, has decreased by 496 metres during the period under report from 3262 metres to 2766 metres. The number of looms in the unorganised/private sector decreased to 5343 by the end of March, 1995 from 5400 in the previous year. The production of cloth in this sector also decreased to 7.93 million metres in 1994-95 from 9.71 million metres in the previous year. Value of cloths produced in the unorganised sector increased from Rs.2.75 crores in 1993-94 to Rs.23.84 crores in 1994-95. productivity per loom in this sector also increased to 185.50 metres during the year under review from 180.50 metres in 1993-94.

6.74. The total production of Handloom cloth in Kerala thus increased from 81.48 million metres in 1993-94 to 88.52 million metres during the period under review. The value of handloom cloths produced in the State has also increased from Rs.155.58 crores to Rs.203.14 crores during this period. The productivity per handloom increased during the year under review from 1776 metres to 1884 metres.

6.75. During the year 1994-95, an amount of Rs.846.59 lakhs has been released for giving rebate on the sale of handloom cloth as against Rs.549.50 lakhs in the previous year. Unsold stock of handloom cloth worth Rs.26.78 crores was accumulated by the end of March, 1995 as compared to a stock valued at Rs.24.45 crores in the previous year. The details regarding production and productivity in the Handloom sector is given in Appendix 6.28.

6.76 The Kerala State Handloom Apex Society (Hantex) established in 1961 with the objective of developing handlooms under the co-operative sector on commercial lines had 425 primary societies as its members as on 31.3.1995. Total paid up share capital of Hantex as on 31.3.1995 stood at Rs.732.45 lakhs of which Rs.695.23 lakhs was contributed by the State Government. The Hantex marketed finished items collected from its members through its 207 sales depots including 28 agency depots and 10 depots outside the State. The total sales turnover of the

Society during the year under review was Rs.20.68 crores. The working results of the Handloom Apex Society is given in Appendix 6.29.

6.77. The Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation (Hanveev), started functioning in 1968, is an agency for the development of handlooms outside the co-operative fold. As on 31.3.1995, it had 6000 weavers registered in 31 clusters. The total paid up share capital of the Corporation as on 31.3.1995 was Rs.473.03 lakhs. It has 69 sales outlets including agency showrooms and seven mobile sales vans. The Corporation's* total sales turnover during 1994-95 was Rs.6.60 crores. The Corporation has a processing house at Chirakkal and Dye-house at Kalliassery, in Kannur district. Most of the processing and printing works of the Corporation are done at Chirakkal and dyeing of yarn required for the clusters at Kalliassery. In addition, a dye-house at nemom, Thiruvananthapuram has also been started functioning in 1994-95. During the year under review, a dycing-cum-warping unit to produce saree warping has started at Chittoor under Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme.

6.78. During the year, the Corporation was entrusted with the implementation of certain developmental schemes for the betterment of handloom weavers with the assistance of Central and State Governments. The major schemes among them are : (1) The Project Package Scheme (2) Health Package scheme and (3) Integrated Handloom Village Project.

6.79. The working results of the Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation are given in Appendix-6.30 and the production and productivity under Powerloom Industry are given in Appendix-6.31.

Cashew Industry

6.80 Cashew Industry, the most important traditional industry in the State, provides employment to a large number of people in the State and earn valuable foreign exchange for the Country. During the year under review cashew emerged as the number one among the agricultural commodities exported from India and shared 1.5 per cent of the total export earnings of the Country. The Cashew Export Promotion Council exported 76900 M.T. of cashew kernals during 1994-95 and earned foreign exchange equivalent to Rs.1241.97 crores as

compared to 69884 M.T. of cashew kernals valued at Rs.1046.02 crores during 1993-94. It shows an increase of 10.04 per cent in quantity and 19 per cent in value over the previous year. The total quantity of cashewnut shell liquid exported during 1994-95 was 3564 M.T. which enabled foreign exchange earnings of Rs.2.29 crores as against Rs.2.89 crores for 3625 MT. for 1993-94. It shows a decrease of 1.68 per cent in quantity and 26.20 per cent in value over the previous year. A total quantity of 2,31,016 M.T. of raw cashewnut was imported into India at a total value of Rs.684.84 crores during 1994-95. It shows an increase of 20.75 percent over the previous year's level of 191322 M.T. in quantity and 41.88 percent increase in value totalled at Rs.482.70 crores in 1993-94. The details regarding foreign exchange earnings of India from Cashew Industry and the import of raw cashewnut into India are given in Appendix 6.32 and 6.33.

6.81 The Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation was incorporated on the 19th of July 1969. During the year under review, the Corporation provided employment to about 25181 persons. The installed capacities of the Corporation as at the end of March, 1995 in respect of cashew kernals and cashew shell liquid were 42000 M.T. and 6000 M.T. respectively. In addition, it has facilities to produce 900 M.T. of Tannin per annum. Total production of cashew kernals during the year under review was 11624.50 M.T. valued at Rs.3441.94 lakhs. It marked an increase of more than 111 per cent in production from the previous year's level of 5500 M.T. valued at Rs.1303.63 lakhs.

6.82. The total sales turnover of the Corporation during the year under review was Rs.3837.17 lakhs. The Corporation earned a total income of Rs.4106.80 lakhs. The provisional accounts of the Corporation shows a net loss of Rs.984 lakhs during the period under report. The loss of the Corporation during the year under review was due to the non availability of rawnuts, increase in the cost of production and fluctuations in the price of raw materials in the international market. The Corporation could procure 10761 M.T. of raw cashewnuts from within the State and 1182 M.T. of rawnuts from other States and processed a total quantity of 11943 M.T. of rawnuts during 1994-95. The Corporation have given employment to the workers in its 34 factories for 50 days in 1994-95.

Mining

6.83. Three State level agencies, viz. the State Department of Mining and Geology, Kerala Mineral Exploration and Development Project (KMEDP) and Kerala State Mineral Development Corporation Limited were continuing their activities connected with the exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources of the State during 1994-95 also. The developmental activities of the Mining and Geology Department in the mineral sector mainly relates to the major minerals and minor minerals. There were 85 mining leases in force in the State during the period under review in respect of major minerals. There were 282 quarrying leases, 606 quarrying permits and 125 dealers licences in respect of minor minerals during this period. Among the 24 mining leases issued on China clay, 18 were for the units located in Thiruvananthapuram district. On the other hand, all the 28 leases for mining silica sand were issued in Alappuzha district. Total revenue collected during 1994-95 by the Department on minerals was Rs.533.77 lakhs. Revenue collection on minerals from 1985-86 to 1994-95 are given in Appendix 6.34.(Fig. 6.9)

6.84. Investigation conducted by KMEDP for placer gold in Malappuram district with technical and financial assistance of BRGM, France, the Phase I (a) of which was completed in 1995, had established adequate reserves of gold in Nilambur valley. Exploitation and commercial exploitation of it will be undertaken by the Project in Phase II and III of the programme. Detailed investigation for primary gold in Maruda area of Malappuram district has been completed during the period under review. As per the recommendations of the Task

Force on Lignite constituted by the Ministry of Energy, Government of India, the project had carried out detailed investigation for lignite in Madai area of Kannur district during 1994-95. The investigation has revealed potential reserves of 5 million tonnes of lignite within area of 1.2 Sq.Km. Besides, a possible reserve of 10 million tonnes of china clay was also estimated in the area. Investigation for gemstones carried out at Mandapathinkadavu area of Neyyattinkara taluk in the year 1994-95 revealed the existence of gravel beds along the banks of Neyyar river. This gravel shows the presence of bluish opaque corundum, yellow chrysoberyl, black tourmaline and green zircon. The Project had carried out a detailed investigation for dimension and decorative stones (granites) in Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Idukki and Wayanad districts during the field season in 1994-95. The survey had enabled the Project to identify a few granite occurrences in Government poramboke lands in the above districts. During the period under review, 13 rock samples collected from various parts of the State in connection with the survey for dimension and decorative stones were cut into slabs and polished for studying their polishing characteristics. Besides, 9 thin sections were prepared and 5 quartz and 6 core samples were cut and polished on payment basis. The analytical laboratory attached to the Project carried out detailed chemical analysis of 22 silica sand samples and 17 aluminous laterite samples. Forty rock samples were pulverised and 2 silica sand samples and one quartz sample were analysed on payment basis during 1994-95.

6.85. The Kerala State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. has assigned high priority for development of the lignite and china clay deposits in the Madai in Kannur district. Detailed exploration and subsequent evaluation of these deposits have indicated mineable reserves of the order of 5.4 million tonnes of lignite and 17 million tonnes of china clay. Discussions have been in progress between the Corporation and CRA Exploration (India) Ltd., regarding the scope of a joint venture for detailed exploration and subsequent development of the primary gold deposits in the Wayanad Gold Field in north Kerala.

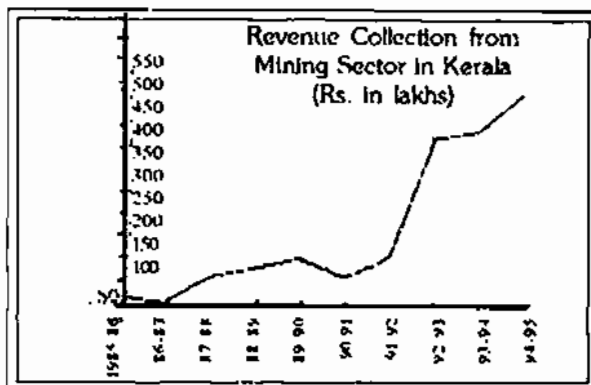


Fig. 6.9

CHAPTER - 7

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Total road length during 1994-95 in the State remained at 142343 Kms as against 141010 Kms in previous year. Number of motor vehicles in the State increased by 13.3% over the number of vehicles existed in the previous year. KSRTC has generated profit during the year, Cargo traffic through intermediate and minor ports registered 101% increase, Cochin Port handled 86.31 lakh tonnes of cargo recording an increase of 13.3%,

telecommunication facility could be extended to all the panchayats by providing 90,460 new telephone connections and 12 new exchanges during the year. Railway route length remained stagnant at 1198 Kms as in the previous year.

7.2 Growth of Transport and communications in Kerala since 1975 can be seen in table 7.1.

Table 7.1

Growth of Transport & Communications in Kerala

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Road Length (P.W.D.)	Kms	14870	17406	19107	19836	20283	20414	20683	21651	22114
2.	Road length (PWD) per sq.Km.	'	0.38	0.45	0.49	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.56	0.57
3.	Road Length (Panchayats)	'	54812	68158	81515	96951	98022	101067	103888	106277	106920
4.	Motor Vehicles	Nos.	119720	174704	319259	581054	647742	708172	781398	887672	1005922
5.	Motor Vehicles per 100sq.km.	'	306	450	621	1485	1667	1822	2011	2278	2588
6.	Buses & Stage Carriages	'	7828	8705	12910	20290	21454	22833	25345	30370	34862
7.	Goods Vehicles	'	15875	211215	40679	61106	86190	71089	77336	88455	100252
8.	Buses owned by K.S.R.T.C.	'	2212	2935	3239	3313	3413	3534	3456	3511	3005
9.	Railway Route length	Kms	888	916	914	998	996	1055	1198	1198	1198
10.	Post Offices	Nos.	4024	4512	4751	4861	4811	4978	5009	5040	5040
11.	Telephone Exchanges	'	288	441	581	838	849	675	688	715	727
12.	Total Equipped Capacity (Telephone)	'	70410	104585	144462	248190	281807	344538	428212	524006	845283
13.	Public Call Offices	'	2352	2292	2788	3794	4958	6246	8229	10803	11824

Roads

7.3 Kerala has a fairly well developed road net work. Total length of roads under all categories as on 1st April 1995 was 1,42,343 Kms as against 1,41,010 Kms in the previous year, an increase of 0.95%. Road length per square kilometer in 1992 was 3.495 Kms for/kerala as compared to the all India average of 0.687 Kms. Road length per square Kilometer in Kerala during 1995 is 3.663.

7.4 Out of the total road length as on 1st April 1995, 22114 Kms of roads were maintained by PWD (R&B), 1011 Kms of National Highways were maintained by PWD (NH), 1,06,920 Kms of roads were maintained by Panchayats and the remaining length of roads were maintained by different departments/agencies such as Forests, KSEB, Corporations, Municipalities etc. During the Year, 463 Kms of roads were added to PWD roads showing 2.14% increase in length. Road length under panchayats were increased by 643 Kms.

7.5 The National Highways that pass through Kerala are NH47, NH17 and NH49. The PWD roads are mainly classified into four categories viz. State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads. Category-wise length of roads is given in Appendix 7.1. Division-wise statistics of surface-wise length of PWD Roads are also appended (See Appendix 7.2). Length of roads added during 94-95 to different category of PWD roads can be seen in Table 7.2.

7.6. Total length of roads maintained by Panchayats during the year was 106920 Kms. as against 106277 Kms. in the preceding year. All municipalities together maintained 5123 Kms. of roads and the three Corporations together maintained 2151 Kms of roads. Number of bridges and culverts under PWD roads is given in Table 7.3. Length of roads maintained by different departments/agencies can be seen in Table 7.4.

Table 7.2.
Length of roads added during 1994-95 to different category of
PWD roads (Kms)

Item	State High ways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Cement Concrete</i>					
Length as on 1-4-1994	8,871	3,043	..	..	11,914
Length added in 94-95	-	+0.200	..	..	+0.200
Length as on 31-3-1995	8,871	3,243	..	..	12,114
<i>Black Topped</i>					
Length as on 1-4-1994	2151.115	5991.847	9519.904	1449.901	19019.668
Length added in 94-95	183.849	(-)109.387	607.510	(-) 350.978	393.995
Length as on 31-3-1995	2344.964	5782.460	10187.314	2097.925	19412.663
<i>Water Bound Macadam</i>					
Length as on 1-4-1994	12.450	67.015	83.438	203.055	365.958
Length added in 94-95	(-) 12.45	(-) 47.622	19.352	64.475	43.755
Length as on 31-3-1995	—	19.393	102.790	287.530	409.713
<i>Others</i>					
Length as on 1-4-1994	3.090	17.150	499.919	1734.636	2254.794
Length added in 94-95	(-) 3.090	(-) 11.553	(-) 74.844	114.380	24.903
Length as on 31-3-1995	—	5.597	425.074	1849.026	2279.697
<i>Total</i>					
Length as on 1-4-1994	2185.527	5979.055	10100.160	3386.592	21851.334
Length added in 94-95	+168.309	(-) 168.362	915.019	(-) 152.111	462.953
Length as on 31-3-1995	2353.835	5910.693	10715.178	3234.491	22114.187

Source: PWD (R&B)

Table 7.3.
No. of bridges and culverts in PWD roads
as on 1-4-1995

Category of roads	Bridges (No.)	Culverts (No.)	Total (No.)
State Highways	355	9195	9540
Major District Roads	758	15459	16216
Other District Roads	813	19374	19997
Village Roads	113	4331	4444
Total	1939	44349	39197

Source : PWD (R & B)

Table 7.4
Length of roads maintained by different
departments/agencies in Kerala

Sl. No.	Department/Agency	Road Length (Kms)	
		As on 31.3.1994	As on 31.3.1995
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Public Works Department (NH)	1011 (0.7)	1011 (0.7)
2.	Public Works Department (R & B)	21651 (15.4)	22114 (15.5)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3.	Panchayats	106277 (75.4)	106920 (75.1)
4.	Municipalities & Corporations	7115 (5.0)	7274 (5.1)
5.	Forests	3154 (2.2)	3212 (2.3)
6.	Others	1902 (1.3)	1912 (1.3)
Total		141010 (100.0)	1,42,349 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

Road Transport

7.7 In the field of Road Transport the following three agencies viz. (i) Motor Vehicles Department (ii) Kerala State Road Transport Corporation and (iii) Kerala Transport Development Finance Corporation play important roles. Main activities and related statistics of the above three agencies are given below:

(i) Motor Vehicles Department

7.8 Motor Vehicles Department is one of the major revenue earning departments of the State.

The department is responsible for the collection of tax on motor vehicles and their registration, licencing and regulation of the use of motor vehicles in the State.

7.9. Total number of motor vehicles having valid registration as on 31st March 1995 stood at 10,05,922 as against 8,87,672 in the preceding year which shows an increase of 13.3%. Out of this 4,96,936 (49.4%) are two wheelers, 2,47,605 (24.6%) are cars and station wagons and the remaining are goods vehicles, buses, three wheelers etc. Out of the additional 1,18,250 vehicles during 1994-95, 1,13,439 were newly registered in Kerala itself. District-wise and category-wise break-up of the newly registered vehicles during 1994-95 is given in Appendix 7.5. Total number of driving licence holders in the State as on 31st March 1995 is 24,39,518. Out of which 2,26,408 licences were issued during 1994-95. Total number of conductor licences in force as on 31st March 1995 is 2,00,964 including 8,373 licences issued during 1994-95.

7.10. In order to promote tourism, tourist permits are being issued. There were 28,796 tourist taxis having valid registration in the State as on 31st March 1995, of which 3,926 were newly registered during the year. For reducing transport problems of the public, special and temporary permits were also granted when genuine needs were felt. Details of issue of permits during 1994-95 is given in Table 7.5.

Table 7.5

Details regarding the issue of Permits and National Permits granted during 1994-95

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number
(1)	(2)	(3)
I.	Permits granted under	
i)	Existing inter-state operations	
ii)	Existing intra-state operations	
iii)	Ex-army personnel	
iv)	unemployed diver	746
v)	Scheduled Caste	
vi)	Scheduled Tribes	
vii)	Tourist Permits	
viii)	Others	
	Total I	746
II.	No. of goods vehicles having interstate permits (not included under National Permit Scheme)	
i)	Vehicles registered in Kerala having permit to operate in other States	N.A.

(1)	(2)	(3)
ii)	Vehicles registered in other States permitting to operate in Kerala	8612
	Total II	8612
III.	No. of Stage carriages to which permits issued by RTA	
i)	Temporary	2959
ii)	Pucca	1387
	Total III	4346

7.11 As per the decision by the Government, auto rickshaw driving licences were issued to ladies in Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode Cities.

7.12 As part of the modernisation programme in Motor Vehicles Department, a computer has been installed in R.T. Office, Thiruvananthapuram for computerising the issuance of driving licences, registration of motor vehicles, etc. The department has introduced laminated driving licences in Thiruvananthapuram district and it will be introduced gradually in other districts also.

7.13 An amount of Rs. 18,403.76 lakhs has been collected by the Motor Vehicles Department as revenue during the year under review as against Rs. 15,115.35 lakhs during the previous year. Revenue expenditure of the department was Rs. 629.05 lakhs constituting 3.4% of the revenue income.

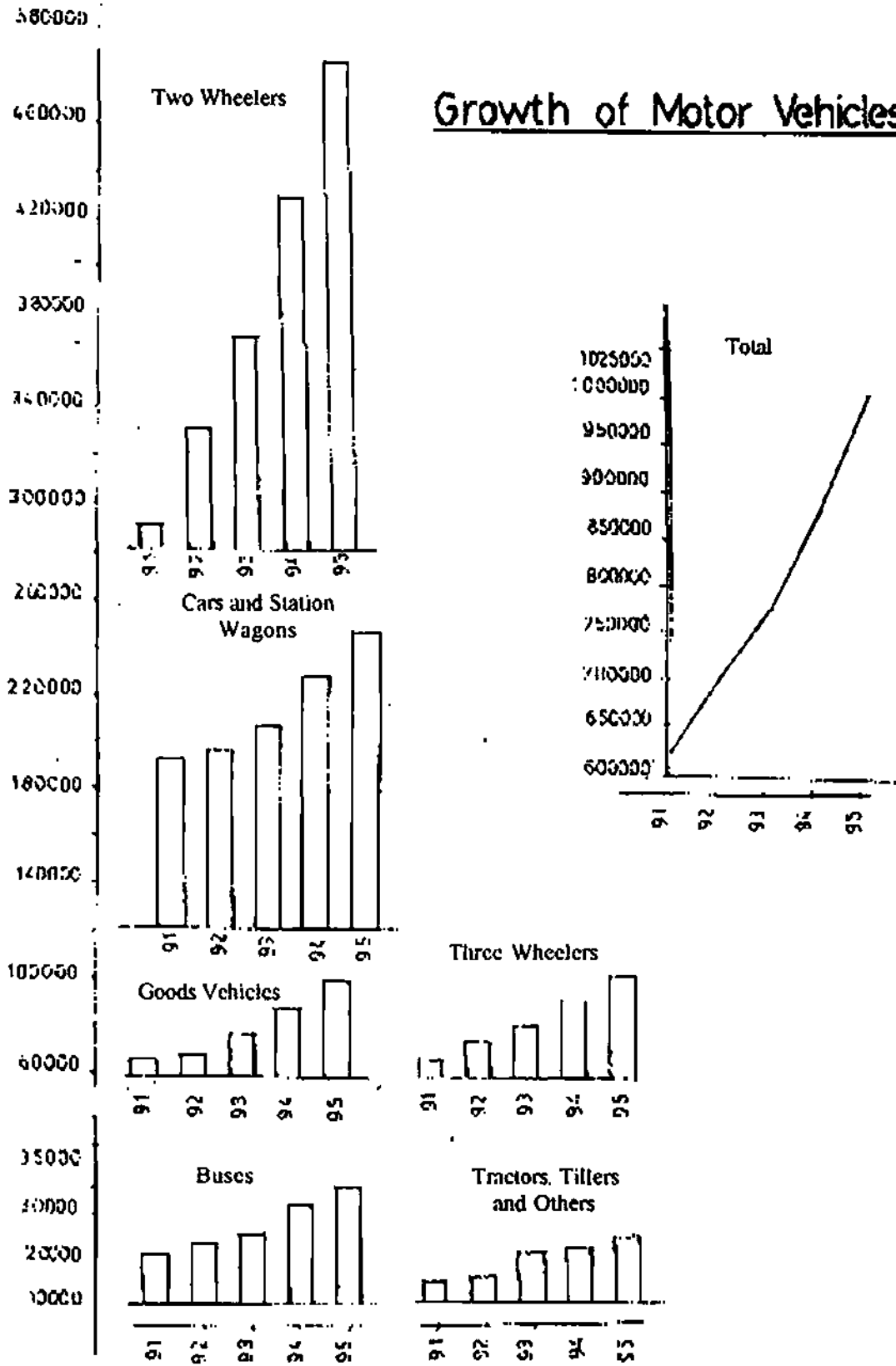
7.14 Details pertaining to growth of motor vehicles since 1990 are given in Appendix 7.3 (See Fig. 7.1). District-wise and category-wise number of motor vehicles having valid registration as on 31st March 1995, are given in Appendix 7.4. District-wise growth index of motor vehicles by taking 1980-81 as base year is also appended (see Appendix 7.6)

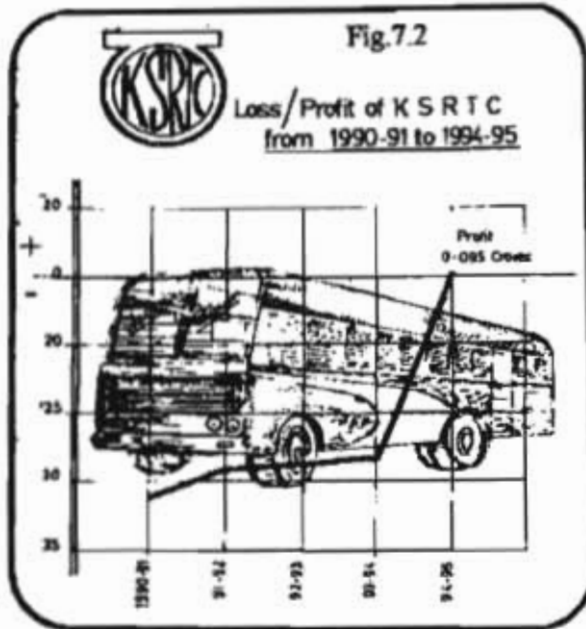
(ii) Kerala State Road Transport Corporation

7.15 Kerala State Road Transport Corporation is the largest public sector undertaking in the State which operates passenger transport services. Out of the 19,988 passenger buses in the state as on 31st March 1995, 3005 buses were owned by KSRTC. The review year was a turning point so far as KSRTC is concerned, as it generated an operating profit during the year. (See Fig. 7.2.)

Fig.7.1

Growth of Motor Vehicles





7.16 The gross revenue earnings during 1994-95 was Rs. 288.35 crores and gross revenue expenditure was Rs. 288.26 crores. Thus the KSRTC could generate a profit of Rs. 9.50 lakhs during the year. This was achieved through reduction in staff strength, revision of fare structure and better fleet utilisation. The average earnings per vehicle has increased to Rs. 2907 during the year from Rs. 1923 in the preceding year, registering 51.2% increase in average earnings per bus. Average Kms. operated per bus per day also increased during the year to 332.4 Km. from 245 kms. in the previous year, showing 35.7% growth.

Table 7.6
Operational Statistics of KSRTC during
1993-94 and 1994-95

Sl. No.	Items	Year		Increase/ Decrease (%)
		1993-94	1994-95	
1	Fleet strength (Nos)	3511	3005	-14.4
2	Gross Revenue Earnings (Rs. crores)	250.200	288.354	15.2
3	Gross Revenue Expenditure (Rs. Crores)	278.480	288.259	3.5
4	Gross Operating Loss (-)/ Profit (+) (Rs. Crores)	-28.280	+0.095	—
5	Number of Schedules Operated (Nos)	3013	2938	-2.5
6	Average earnings per vehicle on road per day (Rs.)	1923	2907	51.2
7	Average earnings per Km of bus operated (paise)	787	875	11.2
8	Average Earning per passenger (Paise)	248	280	12.9
9	Average Kms. run per bus per day (Kms)	245	332.4	35.7
10	Average route length (Kms)	44.8	44.8	0.0
11	Average number of buses held daily (Nos.)	3484	3495	0.3
12	Passengers Carried (Lakhs)	9852	9959	0.9

7.17 Number of buses at the end of September 1995 stood at 3428. Out of which 1778 buses (51.9%) were below 5 years old and only 303 buses (8.8%) were above ten years old. The corresponding numbers during the previous year were 1561 (44.4%) and 614 (17.4%) respectively. Age-wise details of vehicles owned by KSRTC are given in the Table 7.7. Category-wise staff position is given in Table 7.8.

Table 7.7

Age-wise details of Vehicles owned by KSRTC.

SL.No.	Age	No. of buses as on 31.12.'94	No. of buses as on 30.9.'95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	10 years and above	614 (17.4)	303 (8.8)
2.	Above 7 years and below 10 years	611. (17.4)	663 (19.3)
3.	Above 5 years and below 7 years	730 (20.8)	684 (20.0)
4.	Below 5 years	1561 (44.4)	1778 (51.9)
Total		3516 (100)	3428 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

Table 7.8
Category-wise staff position of KSRTC

Sl. Category No.	As on					% decrease as on 31.11.95 over 31.3.94	
	31.3.92	31.3.93	31.3.94	31.3.95	31.11.95		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Administrative staff (including watch and ward)	4543	4392	4047	3919	3854	4.8	
	(14.9)	(14.8)	(14.2)	(14.6)	(14.5)		
2. Traffic personnel	1958	1801	17509	16522	15976	8.8	
	(62.6)	(62.6)	(61.5)	(61.5)	(60.1)		
3. Maintenance Personnel	6878	6723	6917	6431	6731	2.7	
	(22.5)	(22.6)	(24.3)	(23.9)	(25.3)		
Total	30572	29716	28473	26872	26561	6.7	
	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)		

Note: Figures in brackets denote percentage to total.

(iii) Kerala Transport Development Finance Corporation.

7.18. The Kerala Transport Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (KTDFC) was registered as a company on 27th February 1991. But business started only from March 1992 onwards. The primary objective of the Corporation is to provide loans to K.S.R.T.C., Companies and Institutions to purchase vehicles for transportation purposes.

7.19. During the year 1994-95 an amount of Rs. 775 lakhs was provided in the budget as share capital contribution. Out of which Rs. 763 lakhs was released. The paid-up capital of the company as on 31.3.95 was Rs. 2183 lakhs. An amount of Rs 220.52 lakhs was mobilised as deposits from the public during 1994-95 and a sum of Rs.1732.59 lakhs was granted as loan to KSRTC during the year. An interim dividend of Rs. 25 lakhs was given to State Government for the year 1994-95 and Rs. 10 lakhs was given to Regional Cancer Centre as donation for the promotion of Research and Studies. The Corporation paid Rs. 104 lakhs as Incomroe Tax during the year. The profit expected during the year is Rs. 220.3 lakhs before tax and Rs.94 lakhs after tax and dividend.

Road Accidents

7.20. The total number of road accidents in Kerala has gone up to 36086 during 1994-95 from 32504 in the preceding year, registering an increase of 11%. Number of persons injured and number of persons killed in road accidents also increased from 44876 to 49950 and 2264 to 2519 respectively from the previous year. Number of road accidents was the highest in Ernakulam District and the lowest in Kasaragod District during 94-95. Among the type of vehicles involved in accidents, two wheelers stood first (21%) during the year.

7.21. District-wise details of road accidents, persons injured and persons killed are given in Appendix : 7.7. Cause-wise details of road accidents can be seen in Appendix 7.8. Number of road accidents by class of vehicles involved is also appended (see Appendix: 7.9). District-wise details of accidents occurred according to the time of occurrence is given in Appendix 7.10.

Railways

7.22 Total Railway route lenth in Kerala remained the same as in the previous year's level of 1198 Kms. Out of this, 1069 Kms. is Broad Gauge and the remaing 129 Kms. is Metre Gauge.

7.23 The entire railway network is spread over nine different Railway routes. There are 185 Railway stations on these nine routes of which highest number of stations (72 stations) is in Thiruvananthapuram - Walayar route. In Thiruvanthapuram division alone 820 lakh passengers were carried during 1994-95 as against

769 lakh passengers in the previous year, registering an increase of 6.6%. However the goods traffic decreased by 6.6% in the Division. Only 54.23 lakh tonnes of cargo could be handled as against 58.09 lakh tonnes in the previous year. As against 99 trains touching the State in 1993-94 during the year under review it has increased to 101 trains of which 2 trains were newly introduced during the year.

Air Transport (Indian Airlines)

7.24. During 1994-95 passenger traffic handled by Indian Airlines in Kerala has marginally declined compared to that in 1993-94. Cargo traffic showed an increase of 19.7%. Passengers carried decreased from 6.81 lakh persons in 1993-94 to 6.78 lakh persons in 1994-95. Out of the total passengers, 3.1 lakh originated from Kerala and 3.68 lakh terminated in Kerala. Goods traffic increased from 5121 tonnes in 1993-94 to 6132 tonnes in 1994-95. Of this 3547 tonnes originated from Kerala and 2585 tonnes terminated in Kerala (See Table 7.9). Details of air traffic (Indian Airlines) at Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode Airports since 1985-86 are given in Appendix 7.20

Table 7.9

Items	Years		Increase/ decrease(%)
	1993-94	1994-95	
Air Traffic (Indian Airlines) through Kerala from Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode.			
1. Passengers (nos' 000)			
i. Originating	318.0	309.7	-2.62
ii. Terminating	363.0	368.2	1.43
Total	681.0	677.9	0.46
2. Cargo (Tonnes)			
i. Originating	2920	3547	21.47
ii. Terminating	2201	2585	17.45
Total	5121	6132	19.74

Ports and Harbours

7.25. Kerala has a major port at Kochi, three intermediate ports at Neendakara, Alappuzha and Kozhikode and ten minor ports at Vizhinjam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Munambam, Vadakara, Ponnani, Thalasscry, Kannur, Azheekkal and Kasaragod. Except the major port, all the other intermediate and minor ports are under the administrative control of State Government.

Major Port

7.26. The only major port of Kerala is at Kochi. During the year under review 803 ships

called at the port with a total Net Registered Tonnage (NRT) of 59,26,417. In the previous year only 769 ships called at the port with NRT of 55,78,545. Number of ships which called at Cochin Port during 1993-94 and 1994-95 and their NRT are given in Table 7.10

Table 7.10

No. of Ships called at Cochin Port during 1993-94 & 1994-95 and their net registered tonnage

Type of Vessels	No. of Ships		% Variation increase (+) / Decrease (-)	Net Registered Tonnage		% Variation increase (+) / Decrease (-)
	1993-94	1994-95		1993-94	1994-95	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tankers	222	246	(+10.81)	3599425	3860474	(+7.25)
Colbers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foodgrains	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fertilizers	63	71	(+12.70)	592509	364357	(-31.58)
Containers	267	275	(+3.00)	790771	956518	(+20.96)
Others	217	21	(-2.80)	655840	745068	(+13.61)
Total:	769	803	(+4.42)	5578545	5926417	(+6.24)

Source: Administration Report of Cochin Port Trust, 1994-95

7.27. During the year 86.31 lakh tonnes of cargo was handled at Cochin Port as against 76.20 lakh tonnes during the preceding year, registering an increase of 13.27%. Out of the total cargo handled 47.70 lakh tonnes were coastal cargo and 38.61 lakh tonnes were foreign cargo. The details of coastal and foreign traffic during the year compared with the previous year are given in Table 7.11.

Table 7.11
Coastal and foreign traffic during 1993-94 and 1994-95 at Cochin port (In lakh Tonnes)

Trade	Coastal Cargo		Foreign cargo		Total Cargo	
	1993-94	94-95	1993-94	94-95	1993-94	94-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Export	5.44	5.24	7.25	9.14	12.69	14.38
		(-3.68)		(+26.07)		(+13.32)
Import	40.29	42.48	23.22	29.47	63.51	71.95
		(+5.39)		(+26.92)		(+13.26)
Total	45.73	47.70	30.47	38.61	76.20	86.31
		(+4.31)		(+26.71)		(+13.27)

Note :- Figures in brackets denote percentage variation over the previous year.

Source :- Administration report of Cochin Port Trust 1994-95

Intermediate and Minor Ports

7.28. During 1994-95 the number of ships that called at the intermediate and minor ports, the quantity of cargo handled by these ports and the revenue collection has shown a sharp

increase over the previous year. Altogether 480 steamers and sailing vessels have called at these ports during the year as against 444 numbers of vessels in the previous year. The cargo handled recorded 101% increase over the previous year. 1.99 lakh tonnes of cargo were handled at these ports against 0.99 lakh tonnes of cargo in the preceding year. The entire quantity of cargo was handled only through the 4 ports at Vizhinjam, Neendakara, Kozhikode and Azheekal. Out of which 1.56 lakhs (78.5%) were handled at Neendakara alone. In revenue collection also there was notable improvement. During the year under review Rs. 99.53 lakhs could be collected as against Rs. 78.96 lakhs in the previous year 1993-94, recording an increase of 26%.

7.29. Details on the three aspects mentioned above are given in Tables 7.12, 7.13 and 7.14. A graphical representation showing number of ships called at, volume of cargo handled through and revenue collected at the Intermediate and Minor Ports can be seen in fig.7.3.

Table-7.12

No. of ships called at the Intermediate and minor ports and their Net Registered Tonnage during the last five years (1990-91 to 1994-95)

year	No. of ships	% variation over the previous year	N.R.T. (tonnes)	% variation over the previous year
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	448	7.7	106633	-0.4
1991-92	460	2.7	119699	12.3
1992-93	447	-2.8	132431	10.6
1993-94	444	-0.7	114863	-13.3
1994-95	480	8.1	178330	55.3

Table 7.13

Total quantity of cargo handled through the intermediate and minor ports during the last five years (1990-91 to 1994-95).

(In lakh tonnes)

Year	Import	Export	Total	% variation over the previous year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1990-91	10507	119598	130105	-17.8
1991-92	9533	132130	141663	8.9
1992-93	8394	118709	125103	-11.7
1993-94	8419	92377	98796	-21.0
1994-95	6853	191891	198544	101.00

Fig. 7.3

No of Ships Called at, Volume of Cargo Handled Through and Revenue Collected at The Intermediate and Minor Ports

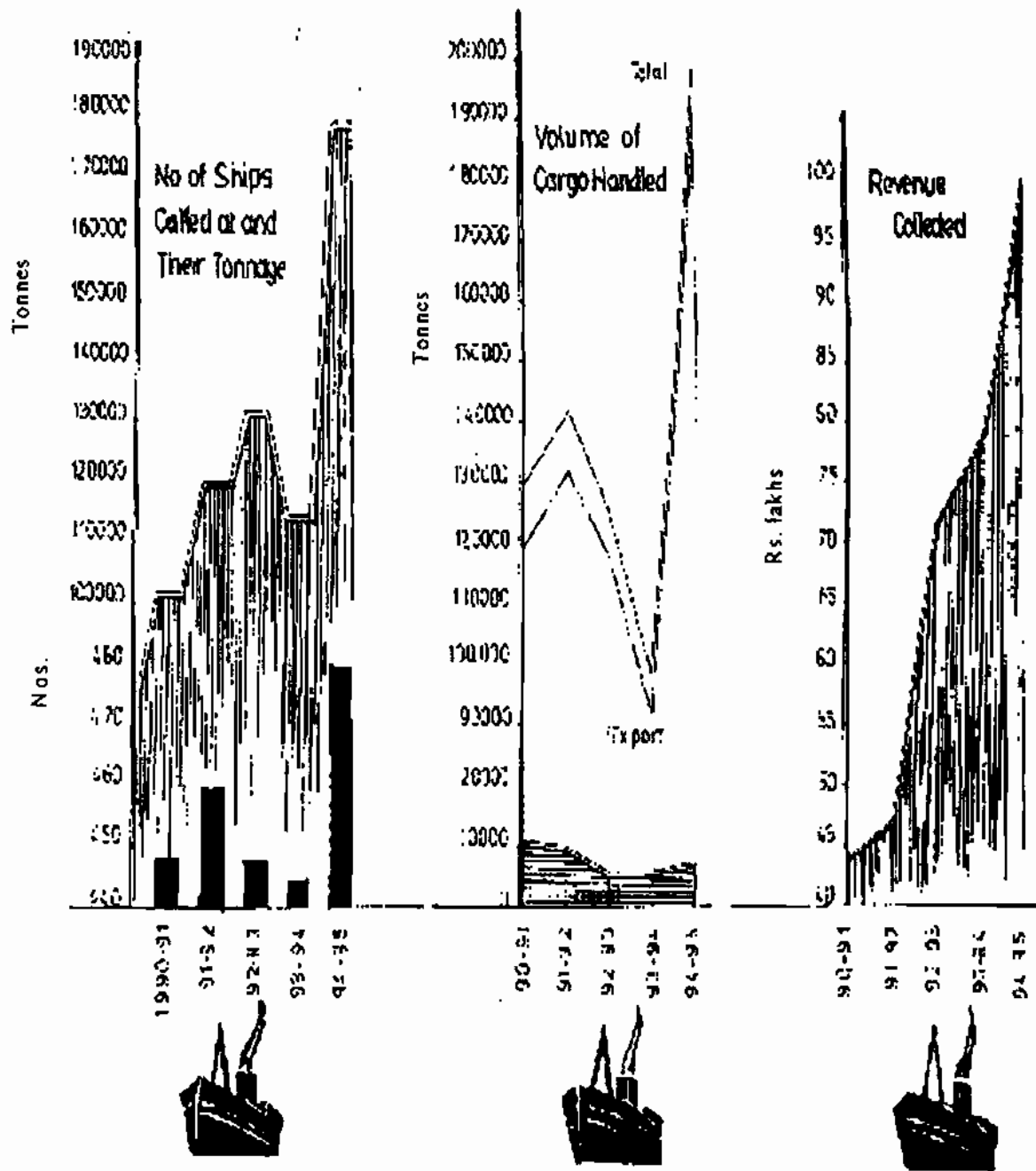


Table 7.14

Total Revenue collected at the intermediate and Minor Ports during the last Five Years from 1990-91 to 1994-95

Year	Revenue collected (Rs. in lakhs)	%variation over the previous year
(1)	(2)	(3)
1990-91	44.28	-12.9
1991-92	46.65	5.8
1992-93	72.23	54.2
1993-94	78.96	9.3
1994-95	99.53	26.1

7.30 Comodity- wise details of cargo handled at intermediate and minor ports during 1994-95 are given in Appendix 7.14. The data pertaining to the ships called at the intermediate and minor ports during 1994-95 is also appended (See Appendix 7.15). Details of dredging operations conducted at the intermediate and minor ports are given in Appendix 7.16.

7.31 The harbour crafts registered at these port have declined to 1324 in 1994-95 from 1733 harbour crafts registered in the previous year, showing a decrease of 23.6%. Category -wise details of harbour crafts registered at the intermediate and minor ports during 1994-95 is given in Appendix 7.17.

7.32. Category-wise break-up of revenue collection at each intermediate or minor port during

1994-95 is given in Appendix 7.18.

Inland Water Transport

7.33 State Water Transport Department (SWTD) and Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation (KSINC) are the public Sector agencies that carryout water transport operations in the state. Upto the year 1994 the water transport wing of KSRTC also operated transport services in the water logged areas of the State. During that year the boats owned by the Corporation were handed over to the State Water Transport Department.

7.34 Total number of boats owned by KSINC and SWTD were 109 in 1994-95 against 106 in 1993-94. Even though the number of boats owned by these agencies has shown increase over the previous year, the fleet utilisation decreased by 15 per cent in 1994-95. Number of passengers carried also declined by 47% from 302 lakhs in 1994 to 160 lakhs in 1995. The reason for this could be attributed to the cancellation of trips by the KSRTC. Average persons carried per boat by these two agencies stood at 2.8 lakhs. KSINC alone carried 6.88 lakhs passengers per boat while, that of SWTD amounted to 2.14 lakhs. At the same time the cargo handled by these two agencies increased by nearly 14 per cent from 2.75 lakhs tonnes to 3.15 lakh tonnes during the year under report.

Table 7.15

Operational Statistics of Inland Water Transport agencies in Kerala

Particulars	1993 - 94			Total	1994 - 95		Total	Percent variation over the previous year
	SWTD	KSINC	KSRTC		SWTD	KSINC		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Total Number of Boats	85	11	10	106	98	11	109	2.6
2. No. of Boats in Operation	55	6	10	71	49	8	57	(-)19.72
3. No of passengers Carried in Lakhs	152	82	68	302	105	55	160	(-)47.00
4. Volume of Cargo carried (thousand tonnes)	0.009	275	—	275.009	3.44	311.09	314.53	14.37
5. Total Revenue Receipts (Rs.in lakhs)	199.00	284.00	63.00	546.00	312.33	331.09	643.39	17.84
6. Total Revenue Expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)	436.00	230.00	93.00	759.00	518.80	280.94	799.54	5.34
7. Loss/Profit (Rs.in lakhs)	(-)237.00	54.00	(-)30	(-)213.00	(-)206.3	50.15	(-)156.15	(-)26.69

(-) denote decrease

7.35 Revenue receipts of these two agencies also have gone up. It increased to Rs.643.39 lakhs in 1995 showing an increase of 18% over the previous year. Revenue expenditure of these agencies also increased by 5.4% from Rs.759 lakhs in 1994 to Rs.800 lakhs in 1995. A performance analysis of these two agencies shows that while SWTD incurred a loss of Rs.206 lakhs, KSINC made a profit of Rs.50 lakhs during the year under review (see Table. 7.15)

State Water Transport Department

7.36. The State Water Transport Department render water transport services in the water spread of Alleppey and Quilon. As the water transport wing of K.S.R.T.C transferred all its boats to this department, the fleet strength has increased. Number of boats possessed by this department increase to 98 during the year under review as against 85 boats in the previous year. Eventhough the number of boats increased, its fleet utilisation decreased from that of the previous year. This is on account of the fact that most of the fleets owned by the department, and those transferred from KSRTC were too old and they have to be replaced for the smooth operation. The fleet utilisation decreased by 12% from 62% in 1994 to 50% in 1995. The passengers carried have showned a downward trend, which declined by as much as 31 per cent from 152 lakh passengers in 1994 to 105 lakh passengers in 1995. This is mainly due to the fall in the number of boats in operation. Volume of cargo carried increased to 3.44 thousand tonnes in 1995 as compared to 0.009 thousand tonnes in 1994. Compared to previous year a notable increase is seen in the cargo transportation during the year under review.

7.37. Revenue receipt of the department increased to Rs.312 lakhs in 1995 from Rs.199 lakhs in 1994, showing an increase of nearly 57 per cent. Revenue expenditure of the Corporation also increased by 19 per cent to Rs.519 lakhs in 1995 from Rs.346 lakhs in 1994. Even though the revenue receipt of the department increased, an increase in expenditure over the revenue resulted in a loss of Rs.206 lakhs. The Department could reduce its loss by 13 per cent during the year under report.

Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation

7.38. Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation is engaged in both passenger and cargo transportation activities. The company owned 11

boats, out of which only 8 boats were in operation. Eventhough the fleet strength, and fleet utilisation remained the same as that in the previous year, the passengers carried decreased by more than 11 per cent from 62 lakhs in 1995-94 to 55 lakhs in 94-95. The Corporation concentrated more on cargo transportation during the year under review. The total volume of cargo handled by KSINC was 311 thousand tonnes as against 275 thousand tonnes during the previous year.

7.39. Total revenue receipts of the corporation also increased by nearly 17 per cent from Rs.284 lakhs in 1994 to Rs.331 lakhs in 1995. The income from Jhankar service also is included under the income from passenger transport. The passenger wing was not running on profit due to the lowest tariff rate of around Ps.22. per kilometer of voyage. A modern slipway was taken up by the Corporation on lease from Cochin Port Trust and is used for drydock repair work of vessels of the company and other customers in the private and public sectors. For transportation of petroleum products from Kochi to Edapallikotta the company constructed two selfpropelled tanker barges at a total cost of Rs.130 lakhs. One of them is already commissioned and the other is nearing completion. Revenue expenditure of the Corporation also increased by 22% from Rs.230 lakhs in 1994 to Rs.280 lakhs in 1995. This is more than proportionate increase in expenditure compared to the revenue led to a fall in the profit of the company from Rs.54 lakhs during the previous year to Rs.50 lakhs in the year under report. (See Table: 7.15). Graphical representation showing Profit/Loss of Inland Water Transport Agencies in Kerala during 1990-95 is presented in Fig.7.4.

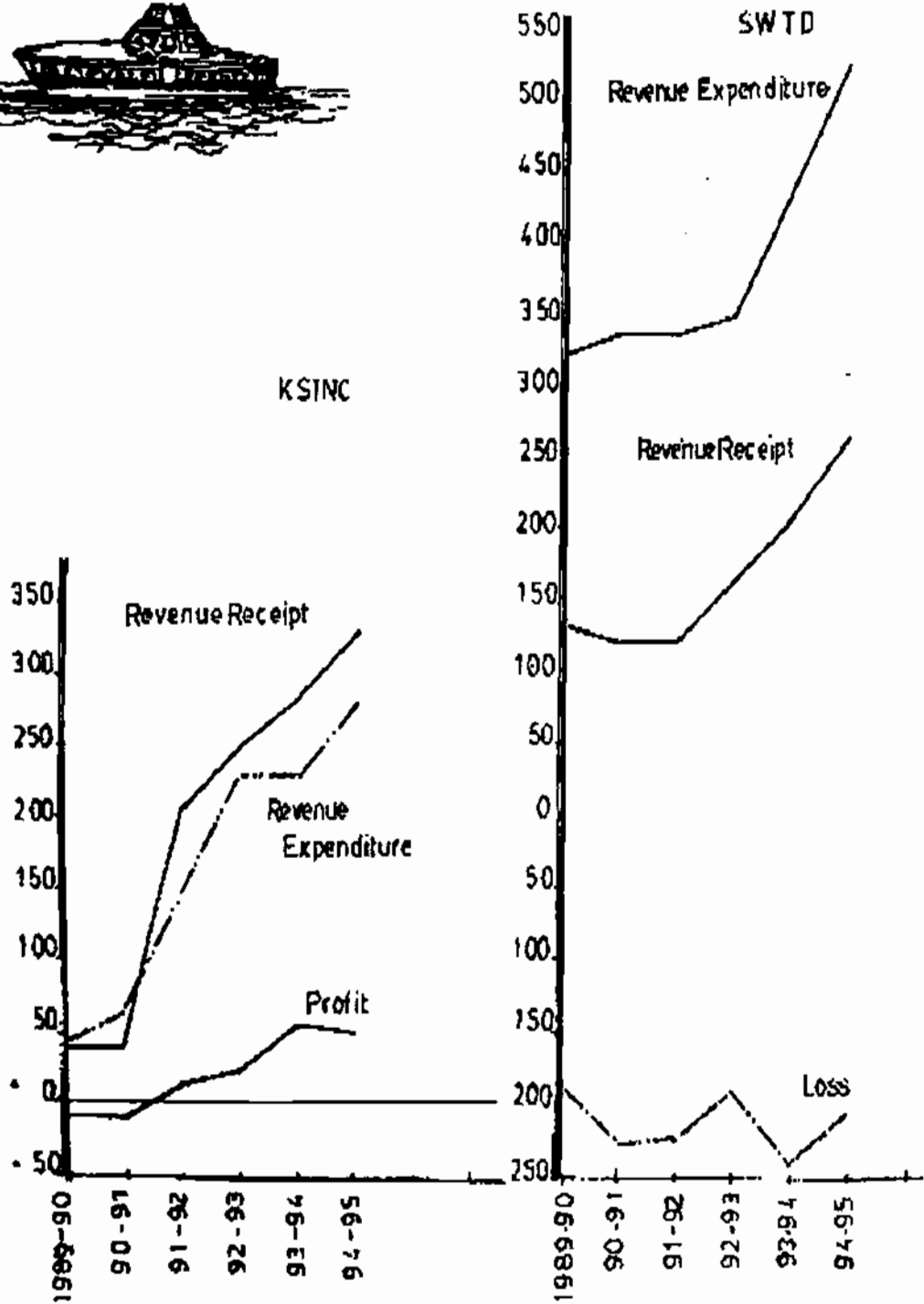
Communications

7.40 The number of post offices in Kerala during 1994-95 remained the same as that in the previous year. The state average of population served by one post office has increased to 6138 persons as against 5774 persons during the preceding year. Growth of post offices under different category can be seen in Appendix 7.21. Category-wise details of post offices under Postal and Other Postal Services are also appended (see Appendix 7.22). Division-wise details of post office under different category are given in Appendix-7.23.

7.41 Total number of post offices in Kerala Postal Circle including 10 post offices in akshadvceep and 4 post offices in Mahe during

Fig.7.4

Loss/Profit of Inland Water Transport Agencies in Kerala



1993-94 was 5040; which also remained the same as in the previous year. District-wise details of area and population served by one post office is given in Appendix 7.24

7.42. Telecommunications sector showed reasonable developments during 1994-95. By introducing 12 new telephone exchanges, total number of exchanges has increased to 727 with a total equipped capacity of 645283. There were 527201 working connections as on 31.3.1995 under Kerala Telecom Circle. The Circle covers Kerala State, Lakshadweep, Mahc and a portion of Pondicherry with 38905 sq.kms. of area.

7.43. Under the Telecom Circle there were 10 Automatic exchanges with 25700 lines, 14 point to point STD routes and 77 Group Dialling Centres. Also, 725 exchanges were provided with group dialling facility. During the year there were 1866 Telex Connections of which 100 connections were newly provided. District - wise details of exchanges as on 31.3.1995 are given in Appendix 7.25.

Tourism

7.44 Tourist arrivals in the State have shown significant increase in 1994, the latest year for which information is available. The year 1994 has recorded 23 percent increase in the tourist arrivals to the state as against 3.5 per cent in the previous year. Foreign tourist arrival to the state was 104568 in 1994, nearly 10 per cent increase as compared to 8.24% for the country as a whole. The State could attract nearly seven per cent of the tourist arrivals to the country. The domestic tourist arrivals to the state have also registered 25 per cent increase over 1993. The encouraging trend of state tourism could be attributed partly to the political disturbances and the terrorist activities prevailing in other parts of the country, and partly due to the increased publicity and marketing efforts and the emphasis laid on infrastructure development by the Kerala Government

7.45 The trend in foreign tourist arrivals to the state in comparison to the All India situation is given in the following table.

Table - 7.16

Year	Number of Foreign Tourists India (In Nos.)	Kerala (In Nos.)	Share of Foreign Tourist Arrivals to Kerala (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1990	1329950	56139	4.97
1991	1236120	69309	5.61

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1992	1434737	90835	6.32
1993	1442649	95209	6.60
1994	1562016	104568	6.69

7.46 The above table is presented in Fig. 7.5.

7.47 The flow of domestic tourists to the state during 1990-94 is indicated below

Table - 7.17

Years	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Number of tourists	866525	946991	994140	1027236	1284376
Percentage variation over the previous year	+36.62	+9.52	+4.76	+3.33	+25.03

7.48 A pictorial representation of the above table is shown in Fig. 7.6.

7.49 It is very difficult to estimate earnings from tourism due to various reasons. However an estimate on the earnings from foreign tourists has been made on the basis of sample studies on the expenditure pattern and average duration of stay of tourists conducted by the Department of tourism. The earnings from foreign tourism over the period 1985-94 is given in the following table.

Table - 7.18
Earnings from tourism (1985-95)

Year	Earnings (Rs crores)
1985	14.22
1986	17.07
1987	17.41
1988	17.50
1989	21.15
1990	26.99
1991	28.28
1992	59.75
1993	105.72
1994	106.11

7.50 A diagrammatical representation of the above table is given in Fig. 7.7.

7.51 It is evident from the above table that the earnings from foreign tourism in the state has been increasing continuously from 1985 onwards, reaching new peaks in 1993 and 1994.

7.52 The Department of Tourism and Kerala Tourism Development Corporation (KTDC) are the two main agencies which undertake

Fig.7.5

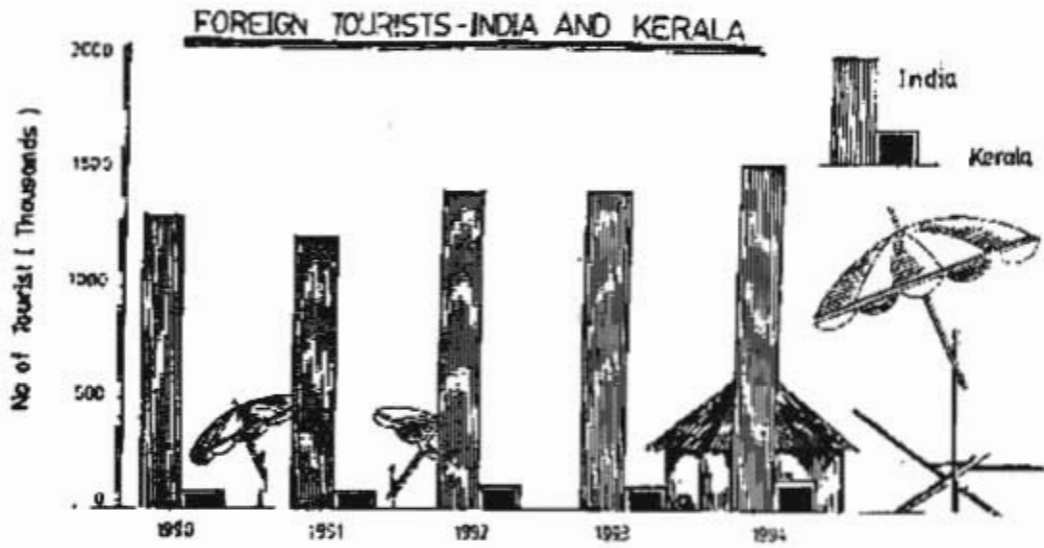
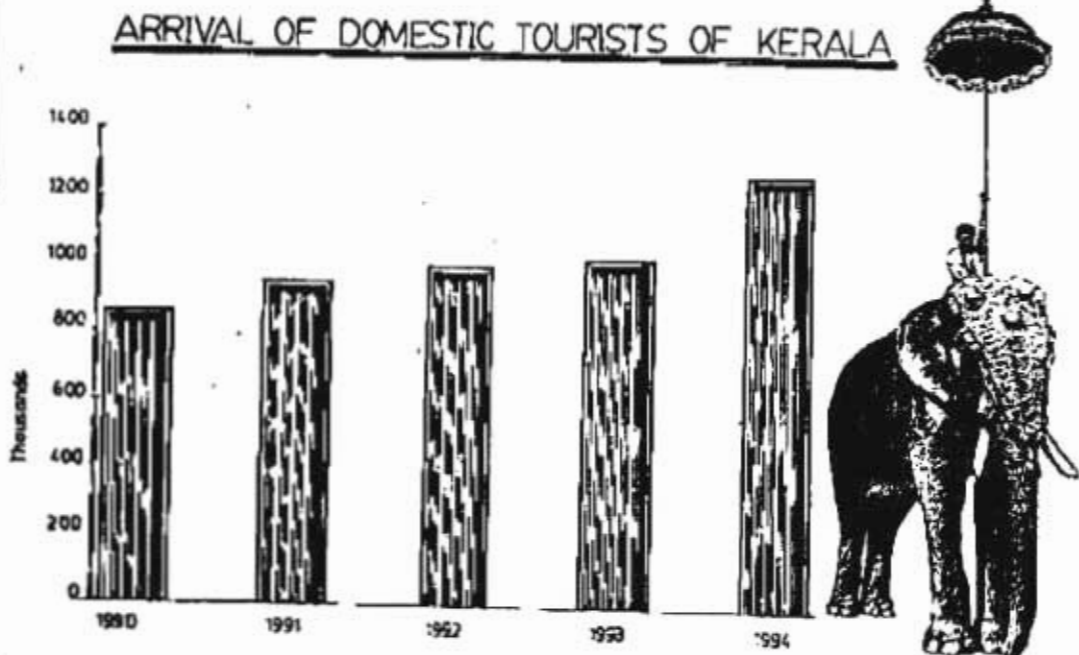
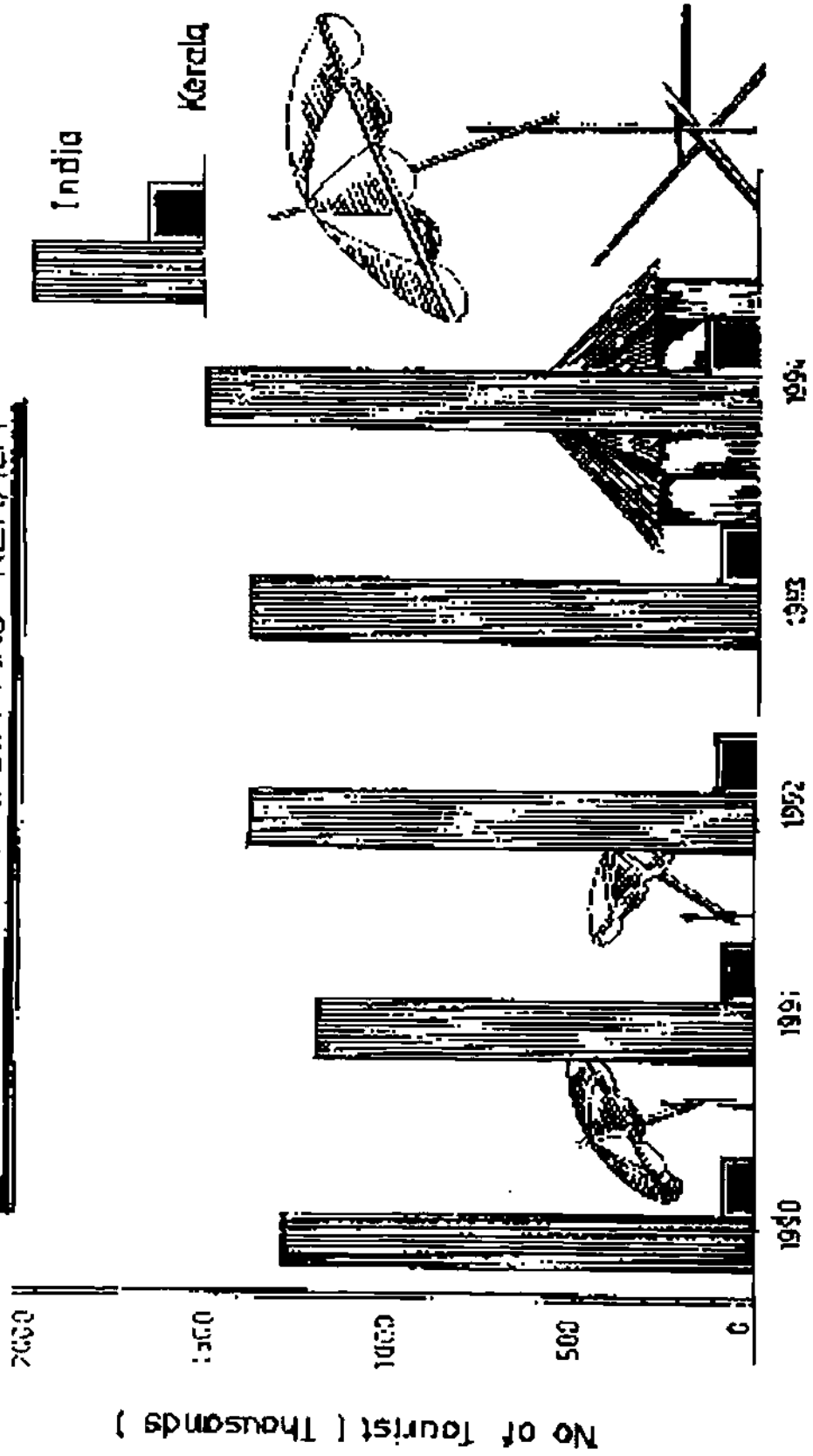


Fig.7.6



FOREIGN TOURISTS - INDIA AND KERALA

Fig. 7.7



tourism development activities in the state, supported in a limited scale by the Forest Department and the District Tourism Promotion Councils. These four agencies together spent an amount of Rs.744.15 lakhs during the year under review. In the case of state sector schemes, 96 per cent (Rs.669.52 lakhs) of the total outlay of (Rs.700 lakhs) was utilised, where as only 64 per cent (Rs.74.63 lakhs) of the outlay (Rs.117 lakhs) could be utilised under centrally sponsored schemes during the year. Tourist Publicity and promotion and building up of infrastructure facilities for tourism were the main activities of the Department of Tourism. The Department participated in important international trade fairs like ITB - Berlin, WTM London Mart, Asian Mart etc. This has helped in making the international community aware of the potential for tourism in Kerala. In addition to this, a large number of brochures were printed and audio-video cassettes on tourism were produced. Besides, for the benefit of tourists, local cultural programmes, cultural exchange programmes, boat races and Nisha Gandhi dance festival were also conducted.

7.53 The Department of Tourism undertook development works at Veli and Ponmudi. The project report for the Bakel Tourism project has been finalised. For this project, land acquisition proceedings are in progress. The funds have been placed at the disposal of the Bakel Tourism Authority. Other works undertaken by the Department include development of upputty canal at Alappuzha, provision of infrastructure facilities for schemes sponsored by GOI, provision of subsidy to the self employment ventures in tourism and for constructing motels, toilets etc. on National Highways and State Highways for the benefit of tourists.

7.54 Human resources Development in tourism was given special attention during the year. The Kerala Institute of Tourism and Travel Studies (KITTS) has organised 17 courses in tourism related subjects and 464 participants have benefited from these courses. The programmes taken up under centrally sponsored schemes are the construction work of wayside amenities at Kasargod, Kayamkulam, Valara, Palaruvi, Kottakkal and Badagara and also land was purchased for the beach resorts at Cherthala and Paravoor.

7.55 Most of the programmes under Centrally sponsored schemes could not be implemented mainly due to administrative delays and faulty project preparation. For example, the construction of yatriniwasas at Pcerumedu and

Kochi, tourist lodge at Guruvayoor, purchase of boats and caravans could not be taken up due to administrative delays, even though sanction has been received for these schemes and funds have also been released. The construction works at Athirappally and Nehru Memorial Pavillion at Alappuzha were later dropped due to faulty planning. It is noted that funds meant for some of them have been diverted and spent on publicity.

7.56 The KTDC and TRKL (Tourism Resorted Kerala Ltd. a subsidiary company of KTDC) were expected to act as facilitators for attracting investment from the private sector and institutional finance for tourism development. These two agencies could perform well in this area. The KTDC and TRKL by pooling their resources could invest Rs.440 lakhs in the joint venture company TKHRL during 1994-95. With Taj Groups's capital contribution and the loan finance from TFCI, the joint sector company could mobilise an amount Rs.27.50 crores. This points to the fact that a small investment made by the Government in KTDC/TRKCL could mobilise substantial investment for tourism development in the year 1994-95. The joint sector projects viz. Kochi hotel project, Taj Garden Retreat At Kumarakom and Varkala project were commissioned during the year under report.

7.57 During the year under review, the Corporation took up renovation works of Penyar house, Samudra and Mascot Hotel and the construction work of a swimming pool at Aranya Nivas. Six luxury coaches were added to the Transport Division. Presently the transport unit of the Corporation has 9 luxury coaches, 10 mini luxury coaches, 7 motor boats, water scooters, pedal boats, row boats, speed boats etc. which are being operated at Veli, Thekkady, Cochi, Kollam and Malampuzha.

7.56 The performance review of the Corporation indicates that during the year under report the KTDC earned an income of Rs.18.99 crores where as the Expenditure stood at Rs.18.15 crores thereby making a profit of nearly Rs.84 lakhs. While making a detailed analysis of the units owned by the KTDC, it is observed that only two units viz. Garden House - Malampuzha and Motel Aram, Kannur had an occupancy ratio of more than 60 per cent where as six units had an occupancy ratio of only slightly more than 50 per cent. Altogether 1.17 lakh tourists (11615 foreign tourists and 105824 domestic tourists) availed of the facilities offered by the hotel units of KTDC.

7.59 A table showing the performance details of KTDC during 1994-95 is given in the Appendix 7.26.

CHAPTER - 8

EXPORT - IMPORT TRADE

India's Foreign Trade

During 1994-95, the capital account was dominated by inflows of foreign investments and the performance of invisibles during the year have improved possibly because of the incentives provided by market determined exchange rate for foreign remittances through legal channels. The strong improvement in the balance of payment position during 1994-95 has enabled the consolidation of external debt.

8.2 The foreign currency assets of the RBI was Rs.66006 crores at the end of 1994-95 which shows an increase of about 40 per cent over the previous year. But as at the end of July 1995, this was slightly reduced by 5.5 per cent. The foreign exchange reserves which include foreign currency assets of the RBI, gold holdings of RBI and the SDR holdings of Government increased by 32 per cent from Rs.60420 crores in 1993-94 to Rs.79780 crores in 1994-95. But it indicated a marginal decline of about 4 per cent by the end of July 1995.

8.3 The foreign currency assets of the RBI and the total foreign exchange reserves from 1980-81 onwards are furnished in table 8.1

Table 8.1
Foreign Exchange Reserves:
1980-81 to 1995-96

(Rs. Crores)				
At the end of the year	Foreign currency assets of the RBI	Annual growth rate(%)	Foreign exchange reserves	Annual growth rate(%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1980-81	4822	..	5544	..
1981-82	3355	-30.42	4024	27.41
1982-83	4265	27.12	4782	18.83
1983-84	5498	28.90	5972	24.88
1984-85	8817	23.99	7243	21.28
1985-86	7384	8.32	7820	7.96
1986-87	7645	3.53	8151	4.23
1987-88	7287	-4.68	7887	-5.88
1988-89	6605	-9.36	7040	-8.42
1989-90	5787	-12.38	6251	-11.21
1990-91	4388	-24.17	11416	82.83
1991-92	14573	232.22	23850	108.92
1992-93	20140	38.15	30744	28.91
1993-94	47287	134.78	80420	96.53
1994-95	66006	38.58	79780	32.04
1995-96 (*)	62357	-5.53	76377	-4.27

Note: 1. Foreign exchange reserves include foreign currency assets of RBI, gold holdings of RBI and SDR holdings of Government.

2. Gold was valued at Rs.84.39 per 10 grams till October 16, 1990. It has been revalued close to international market price with effect from October 17, 1990.

3. (*) As at the end of July 1995.

Source: Reserve Bank of India Bulletin.

8.4 During 1994-95, India's external sector acquired a distinct resilience and it was the strength of the current account which underpinned the health of the balance of payments. During the year, the imports was found rising significantly to record a growth rate of about 21 per cent. While imports of POL benefitted from an increase in indigenous production coupled with stagnant nature of the international crude oil prices broadly at the level of the preceding year, the non-POL imports surged. The growth rate in non-POL imports at almost 28 per cent in US Dollar terms reflected the strong revival of domestic industrial production and export linked import. Import of intermediate inputs rose sharply to cope up with the expanding needs of the industrial sector which was recovering from a sluggish phase. The imports of consumption goods such as edible oils and pulses have also risen as the demand outstripped supply. Imports of capital goods rose buoyantly highlighting the strong complementarity between the pattern of industrial recovery and the spurt in import demand.

8.5 Export of merchandise increased by about 18 per cent during 1994-95, from Rs.69751 crores to Rs. 82338 crores. Export of commodities which recorded highest growth rate were electronic goods, textile yarn, fabrics, readymade garments, marine products, chemical products and leather products.

8.6 A comprehensive action plan has been drawn up in 1995 for achieving accelerated performance in 1996. It is expected that with the implementation of the action plan and the export-friendly environment facilitated by the policies, India's external trade sector would grow steadily to achieve a sustainable balance of payments position. A most recent initiative taken during 1995 was a country-product matrix export

promotion strategy. As part of the strategy, 15 top products and 15 top destinations have been identified for exports. Besides 10 emerging markets and 10 emerging products have been identified to give more focussed approach to Indian export.

8.7 The provisional figures of RBI shows that, during 1994-95, the growth rate of 18 per cent in exports and 21 per cent in imports contribute a balance of trade of Rs.(-) 6367 crores against a trade balance of Rs. (-) 3350 crores during 1993-94. India's foreign trade and balance of trade during 1980-81 to 1994-95 are given in table 8.2.

Table 8.2
India's Foreign Trade: 1980-81 to 1994-95
(Rs. Crores)

Year	Export	Growth Rate (%)	Import	Growth Rate (%)	Balance of Trade
1980-81	8711	..	12549	..	-5838
1981-82	7806	16.32	13608	8.44	-5802
1982-83	8803	12.77	14293	6.04	-5490
1983-84	9771	10.99	15831	10.75	-6060
1984-85	11744	20.19	17134	8.23	-5390
1985-86	10895	-7.23	19658	14.73	-8763
1986-87	12452	14.29	20096	2.23	-7644
1987-88	15874	25.87	22244	10.69	-6370
1988-89	20232	29.08	28235	26.93	-8003
1989-90	27658	36.70	35328	25.12	-7670
1990-91	32558	17.72	43193	22.28	-10635
1991-92	44042	35.27	47851	10.78	-3809
1992-93	53688	21.90	63375	32.44	-9687
1993-94	68751	29.92	73101	15.35	-3350
1994-95 ^(P)	82338	18.05	88705	21.35	-6367

(P) - Provisional.

Source: Reserve Bank of India Bulletin.

Trade through Kochi Port

8.8 The Kochi Port handled a total traffic

of 86.31 lakh tonnes during 1994-95 as against 76.20 lakh tonnes during the previous year. This shows an increase of about 13.3 per cent over 1993-94. This was the highest annual traffic ever recorded at the Port. Increase was recorded both in export and import traffic during 1994-95. The export traffic, which was 12.69 lakh tonnes during 1993-94 have increased to 14.38 lakh tonnes registering a growth rate of 13.3 per cent. The import traffic also registered the same rate of growth and it increased from 63.51 lakh tonnes during 1993-94 to 71.93 lakh tonnes during 1994-95.

During the year under review, foreign cargo handled at the Port recorded an increase of about 26.7 per cent to 38.61 lakh tonnes from 30.47 lakh tonnes during 1993-94. Coastal cargo traffic also recorded an increase by 4.3 per cent to 47.70 lakh tonnes from 45.73 lakh tonnes in the preceding year. The details of coastal and foreign trade handled during 1990-91 to 1994-95 are given in Table 8.3.

Commodity-wise export through Kochi Port shows that during 1994-95 export share of tea and coffee have considerably increased. The percentage of tea during 1993-94 was only 2.4 per cent of the total exports and it increased to 4.0 per cent during 1994-95. Similarly coffee was 4.7 per cent during 1993-94 which rose to 6.0 per cent during 1994-95. Commodity-wise export through Kochi Port during 1990-91 to 1994-95 is furnished in Table-8.4.

8.11 The commodity-wise imports through Kochi Port during 1994-95 shows that the import of food grains and newsprint have considerably increased during 1994-95. The increase was 293 per cent for foodgrains and 64 per cent for

Table 8.3
Cargo Handled by Kochi Port during 1990-91 to 1994-95

Traffic	Export					Import					Total					
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Coastal	6.44	5.94	5.21	5.44	5.24	41.13	39.87	42.83	40.29	42.48	47.57	44.61	47.84	45.73	47.70	
	(9.34)	(-7.76)	(-12.29)	(4.41)	(-3.68)	(15.21)	(-5.98)	(10.24)	(-5.49)	(5.39)	(14.37)	(-8.22)	(-7.24)	(-4.41)	(4.31)	
Foreign	3.81	4.54	5.92	7.25	9.14	21.37	25.86	28.01	23.22	29.47	25.18	30.20	31.94	30.47	38.61	
	(-21.12)	(19.16)	(30.40)	(22.47)	(26.07)	(-13.93)	(20.07)	(1.36)	(-10.73)	(28.92)	(-15.10)	(19.84)	(8.76)	(-4.60)	(26.71)	
Total	10.25	10.48	11.13	12.69	14.38	62.50	64.13	66.84	63.81	71.93	72.75	74.81	79.78	76.20	86.31	
	(-4.38)	(2.24)	(6.20)	(14.02)	(13.32)	(3.25)	(12.80)	(7.03)	(-7.47)	(13.26)	(2.11)	(2.83)	(6.64)	(-4.49)	(13.27)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year.

Source: Cochin Port Trust

Table 8.4
Commodity-wise Exports through Kochi Port - 1990-91 to 1994-95

(Quantity in MT)

Commodity	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93			1993-94			1994-95		
	Qty.	%ge to total	Qty.	%ge to total	Qty.	%ge to total	Growth rate(%)	Qty.	%ge to total	Growth rate(%)	Qty.	%ge to total	Growth rate(%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Tea	9530	0.9	17906	1.7	32313	2.9	80.5	31408	2.4	-2.8	5789	4.0	84.3
Cashew Kernels	49970	4.9	36830	3.5	31268	2.8	-14.8	35271	2.7	12.8	39763	2.8	12.7
Seafoods	58598	5.7	65800	6.3	62227	5.6	-5.4	81183	6.4	30.5	88135	6.0	8.1
Coir Products	24198	2.4	21639	2.1	22971	2.1	6.2	29710	2.4	29.3	43972	3.1	48.0
Spices	35976	3.5	29710	2.8	28266	2.5	-4.9	48395	3.9	71.2	40288	2.8	-18.7
Coffee	35892	3.5	42008	4.0	45761	4.1	8.9	60330	4.7	31.8	88629	6.0	43.8
Miscellaneous*	810822	79.1	834038	79.8	890778	80.0	8.8	982781	77.5	10.3	1083438	75.3	10.2
Total	1024966	100.0	1047731	100.0	111358	100	8.3	1289078	100.0	14.0	1438132	100.00	13.3

* - includes P.O.L.

Source: Cochin Port Trust.

newsprint compared to the previous year. But import of cashewnut has decreased by about 82 per cent during 1994-95 compared to 1993-94. The commodity-wise import through Kochi Port during 1990-91 to 1994-95 are furnished in table 8.5.

Commodity-wise value of total exports through Kochi Port during 1994-95 shows that there was an increase of 40.2 per cent on the total value of foreign export trade as against an increase of 41.2 per cent during the previous year. The commodity-wise value

Table 8.5

Commodity-wise Imports through Kochi Port - 1990-91 to 1994-95

(Quantity in MT)

Commodity	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93			1993-94			1994-95		
	Qty.	%ge to total	Qty.	%ge to total	Qty.	%ge to total	Growth rate(%)	Qty.	%ge to total	Growth rate(%)	Qty.	%ge to total	Growth rate(%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Fertilisers & raw materials	864431	13.8	969498	15.1	936492	13.5	-3.4	743525	11.7	-21.5	911878	12.7	22.8
Foodgrains	27906	0.5	16463	0.3	87482	1.3	431.4	5658	0.1	-93.5	22235	0.3	293.0
Iron, Steel & Machinery	6549	0.1	2058	--	6737	0.1	227.8	4446	--	34.0	4438	--	-0.2
Newsprint	19819	0.3	20184	0.3	9748	0.1	-51.6	11324	0.2	18.2	18567	0.3	63.9
Cashewnut	4809	0.1	1361	--	11358	0.2	734.5	31158	0.5	174.3	5480	0.1	82.4
Miscellaneous*	5327401	85.2	5423870	84.3	5812492	84.7	7.2	5554914	87.5	-4.5	6230870	88.6	12.1
Total	6250317	100.0	8433984	100.0	8864909	100.0	6.7	8361025	100.0	-7.5	7193286	100.0	13.3

* - include P.O.L.

Source: Cochin Port Trust.

of foreign export trade through Kochi Port for the last five years is furnished in table 8.6

Table 8.6
Commodity-wise Value of Foreign export
Trade Through Kochi Port during
1990-91 to 1994-95

Commodity	(Rs Crores)				
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Tea	30.02	42.38	94.43	118.10 (25.1)	173.83 (47.2)
Pepper	99.97	72.49	69.72	166.00 (140.8)	210.82 (25.5)
Cardamom	2.13	4.00	0.20	10.10 (4950.0)	4.47 (-55.7)
Cashew Kernels	391.83	432.82	383.82	451.00 (17.5)	531.02 (17.7)
Coffee	79.70	118.60	131.75	184.17 (39.8)	581.01 (215.5)
Ginger	7.85	12.69	9.01	8.38 (-7.2)	5.36 (-35.9)
Seafoods	317.44	443.02	459.28	705.50 (53.8)	818.94 (15.8)
Coir Products	28.25	29.04	43.06	68.05 (60.4)	141.97 (105.8)
Miscellaneous	357.31	492.97	566.46	767.27 (35.5)	1014.81 (32.3)
Total	1314.50	1648.01	1757.73	2481.55 (41.2)	3480.23 (40.2)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate growth rate over the previous year.

Source: Cochin Port Trust

Marine Products

8.12 During the year 1994-95, the export of marine products from India has registered a growth rate of 26 per cent in terms of quantity and 43 per cent in terms of value as compared to the previous year. Indian export of marine products during 1994-95 was 307337 MT valued at Rs.3575 crores as against 243960 MT valued at Rs.2504 crores during 1993-94.

8.13 The export of marine products from India and Kerala from 1990-91 to 1994-95 and the corresponding share of Kerala are given in table 8.7.

Table 8.7
Exports of Marine Products: India and Kerala -
1990-91 to 1994-95

Year	(Quantity in MT, Value in Rs. Lakhs)						
	India		Kerala		Kerala's share(%)		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1990-91	139419	89337	50997	31379	37	36	
1991-92	171820	137589	58743	44447	34	32	
1992-93	209025	176856	49094	41425	23	23	

1993-94	243960	250362	63809	62153	26	25
1994-95	307337	357527	74653	81709	24	23

Source: The Marine Products Export Development Authority, Kochi.

The global demand for frozen shrimp was on the increase and many countries of the world has come forward to take advantage of this demand. As usual Japan continued to be the major market for frozen shrimp followed by EEC, USA and South East Asian Countries. In terms of quantity South East Asia has emerged as the largest market and in terms of value Japan continues to be the highest foreign exchange provider as they are buying the high valued shrimps. The peeled shrimp of Kerala is lifted by the USA and the demand continued to be steady.

The market-wise export of marine products from India is given in the following table.

Table 8.8
Market-wise Export of Marine Products from
India - '92-93 to 94-95

Year	(Quantity in MT, Value in Rs. Crores)					
	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Japan	41240	801.80	44985	1185.67	53500	1643.82
USA	20141	180.48	28152	306.17	32102	490.23
W.Europe	87582	511.52	71857	645.29	71224	726.30
Middle East	7729	43.66	8726	47.12	7805	56.91
S.E. Asia	64465	185.05	87099	288.46	135567	602.32
Others	7868	38.01	5141	31.03	7140	56.69
Total	209025	1768.56	243960	2503.68	307337	3575.27

Source: The Marine Products Export Development Authority.

The pattern of export during 1994-95 shows that frozen shrimp fetched about 70 per cent of the amount of value of total export of marine products. Quantity-wise it was about 33 per cent. Among the exports, fresh/frozen fish was a major item as it continued around 40 per cent of the exports during 1994-95 but in value terms it fetched was only 12.5 per cent. The pattern of exports of marine products from India during 1990-91 to 1994-95 is given in Table 8.9.

Spices

8.15 Kerala is a major producer and exporter of spices in the country. Pepper, cardamom, ginger and turmeric are the major spices produced and exported from Kerala. Spices in Kerala are usually exported in whole form as well as in processed forms like spice oils, oleoresins and curry powder.

Table 6.9

Pattern of Marine Products Export from India 1990-91 to 1994-95

Item	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Frozen shrimp	62395 (44.6)	66333 (74.3)	76107 (44.3)	97616 (70.9)	74051 (35.4)	117683 (88.5)	66541 (35.5)	177073 (70.7)	101751 (33.1)	251043 (70.2)
Frozen lobster tail	1600 (1.1)	3430 (3.7)	1829 (1.0)	5530 (4.0)	1613 (0.8)	4334 (2.5)	1455 (0.6)	4288 (1.7)	1224 (0.4)	4431 (1.2)
Fr. cuttle fish/ Illets	11596 (8.3)	4529 (5.1)	12437 (7.2)	6091 (4.4)	16961 (6.1)	11888 (6.7)	18998 (7.8)	13616 (5.5)	28145 (9.2)	22401 (6.3)
Fr. squids	16667 (12.0)	4499 (5.0)	25528 (14.6)	10936 (7.9)	30364 (14.5)	15190 (6.6)	34741 (14.2)	19247 (7.7)	37167 (12.1)	24510 (8.9)
Fresh/ Fr. fish	42340 (3.3)	9082 (10.2)	49119 (28.8)	14286 (10.5)	75374 (36.1)	23356 (13.2)	94022 (38.5)	29800 (11.6)	122529 (39.6)	44657 (12.5)
Live items	655 (0.5)	182 (0.2)	565 (0.3)	196 (0.2)	573 (0.3)	350 (0.2)	744 (0.3)	871 (0.3)	1002 (0.3)	1043 (0.3)
Dried items	1260 (0.9)	441 (0.5)	2848 (1.6)	1303 (0.9)	4209 (2.0)	1739 (1.0)	2602 (1.1)	1627 (0.8)	6037 (2.0)	2319 (0.6)
Misc. items	2886 (2.1)	861 (1.0)	3557 (2.1)	1647 (1.2)	3660 (1.8)	2316 (1.3)	4657 (2.0)	4064 (1.7)	9452 (3.1)	7123 (2.0)
Total	139419 (100.0)	69337 (100.0)	171820 (100.0)	137589 (100.0)	209025 (100.0)	176858 (100.0)	243960 (100.0)	250368 (100.0)	307337 (100.0)	357527 (100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets shows the percentage share.

Source: The Marine Products Export Development Authority, Kochi.

During 1994-95, a total of 41758 MT of spices valued at Rs.304.83 crores have been exported from Kerala. This is about 27 per cent in terms of quantity and 50 per cent in terms of value of total exports of 154112 MT valued at Rs.607.34 crores from India. The export performance of individual spices are given in the following paragraphs.

Pepper

8.16 Kerala is the major pepper producing state in India which accounts for 97 per cent of the total production of pepper in the country. During 1994-95, 33512 MT of pepper valued at Rs.213.97 crores have been exported from Kerala. The total exports of pepper from India during the year was 35636 MT valued at Rs.226.01 crores. In other words, the share of Kerala in total pepper exports from India was 94 per cent in terms of quantity and 95 per cent in terms of value.

8.17 Export of pepper from India and Kerala for the last three years are furnished in the following table.

Table 8.10

Export of Pepper from India and Kerala: 1992-93 to 1994-95

(Quantity in MT, Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	India		Kerala		Kerala's share(%)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1992-93	23821	78.94	21985	72.87	92.3	92.3
1993-94	47885	184.57	43845	169.33	91.6	91.7
1994-95	35636	226.01	33512	213.97	94.0	94.7

Source: Spices Board, Kochi.

8.18 During 1994-95, pepper export has come down by about 10000 MT. But value

realisation has increased by about 22 per cent in 1994-95 compared to the previous year. According to the Spices Board, the reduction in export in terms of quantity was mainly due to the overall increase in international pepper production and the resultant decline in the total exports from India. In 1993-94, the export of pepper was a record in terms of quantity. The low production in the major producing countries like Indonesia, Brazil and Malaysia has resulted in a short supply in the international market. India with a normal production and substantial carry over from previous years could take advantage of the situation during 1993-94. However, in 1994-95, production in countries like Indonesia and Brazil has improved and this has resulted in the better supply position in the international market.

Small Cardamom

8.19 Kerala accounts for about 53 per cent of the area under small cardamom and 67 per cent of the country's total production. Estimated export of small cardamom from Kerala in the last three years averages 80 per cent of the total export from India. During 1994-95, export of small cardamom from Kerala has been 194 MT valued at Rs.5.61 crores compared to 274 MT valued at Rs.11.11 crores during 1993-94. India faces stiff competition from Guatemala in the international market. This was the reason for the reduced export share over the last few years. The export of small cardamom from India and Kerala and the percentage share of Kerala for the last five years are furnished in table 8.11.

Table 8.11
Export of Small Cardamom from India and Kerala:
1990-91 to 1994-95
(Quantity in MT, Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	India		Kerala		Kerala's share(%)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1990-91	400	10.87	320	8.69	80.0	79.9
1991-92	544	15.57	435	12.45	80.0	80.0
1992-93	190	7.51	147	5.81	77.4	77.4
1993-94	338	13.67	274	11.11	87.0	80.2
1994-95	255	7.37	194	5.61	76.1	76.1

Source: Spices Board, Kochi

Ginger

8.20 Kerala accounts for 26 per cent of the area and production of ginger in the country. Ginger is usually exported in three forms viz., fresh, dry and powder. A major share of the dry ginger and ginger powder export is from Kerala. During 1994-95, the total export of dry ginger (including ginger powder) from India was to the tune of 1980 MT valued at Rs.8.70 crores and Kerala's share was 1402 MT valued at Rs.5.46 crores. The total export of ginger from India during 1994-95 was 11098 MT valued at Rs. 15.05 crores. Trend in export of ginger from India and Kerala during the last three years is furnished in table 8.12.

Table 8.12
Export of Ginger from India and Kerala:
1992-93 to 1994-95

(Quantity in MT, Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	India		Kerala		Kerala's share(%)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1992-93	9825	16.87	3210	9.05	33.7	54.7
1993-94	17386	24.27	2671	8.40	15.6	38.9
1994-95	11098	15.05	1402	5.46	12.6	36.3

Source: Spices Board, Kochi.

Turmeric

8.21 India is the largest producer and supplier of turmeric in the world. Iran, UAE, Japan, UK, USA and Singapore are the major markets for Indian turmeric. Kerala accounts for only about one per cent of the country's production of turmeric. Kerala produces the Alleppey Finger Turmeric, which has got a specific international market. The oleoresin industry has also got the demand for Alleppey Finger Turmeric.

8.22 During 1994-95, the export of turmeric from India have increased by 12 per cent in terms of quantity and the value realisation has come down by 14 per cent compared to the previous year. The export of turmeric from Kerala has come down in 1994-95 both in terms of quantity and value. The trend in export of turmeric from India and Kerala and the share of Kerala for the last three years are furnished in table 8.13.

Table 8.13
Export of Turmeric from India and Kerala:
1992-93 to 1994-95
(Quantity in MT, Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	India		Kerala		Kerala's share(%)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1992-93	19726	48.85	2379	8.05	12.1	16.5
1993-94	25239	52.07	2983	8.14	11.8	15.6
1994-95	28199	44.59	2895	7.33	10.3	16.4

Source: Spices Board, Kochi.

Curry Powder

8.23 During 1994-95, 702 MT of curry powder valued at Rs.2.98 crores have been exported through the Kochi Port as against 855 MT valued at Rs.3.44 crores during the previous year. The export trend of curry powder for 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given in table 8.14.

Table 8.14
Export of Curry Powder from India and Kerala:
1993-94 & '94-95
(Quantity in MT, Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	India		Kerala		Kerala's share(%)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1993-94	3838	13.50	855	3.44	22.3	25.5
1994-95	3571	12.94	702	2.98	19.7	23.0

Source: Spices Board, Kochi.

Spice Oils and Oleoresins

India has the unique position in the export of spice oils and oleoresins. Kerala also exports spice oils and oleoresins. The major spice oils and oleoresins exported from Kerala are that of pepper, ginger and turmeric. During 1994-95, 1152 MT of spice oils and oleoresins valued at Rs.64.45 crores have been exported through the Kochi Port. This comprises about 72 per cent in terms of quantity and 83 per cent in terms of value of the total exports of 1608 MT valued at Rs.77.92 crores from India during the year under review.

Cashew

8.26 Kerala had a near monopoly in cashew production until recently. But now the production of Kerala is only 37 per cent of the total production in India. Because of the spread of cashew

cultivation to non-traditional areas in India and setting up of large number of factories and processing centres in other states, cashew has now gained the status of a national industry. The state-wise production figures of raw cashewnut from 1990-91 to 1994-95 are furnished in table 8.15.

Table 8.15
State-wise Production of Raw Cashewnuts -
1990-91 to 1994-95
(M.T.)

State	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Kerala	142100 (48.2)	143200 (46.9)	151600 (43.4)	140200 (40.3)	119200 (37.1)
Karnataka	25770	26750	31260	31540	26400
Andhra Pradesh	37770	40360	44880	46570	58700
Tamil Nadu	12470	12710	19190	19200	22000
Goa	14100	14490	33810	34590	29600
Maharashtra	29510	31960	25590	28280	24960
Orissa	29100	31840	39060	43420	37200
West Bengal	3440	3660	3660	3990	3280
Other States	330	340	340	360	300
Total	294590	305310	349390	348150	321640

Note: Figures in brackets are the percentage share of Kerala.
Source: Directorate of Cashew Development, Kochi.

8.27 From the above table it is seen that the share of Kerala was gradually decreasing and it decreased from 48.2 per cent during 1990-91 to 37.1 per cent during 1994-95.

8.28 In the export front the year 1994-95 was yet another year of excellent performance by the cashew industry. The Indian cashew industry continued its triumph during 1994-95 by earning Rs.1241.96 crores in foreign exchange through exporting 76900 MT of cashew kernels and Rs.2.29 crores by exporting 3564 MT cashewnut shell liquid. The year 1994-95 was the fourth successive year of excellence by the cashew exports. From an export performance of 47738 MT of cashew kernels valued at Rs.669 crores during 1991-92, it improved its performance to 53436 MT valued at Rs.745.49 crores during 1992-93 and from there to 69884 MT valued at Rs.1046 crores during 1993-94 and it further increased to 76900 MT valued at Rs.1241.96 crores during 1994-95. The improvement recorded during 1994-95 over 1993-94 was 10 per cent in terms of quantity and 19 per cent in terms of value. The average unit value realised by cashew kernels during 1994-95 was Rs.161.50 per Kg. in place of Rs.149.68 per Kg. during the previous year. Yet another feature was that cashew has emerged as

the number one among the agricultural commodities exported from India constituting 1.5 per cent of the total export earnings of the country. During 1993-94 this was 1.4 per cent and 1.3 per cent during 1992-93.

8.29 A glance at the export figures shows that USA, Netherlands, Japan, Russia, U.K., Australia, Hong Kong, UAE, Germany and Singapore were the main markets for cashew kernels.

8.30 Export of cashew kernels from India and Kerala and the percentage share of Kerala from 1990-91 to 1994-95 are furnished in table 8.16.

Table 8.16
Export of Cashew Kernels: Kerala and India
1990-91 to 1994-95

(Quantity in MT, Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	Kerala		India		Share of Kerala	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1990-91	44370	391.83	49894	442.24	88.5	88.6
1991-92	33545	432.82	47738	669.09	70.3	64.7
1992-93	26981	385.49	53399	744.80	50.5	51.8
1993-94	30684	454.66	69884	1046.02	43.9	43.5
1994-95	34374	537.56	76900	1241.96	44.7	43.3

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council, Kochi.

8.31 An analysis of the export trend from 1990-91 shows that Kerala's share of export of cashew kernel is decreasing. It was about 89 per cent during 1990-91 in terms of both quantity and value, which gradually decreased year after year and during 1994-95 it was only 45 per cent in terms of quantity and 43 per cent in terms of value of the total exports of cashew kernels from India.

8.32 As far as cashewnut shell liquid is concerned the performance during 1994-95 was not satisfactory. The exports during this year was 3564 MT valued at Rs.2.29 crores compared to 3625 MT valued at Rs.2.89 crores during the previous year. There was a slight decline in the unit value realised also by cashewnut shell liquid. The unit value realised was Rs.6436.19 per MT during 1994-95 as against Rs.7968.28 per MT realised during the previous year. Japan and South Korea continued to be the major markets for cashewnut shell liquid.

8.33 Export of cashewnut shell liquid from Kerala and India from 1990-91 is furnished in table 8.17.

Table 8.17
Export of Cashewnut Shell Liquid: Kerala and India
(1990-91 to 1994-95)

(Quantity MT, Value Rs. Crores)

Year	Kerala		India	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1990-91	2855	2.01	5658	5.56
1991-92	2756	..	4542	4.02
1992-93	2628	2.20	4258	3.81
1993-94	2432	1.76	3625	2.89
1994-95	2450	1.21	3564	2.29

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council, Kochi.

8.34 In the import front, 1994-95 was a very good year. The import of raw cashewnut during 1994-95 was 231016 MT valued at Rs.684.84 crores in place of 191322 MT valued at Rs.482.70 crores during the previous year. African countries like Tanzania, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast, and South East Asian countries like Vietnam, Indonesia, and Philippines were the major source of import for raw cashewnuts. Average unit value of import was Rs.29644.55 per MT during 1994-95 against Rs.25229.79 during 1993-94.

8.35 But, as far as Kerala is concerned, the quantity of raw nuts imported has considerably decreased during 1994-95 compared to the previous year. It was 20821 MT valued at Rs.52.56 crores during 1993-94 and it decreased to 5581 MT valued at Rs.15.34 crores during 1994-95. Import of raw cashewnuts into Kerala and India from 1990-91 to 1994-95 are furnished in table 8.18.

Table 8.18
Import of Raw Cashewnut: Kerala and India
(1990-91 to 1994-95)

(Quantity in MT, Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	Kerala		India	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1990-91	4809	..	82639	134.00
1991-92	1361	..	106080	266.68
1992-93	11051	39.05	134985	376.33
1993-94	20821	52.56	191322	482.70
1994-95	5581	15.34	231016	684.84

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council, Kochi.

Tea

8.36 India is a major producer and consumer of tea and also tea has an important place among

agro-based exports from India. Most of the tea production in India is of the crush, tear and curl (CTC) variety. During 1994-95, India exported 151000 MT of tea valued at Rs. 975 crores against 161170 MT valued at Rs.1080 crores during the previous year.

8.37 During 1994-95, the export of tea through Cochin Port has increased to 57897 MT valued at Rs.173.83 crores as against 31408 MT valued at Rs.118.10 crores during the previous year. This increase was 84 per cent in terms of quantity and 47 per cent in terms of value in 1994-95 compared to 1993-94.

8.38 Export of tea from Kerala and India during 1990-91 to 1994-95 is furnished in table 8.19.

Table 8.19
Export of Tea from Kerala and India-
1990-91 to 1994-95

Year	Kerala		India	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1990-91	9530	3002	199165	107110
1991-92	17906	4238	216449	121227
1992-93	32313	9443	180690	105870
1993-94	31408	11810	161170	108010
1994-95	57897	17383	151000	97490

Source: 1. Tea Board
2. Cochin Port Trust
3. India's Industrial Sector, CMIE, January 1996.

Coffee

8.39 Coffee trade ranks next to petroleum in the world trade/ business. Currently coffee is grown nearly in 80 countries out of these 24 countries produces more than 50000 MT of coffee and India is one among them. The total planted area under coffee in the world accounted for 119 lakh hectares and India's share is around 2.1 per cent.

8.40 In India coffee industry is concentrated in Karnataka and 85 per cent of the country's production is from Karnataka. Kerala and Tamil Nadu are the only other significant coffee producers in India. The coffee industry in India is regulated by the Coffee Board.

8.41 Nearly 60 per cent of the total coffee produced in the country is exported. Indian coffee has a small share in the world market and is imported mostly for blending. Exports during

4/133/96-9

1993-94 reached 154280 MT. These were about 46 per cent higher than the 104847 MT of exports recorded during 1992-93. The unit value doubled from Rs.35 per kg. in 1992-93 to Rs.69 per kg. in 1994-95. As a result, in value terms coffee exports in 1993-94 were nearly thrice as high as in the preceding year. However, exports declined to 151046 MT and unit cost to Rs.65 per kg. in 1994-95.

8.42 Coffee is exported from Kerala also. During 1994-95 Kerala exported 86629 MT of coffee valued at Rs.581.01 crores as against 60300 MT valued at Rs.184.17 crores exported during 1993-94. The export of coffee from Kerala (through the Cochin Port) during 1994-95 has registered an increase of about 44 per cent in terms of quantity, whereas the value realisation showed an increase of 215 per cent compared to the previous year.

8.43 Export of coffee from Kerala and India during 1990-91 to 1994-95 is furnished in table 8.20.

Table 8.19
Export of Coffee from Kerala and India-
1990-91 to 1994-95

Year	Kerala		India	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1990-91	35892	7970	100110	27889
1991-92	42008	11860	N.A.	N.A.
1992-93	45761	13175	10487	36696
1993-94	60330	18417	154280	106453
1994-95	86629	58101	151046	98179

Source: 1. Coffee Board
2. Cochin Port Trust
3. India's Industrial Sector, CMIE, January 1996.

Coir

8.44 Export of coir and coir products from India was of the order of 48086 MT valued at Rs.171.64 crores during 1994-95 as against an export of 37951 MT valued at Rs.129.37 crores during 1993-94. The increase was 27 per cent in terms of quantity and 33 per cent in terms of value compared to the previous year.

8.45 Item wise export of coir products from India from 1992-93 to 1994-95 and the respective growth rates during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are furnished in Table 8.21.

8.46 Geo textile is an item of coir product which is included in the list of export items during

Table 8.21
Export of Coir Products from India - 1992-93 to 1994-95

Coir Item	(Quantity in MT, Value in Rs. Lakhs)									
	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		Growth Rate (%)			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	1993-94		1994-95	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Coir fibre	12	5	8	2	778	77	-25	-59	8656	3850
Coir yarn	11442	1968	13648	2637	16810	3488	18	34	23	32
Coir mats	13786	5082	15945	9892	18049	8048	18	85	13	19
Coir matings	4577	1778	5263	2318	6939	3588	15	31	32	55
Geo textile	..	..	..	..	442	151	..	..	..	..
Coir rugs and carpets	1327	574	1636	839	2429	1420	23	46	48	69
Coir rope	68	14	351	63	77	17	416	357	78	73
Curled coir	835	90	800	49	2007	186	-36	-45	235	280
Rubberised coir	112	71	158	99	155	111	39	38	-1	12
Coir pith	48	2	246	2	203	8	412	28	-17	200
Coir other sorts	47	15	97	35	196	71	106	129	102	103
Total	32354	9585	37951	12936	48088	17164	17	35	27	33

Source : Coir Board, Kochi.

1994-95. Export of coir fibre has considerably increased during 1994-95 as compared to the previous year. Coir mats was the most important item of export among coir products which has about 35 per cent of the volume of export and fetched about 47 per cent of the value of export of coir products during 1994-95. In the case of coir yarn, the quantity was 35 per cent and value-wise it was about 20 per cent of the export of coir products during the year under review.

8.47 Many countries of the world are importing coir products from India. Leading markets of Indian coir products during 1994-95 are given in table 8.22 along with their respective market shares both in terms of quantity and value.

Table 8.2
Leading Markets of Coir Products during 1994-95

Country	Percentage Share			
	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs.lakhs)	Quantity (%)	Value (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
USA	7928	3423	16.6	19.9
UK	5439	2473	11.3	14.4
Germany	4779	1617	9.9	9.4
Italy	5532	1386	11.5	8.1
Netherlands	8228	2111	19.0	12.3
France	2765	939	5.8	5.5
Australia	2218	1087	4.6	6.0

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Belgium	2506	903	5.2	5.3
Portugal	1542	404	3.2	2.4
Canada	609	260	1.3	1.5
Greece	274	147	0.8	0.9
Irish Republic	275	142	0.6	0.8
Spain	1131	318	2.4	1.9
Denmark	442	191	0.9	1.1
UAE	772	154	1.8	0.9
Japan	364	122	0.8	0.7
Sweden	377	192	0.8	1.1
Israel	335	142	0.7	0.8
Saudi Arabia	646	104	1.3	0.6
Newzealand	165	79	0.3	0.5
Other Countries	3733	1010	7.7	5.9
Total	48088	17164	100.0	100.0

Source: Coir Board, Kochi.

8.48 USA was the market leader in coir products during 1994-95 with 16.5 per cent in terms of quantity and 19.9 per cent in terms of value followed by the Netherlands with 13 per cent in terms of quantity. But value-wise it was only 12.3 per cent.

8.49 In the case of foreign markets of coir yarn, Italy comes first with 4334 MT of coir yarn

imported from India during 1994-95. Major 10 markets of coir yarn during 1991-92 to 1994-95 with their respective ranks are furnished in table 8.23.

Table 8.23
Major Markets of Coir Yarn 1991-92 to 1994-95

Rank	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Netherlands	Netherlands	Italy	Italy
2.	Italy	Italy	Netherlands	Netherlands
3.	France	France	Germany	France
4.	Germany	Germany	France	Portugal
5.	Belgium	Portugal	Portugal	Germany
6.	Turkey	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium
7.	Portugal	USA	USA	USA
8.	USA	Turkey	Turkey	UAE
9.	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	Spain	Spain
10.	Spain	Spain	Saudi Arabia	Turkey

Source: Coir Board, Kochi.

8.50 During 1994-95, USA was the main importer of coir mats from India with 6084 MT. A ranking of 10 major countries which imported coir mats from India during 1991-92 to 1994-95 are furnished in table 8.24.

Table 8.24
Major Markets of Mats during 1991-92 to 1994-95

Rank	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.	USA	USA	USA	USA
2.	UK	UK	UK	UK
3.	Italy	Australia	Germany	Australia
4.	Germany	Italy	Australia	Germany
5.	Australia	Germany	Italy	Netherlands
6.	Netherlands	Netherlands	Canada	Italy
7.	Greece	Canada	France	Canada
8.	France	Greece	Netherlands	France
9.	Canada	France	Greece	Israel
10.	Belgium	Belgium	Irish Republic	Irish Republic

Source: Coir Board, Kochi.

Netherlands was the market leader of coir mattings by importing 1626 MT during 1994-95 and a ranking of 10 top countries in the import of coir mattings from India are given in table 8.25.

Table 8.25
Major Markets for Coir Matting during 1991-92 to 1994-95

Rank	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Germany	Belgium	Germany	Netherlands
2.	Belgium	Germany	Belgium	Germany
3.	USA	Netherlands	Netherlands	UK
4.	UK	UK	UK	Belgium
5.	Italy	Italy	USA	USA
6.	Netherlands	USA	France	France
7.	France	France	Italy	Australia
8.	Denmark	Canada	Australia	Italy
9.	Australia	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark
10.	Canada	Denmark	Spain	Spain

Source: Coir Board, Kochi.

CHAPTER - 9

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Kerala and Social Development

The development experience of Kerala has been quite unique. The State has attained commendable success in social development spheres like high physical Quality Index, high life expectancy, high literacy and low infant mortality rate. Apart from historical factors, the successive government of the State have followed a supported development strategy by consciously investing in social development sectors like education and medical and public health. Kerala's pioneering redistributive policy measures like land reforms, introduction of housing schemes for economically weaker sections and the comprehensive coverage of public distribution system deserve special mention. The institutional and non institutional social security measures introduced by the successive governments in Kerala were directed to attaining mainly the goal of reducing income insecurity and deprivations among weaker segments in Kerala. Kerala thus has made signal achievements in the social development front which is almost comparable to that of developed countries as a result of the policies followed by the government and the general consciousness and awakening of the people together with a fairly good consumption and clean health habits of the people.

Investment in Social services

9.2 The total plan investment on social services from the 1st Five Year Plan to VIIth Five Year Plan amounted to over Rs.1400 crores which constituted about 24 percent of the plan expenditure of the State during the above period. The state plan expenditure on social services during the 8th Five Year Plan will be about Rs.1285.30 crores, which will exceed the original 8th plan outlay by 19.32 percent. The fact remains that as a result of the wider net work of educational and health infrastructure created and the programme introduced in other social services areas, the state government expenditure to this particular sector is as high as 40 percent of the total plan and non-plan expenditure of the State. The plan and non-plan expenditure together increased from Rs.689.00 crores in 1985-86 to about Rs.2500 crores in 1995-96. The relevant data are presented in Table 9.1 and in Fig.9.1.

Table 9.1
Expenditure on Social Services
(From 1985-86 to 1995-96)

(Rs. Crores)			
Year	Total Expendr. (Revenue and Capital)	Expenditure on social services (Revenue & Capital)	% of social services to total expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1985-86	1651	689	42
1986-87	1711	790	46
1987-88	1948	852	44
1988-89	2241	970	43
1989-90	3418	1059	31
1990-91	3081	1278	41
1991-92	3502	1382	39
1992-93	3934	1480	37
1993-94	4656	1825	39
1994-95 (R.E.)	5678	2208	38
1995-96 (R.E.)	6277	2509	40

Source :- Annual Financial Statements (1981-88 to 1995-96)

Education

Literacy

9.3 Literacy, life expectancy and income are the three indicators used in measuring human development index. Also, effective functioning of democracy demands basic schooling and a literate population. In this case Kerala's achievement is rather unique that it has attained the highest effective literacy rate of 89.81 per cent in 1991 whereas the all India level was way down at 52.21 per cent. The female literacy rate was as high as 86.17 per cent in Kerala compared to 39.20 per cent at the national level. The women literacy rate in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh were as low as 21 and 26 per cent respectively. Moreover the literacy rate among scheduled castes was 79.66 per cent and the female literacy was 74.31 per cent in Kerala. The literacy level of scheduled tribes in Kerala was 51.09 percent. Kerala has successfully tackled one of the first generation problem while the national planners are still grappling with it. The trend in literacy levels of India and Kerala from 1901-1991 is given in Table-9.2 and Fig.9.2. The all states position is shown in Table 9.3.

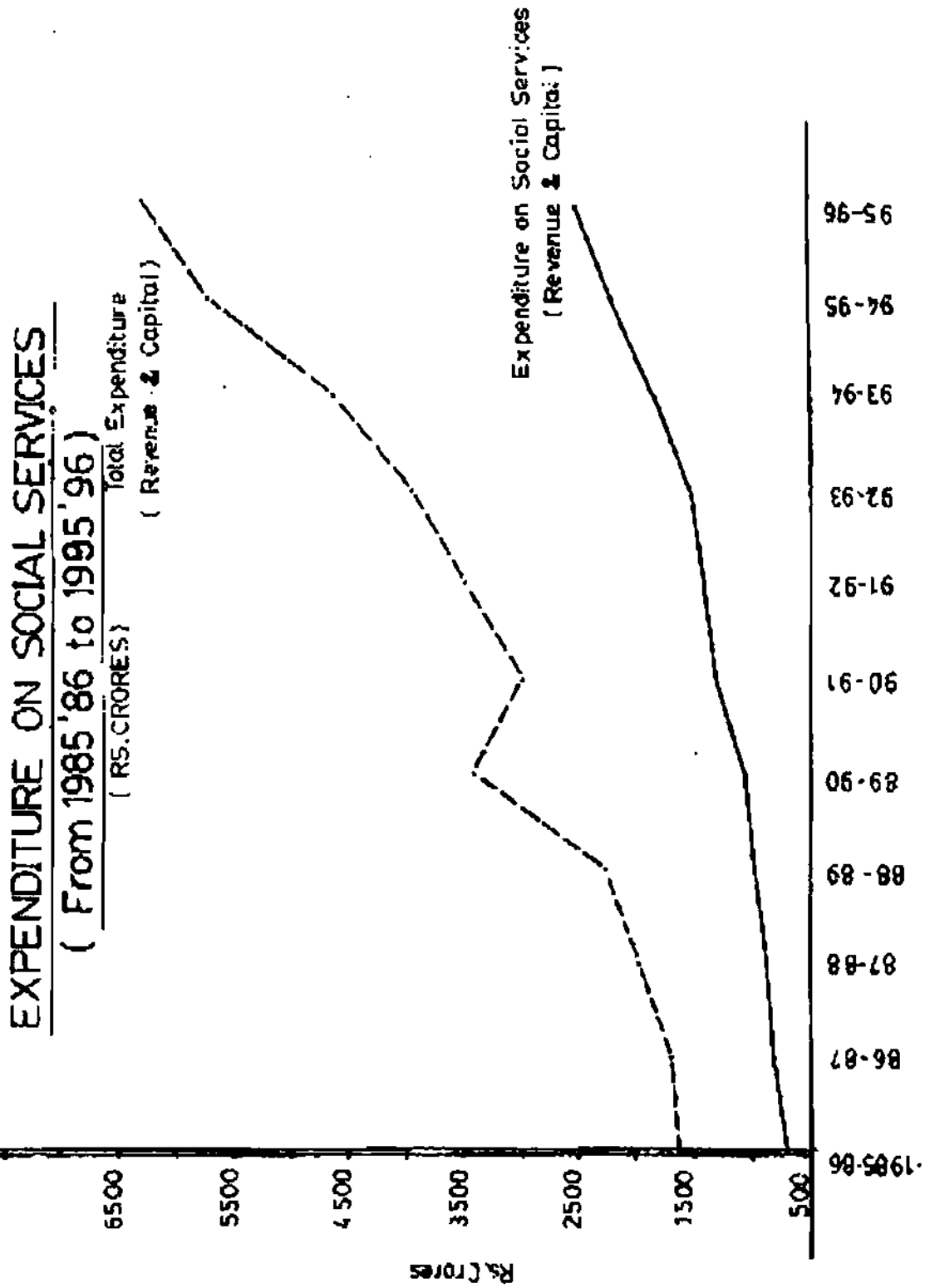
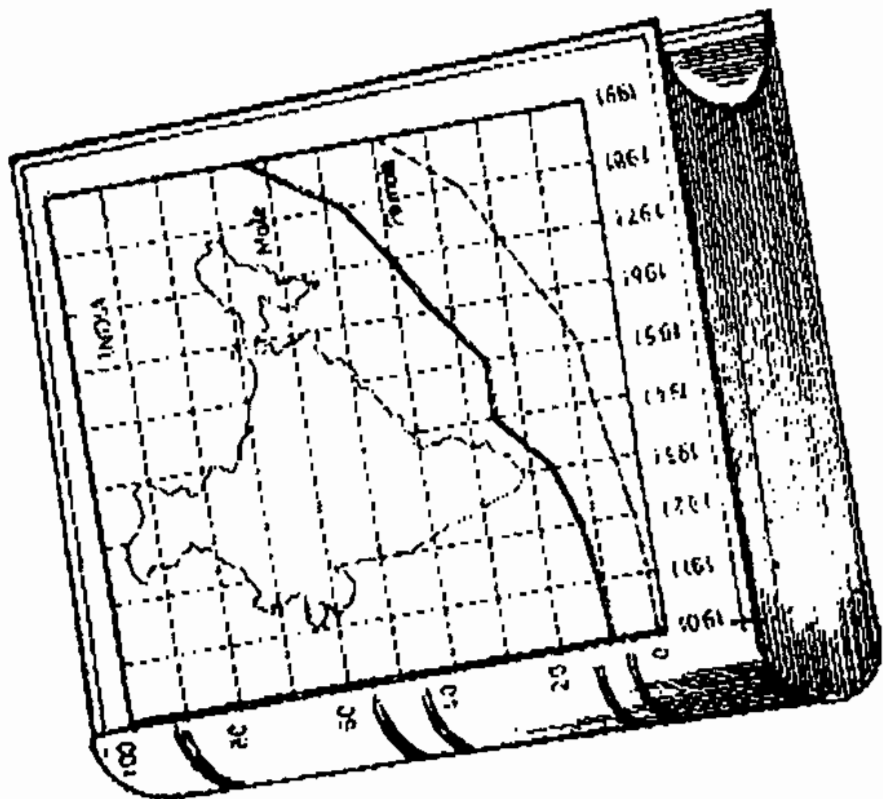
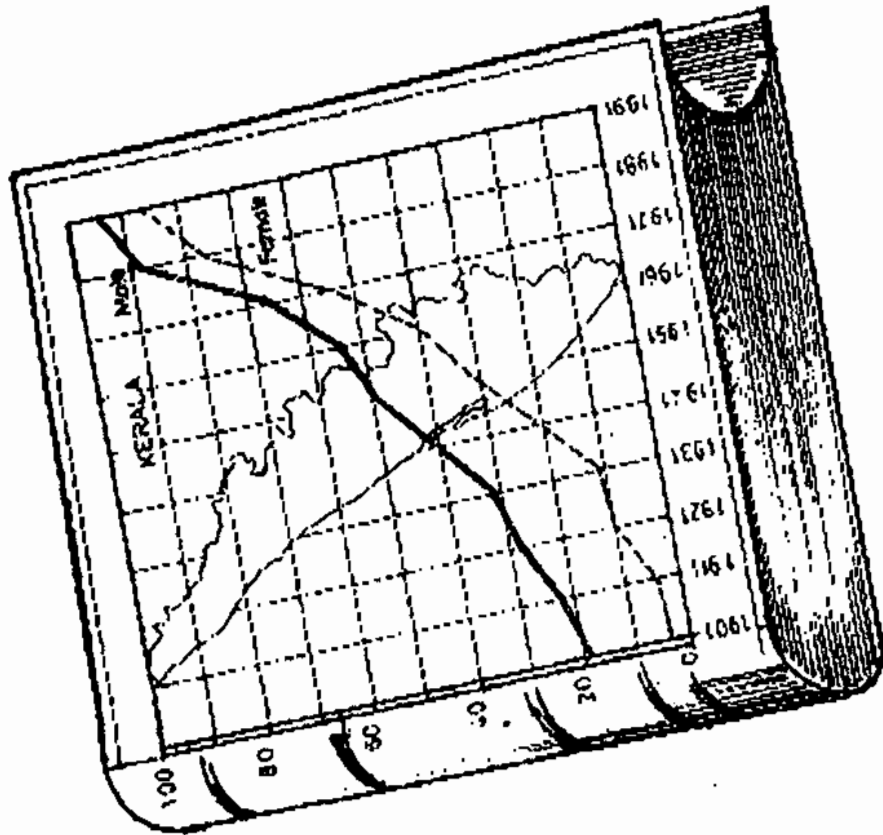


Fig.9.1



TREND IN LITERACY INDIA AND KERALA

Fig.9.2

School Education Infrastructure

9.4 The school education infrastructure in Kerala consists of 6694 lower primary schools, 2912 upper primary schools and 2486 high schools. In addition to this there are 613 high schools having LP sections, 1981 High Schools with U.P. sections and 2234 U.P. schools with LP sections. Thus the LP education infrastructure consists of 6694 LP Schools and 2847 LP sections and UP section comprising of 2912 UP schools and 1981 UP sections.

9.5 Of the total 12092 schools in the state there are 4455 (36.83%) government schools, 7297 (60.34%) private aided schools and 342 (2.83%) private unaided schools. Details showing management-wise distribution of LP, UP and high schools are given in Appendices 9.2, 9.3 and 9.4.

Table -9.2
Trend in Literacy - India and Kerala

Year	INDIA			KERALA		
	Rate of Literacy			Rate of Literacy		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1901	5.35	9.83	0.60	11.14	19.15	3.15
1911	5.92	10.56	1.05	13.31	22.25	4.43
1921	7.16	12.21	1.81	19.02	27.88	10.26
1931	9.50	15.59	2.93	21.34	30.89	11.00
1941	16.10	24.90	7.30	—	—	—
1951	16.67	24.95	7.93	40.47	49.79	31.41
1961	24.02	34.44	12.95	56.85	54.97	38.90
1971	29.45	39.45	18.68	60.42	66.62	54.31
1981	36.03	46.62	24.73	70.42	87.74	75.65
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	89.81	93.62	86.17

Source :- Census of India and Kerala - various decadal volume.

Table - 9.3
State wise Literacy Rates

Sl. No.	Major States	Persons						Males					Females				
		1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1.	Kerala	11	55	60	82	91	50	65	67	88	94	32	46	54	76	87	
2.	Tamil Nadu	21	36	39	54	64	32	52	52	68	75	10	21	27	40	52	
3.	Maharashtra	21	35	39	56	63	31	49	51	70	75	10	20	26	41	51	
4.	Gujarat	23	36	36	52	61	32	49	46	65	73	13	23	25	38	49	
5.	West Bengal	24	35	33	49	58	34	47	43	60	67	12	20	22	36	47	
6.	Punjab	15	32	34	48	57	21	41	40	56	64	9	21	26	40	50	
7.	Karnataka	19	30	32	46	56	29	42	42	59	67	9	17	21	33	44	
8.	Haryana	—	24	27	44	55	—	35	37	58	68	—	11	15	27	41	
9.	Assam	18	33	29	—	53	27	44	37	—	62	8	20	19	—	44	
10.	Orissa	16	25	26	41	49	27	40	38	56	62	5	10	14	25	34	
11.	Andhra Pradesh	13	25	25	36	45	20	35	33	47	56	7	14	16	24	34	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10	21	22	31	43	16	32	33	48	57	3	8	11	16	28	
13.	Uttar Pradesh	11	21	22	33	42	17	32	32	47	55	4	8	11	17	26	
14.	Rajasthan	9	18	19	30	39	14	28	29	45	55	3	7	8	14	25	
15.	Bihar	12	22	20	32	39	21	35	31	47	53	4	8	9	17	23	
	All India	17	28	29	44	52	25	40	39	56	64	8	15	19	30	39	

For 1981 & 1991 data relates to population aged seven years and above, for 1961 population aged 5 years and above and for 1951 and 71 it relates to literate as percent of total population.

9.6 The school education institutions increased from 9359 in 1961-62 to 11102 in 1975-76 and to 12092 in 1994-95. But during the period 199-91 to 1994-95, the institutions declined marginally from 12134 to 12092. The progress of educational institutions from 1961-62 to 1994-95

can be seen in Appendix-9.5 and Fig. 9.3. Besides, there are 29 schools for the handicapped, 7 Anglo-Indian High Schools, one Anglo-Indian UP School, 101 Teacher Training Institute and one Anglo-Indian Teacher Training Institute in the State.

Progress of Educational Institution From 1989 to 1994-95

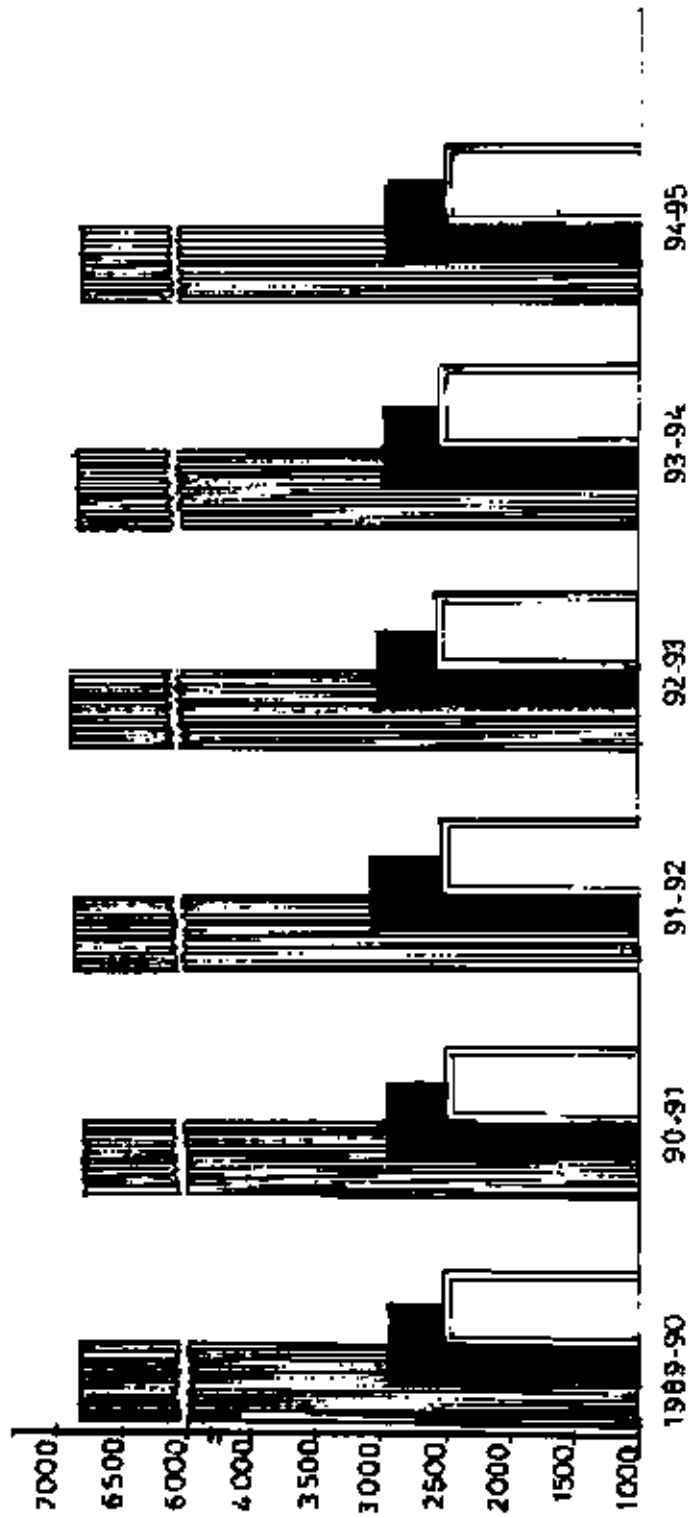


Fig.9.3

School Enrolment - LP/Up Levels - Sharply declines

9.7 The school enrolment during 1993-94 stood at 58.08 lakhs which declined to 57.17 lakhs in 1994-95 showing a decline of 0.91 lakh students which constituted decline of 1.57 per cent. The decline was much sharper as compared to the 1994 level.

9.8 It can be seen that actual decline in enrolment at the LP level was 73070 and UP level

27652 as given in Table-9.4. In the meanwhile at the high school level there was an increase of 9962 students. The relevant data on stage-wise enrolment of students is given in table-9.4 and district-wise details are given in Appendix-9.6.

9.9 Out of total school enrolment, SC/ST enrolment constituted 6.93 lakh students (12.12 per cent). The enrolment of SC students accounted to 6.30 lakhs (11.01%) and that of ST students 0.63 lakhs (1.01%) in 1995. The relevant details are given in Appendix-9.7.

Table- 9.4
Enrolment in Schools - Stage-wise - 1993-1995

Stage	1993			1994			1995		
	male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Lower primary	1213966	1156258	2370224	1189912	1135140	2325052	1152814	1099168	2251982
Upper primary	982038	927219	1909257	962941	903896	1866837	947578	891607	1839185
Secondary	790498	811715	1602213	799272	816944	1616216	801290	824888	1626178
Total	2986502	2895192	5881694	2952125	2855981	5808105	2901682	2815663	5717345

Source : - Directorate of Public Instructions, Thiruvananthapuram.

Decline of School age group population

9.10 It is estimated that the school age group population (5-14 age) would decline from 57.17 lakhs in 1995 to 52.92 lakhs in 2001 A.D. The standard-wise school age group children projected indicate that the children seeking admission to standard 1 in 2001 A.D. would be 5.27 lakhs as against 5.29 lakhs children enrolled in Standard 1 in 1995. At the Lower Primary level (5-8 years) age group population would be 21.18 lakhs as against the present LP level enrolment of 22.52 lakh students. At the upper primary level, the children are projected to decline to 15.99 lakhs as against the current enrolment of 18.39 lakh students. At the high school level the age group population is projected at 15.75 lakhs in 2001 AD as against the present enrolment of 16.26 lakh students. Thus by 2001 A.D. there will be a decline in the children in the age group 5-14 by 4.25 lakhs

against the present level of school enrolment. This is presented in table-9.5 and Fig. 9.4.

Teachers and Teacher Pupil Ratio

9.11 There are 1.91 lakh teachers at all stages in the school education sector in Kerala. Though the total number of teachers increased marginally from 1.84 lakhs in 1984 to 1.91 lakhs in 1994, the number of the government school teachers and private aided school teachers has come down where as the unaided school teachers has gone up. The relevant data are given in Appendix - 9.15 & 9.16. The teachers in LP, UP and HS levels in 1994-95 are given in Table-9.6. An analysis of data shows that the government school teachers constituted 36.8 per cent, private aided school teachers 60 per cent and private unaided school teachers 3.2 per cent. The teacher pupil ratio in Kerala is 1:30.

Table-9.5
Standard-wise Enrolment in 1994-95 and Age Group
Children Projected for 2001 A.D.

Category	Present Enrolment (1994-95)	Age Group Population 2001	Actual Decline	Percentage Decline
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I	528784	527587	1197	0.23
II	561809	528589	33220	5.91
III	576801	530531	46270	8.02
IV	584588	531194	53394	9.13
Sub Total - L.P. Level	2251982	2117901	134081	5.95
V	608591	532056	-76535	-12.58
VI	597814	534988	-62826	-10.51
VII	632780	531653	-101127	-15.98
Sub Total - U.P. Level	1839185	1598697	-240488	-13.08
VIII	617424	526072	-91352	-14.80
IX	569137	525340	-43797	-7.70
X	439617	524060	84443	19.21
Sub Total - H.S. Level	1626178	1575472	-50706	-3.12
Total	5717345	5292070	-425275	-7.44

Source : Report of the Expert Committee on School Age Group population in 2001 A.D. and its implications on Educational Policy and Planning 1994.

Table - 9.6
Number of School Teachers as on 31.3.1995 (94-95)

Category	Total Numbers	Of which SC/ST	
		S.C.	S.T.
L.P. Teachers	46532	1812	137
U.P. Teachers	51990	2679	110
H.S. Teachers	92091	3014	118
T.T.I. Teachers	1017	39	1
Total	190730	6544	366

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Table - 9.7
Uneconomic Schools in Kerala District-wise and
Stage-wise 1995

Sl.No	District	Government Schools			Private Schools			Total		
		L.P.	U.P.	H.S.	L.P.	U.P.	H.S.	L.P.	U.P.	H.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	33	9	4	11	3	3	46	12	6
2.	Kollam	19	2	-	14	2	-	33	4	-
3.	Palhazamthitta	49	12	1	127	12	-	176	24	1
4.	Ahappuzha	48	7	-	40	5	-	88	12	-
5.	Kottayam	69	6	1	76	20	1	145	26	2
6.	Idukki	32	11	-	20	5	-	52	16	-
7.	Ernakulam	41	9	-	43	6	2	84	15	2
8.	Thiruvananthapuram	18	2	-	34	6	-	52	8	-
9.	Palakkad	14	-	-	19	-	-	33	-	-
10.	Malappuram	7	-	-	6	-	-	13	-	-
11.	Kozhikode	49	6	-	112	4	-	161	10	-
12.	Wayanad	10	-	-	3	-	-	13	-	-
13.	Kannur	44	6	-	202	10	-	246	16	-
14.	Kasaragod	29	2	-	19	-	-	48	2	-
Total		464	72	6	726	73	6	1190	145	11

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Standard wise Enrolment in 1994-95 and Age Group Children Projected for 2001 A D

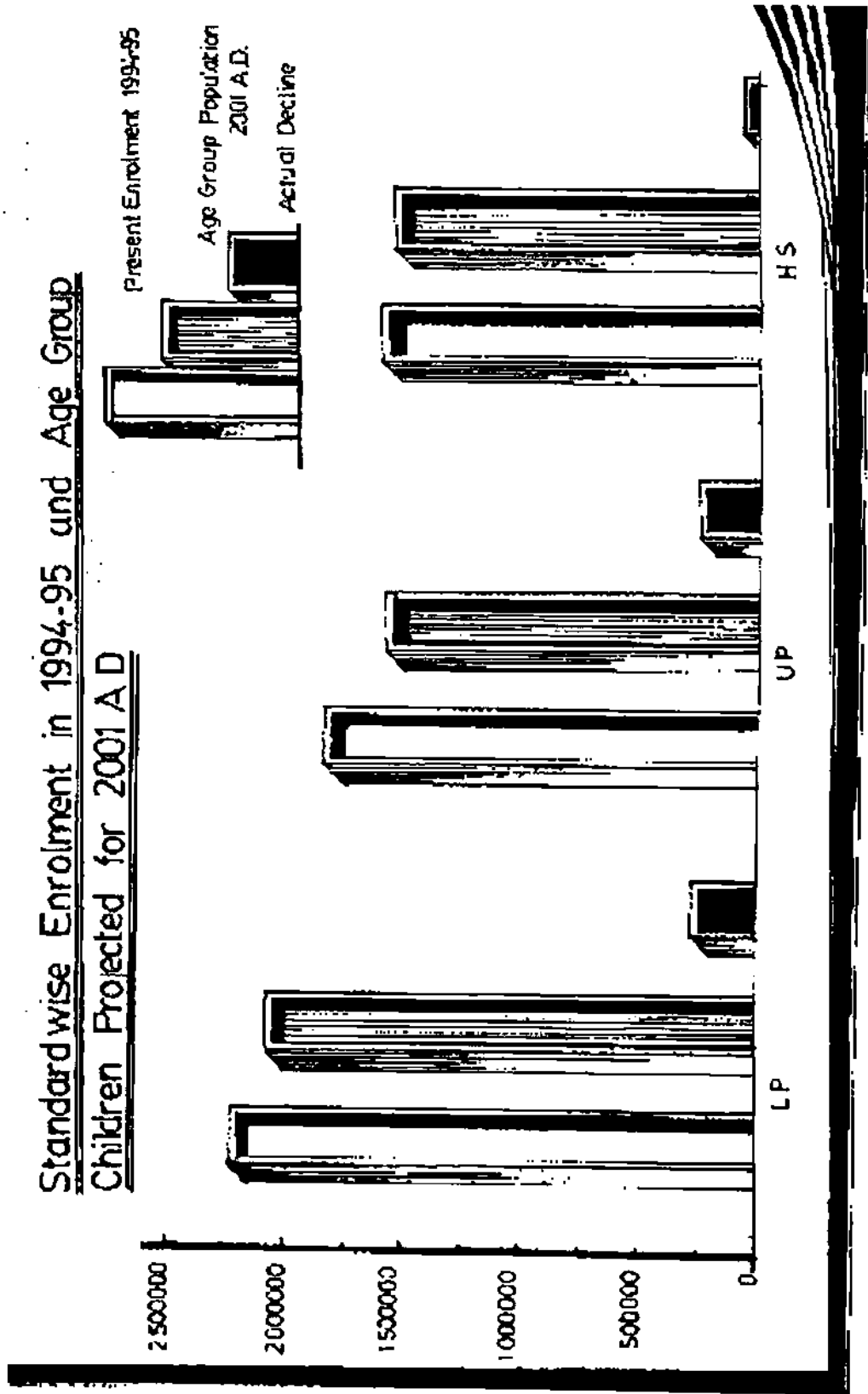


Fig.9.4

Table - 9.8
Protected Teachers in Kerala, Stage-wise/
District-wise 1993-94

Sl. No.	District	H.S.A	Aided		Total
			P.D. Teachers	Special Teachers	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	51	118	12	181
2.	Kollam	4	179	46	229
3.	Pathanamthitta	5	25	23	53
4.	Alappuzha	15	12	25	52
5.	Kottayam	33	109	72	214
6.	Idukki	4	6	5	15
7.	Ernakulam	7	84	71	162
8.	Thrissur	23	63	53	139
9.	Palakkad	15	61	12	88
10.	Malappuram	1	68	4	73
11.	Kozhikode	5	31	82	118
12.	Kannur	19	88	9	116
13.	Wayanad	4	16	2	22
14.	Kasaragod	-	30	1	31
Total		186	890	417	1493

Source : Directorate of Public Instructions Thiruvananthapuram

Uneconomic Schools

9.12 An uneconomic school is one which does not satisfy the requirement of para 1 of Rule 28(4) of Kerala Education Rules which warrants that the minimum strength per standard in LP/UP/HS shall be 25. The minimum strength per standard in Arabic and Sanskrit Schools shall be 15. There were 1347 uneconomic schools in Kerala during 1995 which as against 1265 in 1994. Out of the total 1347 uneconomic schools in the State, 542 were in the Government sector and 805 in the private sector. The uneconomic schools in the private sector increased from 793 during 1993-94 to 805 in 1994-95. The district-wise and stage-wise distribution of uneconomic schools are given in Table-9.7.

Protected Teachers

9.13 There were 1493 protected teachers during 1994 of which 890 were PD Teachers. The district-wise analysis shows that Kollam District had the highest number of protected teachers followed by Kottayam. The district-wise details are given in Table-9.8.

SSLC Examination Results

9.14 SSLC examination results of March 1995 reveals that out of 536707 students appeared in the examination 272366 students (51 per cent) have passed. The details are shown in Table - 9.9.

Table - 9.9
Number of pupils appeared and passed during
March 1995 SSLC Examination

	Registered	Appeared	Passed
School going candidates	430384	425564	212867
Privatefull course	99746	97395	53180
Private covered candidates	4965	4859	862
Compartmental	9156	8889	5457
Total	544251	536707	272366

Source : Report of the committee on sanctioning of New Higher Secondary Schools.

Higher Secondary Education (Plus Two)

9.15 There are 84 higher secondary schools of which 49 are government schools, 33 aided schools and 2 unaided schools. Out of the total schools 50 are having science groups and 34 with humanities groups. There were 9749 students enrolled under plus two education during 194-95. In addition to the above 84 Higher Secondary Schools, Government have sanctioned 6 Residential Higher Secondary Schools for girls during 1995-96 under Area Intensive Programme for Educationally Backward Minorities of which 5 schools have been started. The relevant details are shown in Table-9.10 & 9.11.

Vocational Higher Secondary Education

9.16 At present there are 295 Vocational Higher Secondary Schools in the State as against 250 during 1994. During 1995, 45 schools were started of which 17 were government schools and the remaining 28 are aided schools. The annual intake is 17275 students and the relevant data for the period from 1983-84 to 1995-96 are given in Table-9.12.

University Education - General

9.17 In Kerala there are seven universities including the recently started Malabar University. In this section an attempt is made to discuss the enrolment and related details of Kerala, Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi Universities. There were 170 arts and science colleges in the State in 1995 affiliated to three universities viz: Kerala (44 colleges), Calicut (70 colleges) and Mahatma Gandhi University (56 Colleges), (see appendix 9.19). Of the 170 colleges 27 are in the government sector and 133 are in the private sector. The district-wise distribution of colleges are given in Appendix - 9.20.

Enrolment - Higher Education

9.18 The annual enrolment of students at the University level stood at 1.60 lakhs in 1995-96 as against 1.56 lakhs in 1994-95. Out of 1.60 lakh students the girls accounted for 0.89 lakhs (56%). State-wise details show that there were 1.07 lakh students at the pre-degree level, 0.47 lakh students at the degree level and 0.06 lakh students at the post graduate level. The enrolment details are given in appendix - 9.21. The SC/ST students constituted 14.39 percent.

Table - 9.10
Intake of students under Higher Secondary
(Plus two courses) 1st and 2nd years
(XI and XIIth standard)

Year	No. of students		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1990-91	984	764	1748
1991-92	3247	2712	5959
1992-93	4276	4016	8292
1993-94	4315	4070	8385
1994-95	4378	5371	9749
1995-96 (1st year only)	2415	3225	5640

Source : Directorate of Higher Secondary Education.

Table - 9.11
Number of students appeared and passed in the
Higher Secondary Examination - March/April

Year	No. of students appeared			No. of students passed		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1992	829	815	1644	305	472	777
1993	2229	1861	4090	1394	1125	2519
1994	2295	2650	4945	1206	2020	3226
1995	2476	2836	5312	1535	1878	3413

Source : Directorate of Higher Secondary Education.

Table - 9.12
Year-wise intake of Students for Vocational Education

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
1983-84	435	135	570
1984-85	1,100	830	1,930
1985-86	1,450	1,185	2,635
1986-87	2,000	1,650	3,650
1987-88	2,000	1,650	3,650
1988-89	2,100	1,600	3,700
1989-90	3,250	1,750	5,000
1990-91	4,710	3,987	8,687
1991-92	7,630	4,109	11,739
1992-93	9,945	7,328	17,273
1993-94	9,278	9,075	18,353
1994-95	7,896	6,204	14,100
1995-96	9,660	7,590	17,250

Source : Directorate of Vocational Higher Secondary Education, Thiruvananthapuram.

Table - 9.13
Number of Teachers in Arts and Science Colleges
1993-1995

Name of University	Number of Teachers								
	1993			1994			1995		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1.Kerala	2360	1764	4124	2435	1687	4122	2281	1863	4144
2.Calicut	2889	1733	4622	2896	1746	4642	3012	1638	4650
3.Gandhiji	3001	1774	4795	2955	1837	4792	3121	1725	4846
Total	8270	5271	13541	8286	5270	13556	8414	5226	13640

Source : Directorate of Collegiate Education, Thiruvananthapuram.

9.19 There are 13640 teachers in the arts and science colleges, out of which 5226 are women teachers, which constitute 38.3 per cent. The relevant details are given in Table 9.13

Private Registration

9.20 The total private registrants in the three universities in Kerala during the year 1995 stood at 1.59 lakhs. Out of 45025 private registrants in the Kerala University, PDC accounted for 0.25 lakh, degree 0.11 lakhs and P.G. 0.08 lakh. The university wise details on private registration under different courses are given in Appendix 9.22.

Sree Sankaracharya University

9.21 Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit was established in 1993. The university at present has 9 centres spread over 9 revenue districts including the main centre at Kalady. The university has 3200 students and about 550 staff.

Technical Education

Infrastructure

9.22 There are 13 Engineering colleges in the state of which 4 are Government Engineering Colleges, 3 Private Aided Engineering Colleges, 1 Regional Engineering College, 4 Self Financing Engineering Colleges and 1 Model Engineering College. With the establishment of 4 self financing colleges during the Eighth plan the engineering education infrastructure has increased to 13 colleges. But in Karnataka state there are 51 engineering Colleges of which 34 are self financing colleges. In Tamil Nadu there are 54 engineering colleges of which 34 are self financing colleges.

Enrolment in Engineering Colleges

9.23 The annual intake of students in Engineering Colleges stood at 3821 in 1995.

Similarly the annual intake at post graduate level covering eleven courses was 312 students (See table 9.14) in 1995. The details of students and teachers in Engineering Colleges are given in Appendix 9.23.

Polytechnics and Technical High Schools

9.24 There are 38 Polytechnics in the State. In Karnataka there are 186 polytechnics out of which 146 are unaided. Out of 133 polytechnics in Tamil Nadu 77 are unaided. Relevant data are given in Appendix 9.24 & 9.25. The annual intake for the Polytechnics stood at 6180 in 1995 as against 5671 in 1994. (See Table 9.15). Out of the total of 17446 students in polytechnics 1400 belonged to SC/ST. The girls enrolment constituted 31.9 per cent of the total. The details of annual intake, total enrolment and teachers are given in Appendix 9.26, 9.27 & 9.28. The enrolment in technical high schools decreased from 7754 in 1994 to 6925 in 1995.

Institute of Human Resources Development for Electronics (IHRDE)

9.25 IHRDE was established by the Government of Kerala with the prime objective to develop manpower in the field of electronics, computer and allied sectors of industry and service. There are 3 Engineering Colleges, 3 Model Polytechnics, 5 Technical Higher Secondary Schools and 7 Colleges of Applied Science under IHRDE. The details of academic programmes of IHRDE are given in Table 9.16.

Table 9.14

Course-wise Annual Intake and Out-turn in Engineering Colleges at Post Graduate level

Name of Course	1993	1994	1995
	Intake	Intake	Intake
1 Civil Engineering	57	57	57
2 Mechanical Engineering	42	42	42
3 Electrical Engineering	41	41	41
4 Electronics Engineering	5	5	5
5 Chemical Engineering	6	6	6
6 Production-cum-plant Engineering	Nil	Nil	Nil
7 Instrumentation and Control System	10	10	10
8. Production Engineering	6	6	6
9 Applied Electronics and Instrumentation	5	5	5
10 Architecture	5	5	5
11 Industrial Engineering	15	15	15
12 Electrical Communication	Nil	Nil	Nil
13 Computer Science	Nil	Nil	Nil
14 Production and Management	Nil	Nil	Nil
15 Other Courses NCA	120	120	120
Total	312	312	312

Source: Directorate of Technical Education, Thiruvananthapuram.

Table 9.15
Annual Intake and Out-turn in Polytechnics in Kerala

Year	No. of Polytechnics	Sanctioned	Intake	
			Actual	Out-turn
1990	29	4231	4231	2472
1991	29	4389	4434	2974
1992	30	4508	4166	2791
1993	31	4816	4816	3147
1994	39	6054	5671	N.A.
1995	38	6180	6180	2378

Note: * Including Polytechnic - JDTE Islam, Kozhikode.

Source: Directorate of Technical Education.

Table 9.16
Details of Academic programmes of IHRDE

Sl. No.	Programme	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1.	Engineering Colleges					
	No.	1	1	2	2	3
	Annual intake of students	120	120	360	360	360
2.	Polytechnics					
	No.	1	1	2	3	3
	Annual intake of students	75	75	195	324	324
3.	Technical Higher Secondary School					
	No.	1	3	5	5	5
	Annual intake for students	80	240	400	400	400
4.	College of Applied Science					
	No.	-	-	5	7	7
	Annual intake of students	-	-	304	464	464
5.	Regional Centres and other institutions	1	1	4	6	8
6.	No. of persons who have completed training in employment oriented schemes (Specify duration)					
	PGDCA (One year)	40	610	706	1850	2100
	Diploma (Three Years)	69	68	64	70	72
	Degree (Four years)	-	-	108	110	112
	Short-term training proficiency improvement programmes	213	394	820	1175	2700
	Total (year wise)	322	1072	1598	3205	4984

Source: IHRDE, Thiruvananthapuram.

Cochin University of Science & Technology

9.26 The Cochin University of Science and Technology started in 1971 has 12 departments and 4 schools of studies and research offering regular courses and one school of continuing education offering correspondence courses. The existing student strength is about 1600.

Kerala State Audio-Visual and Reprographic Centre

9.27 The Audio-Visual and Reprographic Centre was started in 1978 under the Technical Education Department. The Government has converted the Centre into an autonomous body in 1992. The Centre functions as a resource centre for all the technical institutions in the state in the matter of audio-visual aids, printing and supply of

instruction materials, training personnel in reprographic and printing equipment. The centre trains about 3000 persons under short-term employment oriented courses every year and it provides employment to about 200 persons.

Expenditure on Education

9.28 The total expenditure on education in 1994-95 amounted to Rs. 1378.48 crores (Revised Estimate) as against Rs. 1150.09 crores in the previous year. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 1378.48 crores, Rs. 646.22 crores was spent on primary education (46.88 per cent), Rs. 428.11

crores on secondary education (31.06 per cent) and Rs. 231.23 crores (16.78 per cent) on University and higher education. The expenditure on technical education increased from Rs. 59.25 crores in 1994-95 to Rs. 65.91 crores during the year 1994-95. The details of expenditure on education is given in Table 9.17 and Fig. 9.5.

9.29 The cost of primary education per pupil at the primary stage increased from Rs. 1265.41 in 1993-94 to Rs. 1579.61 in 1994-95. The cost of secondary education per pupil increased from Rs. 2098.39 in 1993-94 to Rs. 2632.90 in 1994-95. The relevant details are given in Table 9.18.

Table - 9.17
Expenditure on Education - 1989-90 to 1994-95

Stage	(Rs. crores)					
	1989-90 (Accounts)	1990-91 (Accounts)	1991-92 (Accounts)	1992-93 (Accounts)	1993-94 (Accounts)	1994-95 (Revised Estimate)
1. Primary Education	305.17	384.14	499.00	591.12	530.46	646.22
2. Secondary Education	182.23	229.91	242.00	273.41	339.10	428.11
3. University and Higher Education	83.21	95.14	122.00	156.62	214.82	231.23
4. Adult Education	2.30	0.87	0.32	0.43	1.60	0.79
5. Language Development	3.16	3.72	3.91	4.13	4.86	6.22
6. Technical Education	27.62	38.08	38.00	32.61	59.25	69.91
Total	603.69	751.48	815.23	1078.32	1150.09	1378.48

Source : Detailed Budget

Table - 9.18
Cost of School Education per Pupil
1987-88 to 1994-95
(Amount in Rs.)

Year	Primary Stage	Secondary Stage
1987-88	350.35	1089.38
1988-89	617.80	1161.93
1989-90	690.12	1248.15
1990-91	872.69	1500.00
1991-92	953.48	1600.00
1992-93	1074.41	1856.25
1993-94	1265.41	2098.39
1994-95	1579.61	2632.90

Health

9.30 Kerala has made notable achievements in health standards reflected in the attainment of low infant mortality rate, low maternal mortality rate, low birth rate, low death rate, high life expectancy etc. This has been made possible through a wider network of health infrastructure and other social factors like women education, general health consciousness and awareness and clean health habits of the people.

Kerala have succeeded in reducing IMR to 13 whereas the All India level was as high as 73 in 1994. The child mortality rate in Kerala is 4.6 as against the All India average of 26.3. The perinatal mortality rate, neonatal mortality rate are considerably low in Kerala. The major development indicators viz. birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate are reflected in Table - 9.19(a) and Figs. 9.6, 9.7, and 9.9. The maternal mortality rate has been reduced to the minimum in Kerala and for every three thousand deliveries the reported MMR is below one. The life expectancy at birth in Kerala is 69 years for men and 82 years for women whereas the all India level is 59.1 years and 58.1 years respectively for men and women. The all India position on IMR is also reflected in Figs. 9.8 and 9.9.

Expectation of life at birth

9.31 Expectation of life is one of the important indicators of health development. In this respect Kerala enjoys a unique status. The relevant data for the period from 1951 to 1993 are given in table 9.19(b).

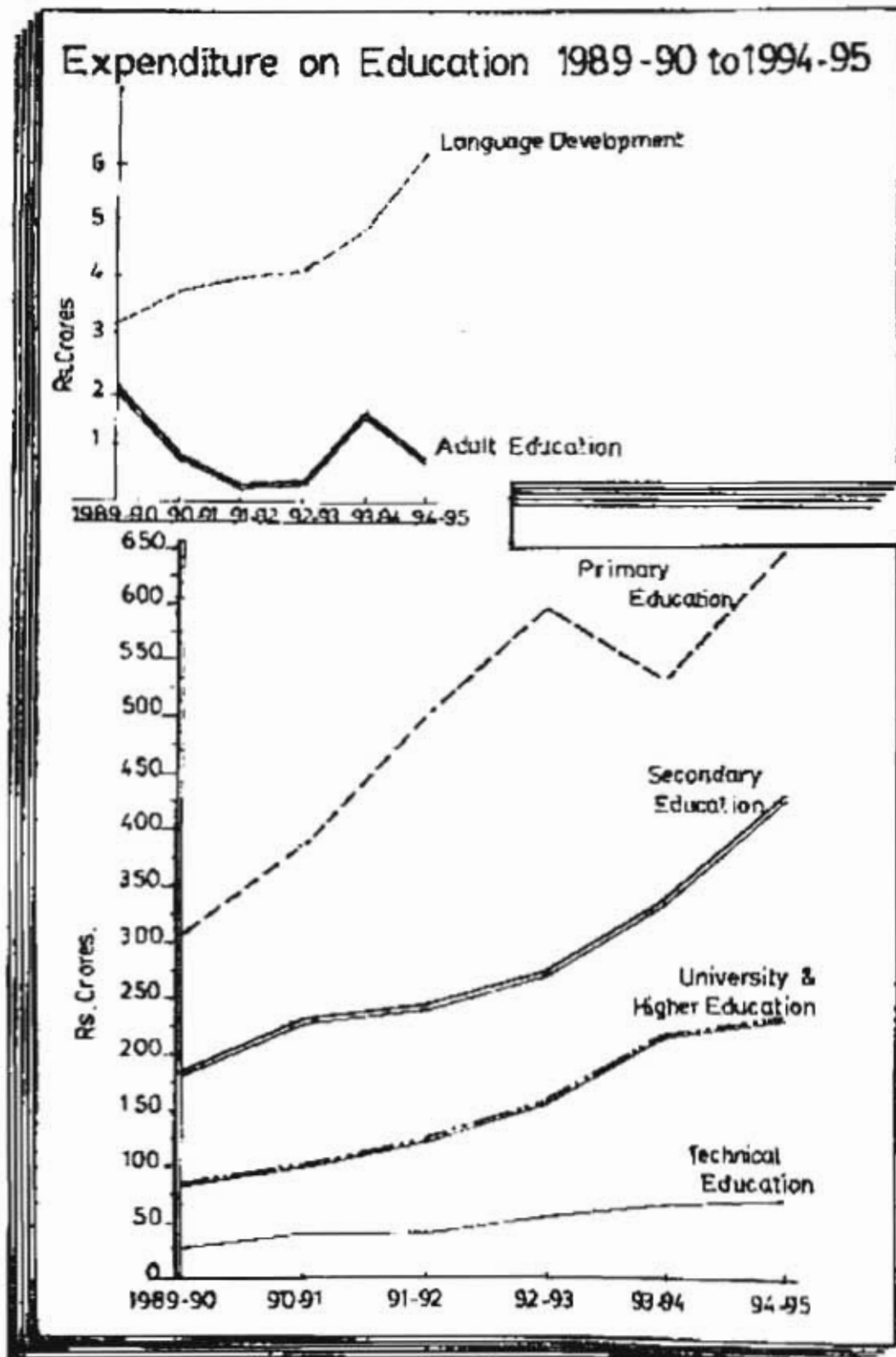


Fig.9.5



Birth Rate Kerala - All India

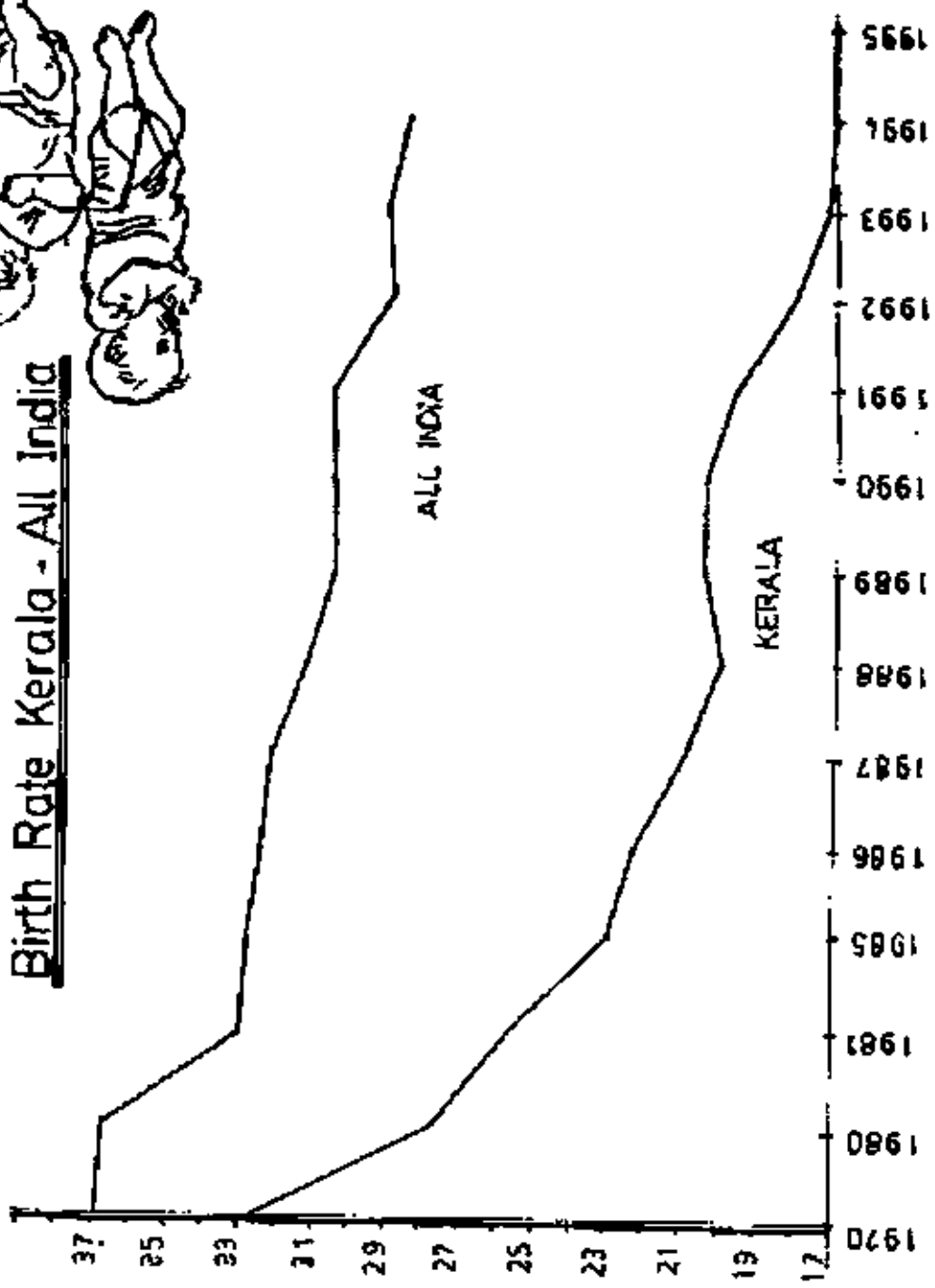


Fig.9.6

Death Rate Kerala - All India

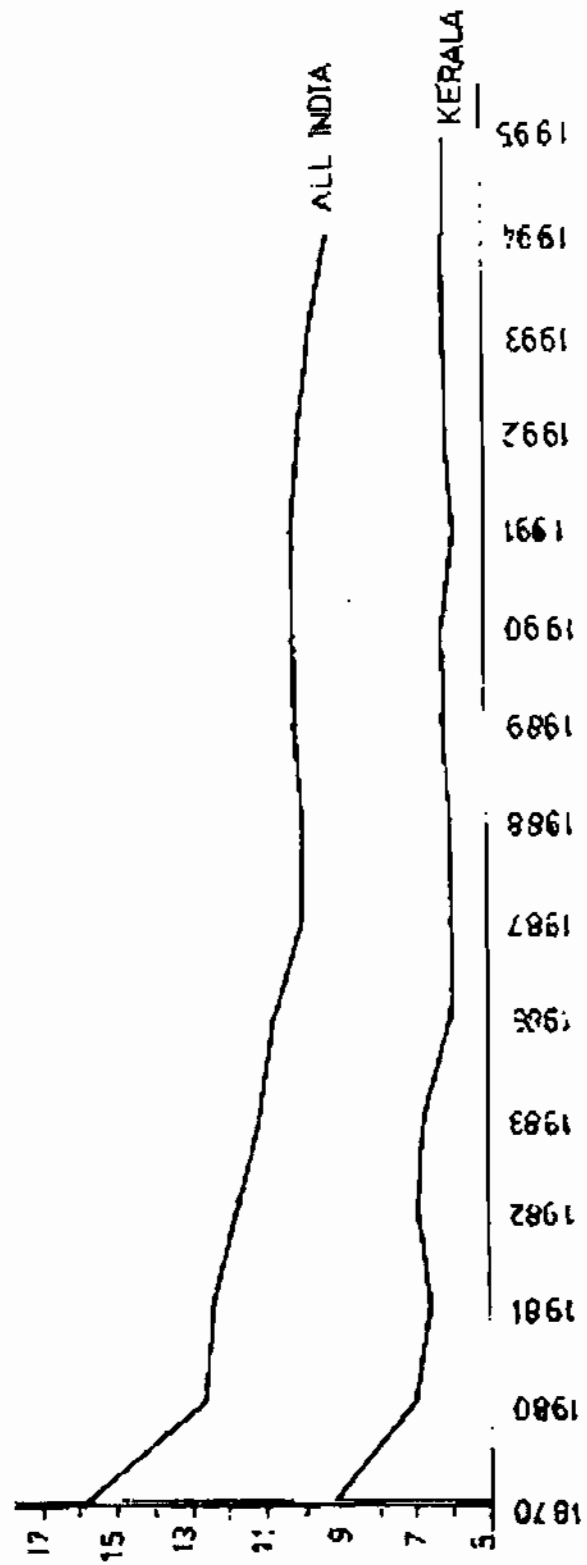


Fig.9.7

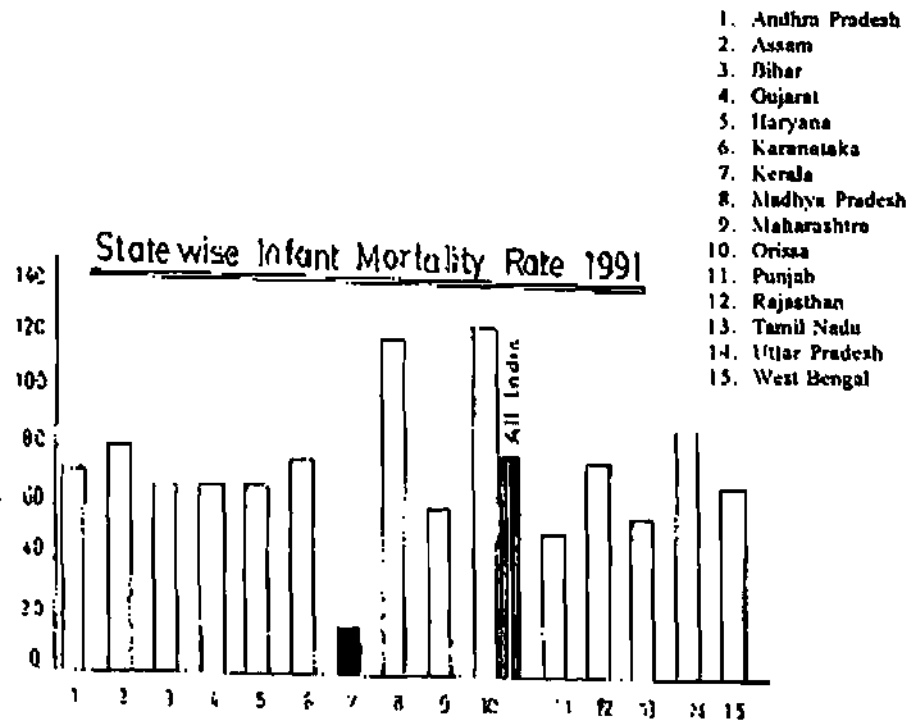


Fig.9.8

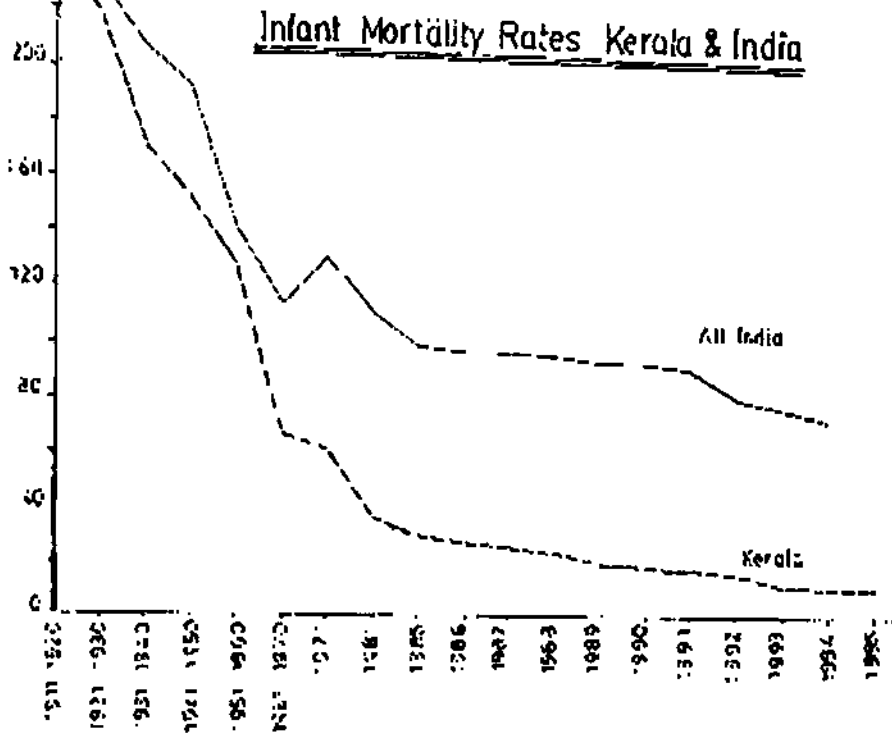


Fig.9.9

Table - 9.19(a)
Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rate in Kerala

Year	Birth rate per '000 population		Death rate per '000 population		Infant mortality rate per '000 population	
	Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India
1970	32.3	36.8	9.2	15.7	61	129
1980	26.8	33.7	7.0	12.6	42	117
1981	25.6	33.0	6.6	12.5	37	110
1985	22.9	32.9	6.9	11.8	33	97
1986	22.4	32.6	6.7	11.1	27	96
1987	21.0	32.2	6.0	10.9	26	95
1988	19.9	31.3	6.0	10.0	24	94
1989	20.3	30.5	6.1	10.2	21	93
1990	20.3	30.5	6.1	14.2	21	93
1991	19.8	30.5	5.8	10.2	17	91
1992	18.1	29.0	6.0	10.0	16	79
1993	17.3	29.3	6.0	9.8	13	--
1994	17.1	28.6	6.0	9.2	13	73
1995	17.0	N.A.	6.0	N.A.	13	N.A.

Table - 9.19(b)
Expectation of Life at birth

Period	Males	Females
1951-60	46.17	50.00
1966-70	56.70	60.00
1971-73	60.62	62.08
1975-77	62.53	65.17
1976-78	63.63	66.19
1977-79	63.82	66.91
1978-80	64.23	67.88
1979-80	64.70	69.00
1980-82	66.30	70.70
1981-83	66.00	71.80
1982-84	66.50	73.40
1983-85	65.70	72.50
1984-86	66.90	72.80
1989-90	67.50	72.90
1990-91	69.00	72.00
1991-92	69.00	72.50
1992-93	69.00	73.50

Immunisation status

9.32 The access to institutional care and institutionalisation of deliveries contribute to the high level attainment of immunisation. The immunization coverage is 94 per cent in respect of pregnant women with T.T. and above 100 per cent of infants with DPT, polio and BCG. The antimeasles coverage is 99 per cent.

Health Care Infrastructure

9.33 One of the major factors that contributed to the present level of health development is the healthcare infrastructure which facilities greater access to institutional care. The infrastructure consists of 147 hospitals comprising 5 general hospitals, 11 district hospitals, 36 taluk hospitals, 73 intermediate hospitals, 8 W & C hospitals, 5 medical college hospitals, 3 leprosy hospitals, 3TB Hospitals and 3 mental hospitals. The ophthalmic hospital at Thiruvananthapuram has been converted into Regional Institute of Ophthalmology in February 1995.

9.34 There are 1263 allopathic medical institutions including grant in aid institutions with 42126 beds in the State. A further analysis would show that 147 hospitals have a bed strength of 29135 beds, 52 community health centres with 2797 beds, 940 primary health centres with 5371 beds, 51 dispensaries with 154 beds, 22 TB clinics/centres with 448 beds, 15 leprosy control units. The relevant data are given in Appendix 9.29. The spatial distribution of allopathic medical institutions and beds are given in Table 9.21.

9.35 Growth of institutions and beds are shown in Table 9.20 and Fig. 9.10. The expansion of rural health infrastructure from 1985 to 1995 is given Table 9.22.

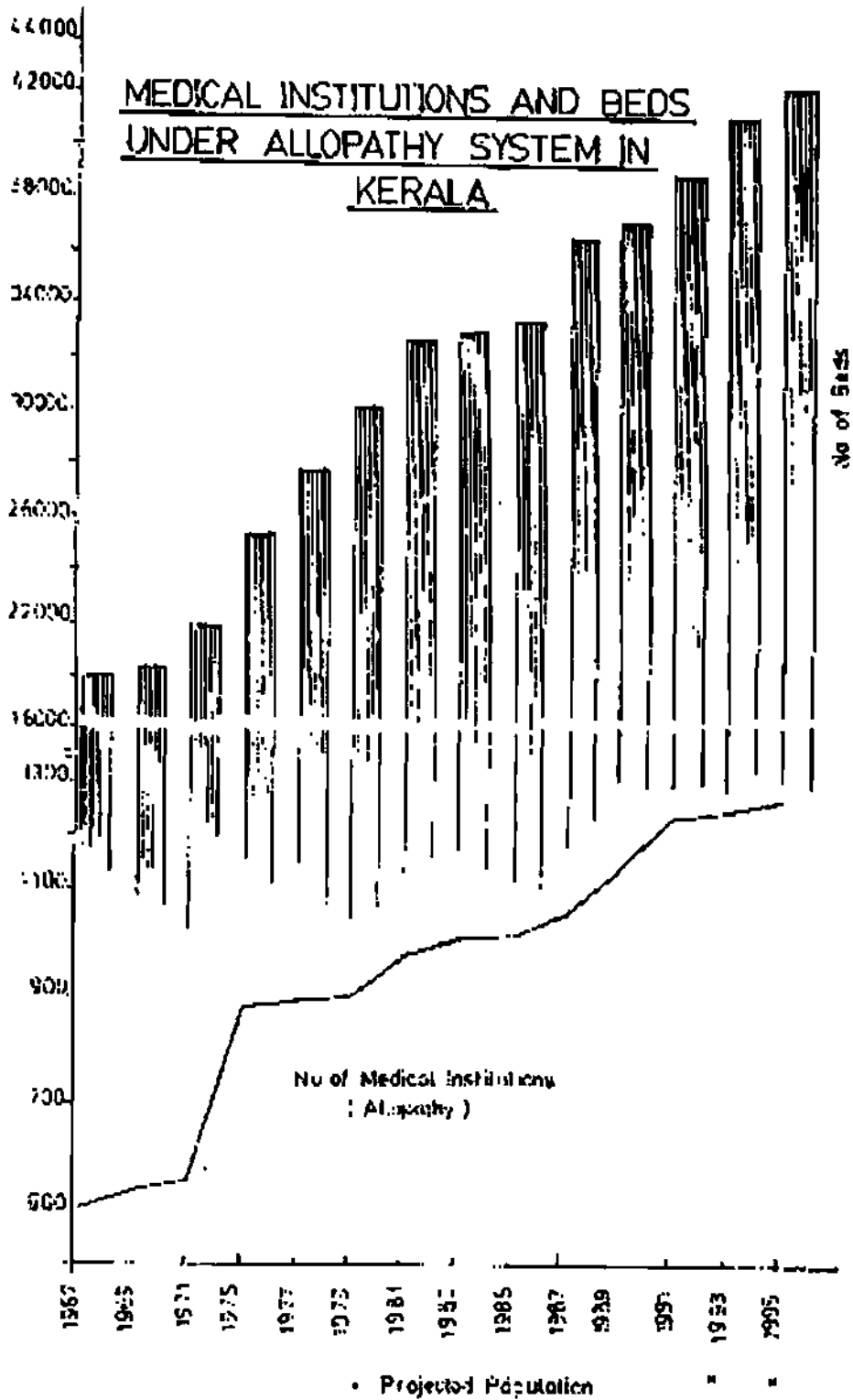


Fig.9.10

Schedule of Immunisation

When	What	Why
16 to 36 weeks of pregnancy	2 doses of TT	Given to mother to protect both mother and the new-born from Tetanus
6 weeks to 9 months	9 injections of DPT and 3 doses of polio drops at an interval of one month	To protect the child from Diphtheria, (Whooping Cough) Tetanus and Poliomyelitis
6 weeks to 9 months	One injection of BCG	To protect the child from Tuberculosis
9 to 12 months	One injection of measles vaccine	To protect the child from measles
16 to 24 months	Booster doses of polio and DPT	To protect the child from Diphtheria, (Whooping Cough) Tetanus and Poliomyelitis
5 to 6 years	Two doses each of DT and Typhoid	To protect the child from Diphtheria, Tetanus and Typhoid Fever
10 years	Two doses of TT and Typhoid	To protect from Tetanus and Typhoid
16 years	TT and Typhoid	To protect from Tetanus and Typhoid

There should be an interval of one month between two doses of any vaccine.

One dose of TT/DT. If vaccinated earlier.

DPT vaccine protects from three diseases viz. Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus. polio vaccine is generally given alongside orally

Table 9.20

Medical Institutions and Beds under Allopathy system in Kerala - 1981 to 1995

Year	No of medical Institutions	No of beds	No of beds per lakh of population
1981	968	32447	127
1982	991	32532	126
1983	1005	32880	125
1984	1009	33380	124
1985	1014	33329	124
1986	1015	35744	128
1987	1038	36404	128
1988	1066	36668	127
1989	1126	37100	127
1990	1199	38223	128
1991	1226	38726	133
1992*	1229	40496	137
1993*	1240	41018	137
1994*	1249	41651	137
1995*	1263	42126	137

* Projected population furnished by the Department of Economics and Statistics used for calculating the number of beds per lakh of population for the last four years 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995.

Table 9.21

Spatial Distribution of Medical Institutions and Beds under Allopathy/District-wise

District	No of Medical institutions		No. of Beds	
	1994	1995	1994	1995
1. Thiruvananthapuram	111	110	6446	6640
2. Kollam	82	84	2053	2080
3. Alappuzha	86	87	3987	4000
4. Pathanamthitta	60	60	947	941
5. Kottayam	76	79	3058	3258
6. Idukki	64	64	863	843
7. Ernakulam	113	113	3743	3778
8. Thrissur	112	115	4067	4093
9. Palakkad	103	105	2128	2059
10. Malappuram	113	118	2105	2105
11. Kozhikode	90	91	4308	4308
12. Wayanad	43	39	777	808
13. Kannur	99	102	2335	2335
14. Kasargode	61	60	657	657
Kerala	1213	1227	37474	37905

Excluding grant - in - aid institutions

Table 9.22
Rural Health Infrastructure 1985-1995

Year	Primary Health Centre		Community Centres		Sub Centre Nos.
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	
1985	299	2842	..	..	2270
1986	299	2880	..	..	2774
1987	444	3400	..	..	3374
1988	577	3274	29	2226	3874
1989	740	3686	29	2292	4374
1990	883	4480	54	3127	5094
1991	908	4714	54	3159	5094
1992	907	5031	54	3216	5094
1993	918	5116	54	3285	5094
1994	924	5228	51	2772	5094
1995	940	5371	52	2797	5094

Health Manpower

9.36 There are 23364 medical and para medical personnel with the department of health services and 1806 staff with medical education department. The relevant data are given in Table 9.23, 9.24 and 9.26. Data relating to the registered medical and para medical practitioners are shown in Tables 9.30 and 9.31

Health Institutions and Beds in Private Sector

9.37 In Kerala, private medical institutions play an important role in the provision of medical services to the people. As per a survey conducted

in 1986 by the Department of Economics and Statistics there were 3665 private allopathic medical institutions with 49030 beds. Of the private institutions only 1530 institutions had laboratory facilities. The survey of Kerala Sasthra Sahithya Parishad conducted in 1987 related that there were 6760 private medical institutions with 65156 beds in the state under all systems of medicines. At present the number of beds must have increased to around 1 lakh at the minimum in the private sector. Besides there are 77 co-operative medical institutions with about 2600 beds.

Table 9.23
Medical and Paramedical Personnel in the Health Services Department

Sl. No.	Category	(Numbers)			
		1992	1993	1994	1995
1.	Medical Officers	2905	3134	3251	3284
2.	Dentists	66	66	66	66
3.	Senior Nurses	1954	1954	1954	1954
4.	Junior Nurses	4137	4137	4195	4195
5.	Lady Health Inspectors	894	923	923	923
6.	Pharmacists	1681	1681	1681	1681
7.	Junior P.H. Nurses (ANMS)	5281	5508	5533	5911
8.	Junior health Inspectors	4505	4505	4505	4505
9.	Health Inspectors	845	845	845	845
Total		22268	22753	22953	23364

Table 9.24
District-wise Number of Medical and Paramedical Personnel under DHS - 1995

District	Medical Officers	Dentists	Senior Nurses	Junior Nurses	Lady health Inspectors	Pharmacists	Junior P.H. Nurses (ANMS)	Junior Health Inspectors	Health Inspectors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Thiruvananthapuram	398	7	351	811	20	187	508	296	75
2. Kollam	283	5	86	248	79	95	427	291	88
3. Alappuzha	276	3	161	442	71	128	375	203	53
4. Pathanamthitta	112	4	34	104	44	58	271	184	43
5. Kottayam	225	5	NA	460	NA	103	337	124	50
6. Idukki	107	2	26	104	62	67	331	208	50
7. Emakulam	360	9	184	414	74	131	418	257	62
8. Thrissur	283	7	102	511	99	145	499	324	79
9. Palakkad	256	5	77	261	82	118	511	301	72
10. Malappuram	244	4	55	277	97	120	589	334	83
11. Kozhikode	293	8	NA	NA	76	NA	NA	NA	45
12. Wayanad	77	2	29	89	34	38	205	126	30
13. Kannur	254	3	113	293	81	116	426	292	77
14. Kasaragod	106	2	33	88	40	56	249	158	38

High Bed Population Ratio

9.38 There are 1263 allopathic medical institutions (including grant in aid institutions) with 42216 beds in the state. Besides there were 2329 beds in 108 Ayurveda hospitals and 950 beds in 31 Homeo hospitals. The combined bed population ratio of all the three systems of medicines put together in the Government sector, would be 148 beds per lakh of population. Taking into account of the beds in the private sector and co-operative sector the beds per lakh of population must be around 400.

Attacks and Deaths by Principal Diseases

9.39 The details of attacks and deaths due to principal diseases during 1995 is furnished in Appendix 9.31. An analysis of the data would show that the case of attack on dysentery, poliomyelitis, tetanus, measles, T.B. enteric fever and gastro enteritis recorded a decline during 1995 though

the attack due to whooping cough, meningococcal infection, gonococcal infection, rabies, infective hepatitis and chicken pox slightly increased.

Medical Education

9.40 The medical education and training infrastructure in the state consists of 6 medical colleges, 2 dental colleges and 3 nursing colleges. The total intake under different courses is 700 for M.B.B.S., 70 for B.D.S., 28 for B. Pharm, 24 for B. Sc. MLT, 150 for B.Sc Nursing, 4 for M.Sc Nursing, 6 for M. Pharm, 25 for M.D.S, 10 for Dental Hygienist certificate course and 12 for Diploma in Clinical Child Development. M.Sc. Nursing, M.D.S., B. Pharm, M. Pharm, B.Sc. MLT., Dental Hygienist certificate course and Diploma in Clinical Child Development courses are being conducted only in Thiruvananthapuram Medical College. Details of annual intakes of students for various courses in the medical colleges are given in Table 9.25.

Table - 9.25

Medical and Para Medical Courses conducted in the Medical Colleges with annual intake of students

Name of Courses	Number of seats in Medical Colleges				
	Thiruvananthapuram	Kozhikode	Kottayam	Alappuzha	Thirissur
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. M.B.B.S	200	200	100	100	100
2. B.D.S.	40	30	-	-	-
3. B.Sc. Nursing	50	50	50	-	-
Sub Total	290	280	150	100	100

Post Graduate Degree

1. M.Sc. Nursing	4	-	-	-	-
2. M.D.S.	25	-	-	-	-
3. M.D. Anaesthesia	7	5	3	-	-
4. M.D. Biochemistry	1	2	-	-	-
5. M.D. Forensic Medicine	2	1	-	-	-
6. M.D. Dermatology	3	3	2	-	-
7. M.D. General medicine	10	9	6	1	-
8. M.D. Micro Biology	2	1	-	-	-
9. M.D. Obstetrics and Gynaecology	6	6	3	-	-
10. M.D. Pathology	5	1	2	-	-
11. M.D. Pharmacology	3	1	-	-	-
12. M.D. Physiology	2	2	1	-	-
13. M.D. Paediatrics	5	4	2	-	-
14. M.D. Psychiatry	1	2	-	-	-
15. M.D. Radio Diagnosis	2	-	-	-	-
16. M.D. Radiotherapy	2	-	-	-	-
17. M.D. Community Medicine	2	2	1	-	-
18. M.D. T.B. and Respiratory Diseases	3	2	-	-	-

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
19. M.S. Anatomy	1	2	2	—	—	—
20. M.S. ENT	1	2	1	—	—	—
21. M.S. General Surgery	15	9	7	1	—	—
22. M.S. Orthopaedics	3	3	2	—	—	—
23. M.S. Ophthalmology	3	3	2	—	—	—
24. M.D. Physical Medicine	2	—	—	—	—	—
Sub Total	110	60	34	2		
Super Speciality Courses						
1. Mch. Paediatric Surgery	2	2	—	—	—	—
2. Mch. Plastic Surgery	2	2	1	—	—	—
3. Mch Genito Urinary surgery	2	2	1	—	—	—
4. Mch. Thoracic Surgery	2	2	1	—	—	—
5. Mch. Neuro Surgery	2	1	2	—	—	—
6. D.M. Gastro Enterology	2	1	—	—	—	—
7. D.M. Neurology	1	1	1	—	—	—
8. D.M. Cardiology	2	1	2	—	—	—
9. D.M. Nephrology	—	1	1	—	—	—
10. Mch. Gastroenterology	2	—	—	—	—	—
Sub Total	17	13	9			
Diploma Courses						
1. Diploma in Anesthesia	6	4	5	—	—	—
2. Diploma in Child Health	5	9	4	—	—	—
3. Diploma in Clinical Pathology	3	4	—	—	—	—
4. Diploma in Dermatology and Venerology	—	2	—	—	—	—
5. Diploma in Laryngology and Otolaryngology	6	4	2	—	—	—
6. D.M.R.D.	2	1	—	—	—	—
7. D.M.R.T.	2	2	—	—	—	—
8. Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology	9	9	7	—	—	—
9. Diploma in Ophthalmology	2	5	3	—	—	—
10. Diploma in Orthopaedic Surgery	6	5	4	—	—	—
11. Diploma in Physical Medicine	4	4	—	—	—	—
12. Diploma in Psychiatric Medicine	5	—	—	—	—	—
13. Diploma in Public Health	9	—	—	—	—	—
14. D.T.C.D.	3	3	—	—	—	—
Diploma/Certificate Courses						
1. B.Pharm	28	—	—	—	—	—
2. M. Pharm	6	—	—	—	—	—
3. BSc. MLT	24	—	—	—	—	—
4. MLT Certificate	60	80	35	15	15	15
5. CRA Certificate	10	30	15	10	15	15
6. Ophthalmic Assistant Certificate	10	20	15	5	5	5
7. D.Pharm (1 year) Diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. D.Pharm (2 years)	50	50	30	35	—	—
9. Dental Mechanic (Certificate Course)	5	5	—	—	—	—
10. Certificate Course in Nursing	30	30	—	—	—	—
11. Dental Hygienist Certificate Course	10	—	—	—	—	—
12. Diploma in Clinical Child Development	12	—	—	—	—	—
Sub Total	307	267	120	65	35	
Total	724	620	313	167	135	

Table - 9.26
Details of Personnel (Clinical/Non-Clinical)
under Directorate of Medical Education

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Clinical/Non Clinical Personnel				
		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1.	Director and Professor	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Professor	186	188	188	190	191
3.	Associate Professor	193	194	195	202	212
4.	Assistant Professor	422	425	425	432	438
5.	Tutor/Lecturer	687	692	697	714	729
Nursing Education						
6.	Director	3	3	3	3	3
7.	Professor	4	4	4	4	4
8.	Associate Professor	16	16	16	16	16
9.	Assistant Professor	22	22	22	22	22
10.	Tutor	37	37	37	37	37
M.L.T Course						
11.	Director	1	1	1	1	1
12.	Assistant Professor	6	6	6	6	6
13.	Tutor	4	4	4	4	4
14.	Tutor Technician	14	14	14	14	14
Dental						
15.	Director and Professor	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Professor	18	19	19	19	19
17.	Associate Professor	4	4	4	4	6
18.	Assistant Professor	24	24	25	24	23
19.	Tutor/Lecturer	36	36	36	36	36
Pharmacy						
20.	Director	1	1	1	1	1
21.	Professor	3	3	3	3	3
22.	Associate Professor	4	4	4	4	4
23.	Assistant Professor	10	10	11	11	11
24.	Lecturer	26	26	26	26	26
Total		1721	1734	1741	1773	1806

Nursing Education

9.41 3372 students are admitted annually under different nursing courses both in the government Sector and Private sector. The details are reflected in Table 9.27

Table - 9.27
Annual Intake of Nursing Courses
on different categories during 1995

Institutions	No. of Institutions	Total Annual Intake
I. Integrated (General Nurse-cum-Midwives) 3½ year courses courses		
a. Government Nursing Schools	9	297
b. Private Nursing schools	70	1845
c. Medical College, Kozhikode	1	30

	(1)	(2)	(3)
d. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram		1	30
II. Junior Public Health Nurses (18 months course)			
a. Government Nursing Schools		13	515
b. Private Nursing Schools		18	501
III. B.Sc. Nursing (4 years courses)			
a. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram		1	50
b. Medical College, Kottayam		1	50
c. Medical College, Kozhikode		1	50
IV. M.Sc. Nursing			
Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram		1	4

Ayurveda

9.42 Along with the wide spread infrastructure in the modern medicine, the state is equipped with network of ayurvedic institutions. In the government sector there are 108 hospitals with 2329 beds and 587 dispensaries. The growth of institutions from 1986 to 1995 is given in Table 9.28. In the Ayurvedic institutions 14710696 persons were treated as out patients and 27836 as inpatients during the year under review. The district-wise details of institutions, beds and number of patients treated are given in Appendix 9.33. Besides there were 3925 ayurvedic institutions in the private sector according to a survey conducted in 1987.

9.43 There are 5 Ayurvedic Colleges in the State with an annual intake of 50 students in Thiruvananthapuram Ayurveda College and 30 each in Thrippunithura, Kannur, Kottakkal and Private Ayurveda College, Ollur for B.A.M.S. Course. M.D. course is imparted only in the Ayurveda College, Thiruvananthapuram and the annual intake is 42.

Table - 9.28
Number of Ayurveda Hospitals and
Dispensaries 1986-1995

Year	Ayurveda Hospitals	Ayurveda Dispensaries
1986	96	473
1987	97	497
1988	101	496
1989	101	498
1990	101	506
1991	106	527
1992	106	550
1993	107	566
1994	107	582
1995	108	587

Homeopathy

9.44 There were 31 homoeo hospitals with 950 beds and 374 dispensaries as on 31.3.1994. During 1994-95 10 dispensaries and one clinical laboratory in the District Homoeo Hospital, Palakkad and one Rehabilitation centre for mentally retarded attached to the Government Homoeo Hospital, Thiruvananthapuram were started. In addition to these 8 dispensaries were sanctioned during the current year 1995-96. The relevant data

on homoeo hospitals and dispensaries from 1986 to 1995 are given in Table 9.29. Patients treated during the year under review are 14754 inpatients and 62,28,506 outpatients respectively. Also the district-wise distribution of institutions, beds and patients treated under homoeopathy are given in Appendix-9.34.

9.45 There are 5 homoeopathic medical colleges in the state of which two are in the Government sector and the remaining three are in the private sector. B.H.M.S. Degree courses and BHMS (graded) Degree course are being conducted in the Government Homoeopathic Medical Colleges with an annual intake of 100 students in each course. In the Private Athurasramam N.S.S. Homoeo Medical College, Kurichy both BHMS Degree and Diploma courses are being conducted with an annual intake of 50 and 120 students respectively. In the other private Homoeo Colleges - Dr. Padiar Memorial Homoeo Medical College, Emakulam BHMS diploma course is being conducted with an annual intake of 60 students.

Table - 9.29
Number of Homoeo Hospitals and
Dispensaries 1986-1995

Year	Homoeo Hospitals	Homoeo Dispensaries
1986	24	227
1987	24	255
1988	24	255
1989	24	262
1990	26	274
1991	30	312
1992	30	338
1993	31	360
1994	31	374
1995	31	384

Table - 9.30
Medical Practitioners (Numbers cum)

System	Class of Registration	1994	1995
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)
I. Modern Medicine	A	21759	22971
	B	635	635
	Listed	204	204
	Sub Total	22598	23810

(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)
2. Homoeopathy	A	4934	5290
	B	1486	1486
	Listed	279	279
	Sub Total	6699	7055
3. Ayurveda	A	6335	6486
	B	6100	6100
	Listed	599	599
	Sub Total	13034	13185
4. Sidha	A	96	110
	B	1218	1218
	Listed	41	41
	Sub Total	1355	1369
5. Unani	A	3	3
	B	51	51
	Listed	5	5
	Sub Total	59	59
Grand Total		43745	45478

Table - 9.31
List of Registered Para-Medical Practitioner

Sl. No.	Category	(Number cum.)					
		1994			1995		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Nurse	302	14372	14674	303	14998	15301
2	Mid-wife	2	13077	13079	3	14602	14605
3	Nurses and Mid-wives (Integrated)	23	16329	16352	44	17849	17893
4	Auxiliary Nurse-Midwife	..	11637	11637	..	12657	12657
5	Health Visitors	..	318	318	..	318	318
Grand Total		327	55733	56060	330	60424	60774

Family Welfare Programme

9.46 Kerala's achievement in the family welfare front has been impressive in terms of major indicators viz. birth rate, death rate, maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate. The present couple protection rate is 63 as against the all India positions of 45.8.

9.47 The family welfare programmes in Kerala is being implemented through a network of 940 primary health centres and 5094 sub centres. The details of family welfare infrastructure is given in Table 9.32. Training is an integral part of the family welfare programme. There are two Junior Health Inspectors Training Schools with a total intake of 120 students for imparting training of 12 month duration. Also there are 13 Junior Public Health Nurses Training Schools in the government Sector and 18 in the private sector with total intake capacity of 515 and 501 respectively imparting training of 18 months duration. The Female Health Supervisors Training Schools are functioning with an intake capacity of 85 for conducting promotional training courses.

9.48 The targets and achievements under family welfare programme are given in Table 9.33. The expenditure during 1993-94, is Rs.4981.10 lakhs. The expenditure on family welfare from 1980-81 to 1994-95 is given in Table - 9.34.

Table - 9.32
Number of Family Welfare Centres - 1995

Sl. No.	District	Rural		Total
		Main Centres	Sub Centres	
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	74	381	455
2.	Kollam	61	388	449
3.	Alappuzha	65	303	368
4.	Pathanamthitta	45	215	260
5.	Kottayam	51	308	359
6.	Idukki	51	180	231
7.	Ernakulam	73	278	351
8.	Thrissur	79	413	492
9.	Palakkad	79	392	471
10.	Malappuram	89	419	508
11.	Kozhikode	63	326	389
12.	Wayanad	27	177	204
13.	Kannur	70	282	352
14.	Kasaragod	44	161	205
Kerala		871	4223	5094

Table 9.33
Target and Achievement of Family Welfare Programme

Item	Unit	1994		1995	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
I. Family Welfare Programme	Nos.				
a. Sterilization (Vasectomy, Tubectomy)	"	115000	131173	40000	41555
b. I.U.D. Insertion	"	100000	84854	108000	87711
c. C.C. Users	"	382000	257169	421000	297969
d. O.P. Users	"	55000	32493	60000	39935
II. MCH Programme					
a. Immunisation Programme					
i) DPT	"	559200	556257	532000	567001
ii) Polio	"	559200	555512	532000	589005
iii) BCG	"	559200	607648	532000	619383
iv) Measles	"	559200	493680	532000	526166
v) T.T. for pregnant Women	"	594150	542860	565800	532905
vi) DT	"	520507	340592	576500	360063
vii) T.T. for 10 years	"	135282	274388	592800	341739
viii) T.T. for 16 years	"	496419	277446	569000	377209
b. Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia					
1. Women	"	550000	612475	565800	446188
2. Children	"	550000	NA	NA	NA
c. Prophylaxis against Blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency in children	"	467480	1013773	1628600	1126223

* Target and achievement of children below one year.

Table - 9.34

Expenditure on Family Welfare Programme

Year	Both Plan & Non Plan Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	590.20
1981-82	687.08
1982-83	785.59
1983-84	1176.47
1984-85	1930.99
1985-86	2510.22
1986-87	3130.33
1987-88	3370.22
1988-89	3157.83
1989-90	4279.08
1990-91	4081.74
1991-92	3949.12
1992-93	3815.97
1993-94	4981.10
1994-95	6504.86 (RE)

Expenditure on Health

9.49 As a result of the expansion of health infrastructure there has been phenomenal increase in expenditure on health over the years. The plan and non plan expenditure (excluding family welfare) has gone up from Rs.48.81 crores in 1980-81 to Rs.74.29 crores in 1984-85 and Rs.149.51 crores in 1989-90. In the beginning of the eighth plan (1992-93) The per capita expenditure on health

increased from Rs. 19.13 in 1980-81 to Rs.46.27 in 1985-86, Rs.64.34 in 1989-90, Rs.80.04 in 1992-93 and to Rs.98.53 in 1993-94. The relevant data are given in in Table 9.36.

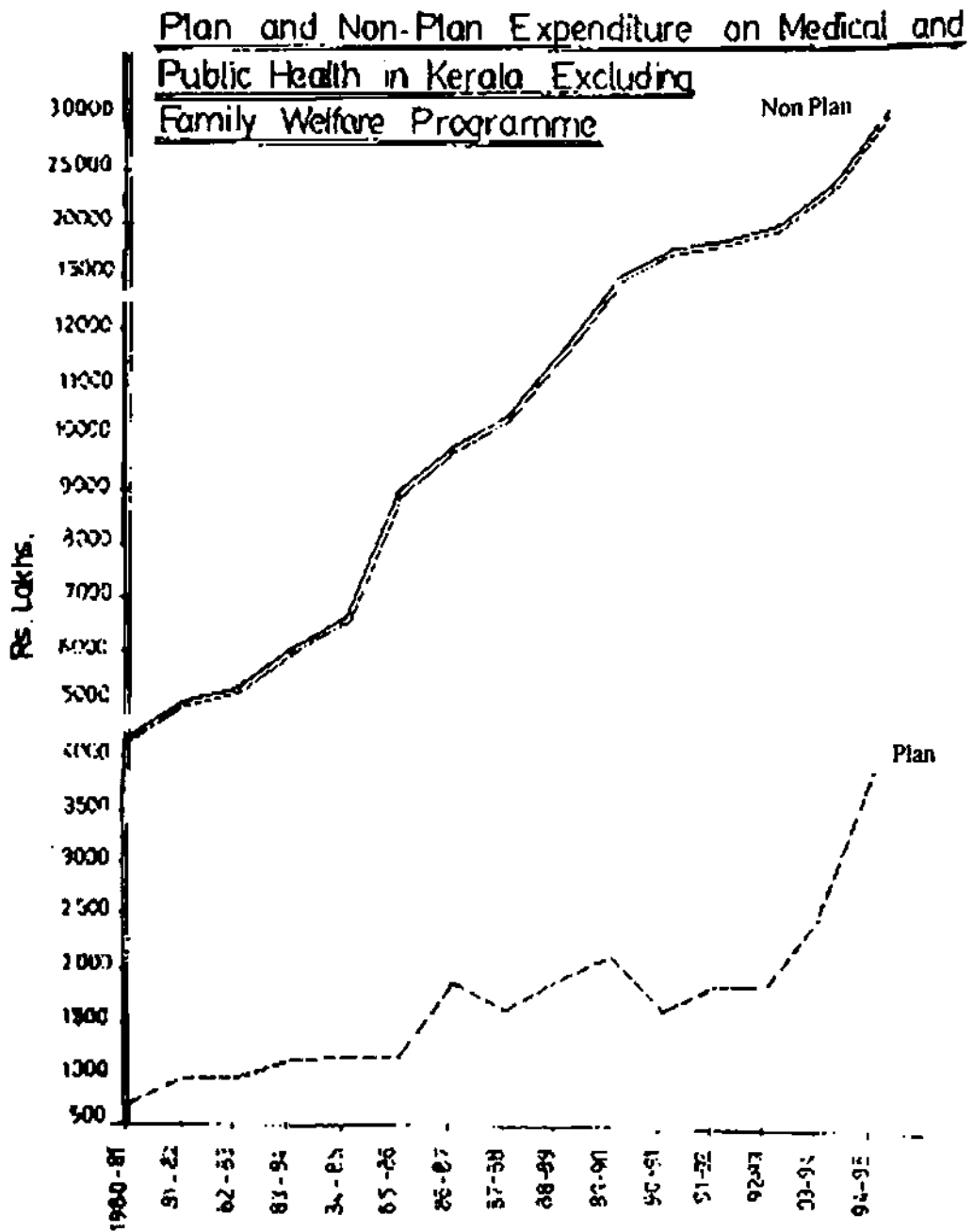


Fig.9.11

Table - 9.35
Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure on
Medical and Public Health in Kerala
excluding Family Welfare Programme

Year	Plan	Non Plan	Total
1975-76	230.71	2527.38	2758.09
1976-77	236.87	2678.67	2915.54
1977-78	306.96	2867.83	3174.79
1978-79	525.66	3051.48	3577.14
1979-80	472.51	3647.19	4119.70
1980-81	651.38	4229.27	4880.65
1981-82	905.97	4936.88	5842.85
1982-83	880.10	5058.12	5938.22
1983-84	1044.41	5935.02	6979.43
1984-85	1074.00	6354.81	7428.81
1985-86	1102.50	8754.37	9856.87
1986-87	1799.34	9576.09	11375.43
1987-88	1532.08	10207.12	11739.20
1988-89	1802.43	11408.10	13210.53
1989-90	2040.33	12910.55	14950.88
1990-91	1529.53	16587.77	18117.30
1991-92	1786.23	17445.10	19231.33
1992-93	1775.18	18331.75	20106.93
1993-94	2438.25	22425.78	24864.03
1994-95	3856.02	29566.80	33422.82

Table - 9.36
Per capita/Expenditure on
Medical and public Health

Year	Popula- tion (lakh)	Expenditure on health including family wel- fare (Rs. lakhs)	Index of Growth	Expendi- ture per head (Rs.)	Index of Growth
1985-86	274.05	12681.25	100	46.27	100
1986-87	275.06	14506.88	114	52.74	114
1987-88	288.39	15103.96	119	52.37	113
1988-89	293.58	16368.36	129	55.75	120
1989-90	298.87	19230.44	152	64.34	139
1990-91	290.11	22199.04	175	76.52	165
1991-92	294.91	23180.45	183	78.60	170
1992-93	298.88	23922.90	189	80.04	173
1993-94	302.91	29845.13	235	98.53	213
1994-95 (RE)	306.99	39927.68	315	130.06	281

Water Supply and Sanitation

Introduction

9.50 The state has 1384 villages, 197 towns including 3 corporations, 54 municipalities and one township as per 1991 census. Out of the total villages 1343 have been covered with protected drinking water supply and 1462 rural water supply schemes are under implementation. The rural population covered is around 89.87 lakhs constituting nearly 42% of the state's rural population. The urban coverage is around 67 percent.

Additional population coverage - 1985-86 to 1994-95

9.51 During the period 1985-86 to 1994-95 44.78 lakhs additional population were covered under different water supply schemes. The details showing the additional coverage each year with SC/ST break up could be seen in Table-9.37.

Table - 9.37
Additional population covered every year
since 1985-86 (in lakhs)

Year	Total	SC	ST
1985-86	5.100	0.480	0.600
1986-87	2.416	0.255	0.048
1987-88	5.150	0.797	0.104
1988-89	5.240	0.668	0.321
1989-90	4.800	0.950	0.100
1990-91	4.360	0.930	0.074
1991-92	5.940	0.870	0.090
1992-93	4.990	1.010	0.118
1993-94	3.780	0.705	0.064
1994-95	3.200	1.07	0.830

House Connections and Stamp Posts

9.52 House connections increased from 4.64 lakhs in 1994 to 5.07 lakhs in 1995 and stamp posts from 1.06 lakhs in 1994 to 1.09 lakhs in 1995. The district-wise number of houseconnection and stamp posts provided can be seen in Table - 9.38. Ernakulam district has the maximum number of house connections as well as stamp posts provided. Pathanamthitta, Idukki, Wayanad and Kasaragod together have only 20528 house connection and 860 stamp posts.

Table - 9.38
Service level of the existing water supply system
in the State as on 31-12-1995

Sl. No.	District	House Connc- ctlon number	Stand posts number
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	120685	11300
2.	Kollam	34290	9010
3.	Pathanamthitta	5880	1620
4.	Alappuzha	29550	8860
5.	Kottayam	51740	12400
6.	Idukki	4678	2890
7.	Ernakulam	133355	23590
8.	Thrissur	31134	11500
9.	Palakkad	23970	6950
10.	Malappuram	17410	8560
11.	Kozhikode	29440	5590
12.	Wayanad	1100	1740
13.	Kannur	15489	2850
14.	Kasaragod	8870	2370
Total		507591	109230

Rural Water Supply

9.53 Protected water supply has been provided to 89.87 lakhs persons. This constitutes 42 percent of the total rural population of the State. As on 1.4.1995 there were 1462 rural water supply schemes under implementation. During 1994-95, 236 schemes were completed. The relevant data showing the schemes under implementation and schemes completed (district-wise) can be seen in Table -9.39.

Table - 9.39
Number of Rural Water Supply Scheme in Operation and Scheme completed during 1994-95

District	No. of Schemes in operation	No of Schemes completed
1. Thiruvananthapuram	102	52
2. Kollam	72	6
3. Pathanamthitta	64	16
4. Alappuzha	82	5
5. Kottayam	110	3
6. Idukki	142	7
7. Ernakulam	98	25
8. Thrissur	183	29
9. Palakkad	124	34
10. Malappuram	129	20
11. Kozhikode	136	9
12. Wayanad	56	14
13. Kannur	110	3
14. Kasaragod	54	13
Total	1462	236

9.54 Data on the district-wise coverage of rural population are presented in Appendix - 9.36. The coverage has increased from 77 lakhs in 1991 to 89 lakhs in 1995, showing an increase of 15 per cent. It could be seen that coverage in Thiruvananthapuram district has increased from 7.5 lakhs to 11.6 lakhs during the above period.

Habitat-wise/Problem Villages Safe Drinking Water Supply

9.55 Out of 7795 habitations, more than 2000 habitations has coverage below 10 percent, 2161 habitations between 10 and 25 percent. The relevant data are furnished in Table - 9.40

Table - 9.40
Habitat-wise distribution and Percentage of Population provided with safe drinking water as on 31.12.1995

Population Covered	No. of Habitations
Below 10%	2085
Between 10 to 25%	2161
Between 25% and 50%	1876
Between 50% and 100%	1673
Total	7795

9.56 Out of 1384 problem villages in the State 1343 were covered with protected water supply. The district-wise coverage with population can be seen in Table - 9.41.

Schemes benefiting Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

9.57 During the period from 1985-86 to 1991-92 a total of 485 rural water supply schemes were commissioned and 3 urban water supply schemes were partially commissioned in the State. Of these 281 schemes were exclusively for the benefit of SC/ST population. Out of 572 rural schemes commissioned during 1992-95, 390 schemes were under SCP/TSP areas.

Table - 9.41
District-wise details of Problem Villages covered as on 31.12.1995

Sl. No.	District	Villages covered	Population benefited
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	89	1165278
2.	Kollam	90	714138
3.	Pathanamthitta	62	476839
4.	Alappuzha	71	675266
5.	Kottayam	89	618409
6.	Idukki	62	270359
7.	Ernakulam	87	969346
8.	Thrissur	193	1038550
9.	Palakkad	155	918218
10.	Malappuram	116	663065
11.	Kozhikode	87	294279
12.	Wayanad	48	270569
13.	Kannur	78	381587
14.	Kasaragod	116	530739
Total		1343	8986642

Urban Water Supply Schemes

9.58 As on 1.4.1995 there were 34 urban water supply schemes in operation. The total urban population benefited stood at 52 lakhs constituting

67 percent of the total urban population. During the last five year period it could be seen that the urban coverage per year increased by an average of about one lakh population. The districtwise details for the period from 1990-91 to 1994-95 are furnished in Appendix-9.37.

Flow of funds and Financing Water Supply

9.59 Financing water supply has been given priority by the state, the national and international agencies. This is reflected from the increasing funds flow and participation by agencies like HUDCO, LIC, Bilateral agencies, World Bank and so on. The plan as well as non plan commitments, of the State have also increased considerably. The income sources for water supply constitute revenue from water charges, state government's plan and non-plan provision and other sources which amounted to Rs.207 crores in 1994-95 as against Rs.133 crores in 1991-92. The relevant data are given in Table 9.42. The flow of funds from sources like HUDCO, LIC etc. during the period 1992-93 to 1994-95 are given in Table-9.43 as well as in

Fig.9.12. In addition to these, Kerala Water Authority has also generated revenue from local/commercial bodies. The details are shown in Appendix - 9.38.

Table - 9.42
Income of Kerala Water Authority

Year	Revenue from Water Charges	Income		Other Sources	Total
		State Government Plan	Non-plan		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1991-92	2221.44	6693.00	2799.94	1598.00	13312.38
1992-93	3066.08	8006.57	2858.57	2455.00	16385.78
1993-94	3090.00	9128.00	3440.03	2264.65	17922.68
1994-95	4619.52	9123.21	3440.03	3562.03	20744.79

Expenditure on Water Supply

9.60 The plan expenditure on Water Supply increased from Rs.70.28 crores in 1991-92 to Rs.106.71 crores in 1994-95. The component wise expenditure of Kerala Water Authority can be seen in Table-9.44.

Table 9.43
Flow of funds from LIC, HUDCO, Government of India and external agencies

Year	Flow of funds from					Govt. of India	Total
	HUDCO	LIC	World Bank	Netherlands Govt.	DANIDA		
1992-93	1455.00	1000	873.73	380.62	120.00	1217.00	5046.35
1993-94	1231.00	1034	601.55	760.68	748.00	2127.00	6502.23
1994-95	1410.00	2152	1454.16	496.44	500.00	2819.00	8831.60

Table - 9.44
Plan - Non-plan Expenditure of Kerala Water Authority

Expenditure Plan	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Schemes	3482.00	5862.46	5349.08	5975.42
ARP Schemes	1271.73	1185.00	1422.70	1129.89
LIC/HUDCO	1894.48	2151.30	2561.11	3363.49
Other Capital Expenditure	380.13	709.50	292.58	202.17
Total Capital	7028.34	9908.26	9625.47	10670.97
Salary Establishment	3282.68	3651.55	4211.14	4581.09
Power Charges	763.64	1123.58	1369.04	1719.27
Operation and Maintenance	995.34	1111.16	1561.55	1927.14
Interest on Loans (Excluding GOK Loan)	937.71	1129.01	1420.84	1735.01
Repayment of loan (Excluding GOK Loan)	316.44	405.08	621.07	820.67
Total NP Expenditure	6295.81	7520.38	9173.69	10783.17

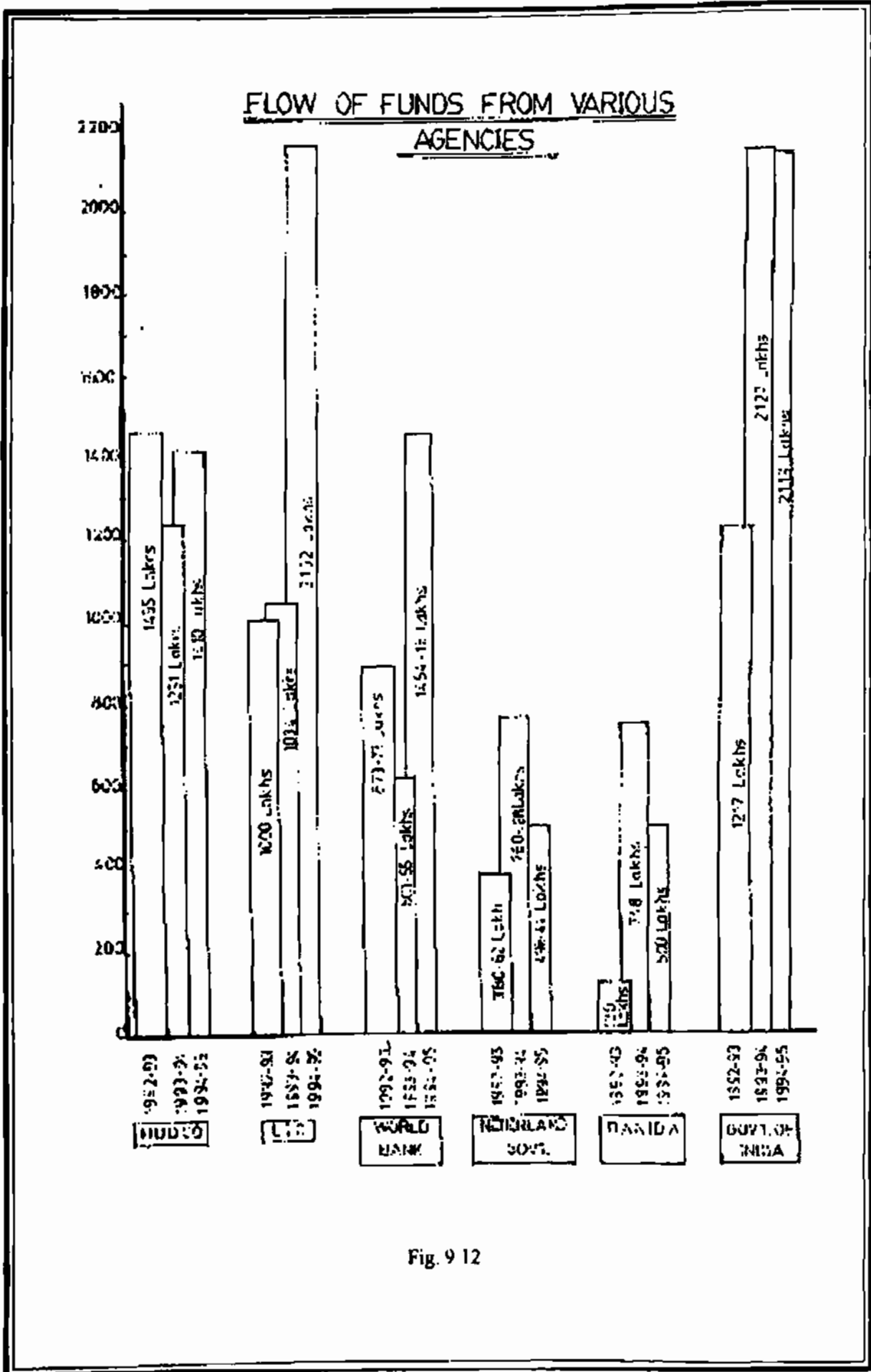


Fig. 9 12

Housing

9.61 There has been a shift in approach in housing in favour of the economically weaker sections in recent years. The resource allocation has also increased considerably towards provision of house sites and houses with focus on weaker sections. This is reflected from the fact that out of 5.81 lakh houses constructed by the public sector agencies in Kerala during the period 1985-86 to 1994-95, 5.23 lakh houses were for economically weaker sections. Another significant development in the housing sector is the increasing role of institutional finance. During 1994-95 the public sector institutions in Kerala mobilised more than Rs.120 crores for housing. The major part state funds were utilised towards subsidy to weaker sections. The situation emerging in Kerala is that nearly 50% of the houses constructed in the state are supported/facilitated by the State government.

Housing - Shortage Declined

9.62 There were 54.59 lakh houses and 55.13 lakh household in Kerala according to 1991 census. Thus the numerical shortage of houses during 1991 was 54000 as against the shortage of 1.56 lakh houses in 1981. This decline was due to the fact that the rate of growth of construction of residential houses during 1981-91 was 27.64 per cent against the population growth of 13.98 per cent. The average size of household in Kerala according to 1991 census was 5.3 persons as against 5.6 for all India.

Demand for Housing

9.63 It has been estimated that about 20 per cent of 54.59 lakh houses in Kerala are thatched huts of semi permanent nature. Out of this about 5.5 lakh units are substandard huts which are not fit for safe human living. Moreover 5 percent of the existing houses are required to be demolished and reconstructed. Thus the housing demand as existed during 1991 is as given below.

	(in lakhs)
Numerical shortage during 1991	0.54
No. of substandard huts which need to be reconstructed	5.50
No. of houses which required major repair/reconstruction	2.70
	8.74

9.64 It is projected that population would increase from 290 lakhs in 1991 to 328 lakhs in 2000 A.D. an increase of about 38 lakhs. Assuming the average household size of 5.3, the number of houses required for accommodating the increase in population would be 7.2 lakhs. Thus the total demand for construction of houses during the period 1991-2000 is approximately 16 lakhs.

Houses constructed by Public sector agencies

9.65 The achievement under 'Housing' through various agencies is given in Table 9.45, which shows that about 2.75 lakh families were benefited through various housing schemes as on 31.3.1986. Of this 7863 were benefited by free house sites and 2.67 lakh families were assisted for constructing houses. During the period 1986 to 1995 about 5.81 lakh families were assisted through various schemes. Of this 26,000 families were assigned land for constructing houses and the remaining were provided construction assistance. Over and above this, during the ten year period more than 5 lakh houses were constructed in the private sector.

9.66 There are about 30 major agencies involved in housing in the State. The Rural Development Department, Kerala Finance Department, Scheduled Castes Development Department and Scheduled Tribes Development Department, Kerala State Housing Board, Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation, Development Authorities etc. are the major government/quasi government agencies implementing housing programmes in the state.

9.67 The Kerala State Housing Board implement as many as 28 schemes. A brief analysis would show that till 31.3.1995 the Board has constructed/assisted more than 3 lakh houses. During the period April 1995 to December 1995, 6996 house projects have been supported. The relevant data are furnished in Table-9.46.

9.68 Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation is an apex financing agency in the co-operative sector. It extends financial assistance for the construction of houses through its 207 affiliated primary societies. As on 31.3.1995 the Federation extended financial assistance for the construction of 76427 houses and disbursed loan

Table - 9.45
Achievement in Housing - Major Schemes

Sr. No.	Scheme	Upto 31.3.1986	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Provision of House sites to rural landless workers	7867	5517	1869	2903	2179	2634	2585	2214	2402	3364
2.	Huts/Houses for rural workers	8440	974	166	352	335	396	335	..	..	..
3.	Village Housing Project	10453	..	..	..	29	52	72	..	..	..
4.	Low income group housing	10698	..	..	..	28	66	2240	119	3767	5169
5.	Middle income group housing	4515	59	22	27	57	68	109	603	1621	714
6.	Co-operative housing scheme for economically weaker section	51964	2625	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Subsidised aided self help housing scheme with co-operation of voluntary agencies	27585	2090	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Rental Housing Scheme	4879	..	..	11	78	258	84	..	36	..
9.	Public Housing Scheme	11645	613	544	498	178	216	478	822	188	2878
10.	Kudikodeppukar Housing	7094	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribe Development Corporation	24917	2215	196	675	1203	1249	739	1060	1683	2895
12.	Tribal Welfare Department	4250	90	350	377	286	404	583	626	880	871
13.	Scheduled Caste Development Department	18389	159	1166	957	119	818	985	1135	2030	1844
14.	Fabernum housing	31132	2290	3870	6143	869	221	63	2423	1547	1023
15.	Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation	25612	8387	8658	6716	3502	4577	5313	5563	6231	9386
16.	Rehabilitation Housing Scheme	..	86877	9840	22062	6497	2811	5239	5621	32	..
17.	N.R.E.P.	3871	9544	7560	9851	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	R.I.E.G.P.	6847	14308	11040	8554	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Anwarul Rozgar Yojana	..	..	..	..	22932	14225	22182	16533	16999	16283
20.	Other Schemes Implemented by KSHB	..	..	..	..	..	..	4755	6045	2256	1123
21.	Completed/Discontinued Schemes	12308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	ROMHS Housing Complex	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	996	1486
Total		274622	136000	47201	90216	39374	56785	46772	43776	40648	56946

Table - 9.46
Major Achievements under Various Housing Schemes Implemented by the Kerala State Housing Board

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	No. of houses/flats constructed upto 31.3.1995	No. of houses/flats constructed during 1995 (April to December)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Public Housing Scheme	10084	674
2.	Rental Housing Scheme	1713	180
3.	Slum Clearance Scheme	616	..
4.	Working Journalist Housing Scheme	236	68
5.	Co-operative Housing Scheme	55495	..
6.	SASH	17950	..
7.	Rehabilitation Housing Scheme	170977	..
8.	Karnali Housing Scheme	21567	..
9.	Housing scheme for MLAs/MPs	66	4
10.	EWS Cash Loan Scheme	5988	2493
11.	LIG Cash Loan Scheme	8374	1201
12.	MIG Cash Loan Scheme	3554	755

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
13.	HIG Cash Loan Scheme	1255	147
14.	Govt. Employees and Teachers Loan Scheme IIG	681	--
15.	Govt. Employees and Teachers Loan Scheme MIG	336	
16.	Govt. Employees and Teachers Loan Scheme HIG	89	
17.	Repairs and Renewal Loan Scheme EWS	1742	
18.	Repairs and Renewal Loan Scheme IIG	699	--
19.	Repairs and Renewal Loan Scheme MIG	453	--
20.	Repairs and Renewal Loan Scheme HIG	40	20
21.	Housing Scheme for Handloom Weavers	68	
22.	Housing Scheme for Beedi Workers	434	
23.	Housing Scheme for Plantation Labourers	26	
24.	ROMIS - Housing Complex	2482	671
25.	Housing Schemes for Overseas Indians	--	19
26.	Housing scheme for Central Government Employees	4	1
27.	Revenue Towers	--	7
28.	Housing Schemes for Flood Victims	46	756
Total		304975	6996

worth Rs.266 crores. During 1994-95 the Federation mobilised Rs.19.93 crores as loan from HUDCO and LIC for the construction of 5723 houses.

9.69 The Board of Revenue distributed 3364 house sites during 1994-95 to the landless rural workers. Out of this 1682 were for scheduled castes/scheduled tribes. During the period 1990-91 to 1994-95, 13199 house sites were distributed to the rural landless workers.

9.70 The Finance Department received 6532 applications during 1994-95 under the scheme house building advance to Government servants and of this 3024 were sanctioned. The number of applications received and sanctioned and the amount disbursed since 1990-91 are given in Table 9.47

Table - 9.47

No. of applications received and sanctioned and the amount disbursed under House Building Advance to Government Servants

Year	No. of applications	No. of cases sanctioned	No. of pending cases	Amount disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)
1990-91	4484	2041	3443	900.00
1991-92	6490	2631	3859	1215.52
1992-93	7211	3191	4020	1709.33
1993-94	7177	3395	3782	1906.64
1994-95	6532	3724	2808	2106.30

9.71 The Kerala State Development Corporation for SCs/STs, Scheduled Caste Development Department and Scheduled Tribe Development Department are implementing housing schemes for Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The SC Development Department assisted construction of 1844 houses during 1994-95. The S.T. Development Department during 1994-95 extended financial assistance to 871 families.

Nirmithi Kendra

9.72 Kerala State Nirmithi Kendra has been established with the objective of promoting low cost housing and habitat development. The working results of Nirmithi Kendra during 1993-94 to 1995 are given in Table - 9.48.

Involvement of Institutional Finance for Housing

9.73 During the period 1990-91 to 1994-95, the Kerala State Housing Board had raised about Rs.265.47 crores from HUDCO, Banks and HDFC for house construction activities in Kerala, of which about 96 percent is HUDCO loan. The Kerala State Housing Federation raised Rs.78.73 crores during the same period of which Rs.74 crores is from LIC. During 1994-95 both these agencies together raised Rs.71.17 crores from HUDCO as

loan. The institutional funds received for housing during 1994-95 amounted to Rs.120 crores.

Table - 9.48
Details of Nirmithi Kendra

Sl No.	Particulars	1993-94	1994-95	1995 April to December
1	No. of projects taken up	80	140	75
2	No. of projects completed	80	140	65
3	No. of persons trained	2409	1821	751
4	No. of intake in Habitat Institute	24	13	24
5	No. of low cost houses constructed assisted	250	170	200
6	Income generated from projects	74.17 lakhs	113.23 lakhs	94.52 lakhs

Urban Development

9.74 Urban population of Kerala is 76.80 lakhs according to 1991 census which constitute 26.4 percent of states' population. According to 1991 census, there were 197 census towns in Kerala. They included 3 corporations, 54 municipalities, one cantonment, two townships and 132 other urban centres. Department of Municipal Administration, Town Planning and Development Authorities are the main agencies directly involved in urban development. The Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation provides financial assistance to Urban Local Bodies for

implementing development schemes.

Municipal Administration

9.75 Department of Municipal Administration plays only regulatory and supervisory role in the state's urban development programmes. But development programmes are implemented directly by local bodies. Urban Local Bodies implement seven major schemes like non-remunerative town-improvement scheme, environmental improvement of urban slums, integrated development of small and medium town, urban basic services, Nehru Rozgar Yojana etc. for the over all development of its area and population. Urban local bodies expended an amount of Rs.563 lakhs during 1994-95 as against Rs.382 lakhs during 1993-94. Under environmental improvement of urban slums, 20875 persons have been benefited against a target of 20000. Nehru Rozgar Yojana, is a major programme intended for generation of employment and alleviation of poverty. The programme has three components. They are micro enterprises, wage employment and shelter upgradation. Under micro enterprises 3650 units have been assisted during 1994-95 to take up self employment ventures in urban areas. 128 lakh mandays have been generated and 8760 houses have been upgraded. Financial and physical achievements under urban development during 1994-95 are given in Table - 9.49.

Table - 9.49
Scheme-wise Financial and Physical Achievements
(Municipal Administration)

Scheme/Project	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)			Physical	
	1993-94	1994-95	Unit (Nos.)	1993-94	1994-95
1 Non-remunerative Town improvement Scheme	20.00	20.00	Scheme	8	8
2 Environmental Improvement of slums	130.00	110.00	persons	20000	20875
3 Integrated Development of small and medium towns	100.00	120.50	Town	5	5
4 Urban Basic services for the poor	17.63	53.75	Towns	14	14
5 Urban Basic Service Programme	35.00	35.00	Towns	13	13
6 Nehru Rozgar Yojana	74.56	179.28	i) micro enterprises units ii) Mandays of work iii) Houses upgraded	4000 128000 9100	3650 137600 8760
7 Modernisation of Slaughter houses	5.00	45.00	Towns	2	2
Total	382.19	563.53			

Source: Directorate of Municipal Administration

Town Planning Department

9.76 The main functions of the Town Planning Department are preparation of development plans for urban and rural areas, and for fast growing regions such as agro-industrial centres, pilgrim centres and tourist centres. The local bodies and other development agencies are responsible for implementing the development plans prepared by Town Planning Department. The Department also guides statutory development authorities and local bodies on the matter of enforcement and implication of development plans. The department is continuously involved in physical surveys of urban and rural areas, collection and analysis of planning data, preparation of urban plans etc. *Nearly 83 detailed town planning schemes of 14 districts are under various stages of preparation and 12 schemes have already been prepared and published by local bodies. Under integrated development of small and medium towns, six projects have been prepared and submitted during 1994-95 for sanction and out of it 3 projects have been approved by Government of India. Besides 446 cases of layout plans and plot approvals have been done during 1994-95. Similarly approval has been given to 48 factory locations during 1994-95. Besides all these, the department dealt with 5730 appeal petitions during 1994-95 (see Table 9.50).

Table - 9.50
Physical Achievements of the
Town Planning Department

Sl.No.	Schemes	1993-94	1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	DTP		
	a) Sanctioned by Government	4	2
	b) Draft Schemes prepared and forwarded to local bodies for publication	12	12
	c) Schemes under preparations and processing by the Town Planning Department	56	83
	d) Awaiting sanction of Government	5	3
2.	Master Plan		
	a) Sanctioned by Government	-	1
	b) Under preparation and processing for final approval	15	31
	c) Awaiting sanction of Government	1	-
3.	Project Reports for TDSMT	3	3

* The Department is engaged in the preparation of development plan in 32 urban centres. Out of them, draft plan for seven centres has been completed and in the case of nine centres land survey has been completed.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4.	Schemes of Urban Local Bodies for which layout plans prepared	104	NA
5.	Layout plan and site Approvals	518	446
6.	Factory sites approved under Kerala Factory Rules	96	48
7.	Cases of enforcement of building Rules and Town Planning Schemes dealt with	8386	5730

Source : Town Planning Department, Kerala.

Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation

9.77 Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation provides financial assistance to urban local bodies for the development of infrastructure facilities in urban areas like construction of commercial complexes, office buildings, roads, town halls etc. During 1994-95, Corporation financed 46 schemes in urban local body areas costing Rs.461 lakhs. By March end 1995, the Corporation has assisted 641 schemes in urban local body areas at a cost of Rs.6136 lakhs. Out of them 509 schemes have already been completed. Besides, the Corporation acts as the nodal agency of Housing and Urban Development Corporation for certain centrally sponsored schemes such as Nehru Rozgar Yojana, low cost sanitation etc. The corporation incurred a loss of Rs.38 lakhs during 1994-95.

Major Development Authorities

9.78 There are three major Development Authorities in the state namely: Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode. Greater Cochin Development Authority undertakes development schemes with emphasis on residential, commercial, road and canal development. GCDA also undertakes environmental improvement projects and work centre development projects. For these works Authority avail financial assistance from central and state governments, Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation and Housing Development Finance Corporation. Authority provided housing loan assistance to 13 families during 1994-95. Out of them 4 families belonged to economically weaker sections and 7 families belonged to low income group. Loan assistance

was given to 9 families for house repair. Construction of EEC aided market projects at Moovattupuzha and Maradu is progressing. Construction of a stadium of international standard at Kaloor has almost been completed. An amount of Rs.2255 lakhs has been spent for the stadium during 1994-95. Improvement of drainage facility as part of Thevara Perandoor Canal Scheme, construction of a pedestrian bridge "The Rainbow bridge." have also been completed during 1994-95.

Calicut Development Authority

9.79 Major Development works undertaken by Calicut Development Authority (CDA) is construction of agricultural markets with EEC aid at Vengeri in Kozhikode and Sultan Battery in Wayanad which are nearing completion. An amount of Rs.46.47 lakhs has been spent during 1994-95. Other works being executed by the Authority are construction of C.C. road and drain, commercial complex at Eranhipalam and compound wall for Bepore warehousing complex. An amount of Rs.57.30 lakhs has been spent by the authority for these programmes during 1994-95.

Labour and Labour Welfare

Industrial Training

9.80 The department of Industrial Training is implementing the craftsman training and apprenticeship training in the state. At present there

are 30 ITIs including 8 women ITIs in the government sector with a seat strength of 11484 and 401 Industrial Training Centres in the private sector with a seat strength of 43833. Besides there are 8 Related Instruction Centres, 2 AVTS and one Basic Training Centre under the management of the department. During the year under review 2 new ITIs were started in the government sector where as the ITCs in the private sector increased from 375 in 1994 to 401 in 1995. The District-wise details of ITIs and ITCs with intake capacity are given in Table - 9.51.

9.81 Out of the annual intake of 51782 trainees, government ITIs impart training to 23 percent and the Private ITCs imparting training to 77 percent of the trainees. During the year under review apprenticeship training was imparted to 4385 apprentices out of which 344 were scheduled castes, 15 scheduled tribes and 12 physically handicapped. Besides 356 students sponsored by the Kerala Labour welfare Fund Bord were given training in 13 government ITIs.

Trade-wise strength in ITIs and ITCs

9.82 An analysis of the intake in different courses would show that out of 51782 trainees, 16600 are undergoing one year course and the remaining 35182 trainees are in two year course. Out of 3806 students admitted in Government ITIs under 15 trades in the one year course 24% are girls and about 9% belongs to SCs/STs. The intake

Table - 9.51
District wise Number of Industrial Training Institutions and seat Strength in Kerala as on 31.12.1995

Sl. No.	District	Number of institutions			Seat Strength		
		Government ITI	Private ITI	Total	Government ITI	Private ITI	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	5	59	64	3000	4670	7670
2	Kollam	2	49	51	1032	5068	6100
3	Pathanamthitta	1	32	33	176	3250	3426
4	Alappuzha	2	45	47	932	5976	6908
5	Idukki	2	8	10	224	844	1068
6	Kottayam	1	32	33	1108	5304	6412
7	Eranthalam	2	56	58	880	7696	8576
8	Thiruvananthapuram	3	33	36	1096	3716	4812
9	Palakkad	3	19	22	532	1640	2172
10	Wayanad	1	2	3	144	324	468
11	Malappuram	2	12	14	424	1016	1440
12	Kozhikode	3	21	24	880	2188	3068
13	Kannur	2	26	28	944	1879	2823
14	Kannur	1	7	8	112	292	404
Total		30	401	431	11484	43833	55317

in the private ITCs shows that out of 12794 students admitted under 20 trades in one year course more than 35 percent are girls. Out of 7968 students admitted in Government ITIs for 17 trades in two year course only about 16 percent (1280) are girls and about 12 percent belonged to SCs and STs. In the case of private ITCs out of 27214 students admitted for 14 trades in two year course only less than 9 percent are girls and that from SCs and STs constituted about 4 percent. The trade-wise intake in Government ITIs and private ITCs are given in Table - 9.52 and Table 9.53.

9.83 The Skill Development Project for modernisation of ITIs is under implementation in the State from 1989-90 at an estimated cost of Rs.15.08 crores. The expenditure as on 31.3.95 amounted to Rs.1071.25 lakhs. The major component-wise expenditure analysis shows that Rs.265.28 lakhs was spent on construction, Rs.547.10 lakhs on procurement of equipment and Rs.258.87 lakh on staff commitment and other activities.

9.84 Under the project old and obsolete tools and equipment were replaced in 15 ITIs. 5 Machine Maintenance cells and one machine maintenance workshop at Kalamassery were started. Audio Visual aids were provided in 15 ITIs out of the target of 19. A Basic Training Centre was started at Kollam, one Related Instruction Centres each was started at Thiruvananthapuram, Kalamassery and Kozhikode and one AVTS was started in Thiruvananthapuram. Women ITI wings were started in the ITIs at Chengannoor, Kalamassery, Chalakudy, Palakkad and Kannur as targetted.

Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment

9.85 The Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment during the year under review conducted 16 programmes including 13 training programmes, 2 workshops and one lecture programme which benefitted 447 persons. Also during 1995 it has published Thozhililayama Vethana Niyamangal' (Malayalam) and 6 issues of bi monthly KILE NEWS

Table 9.52
Trade-wise Intake in Government ITIs and
Private ITCs during 1994-95 (one-year)

Sl. No.	Name of Trade	Industrial Training Institutes		Industrial Training Centres	
		Total intake	Of which Girls	Total intake	Of which Girls
1.	Carpenter	397	17	428	-
2.	Sheet Metal Workers	287	79	111	5
3.	Welder	728	-	544	-
4.	Forger and Heat Treater	344	-	108	-
5.	Plumber	446	-	2620	-
6.	Diesel Mechanic	161	-	909	-
7.	Data Preparation and Computer Software	428	356	4450	2810
8.	Steno (Hindi)	52	52	120	80
9.	Steno (English)	482	270	2020	810
10.	Dress Making	85	85	524	320
11.	Secretarial Practice	51	51	160	120
12.	Cutting and Tailoring	-	-	510	310
13.	Moulder	236	-	60	-
14.	Plastic Processing Operator	64	5	30	-
15.	Tractor Mechanic	67	-	-	-
16.	Upholster	18	-	-	-
17.	Photographer	-	-	18	-
18.	Hair and Skin care	-	-	15	-
19.	Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables	-	-	30	-
20.	Letter Press Machine - Minder	-	-	46	-
21.	Book Binder	-	-	16	-
22.	Hand Compositor	-	-	115	55
Total		3806	915	12794	4510

Table - 9.53
Trade-wise Intakes in Government ITIs and Private ITCs
during 1993-95 (Two years)

Sl. No.	Name of Trade	Industrial Training Institutes		Industrial Training Centres	
		Total intake	Of which Girls	Total intake	Of which Girls
1.	Draftsman Civil	640	216	7120	1710
2.	Draftsman Mechanic	195	35	560	48
3.	Surveyor	160	40	96	26
4.	Filter	1152	-	4526	-
5.	Turner	612	-	120	-
6.	Mechanist	565	-	32	-
7.	Mechanic (R&AC)	432	-	860	-
8.	Instrument Mechanic	160	-	-	-
9.	Mechanic Watch & Clock	96	96	-	-
10.	Wireman	784	-	512	-
11.	Electrician	848	-	5100	-
12.	Electroplater	18	-	-	-
13.	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)	464	-	1456	-
14.	Mechanic (Radio and TV)	736	367	1456	-
15.	Electronics (Mecl.)	960	526	3512	410
16.	Painter (General)	128	-	1800	80
17.	Mill wright mechanic	18	-	-	-
18.	Tool & Dye making	-	-	64	-
Total		7068	1280	27214	2274

CHAPTER - 10
SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR WEAKER SECTIONS

Rural Development

Kerala's rural population, which accounts for nearly 74 percent (1991 Census) of state's total population, have much lower levels of income and consumption percapita and have relatively poor access to education, health water supply and such other facilities compared to the people living in urban areas. Improvement in the quality of life of the poorer sections of the population is the basic objective of development planning. In order to achieve this objective, a number of poverty alleviation programmes have been under implementation in the country. Important programmes among them are IRDP, JRY, TRYSEM, Employment Assurance scheme etc. These programmes ensure minimum wage to rural workers and enable them to acquire assets and income through self-employment ventures. Special programmes are also formulated and implemented to improve the quality of life of women and children. Implementation of land reforms and assignment of surplus land to landless have helped institutional transformation in rural areas. (See Appendix 10.1)

10.2 Poverty alleviation programmes have been under implementation for more than a decade with substantial outlay and coverage. Though total investment on rural development continue to be high, rural unemployment is still a major problem faced by the country

According to a family survey conducted by the Rural Development Department in 1990 (published in 1992) nearly 17.87 lakh families are below the poverty line. The details of the survey are given in Table 10.1.

TABLE 10.1.
Number of Families Below Poverty line
(IRDP Survey 1992)

Sl. No.	District	No. of families			Total
		Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribes	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	34290	2161	166818	203269
2.	Kollam	24459	95	181115	185669
3.	Pathanamthitta	13695	722	54710	69127
4.	Alappuzha	7871	47	126604	134522
5.	Kottayam	4454	749	104073	109276
6.	Idukki	10019	6422	59464	76205
7.	Ernakulam	4208	118	116364	120690

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
8.	Thrissur	27265	430	148321	176016
9.	Palakkad	36614	4571	111526	152711
10.	Malappuram	13470	1247	156208	170926
11.	Kozhikode	9316	288	156933	166537
12.	Wayanad	2023	14063	35673	51759
13.	Kannur	1142	196	104897	106235
14.	Kasaragod	7223	2555	53965	63743
Total		196538	33664	1556672	1788874

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

10.3 IRDP is an important poverty alleviation programme being implemented by State Government with Central assistance. The objective of the programme is to assist the poor families so as to enable them to cross the poverty line through income generating self employment ventures. The package of assistance consists of subsidy and institutional finance. According to a family survey conducted by the Rural Development Department in 1990 and the findings published in 1992 a total number of 17.87 lakh families are below poverty line. (See Table 10.1). But the assistance under the National Programmes for poverty alleviation are based on the estimates of poverty by the Planning Commission. A family with an annual income of Rs.11000 or less is considered to be living below poverty line. However, a "cut off" level of family income of Rs.8500 or less is adopted to identify poorest of the poor, who are first selected for assistance.

10.4. The programme is implemented in all the 152 blocks of the state through DRDAs. Since the incidence of poverty is severe among SCs/STs, 50% of the families assisted under IRDP belong to SC/ST. 40 percent of those assisted are women, 3% are physically handicapped. During 1994-95, 46294 families were assisted against the target of 40767 and an amount of Rs.2173 lakhs has spent as subsidy. Institutional credit disbursed was of the order of Rs.3987 lakhs. Table 10.2 gives the number of families assisted, subsidy and bank loan disbursed since 1990-91 to 1994-95 under IRDP. It shows that during the first three years (1992-95)

Table 10.2
Physical and Financial Achievements under IRDP
(1990-91 to 1994-95)

Sl. No.	Years	No. of families assisted	Subsidy disbursed (Rs. lakhs)	Bank loan (Rs. lakhs)	Subsidy per family (Rs.)	Bank loan per family (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	1990-91	60677	1702.09	2560.06	2796	4205
2.	1991-92	57562	1613.53	2470.04	2803	4291
3.	1992-93	50517	1485.29	2250.78	2940	4455
4.	1993-94	53698	1797.03	2645.93	3346	4927
5.	1994-95	46294	2173.12	3987.02	4694	8612

Of the 8th plan, 150509 families have been assisted under IRDP. Average subsidy and bank loan disbursed to a family has been Rs.4694 and Rs.8612 respectively, during 1994-95 as against Rs.3346 and Rs.4927 respectively during 1993-94 (See Appendix 10.2 and Fig.10.1).

2. Trysem

10.5 TRYSEM aims at providing technical and managerial skills to rural youth in the age group 18 to 35, drawn from families below the poverty line, to enable them to take up gainful self employment ventures. Training is imparted through various training, commercial and business establishments. Trained rural youth are assisted with institutional credit for the acquisition of income generating assets. In 1994-95, 5854 youth were trained out of which 2476 belonged to SC/ST. Out of the total youth trained, 1890 youth were self employed and 3431 youth were wage employed. Amount spent for the programme has been Rs.281 lakhs. Details regarding the rural youth trained during 1991-92 to 1994-95 are given in Table 10.3.

TABLE 10.3
Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment

Sl. No.	Years	Rural Youth Trained (Nos.)	SC/ST Youth (Nos.)	Trained Youth settled (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1991-92	7126	2674	3279
2.	1992-93	7919	3043	3856
3.	1993-94	5549	2384	4103
4.	1994-95	5854	2476	5321

3. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

10.6 DWCRA has been introduced with the objective of assisting women members of rural families below poverty line. Group strategy (10-

20 women in one group) is adopted for women for taking up income and employment generating activities suited to their skills, aptitude and local conditions. During 1994-95, 753 groups were formed. Out of these groups, 629 groups have already started income generating activities benefitting 7462 women. Out of them, 1846 are SC/ST women. An amount of Rs.105.78 lakh has been expended during 1994-95.

4. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

10.7 JRY, an intensive rural wage employment programme, was introduced in 1989-90 by merging the NREP and RLEGP. Creation of additional gainful employment for the rural unemployed and strengthening of rural economic infrastructure for the improvement of the quality of life in rural areas are the main objectives of this programme. This programme is being implemented in the panchayats through 152 blocks. During 1994-95, an amount of Rs.7235 lakh was expended for the programme. Out of which Rs.3533 lakh spent for SC/ST people. Mandays of employment generated has been 101 lakhs during 1994-95 against a target of 97 lakhs. Table 10.4 shows year-wise physical and financial achievement under JRY

Table 10.4
Financial and Physical Achievement under JRY
1990-91 to 1994-95

Sl. No.	Years	Food grains distributed (M.T. Rice)	Employment (Lakh mandays)	Amount spent (Rs.lakhs)	Houses Constructed (Nos.)	Sanitary Latrines (Nos.)	Drinking water wells (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1991-92	2496.7	177.08	7252.79	22182	6112	433
2.	1992-93	1220.2	194.58	6843.94	16533	4516	309
3.	1993-94	354.2	120.43	7786.38	16999	4620	359
4.	1994-95	N.A.	101.01	7234.60	18549	4313	310

Source: Directorate of Rural Development

10.8 Construction of houses, roads, sanitary latrines, drinking wells, irrigation canals and school buildings are the major works/infrastructure created under JRY. During 1994-95, 18549 houses were constructed against 16999 during 1993-94. Similarly 989 kms. road, 310 drinking wells, 183 irrigation canals and 1938 buildings including school buildings were constructed during 1994-95 under JRY (See Table 10.4, Appendix 10.3, and Fig.10.2.)

5. Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

10.9 Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) was introduced in 1993 with the aim of

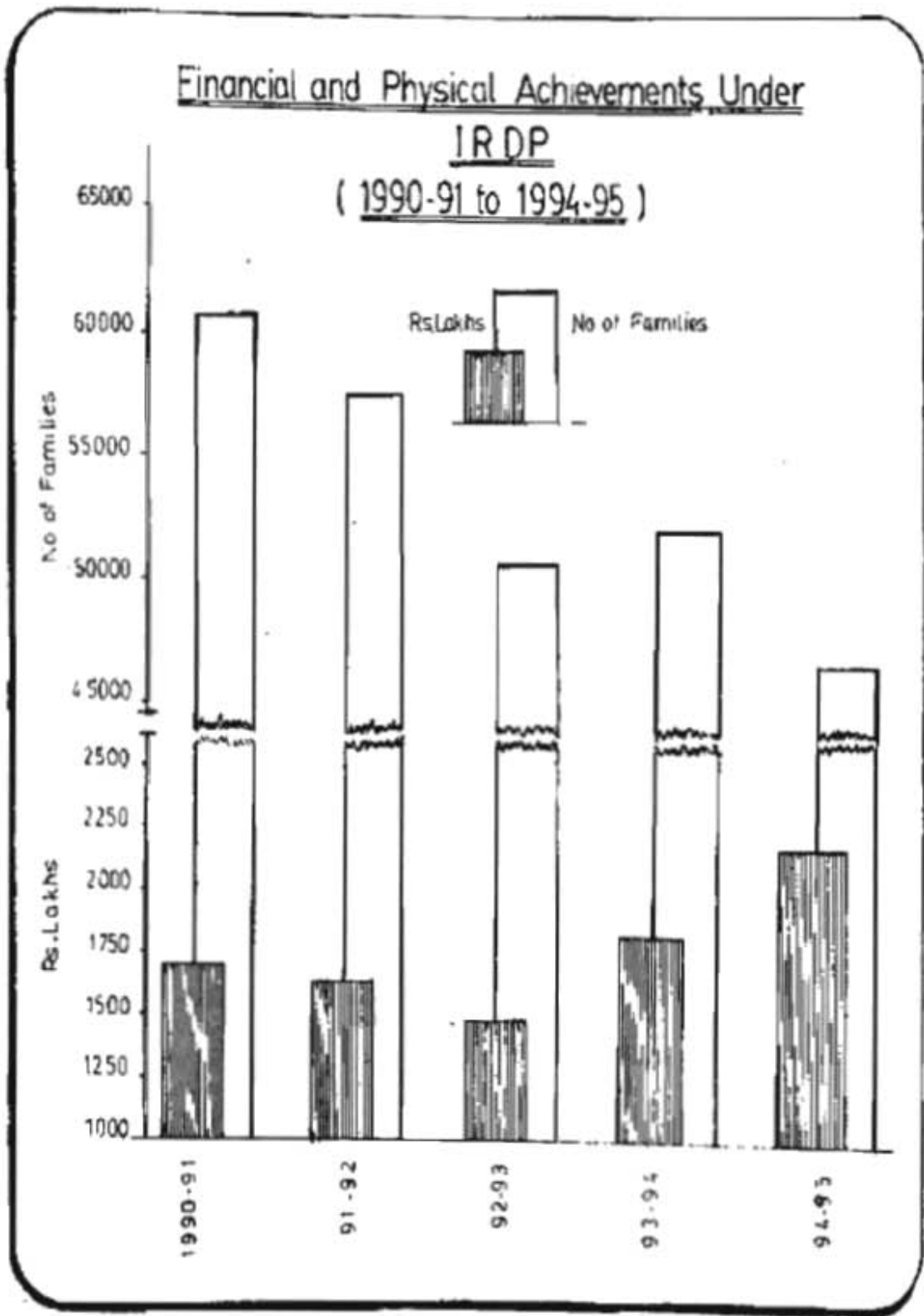


Fig.10.1

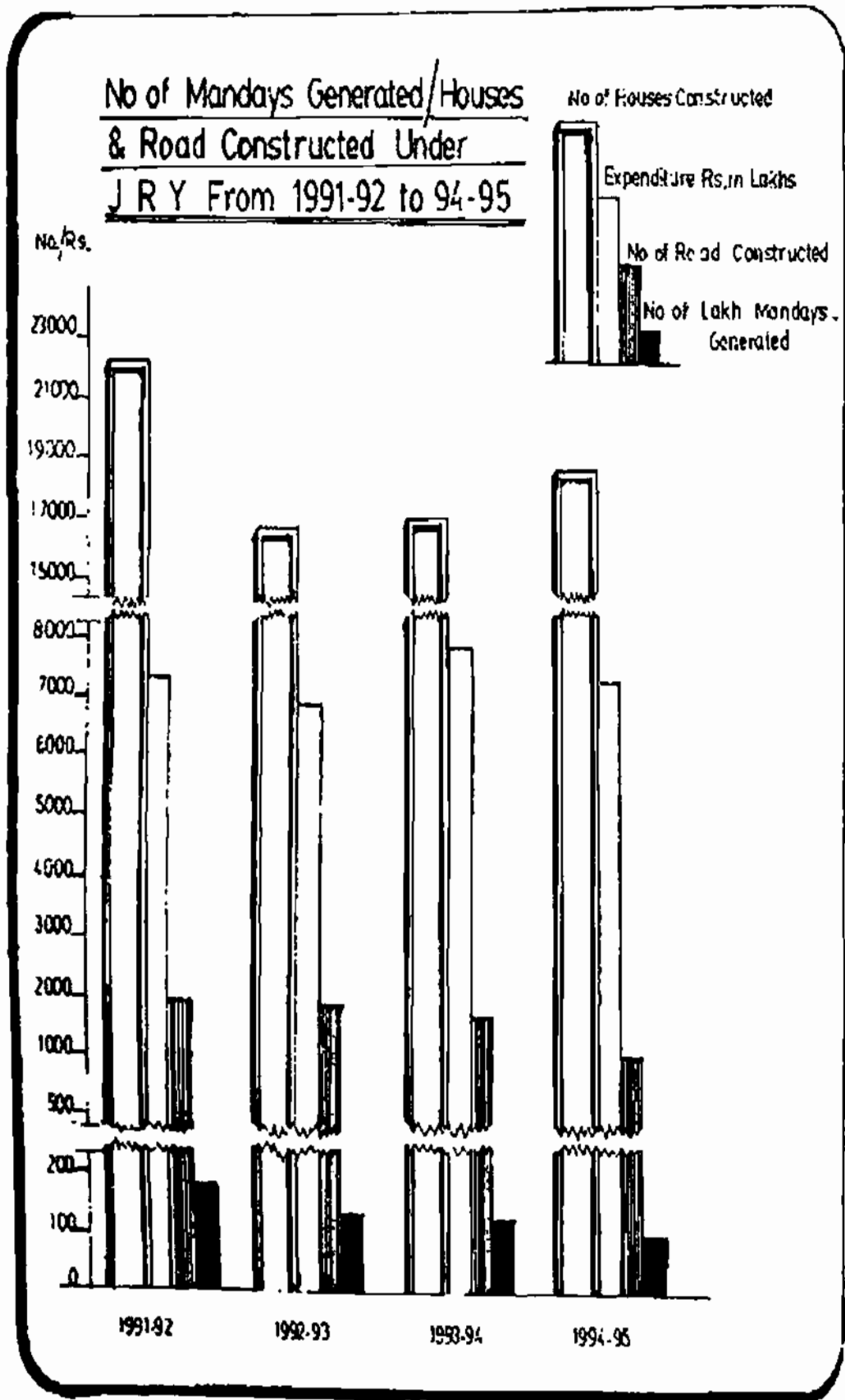


Fig.10.2

providing gainful employment to persons who are desirous of and in need of work on non-farm or allied activities during lean agricultural season. Target groups are specifically vulnerable families in backward areas, the landless, rehabilitated bonded labourers and the marginal groups. The scheme is being implemented in 21 blocks in seven districts. During 1994-95, 1747 works were taken up. Out of them 989 works have been completed. Employment generated was 27.64 lakh mandays during 1994-95 and amount spend was Rs.1901 lakh. Table 10.5 gives the details of EAS during 1994-95.

Table 10.5
Employment Assurance Scheme (1994-95)

Sl. No.	Districts	Blocks covered (Nos.)	No. of works Taken up	Employment generated (LMD)	Fund available (Rs.lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs.lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	3	240	196	5.62	375.00
2.	Kollayam	2	214	66	1.75	210.70
3.	Idukki	8	692	412	10.05	850.20
4.	Palakkad	1	67	12	0.79	106.25
5.	Malappuram	2	222	81	3.85	262.50
6.	Wayanad	3	291	139	3.67	299.15
7.	Kannur	2	121	836	1.81	150.00
State		21	1747	989	27.64	2253.80

6. Supply of Modern Tool Kits to Rural Artisans

10.10 The Programme aims to equip rural artisans with improved tool kits so as to make their labour more efficient and effective. The programme is being implemented in Thiruvananthapuram, Malappuram, Kozhikode, Idukki, Thrissur, Palakkad and Kasaragode districts with 100 percent central assistance. A kit of improved tools costing Rs.2000 is given to each selected artisan. Out of it Rs.1800 is given as subsidy and balance (10 percent) is contributed by the beneficiary. Training will also be given to poorest artisans in their respective trades in using improved tools. The trades identified are blacksmithy, Carpentry, goldsmithy, pottery, leather works, masonry, metal works etc. The scheme is implemented with the technical assistance of Kerala Artisans Development Corporation (KADCO), District Industries Centre, Khadi and Village Industries etc. During 1994-95, out of 10845 artisans targeted to assist, 8247 were supplied with improved tool kits, expending an amount of Rs.171 lakhs. Financial and physical

target and achievement of tool kits distribution is given in Table 10.6.

Table 10.6
Supply of Tool Kits to Rural Artisans (1994-95)

Sl No	District	Target (Nos)	Artisans supplied with Tool kits	Outlay (Rs.lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs.lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	750	702	31.92	30.96
2	Idukki	750	1262	22.11	22.11
3	Thrissur	750	1111	30.48	30.48
4	Palakkad	750	1368	29.86	23.25
5	Malappuram	750	1274	24.92	23.71
6	Kozhikode	750	841	25.09	8.58
7	Kannur	750	674	22.43	11.56
8	Kasaragod	750	1115	31.24	20.07
Total		6000	8247	218.05	170.72

7. People's Action for Development (Kerala) (PAD-K)

10.11 People's Action for Development (Kerala), an organisation registered under the Travancore Cochin Literacy, Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act, started functioning in 1986. The main objective of this organisation is to strengthen and promote voluntary efforts in rural development by assisting voluntary organisations. It gives extension services to the voluntary organisations to prepare projects to get assistance from CAPART. It also organises seminars and camps to give publicity for rural development programmes. During 1994-95, CAPART sanctioned 67 projects costing Rs.225.64 lakhs PAD (K) conducted 2 block level seminars for training 142 representatives of voluntary organisations

8. Kerala Rural Development and Marketing Society (KERAMS)

10.12 KERAMS was established in 1986 as an autonomous body registered under Travancore Cochin Literacy, Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act. The Society provides marketing facility for products of IRDP beneficiaries, rural artisans, DWCRA units, Mahilasamajams and voluntary organisations. It also makes available raw materials required for the production units. 'Grama Sree' a permanent sales outlet of KERAMS sold rural products worth Rs.37 lakh during 1994-95 as against Rs.33 lakh during 1993-94 and Rs.27 lakhs during 1992-93. Kerams also organises trade fairs during special festivals.

Table 10.7 below gives the sale of IRDP products through KERAMS. (See Fig. 10.3. & 10.4.)

Table 10.7
Sale Value of IRDP Products Through KERAMS

Year	Sale proceeds (Rs. lakhs)
1987-88	3.48
1988-89	6.55
1989-90	6.55
1990-91	9.48
1991-92	12.12
1992-93	34.05
1993-94	33.27
1994-95	37.14

Land Reform

10.13 As on 30.11.1995, 64237 acres of surplus land have been distributed benefitting 144836 beneficiaries. Out of these beneficiaries 43% are SCs and 5% are STs. Year-wise distribution of surplus land and beneficiaries are given in Table 10.9 and Appendix 10.4

Table 10.8
Achievement under the Assignees of Surplus Land

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Beneficiaries				Total	Outlay (Rs.lakhs)	Expend (Rs.lakhs)
		General	Sche- Juled Caste	Sche- Juled Tribes				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	1993-94	1014	655	120	1789	10.00	5.55	
2.	1994-95	204	790	56	1838	20.00	5.93	

10.14. The assignees of surplus land are given financial assistance to develop the land for cultivation. An amount of Rs.5.93 lakhs was expended benefitting 1838 assignees of surplus land during 1994-95, out of them, 854 belonged to SC/ST Community. Details regarding distribution and beneficiaries of surplus land are given in Table 10.8.

10.15 Resurvey of entire state was initiated in 1966-67 to facilitate effective implementation of land reforms. Out of 32510 Sq. Km. to be resurveyed field work has been completed in 22733 Sq. Kms. As at the end of October 1995, work has been completed in an area of 19615.09 Sq. Kms. Out of 903 villages taken up for resurvey, field work of 790 villages has been completed and reconciliation work of 727 villages have been completed. Till 31.10.1995 Rs. 14751 lakh has been spent on resurvey works.

10.16 Government have decided to issue Pattayam pass book to all land holders after

completing resurvey. The Scheme will be implemented as a pilot project in 4 villages. Details regarding the progress of resurvey and updating of land records are shown in Table 10.10

Table 10.9
Distribution of Surplus Land and No. of beneficiaries.

Sl. No.	Category	As on 30.11.1994		As on 30.11.1995	
		No. of beneficiaries	Area (Acres)	No. of beneficiaries	Area (Acres)
1.	Scheduled Castes	61816	25138	62020	25174
2.	Scheduled Tribes	7370	5155	7433	5163
3.	Others	75171	3385	75383	33900
Total		144357	33678	144836	64237

Table 10.10
Progress of resurvey and updating of Land Records

Sl. No.	Item	Progress of works	
		1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4
1.	Field Survey		
i)	No. of revenue villages covered	13	27
ii)	Extent of area covered	96.27 Sq. Kms	152.31 Sq. Kms
2.	Reconciliation with Revenue records		
i)	No. of villages implemented	111	245
3.	Lamination of Land Records		
i)	No. of village Records	118	70

Source: Director, Survey and Land Records, Kerala.

Development Programme of Panchayats

10.17 Panchayats have been identified as the lowest unit of planning process in the State. Therefore as a preliminary step towards grass root level planning a scheme 'Untied funds to Panchayat' has been introduced from 1990-91 onwards. Under the scheme, untied fund is distributed to all panchayats so as to enable them to formulate and implement local need-based projects. Panchayats have been given full freedom to identify locally relevant schemes, considering the felt needs of people and resource availability. Under the Scheme Panchayat undertake various development activities such as construction and maintenance of village roads, small bridges, culverts, minor irrigation, wells, construction and maintenance of public latrines, bus stands, shopping centres, marketing stalls, tube well etc. During 1994-95, an amount of Rs.2900 lakhs has been utilised for this purpose. Table 10.11 gives the physical achievements under untied fund.

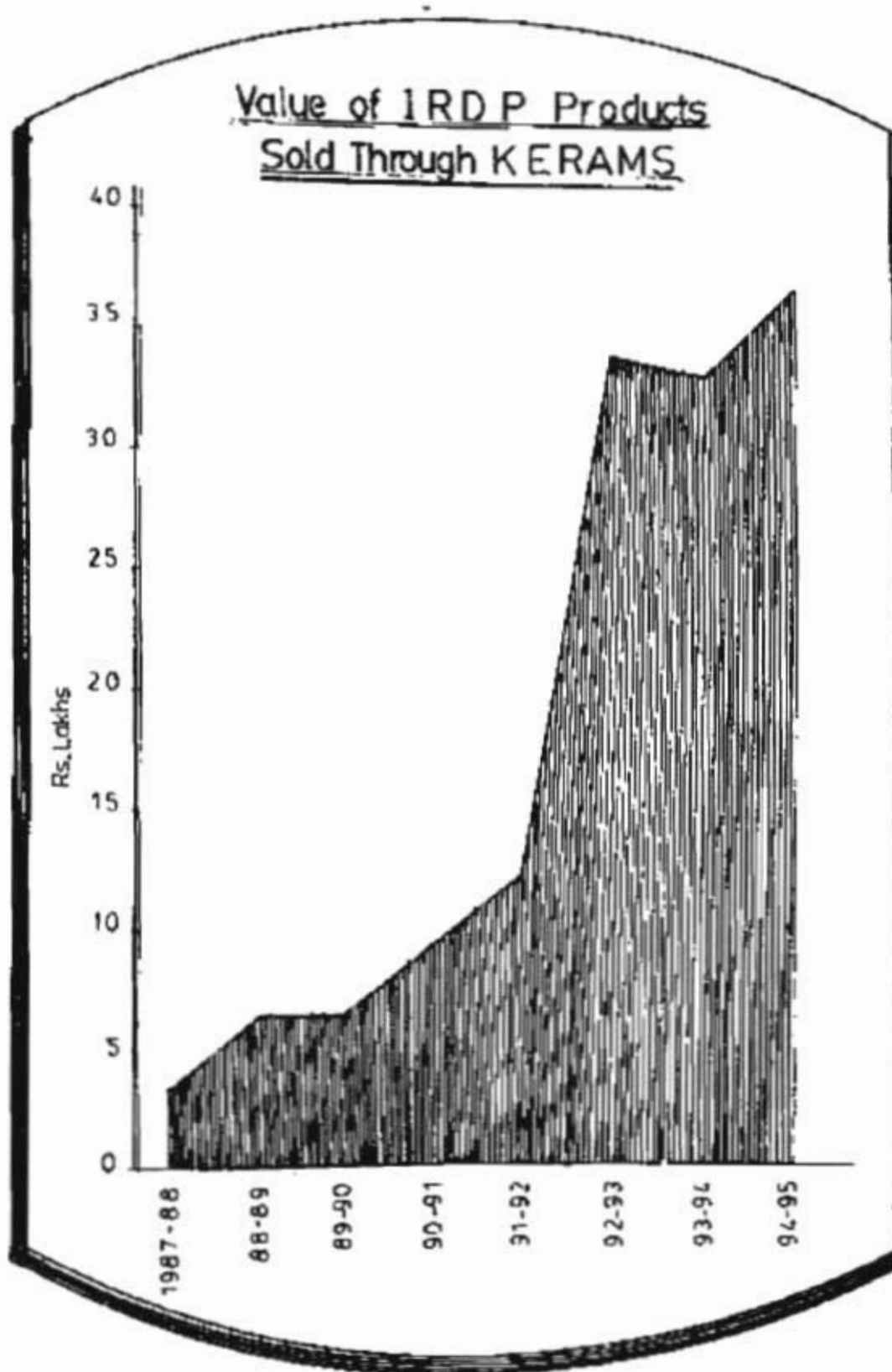


Fig.10.3

Financial Achievement Under Rural Development
Programmes during 1994-95

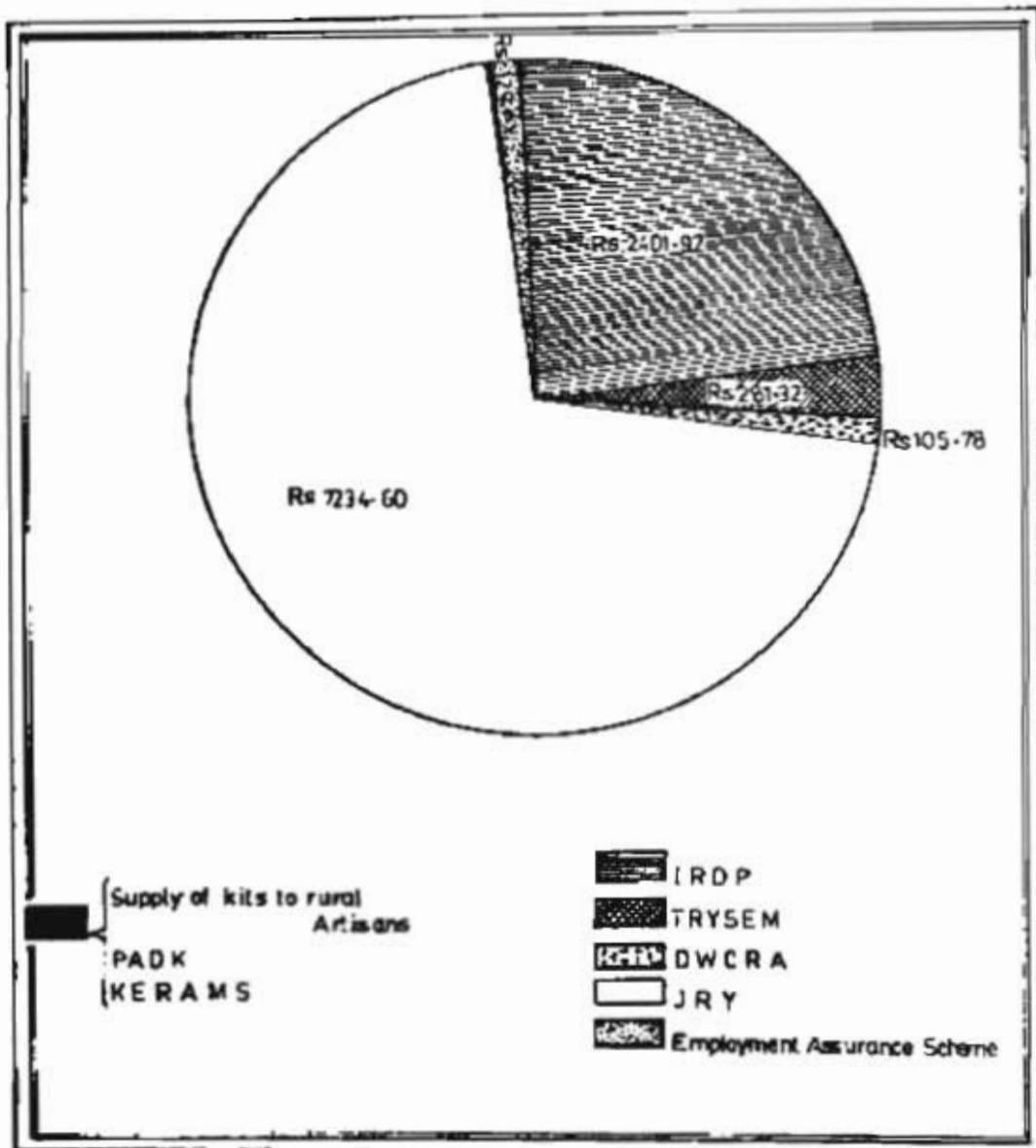


Fig.10.4

TABLE 10.11
Physical Achievement under untied fund to
Panchayats

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Unit	Achievement	
			1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Road works	KMs	625.18	419.213
2.	Bridges	Nos.	71	41
3.	Foot path	Mtrs.	25995	15945
4.	Culvert	Nos.	717	100
5.	Slab	"	311	119
6.	Bus stand	"	108	4
7.	Shopping Complex/Market Stall	"	18	12
8.	Housas	"	807	812
9.	Latrine	"	9906	5384
10.	Anganwadi buildings	"	69	13
11.	Community Halls	"	15	5
12.	Hospital Buildings	"	14	4
13.	Radio/TV Kiosk	"	54	47
14.	Play Ground	"	6	3
15.	Open Air Theatre	"	5	—
16.	School Buildings	"	5	8
17.	Wells/Tube Wells	"	456	98
18.	T.V. Sats	"	50	27
19.	Pipe Line (Extension)	Mtrs.	2262	2500
20.	House Electrification	Nos.	4397	1452
21.	Street Light	"	838	811
22.	Waiting shed	"	21	2
23.	Purchase of Land	Acre	3.05	0.30
24.	Library Building	Nos.	14	4
25.	Irrigation canals	"	2620	—
26.	Electric Line (Extension)	Mtrs.	18251	8450
27.	Comfort Station	Nos.	21	13
28.	Market & Slaughter House	"	2	3
29.	Tiling of House	"	81	35
30.	Ponds	"	1	—
31.	Sewing Machine Distribution	"	128	55
32.	Electrification of colonies	"	10	3

Source : Director, Panchayats.

Self Reliant Villages (SRV)

10.18 Self Reliant Village programme was introduced in the State during 1992-93 with the aim of integrated development of panchayats through decentralised planning process. The objective is to make selected panchayats self reliant by co-ordinating the field level developmental activities with peoples participation for generating gainful employment and income to people through the exploitation of local resources and mobilisation

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of resources from financial institutions. On the basis of certain criteria, 113 panchayats were selected during 1992-93. The scheme was continued during 1993-94 and 1994-95 in all the panchayats already selected. During 1994-95, 12 more panchayats were selected. Detailed action plan for each panchayat was prepared by a committee constituted for this purpose at the panchayat level. The allocation from sectoral schemes operated by the different departments form the corpus of the funds for the programme. Financial assistance from state government, financial institutions and beneficiaries contributions are being utilised for the programme. Major schemes taken up under SRV programme are roads, water supply, electrification, irrigation, agriculture, dairy, self employment etc. All the panchayats selected under SRV together prepared an action plan for Rs.21158 lakhs. Against this, the estimated total expenditure by 31.3.1995 amounted to Rs.10228 lakhs. Table 10.12 gives district wise action plan and expenditure under SRV as on 31-3-1995.

Table 10.12
SRV District-wise Financial Achievement under
SRV Programme up to 31-3-1995

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of SRV Panchayats	Outlay as per action plan	Total Expenditure as on 31-3-1995	Percentage
					to total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	11	6116.61	1334.60	21.8
2.	Kollam	7	2861.89	684.26	23.2
3.	Pathanamthitta	6	2010.10	631.66	31.4
4.	Alappuzha	6	1216.14	686.40	54.7
5.	Kottayam	10	1016.71	840.20	82.6
6.	Idukki	6	502.16	390.54	77.6
7.	Ernakulam	11	1014.30	846.35	83.4
8.	Thrissur	16	1163.66	959.77	83.2
9.	Palekkad	10	855.70	1195.67	140.0
10.	Malappuram	12	1621.08	899.64	55.6
11.	Kozhikode	9	598.68	339.94	57.0
12.	Wayanad	5	473.16	270.83	57.2
13.	Kannur	9	645.59	304.72	55.0
14.	Kasaragod	7	1172.61	883.70	76.4
Total		126	21168.99	10228.18	48.3

Western Ghat Development Programme

10.19 Western Ghat development programme is a centrally sponsored programme with 100% Central Assistance. The programme is being implemented in all the districts except

Alappuzha. Major schemes implemented under this programme include watershed development, forestry, village and small industries, infrastructure facilities, horticulture etc. Soil conservation, minor irrigation, dairy, agriculture, poultry etc. are the major activities under watershed development. During 1994-95, soil conservation works were executed in 2665 ha. Under minor irrigation 53 cross bar/check dams and 535 wells/ponds were constructed. Under forestry four schemes namely, eco-preservation, heterogeneous forest vegetation, conservation and protection of forests and medicinal plants are being implemented. Under eco-preservation of forests, 239 hectares have been newly planted, and 788 hectares have been maintained. Under heterogeneous forest

vegetation, 6265 hectares have been maintained and 1058 hectares have been formed. Similarly 7.5 hectares of forest area has been newly formed for medicinal plants and 13 hectares have been maintained. 819Kms. of forest have been conserved/protected by putting up fire line tracing.

10.20 During 1994-95 an amount of 861 lakh was allotted for Western Ghat development against which the expenditure amounted to Rs.863 lakh. Out of the total amount spent, Rs.204 lakh was for soil conservation, Rs.204 lakh for forestry and Rs. 167 lakhs for minor irrigation. Table 10.13 shows outlay and expenditure and Table 10.14 shows physical progress under Western Ghat Development

Table - 10.13
Outlay and Expenditure under Western Ghat Development Programme (1963-94 and 1994-95)
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	1993-94		1994-95	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agriculture and Allied Services					
i)	Soil Conservation	193.71	191.71	201.06	204.00
ii)	Agriculture Development	56.84	56.84	65.97	65.97
iii)	Animal husbandry	—	—	—	—
iv)	Dairy Development	62.50	62.50	65.97	65.97
v)	Forestry	197.16	163.63	197.16	203.73
vi)	Afforestation	10.73	10.73	12.00	11.82
vii)	Poultry Development	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
viii)	Horticulture Development	17.00	17.00	25.00	25.00
ix)	Mushroom Development	10.00	10.00	6.94	9.91
x)	Environment	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
2. Minor Irrigation		175.32	175.32	173.51	167.63
3. Infrastructure Development					
i)	Water supply and sanitation	63.00	63.00	40.64	41.45
ii)	Foot bridge	52.48	52.46	54.43	54.43
4. Survey, Studies and Evaluation		13.75	13.75	7.23	5.35
5. Western Ghat Cell		5.62	5.62	6.65	6.65
6. Non Conventional Sources of Energy		1.84	1.84	4.10	4.10
Total		866.76	853.20	881.00	863.30

Table 10.14

Physical Achievements under Western Ghat Development Programmes (1993-94 and 1994-95)

Sl. No.	Sector	Unit	Achievement	
			1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Soil Conservation	Ha.	2524	2665
2.	Agriculture Development			
	a) Seeds distributed	Nos.		
	i) Coconut	"	25000	35000
	ii) Pepper	"	50000	75000
	iii) Cashew	"	15000	7400
	iv) Others	"	55000	56575
	b) Supply of sprayers/sprinklers	"	57	162
3.	Minor Irrigation			
	i) Check dams, Cross bar/weirs	"	32	53
	ii) Wells/Ponds	"	7	535
	iii) Tenks	"	5	5
	iv) Pumpsets	"	103	150
	v) Area Benefitted	Ha.	1750	1650
4.	Dairy Development			
	a) Pasture/Fodder Development	"	360	615
	b) Hay Making	"	—	240
	c) Construction of cattle sheds	Nos.	1213	1082
	d) Supply of Milch Cows	"	529	379

Social Security and welfare

10.21 Social Security and Welfare measures constitute an integral part of the functions of a modern government irrespective of its level of economic and social development. The successive governments in Kerala have introduced several social security initiatives and as a result presently there are more than 35 such schemes. The major thrust of social security is directed towards the goal of attaining reduction of income insecurity among the weaker and deprived segments of the society. During the period between 1986 and 1995, the Government expenditure on social security and welfare measures amounted to about Rs.650 crores. The expenditure during 1994-95 was about Rs.93 crores.

Institutional Care and Social Security

10.22 Social security broadly comprises three dimensional interventions viz. pension, welfare assistance and institutional care. Institutional care ensured through abalamandirs, rescue homes, after care hostels, care homes, orphanages, home for the disabled, mentally retarded etc. At present institutional care is provided to more than 51000 persons in the state. Out of this about 49,000 are orphans. The details of institutional intervention - Welfare Schemes implemented are given in Table-10.15.

Table 10.15

Major Social Security and Welfare Schemes Implemented by the Social Welfare Department.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Nature of Care	Year of Starting	Amount Spent (In Lakhs)	No. of persons served/benefitted 1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Welfare Institutions run by Government					
(a)	Abalamandir (Shelter for waifs and strays)	Welfare of the Destitute Women or Girls.			
	Kollam		1961	1.60	25
	Kottayam		1961	1.82	25
	Ernakulam		1961	1.29	25
	Thiruvananthapuram		1961	1.46	25
	Alappuzha		1961	1.86	25
	Palakkad		1961	2.08	
	Malappuram (Manjeri)		1961	1.90	
	Kozhikode		1975	1.44	
	Kannur (Thalassery)		1975	1.75	
			1975	1.54	
(b)	Government Balasadan	Welfare of Children, Orphans etc.			
	Kozhikode		1960	3.88	
	Alappuzha		1966	3.55	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	
(c)	Rescue Homes	Detention of the women girls under the provision of ITP in Women and Girls Act				
	Thavanur		1967	2.46	100	
	Alappuzha		1967	1.66		
	Ernakulam		1967	3.42		
(d)	After Care hostel (for Women)	Detention of the Women girls under the provision of ITP in Women and Girls Act.				
	Trivandrum		1961	2.38	50	
(a)	Care homes	Welfare and Rehabilitation of the old age and Ex-convicts				
	Thiruvananthapuram		1957	5.26	100	
(f)	Custodial Care Homes, Manjeri.		-do-	1974	2.84	
(g)	Home for mentally deficient Children	Give Care and special training to mentally deficient Children				
	Thiruvananthapuram		1962	7.61	50	
	Kozhikode		1976	4.68	50	
(h)	Care home for disabled Children	Giving protection to the disabled children upto age of 16				
	Kollam		1960	2.69	25	
	Alappuzha		1981	2.62	25	
	Thalassery (Thaliparambu)		1981	2.82	25	
(i)	Home for Physically Handicapped.	For the Welfare of the physically handicapped men, Woman, Old and Infirm.				
	Thiruvananthapuram		1976	2.13	25	
	Alappuzha		1961	2.25	25	
	Ernakulam		1979	1.70	25	
	Patekkad		1961	2.79	75	
	Kozhikode		1979	2.13	25	
	Wayanad		1980-91	2.19	25	
	Idukki		1990-91	2.00	25	
(j)	Children's Home, noornad.	For the Welfare of Children who care the sons/daughters of leper patients.	1962	2.69	50	
(k)	Home for the cured mental Patients (Asha Bhavan)	For the accommodation and rehabilitation of the cured mental patients				
	Thiruvananthapuram		1990-91	3.56	50	
	Thrissur (Care home Thrissur was converted to Asha Bhavan)		1990-91	2.91	50	
	Kozhikode		1990-91	2.29	50	
(l)	Rehabilitation Home for the Handicapped					
2)	Institutions run by Voluntary Organisation.				No. of	No. of
a)	Orphanages (Plan)	Welfare of Orphans, aged, Inform, beggar etc.		12.50	34	1225
	Orphanages (Non plan)				4241	42215
b)	Foundling Homes			268.87	5	440
c)	Home of aged & infirm			35.00	76	4721
d)	Beggar homes			4.09	3	365
3.	Other Schemes not yet covered under the above category					
	After Care home, Kozhikode		1961	3.06		
	Thalassery		1976	2.84		

1	2	3	4	5	6
	For Adolescent Girls, Kollam	For the reformation & rehabilitation of girls and boys	1987	2.20	100
	For Adolescent Boys, Kottayam		1987		
4.	Correctional Institutions				
a)	Observation home,	Providing for care, protection of the under treated juveniles.			
	Thalassery		1987		25
	Thiruvananthapuram				50
	Kollam				25
	Alappuzha				25
	Observation Home, Ernakulam			52.09	25
	Kottayam				25
	Thrissur				50
	Pelakked				25
	Kozhikoda (for boys & girls)				
	Kozhikoda (2)				50
	Menjari				25
b)	Spacial home	For their care, protection, treatment training, rehabilitation of the delinquent & neglected children			
	Thiruvananthapuram (for boys)		1987	6.56	100
c)	Juvenile Home, Kollam	-do-			100
	Kottayam				100
	Thrissur		1987	25.71	200
	Kozhikoda (for boys)				200
	(for girls)				100
	Total			502.21	51216

*Remarks: Juvenile Justice institutions are transferred from Jails Department in the year 1987.

Major Pension Schemes and Social Security Initiatives

10.23 Kerala has a proven record of wider commitment in social security measures for the benefit of poor and under privileged segments of the Society. There are three major pension schemes implemented in the State viz. Kerala Agricultural workers pension scheme, Kerala old age Destitute pension scheme and the special pension scheme for the handicapped. The government has increased the rate of assistance for these as are shown in Table 10.16

Table 10.18
Rate of Assistance under Major Social Security Schemes.

Sl. no.	Name of the Scheme	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1.	Kerala Agriculture Workers Pension Scheme	70	70	70	70	100
2.	Old age & destitute pension scheme	60	60	65	65	100
3.	Special Pension for the physically handicapped	70	70	85	85	100

10.24 The various welfare fund measures cover about 30 lakh persons in Kerala. The relevant data showing the year of starting, qualifying conditions, amounts spent and persons covered etc. are reflected in summary form in Table-10.17.

Nutrition Status in Kerala

10.25 The National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau's Survey 1988-90 revealed that in Kerala the intake of cereals and millets is below the recommended level by about 20%. In the case of pulses the intake is 55% below the recommended level. The intake of green leaf vegetables is about 77.5% below the recommended level and the intake of milk is about 42% below the recommended levels. The intake of calcium found to be at the recommended level. But the consumption of iron is below the recommended level by about 8%. In the case of vitamin A the intake is about 60% below what is recommended. The intake of vitamin C is adequate. But the consumption of thiamine and riboflavin are not adequate.

Table 10.17
Major Social Security and Pension Schemes in Kerala

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Qualifying Condition	Year of starting	Present rate of assistance	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs) 1994-95	No. of Persons benefited/ covered 1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agricultural Workers Pension Scheme	Eligible age is above 60 years Annual family income should not exceed Rs. 15,000	1.4.1960	Rs.100 P.M.	2000	344948
2.	Kerala Destitute Pension Scheme	above 65 years age for Widowed destitute, No age limit. Monthly income not to exceed Rs. 100	1960	Rs. 100 P.M.	1630	189263
3.	Special Pension Scheme for the Physically handicapped, disabled and Mentally retarded Person	Disabled persons who have minimum 40% disability, Medical Certificate necessary. Beneficiaries monthly income Rs. 75 or family income not to exceed Rs. 5000 per annum	1.4.1962	Rs. 100 P.M.	915	90906
4.	Kerala Freedom fighter of pension scheme	—	1.4.1971	Rs. 500 P.M.	660.50	12,000
5.	Pension to Sportsmen	The income limit for Pension with effect from 31.1.1994 is Rs. 11000 per annum.	1977	55 to 60 years Rs.200 P.M. 60 to 70 years age, Rs.300, 70 and above Rs.400	—	157
6.	Financial assistance to Leprosy and Cancer Patients	Leprosy and Cancer patients are covered and Certificate from hospitals are to be produced. Income of the Patients should not Rs.200 P.M.	11/76 onwards	Rs. 100 P.M.	31.75	5300
7.	Welfare Fund for Journalists	Financial assistance is given to the Working Journalists/their dependents in distress. The annual income should not exceed Rs.3600	1975	Rs.300 P.M.	7.24	192
8.	Welfare Fund for Cine Artists	Financial Assistance is given to Cine Artists in distress. The annual family income should not exceed Rs.3600	1975	Rs.300 P.M.	5.54	145
9.	Kerala Cashew Workers Relief and Welfare Scheme	Cashew Workers above the age of 60	1960	Rs. 100 P.M. for workers and Rs.200 P.M. for the Staff	88.55	7066
10.	Kerala Coir Workers Welfare Fund Scheme	Coir Workers above the age of 60	1960	Rs.75 P.M.	92.01	73,000
11.	Kerala Construction Workers Welfare Scheme	Construction Workers having one year service and attained 60 years of age	1.1.1961	Rs. 100 P.M.	140.66	700000
12.	Kerala Khadi Workers Welfare Scheme	Khadi Workers having 10 years of Service and 60 years of age	1960	Rs. 60 P.M.	—	11286
13.	Kerala handloom Workers Welfare Scheme	handloom Workers above the age of 60	1960	Rs. 75 P.M.	—	113000
14.	Kerala Abkari Workers Welfare Fund Scheme	A worker shall be entitled to become a member under the scheme from the date on which he has completed 3 months continuous service	1.1.1960	Rs. 10000 (death cases) Rs.5000/- (Permanent disability in incapacitating to continue in work)	4.7	71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Kerala Toddy Workers Welfare Scheme	—	1970	P.F. contribution at 16% of total wages, gratuity at 50% of the monthly average of wages and other facilities	146.16	38000
16.	Kerala Advocate Clerk Welfare Scheme	—	1985	After 5 years of contribution Rs. 1650 is given after completing 30 years Rs.10,000	—	2500
17.	Kerala Head Load Workers Welfare Scheme	All the workers in rolls of the committee are insured with L I C	1987	Accident benefit at Rs.20,000 Rs. 10000 for normal death	8.70	60
18.	Kerala Artisans and skilled workers welfare scheme	Artisans and Skilled workers above 60 years of age	1991	Death benefit of Rs. 10,000. Rs.500 as medical aid, disability assistance Rs.100 per month. Scholarships for children, Maternity benefit at Rs.500 for two times for women members Retirement benefit etc.	279	278596
19.	Kerala Motor Workers Welfare Fund	—	1985	Retirement benefit, P.F., etc. A member will get about Rs.12000 for 5 years of contribution and Rs.60000 if continues as members for 15 years	63.04	33000
20.	Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Scheme	Benefied Fisherman who has completed 60 years of age	1987	Rs.85 P.M.	277.38	27000
21.	Financial assistance to Widows for the marriage of their daughter	Yearly income of the family should not exceed Rs.5000	1978	1000	—	—
22.	Tree Climbers Welfare Scheme	Financial assistance is given to workers in the event of total accidents and permanent total disability following the accidents	1980	10,000	—	—
23.	Kerala Labour Welfare Fund Scheme	—	1989	—	—	405706
24.	Students Accident Insurance Scheme	All Students	1989	Rs.10,000 in the case of total accidents which cause total disability In the case of Minor Injury assistance is subjective to the Maximum of Rs 500 in a year	—	5717000
25.	Unemployment Assistance	Financial assistance is given to those who wait for employment in the live register of Employment Exchange for more than 3 years	1981	Rs.70	21.37	16748
26.	Self Employment Scheme	Unemployed persons	1980	Rs.600 person	34.45	5741

* Workers/Members enrolled under respective scheme

Nutrition Programmes Implemented in Kerala.

10.26 The nutrition programmes implemented in the State are Integrated Child Development Services, Special Nutrition Programme in Urban areas, Applied Nutrition Programme for Women and Pre-School Children and Mid-day Meal Programme in Schools. The objective of Pre-School feeding is to provide 300 calories per day. There are 113 ICDS projects in the State of which 89 are central sector projects and

24 are state sector projects. The ICDS projects cover about 9.88 lakh beneficiaries through a network of 16209 Anganwadies. It is implemented by the Social Welfare Department. The programmes implemented by the Development Department benefited 1.21 lakhs children and mothers. The relevant data are furnished in Table 10.18. The list of ICDS projects with beneficiaries and SC/ST break-up is furnished in Appendix: 10.10

Table 10.18
Nutrition Programmes - Centres and Beneficiaries

Department implementing the Programme	programme	Number of Centres		No. of Beneficiaries (in lakhs)	
		1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6
Social Welfare Department	(1) Special Nutrition Programme (upgraded)	—	—	0.92	9.88
	(2) Integrated child Development Services	16072	16209	9.05	
Rural Development Department	(1) Composite Programme for Women and Pre-School Children	1187	882	1.66	1.21
	(2) Non-ICDS Balawadies ANP	67	—		
	(3) Feeding Centres	1230	929		
Education Department	School meals Programme	9476	30297	24.00	21.21

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

10.27 Programmes for the welfare of the socially and economically backward people especially for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes occupied a prominent position in the development plans of the State all these years. A concerted effort was made towards the end of the fifth plan for the introduction of Welfare Programmes benefiting these communities by introducing the concept of Special Component Plan, Tribal Sub Plan as part of the State Plan. The Government of India also lent the necessary support by providing Special Central Assistance. The majority of the programmes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were implemented through the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Departments. Besides, sectoral departments were also implementing multifarious programmes for generating more employment opportunities and also infrastructural development programmes for the development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State. To ensure effective implementation of various programmes, the Special

Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan were decentralised at the district level from 1983-84 onwards and District Level Working Groups were constituted under the chairmanship of the District Collectors. The working Groups were vested with the responsibility of identification, formulation, implementation and monitoring of all schemes benefiting Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This system has brought dimensional changes in the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes for the last one decade which also enabled the sectorial departments to formulate innovative, income generating, and local need based schemes.

10.28 The Special Component Plan aims at the comprehensive development of scheduled castes in the state. While formulating the plan, schemes which are directly benefiting the scheduled castes are given priority and also thrust areas are given preference. The allocation of funds from, sectoral-departments is done mainly in proportion to the scheduled caste population. The Special Component Plan also sought to improve the living conditions of Scheduled Castes through provision of drinking water, roads,

houses, educational and health facilities, electrification, etc.

10.29 Life and culture of the Scheduled Tribes are in close proximity with the forests. They are living in isolation from the main stream of social life. As a result their living conditions are poor. Therefore special programmes are being formulated for the benefit of the Tribal people. Special efforts are being made through Integrated Tribal Development Projects with the objective of integrated development of tribals through effective co-ordination of development programme. Five special projects namely, Sugandhagiri Cardamom Project, Pookot Dairy Project, Priyadarshini Tea Estate (all are in Wayanad District), Attappady Farming Co-operative Society (Palakkad) and the Vattacbira Tribal Collective Farm have been started to rehabilitate bonded tribals in the State. Various economic and infrastructural development programmes are under implementation in these project areas. In addition to plan funds, financial assistance from other sources are also mobilised for implementing the schemes in these projects. Special efforts are also being made to make these projects self sustainable.

Profile of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

(a) Scheduled Castes

10.30 The Scheduled Caste population of Kerala is 28.87 lakhs (1991 census) which constitute 9.9 percent of the state total population. Decadal growth shows that the growth rate of scheduled caste is 13.2% during 1981-91 as against 14.3% in the total population. Districtwise distribution shows that the highest percentage of Scheduled Caste population is in Palakkad District (13.1%) and lowest in Wayanad District (1%). The proportion of Scheduled Caste population to total district population is highest in Palakkad District (15.9%) and lowest in Kannur District (4.1%). Literacy rate of Scheduled Castes is 69% (1991). The average size of Scheduled Caste household is 4.9 whereas it is 5.3 for general population. In the case of sex ratio, there are 1029 females for 1000 males among the Scheduled Castes as against 1036 females for 1000 males for general population..

10.31 The work participation rate of scheduled caste is 41.21% as against 31.4% for the total population. Agricultural labourers

account 53.8% to total Scheduled Caste main workers. Workers in forestry, fishing and plantation constitute 10.8% whereas the workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repair in household industry stands 2.4%. Construction workers and workers in trade and commerce constitute 3.6% and 2.8% respectively. The workers in processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry constitute 7.1%.

(b) Scheduled Tribes

10.32 Scheduled Tribe population is 3.20 lakhs (1991 Census) which constitute 1.1% of the total population. During 1981-1991, Scheduled Tribe population increased by 22.7%. There are 996 females per 1000 males among ST People. Total number of tribal households is 69441. Highest number of tribal households are in Wayanad District (23287), followed by Idukki (11516) and lowest number of Tribal households in Alappuzha District (651). Of the total scheduled tribe population, 35.8% are in Wayanad followed by Idukki (15.6%), Palakkad (11%) and Kasaragod (9.1%). Lowest tribal population is in Alappuzha District (0.9%). Literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes is 57.2%. A Special Tribal Literacy Programme was launched by the Scheduled Tribes Development Department in 1991. This programme was a great success which could make 64000 Scheduled Tribes literates. The State Sakshratha Samithi has also launched a similar type of post literacy and educational programme for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes.

10.33 Of the total Scheduled Tribes, 21536 are cultivators and 71720 are agricultural labourers. Number of ST main workers is 1.29 lakhs and number of marginal workers 0.18 lakhs. There are about 1.7 lakh non-workers among the Scheduled Tribes. Similarly there are 35 scheduled Tribe communities in the state as per the approved list. Tribal communities with pre-agricultural stage of development and very low literacy rate are recognised as primitive tribes by Government of India. Cholanaikans, Kattunaikans, Kurumbas, Kadars and Koragas are the primitive tribes in Kerala and they constitute nearly 4.8% of the total Scheduled Tribe population in the state. According to a survey by the Forest Department in 1992 around 17156 Scheduled Tribe families in 671 settlements are living in forests. Majority of them are engaged in the collection of minor forest produces and forest protection works.

10.34 The details of SC/ST population in Kerala according to 1991 census are given in Table 10.19 and 10.20 respectively.

Table 10.19
District wise Distribution of Total Population,
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
(1991-Census)

District	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1. Thiruvananthapuram	29.38	3.43	0.18
2. Kollam	23.98	3.06	0.04
3. Pathanamthitta	11.87	1.58	0.07
4. Alappuzha	19.90	1.90	0.03
5. Kottayam	18.25	1.38	0.18
6. Idukki	10.77	1.57	0.50
7. Ernakulam	28.12	2.42	0.05
8. Thrissur	27.35	3.35	0.04
9. Palakkad	23.78	3.78	0.35
10. Malappuram	30.93	2.56	0.11
11. Kozhikode	26.14	1.85	0.05
12. Wayanad	8.71	0.28	1.15
13. Kannur	22.44	0.91	0.18
14. Kasargod	10.70	0.82	0.29
State Total	290.32	28.87	3.20

Table 10.20
Details of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
(1991 Census)

Description	Unit	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Household	Nos.	583878	68441	5513200
Population	..	2889522	320987	2908618
Literates	..	2002786	156061	22688481
Main workers	..	1082922	129297	8301087
Marginal Workers	..	126488	18474	855031
Non-workers	..	1897112	173198	19852400
Size of household	..	4.9	4.6	5.3
Decadal Growth Rate	%	13.22	22.75	14.32
Sex Ratio	(1000)	1029	996	1008
Total Literacy Rate	%	79.66	57.22	69.81
Male Literacy	..	85.22	63.38	93.62
Female Literacy	%	74.31	51.07	66.17
Work Participation Rate	%	41.21	46.04	31.43
Male	..	50.98	55.14	47.58
Female	..	31.73	36.90	15.86
Cultivators	..	3.10	18.86	12.24
Agricultural Labourers	..	53.78	55.47	25.54
Live Stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations etc.	..	10.87	15.47	9.24
Mining and Quarrying, Manu- facturing and Processing	..	1.88	0.33	0.98
Service and Repairs in I Household Industry	%	2.44	0.47	2.58
II Other than Household Industry	%	7.08	2.98	11.60
Construction	..	3.80	0.48	4.00
Trade and Commerce	..	2.63	1.38	12.84
Transport, Storage and Communication	..	2.72	1.50	5.88
Other Services	..	10.70	5.28	15.16

10.35 Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe Development Departments are the two major agencies in the State involved in the implementation of development programmes benefitting SC/ST people. Development programmes cover education, housing, health employment etc. Pre-matric scholarships and stipends, special incentive to talented students, boarding grants, study tours, construction of student hostels are the major educational development schemes. Book banks in professional colleges, special tuition in schools and colleges have shown better results. All India tour for boys and South India tour for girls are conducted annually. Financial assistance is provided to SSLC/ College failed SC students. Success rate is around 80 percent. SC boys and girls proficient in sports and games and living in poor conditions are assisted to upgrade their performance levels.

10.36 The enrolment rate of SC/ST students has increased considerably due to educational incentives offered to them. Among the school children the proportion of SC and ST children is 11% and 1.1% respectively. Among college students 14.4% are from SC/ST. Details regarding the percentage of SC/ST students to total students are in Tables 10.21 and 10.22 below

Table 10.21
Enrolment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe
Students at School level (1984-95)

Sl. No.	Section	General (Nos.)	SC (Nos.)	% of SC Students to total	ST (Nos.)	% of ST Students to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	L.P	2251982	248052	11.0	30122	1.34
2.	UP	1839185	211534	11.5	20171	1.10
3.	HS	1828178	170005	11.5	13184	0.81
Total		5717345	629591	11.0	63477	1.1

Table 10.22
Enrolment of SC/ST students in Arts and Science
Colleges (1984-95)

Sl. No.	Course	Total sancti- oned strength (Nos.)	Scheduled Castes/Sche- duled Tribe (Nos.)	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Pre-Degree	106712	18050	16.9
2.	Degree	47120	4238	9.9
3.	Post-Graduate	5763	679	11.9
Total		1,59,595	22,965	14.4

10.37 Enrolment of SC/ST students to total students in Engineering Colleges and other Technical Institutions during 1994-95 are 7.2 percent and 1.6 percent respectively. (See Table 10.23)

Table 10.23
Enrolment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in Technical Institutions during 1994-95

Institutions	Total	SC	ST
1. Engineering Colleges	2463	191 (7.8)	31 (1.2)
2. Poly Technics	6180	414 (6.7)	103
3. Technical High Schools	2085	167	42
Total	10728	772 (7.2)	176 (1.6)

10.38 Lumpsum grants, supply of drawing instruments, calculators, uniforms, sewing machines and typewriters are given to the SC/ST students studying in various technical institutions. Two sets of cotton uniforms are provided to SC/ST students studying in Polytechnics and Technical High Schools. Financial assistance is given to SC/ST students studying in College of Fine Arts for the purchase of painting kit/modeling kit/applied art kit.

10.39 During 1994-95, 43 Scheduled Caste Students and 11 Scheduled Tribe students were given admission in M.B.B.S. course and 4 SC and one ST students were admitted in BDS Course. Details of SC/ST students enrolled in Medical and Paramedical courses during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given in Appendix 10.6.

10.40 Under the Scheduled Caste Development Department there are 64 Balawadies and feeding centres, 54 nursery schools, 66 boys hostels, 51 girls hostels, 41 Industrial Training Centres, 3 pre-examination training centres and one IAS coaching centre. Details regarding SC beneficiaries under major development schemes are given in Table 10.24.

10.41 Many social welfare programmes like enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act, development of dependents of those who were engaged in unclean occupation in the past, and assistance for marriage and major treatments are being implemented. Under the scheme assistance for marriage and major treatment, financial assistance of the order of Rs.2000 are given to

parents/guardians of poor SC girls in connection with the marriage. Extremely poor Scheduled Caste people will be helped for major treatment by giving actual medical expenses not exceeding Rs.1000 per family. During 1994-95 the department has assisted 3222 Scheduled Castes people.

10.42 Intensive Habitat Development Programme is a major programme being implemented for the overall development of Scheduled Castes. The programme aims at the comprehensive development of the selected SC habitats. It is targeted to cover the programme in 2000 SC habitats during the 8th five year plan.

10.43 During 1994-95, the Scheduled Castes Development Department constructed houses for 3394 SC families as against 2030 in 1993-94. Similarly for the improvement of housing facilities 114 SC persons were given financial assistance during 1994-95. Rehabilitation of housing scheme for the landless and houseless Scheduled Castes is a major scheme being implemented by SC department. The scheme envisages 4 cents of land and one low cost building @ Rs.25000. The SC Department has so far established about 476 colonies. These colonies are under the administrative control of the Department.

10.44 Scheduled Caste Development Department has spent an amount of Rs.2473 lakhs during 1994-95. Out of it Rs.515 lakhs was under plan and Rs.1958 under non-plan as against the expenditure of Rs.2549 lakhs during 1993-94. Out of it Rs. 483 lakhs was under plan and Rs.2066 lakhs under non plan.

Table 10.24
Beneficiaries of major schemes implemented by SC Department

Sl. No.	Schemes	No. of Beneficiaries	
		1993-94	1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Balawadi-cum-feeding Centres	1948	1541
2.	Pre-matric studies	645405	575392
3.	Pre-matric hostels	3037	2907
4.	Post-matric hostels	946	907
5.	Post-matric studies	50357	54123
6.	Incentive to talented students	277	517

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7.	Tuition system	1296	1732
8.	Study Centras	44	211
9.	Financial Assistance to failed SC Students	1252	1698
10.	Inter Caste Marriage grant	595	572

Scheduled Tribes

10.45 Scheduled Tribe department in the State implement educational, health, housing and other development programmes for the welfare of SC people. Department gives special stress on literacy in order to increase literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes. Department provides educational concessions, scholarships and other kinds of assistance to tribal students from pre-primary to post graduate level. ST students are given lumpsum grant for purchase of books, stationary and dress and monthly stipend at varying rates. During 1994-95, 63615 students were given educational assistance for which the expenditure was Rs.232 lakhs. Out of it, Rs.25 lakhs was under plan and Rs.207 lakhs was under non-plan.

10.46 Two Model Residential Schools and two Ashram Schools (Primary) for primitive tribes are functioning under ST Department to provide better educational facilities to ST students. Assistance is provided to SSLC failed students to continue studies in private tutorial colleges. Every year 50 ST students are admitted in public schools in Vth standards to provide better education. The entire expenses connected with the study of these students are met by ST department. The ST Department is running 115 pre-matric hostels, and provide free boarding and lodging and tuition facilities to ST students. Department is also running 24 balawadies and 14 nursery schools. Details of institutions managed by the ST department are in Appendix-10.8

10.47 In educational institutions, 5 percent of the seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes. But the target has not been achieved particularly in the case of higher education.

10.48 Total amount spent under plan for the educational development of ST students during 1994-95 was Rs.285 lakhs, as against Rs.284 lakhs during 1993-94. Under non-plan, expenditure for educational purposes was Rs.546 lakhs during 1994-95 as against Rs.538 lakhs during 1993-94.

10.49 Among the economic development programme for ST people, Intensive Habitat Development Programme (IHDP) deserves special mention. The programme envisages integrated development of most backward scheduled tribe habitats. Family oriented economic development schemes and habitat based infrastructure facilities are being implemented in IHDP colonies. For implementing various economic development programmes an amount of Rs.194 lakhs was spent during 1994-95 as against Rs.136 lakhs during 1993-94.

10.50 Housing is a major problem among ST people. It has been estimated that in 1994-95 there were 20,000 bouseless ST families. During the first three years of the Eighth Plan an amount of Rs.246 lakhs was spent for the construction of houses by the ST department and 2352 bouses were constructed (upto 31.3.1995). Number of bouses completed during 1994-95 were 846 and amount spent has been Rs.100 lakhs. Assistance has been provided for thatching, repairs of existing houses, purchase of house sites and additional amenities to the houses, spending an amount of Rs.19 lakhs, as against Rs.13 lakhs during 1993-94. Number of houses constructed by the ST Department is given in Appendix 10.9

10.51 Government has initiated several steps for providing better medical facilities to the Scheduled Tribes in the state. Under the ST Department there are 7 Ayurveda dispensaries, one Ayurveda Hospital, 3 Allopathy dispensaries, one allopathy hospital, 4 mid-wifery centres and two mobile medical units. A fullfledged allopathy hospital has already been constructed as part of the Mananthavady Health project and it has been brought under the newly formed Wayanad Health Care Society. Medical Camps are conducted every year in tribal areas to diagnose disease, provide free medicines etc. and patients with various diseases detected during the camps are referred to nearest District/Taluk hospitals. Necessary financial assistance is also given for immediate treatment as discretionary grant. For the treatment and rehabilitation of tribals affected by diseases like sickle cell anaemia etc. a new scheme has been started during 1994-95. The scheme is intended to provide better treatment and rehabilitation of tribals affected by sickle cell anaemia, T.B., leprosy etc. During 1994-95 an amount of Rs.12 lakhs was spent for implementing various health programmes. Expenditure for health programmes during 1993-94 was Rs.32 lakhs.

10.52 Conduct of District-State level festivals of scheduled tribes, assistance to Scheduled Tribe Mahila Samajams, assistance for marriage of Scheduled Tribe Girls, implementation of prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989, inter-caste marriage grant etc. are other schemes implemented by the department during 1994-95. An amount of Rs.34 lakhs has been spent for implementing these schemes during 1994-95 under plan and Rs.52 lakhs under non plan.

10.53 During 1994-95, ST department spent Rs.1511 lakhs for the overall development of ST

people in Kerala as against Rs.1394 lakhs during 1994-95 which shows an increase of eight percent. Out of the total amount spent during 1994-95, 70 percent has been on education and 13 percent has been on economic development programmes in IHDP colonies.

10.54 In 1993-94, of the total amount spent on tribal development, 76 percent had been on education. Table 10.25 below shows major item wise expenditure on tribal welfare programmes by the department of ST.(Also see Fig.10.5)

TABLE 10.25
Plan and Non Plan Expenditure by ST Department during 1993-94 & 1994-96

Sl. No.	Items	1993-94			1994-95		
		Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
1.	Education	308.78	749.61	1058.39	309.85	753.04	1062.89
2.	Economic Development Programmes	136.14	0.40	138.54	193.76	1.90	195.68
3.	Housing	73.99	13.19	87.18	100.00	19.49	119.49
4.	Health	32.10	31.60	63.70	11.57	35.78	47.35
5.	Others	20.15	27.98	48.13	33.83	51.82	85.85
	Total	571.18	822.78	1393.94	648.81	862.03	1510.84

KSDC for SC/ST and KIRTADS

10.55 Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST and Kerala Institute for Research, Training and Development studies for SC/ST are other agencies implementing various programmes for the benefit of SC/ST people. Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST is implementing economic development schemes like margin money, foreign employment, agricultural land purchase, seed money for technically trained and professionally qualified persons, commercial centre scheme, water scooter scheme, medical shops, video camera scheme etc.

10.56 The Corporation implemented schemes worth Rs.366.81 lakhs during 1995 (April - December) benefitting 905 persons. Out of the total amount spent during 1995 (April - December), Rs.182 lakhs, 50 percent has been on spillover works of houses. Amount spent under margin money scheme has been Rs.110.33 lakhs benefitting 658 persons to start ventures. Table 10.26 below shows the amount spent and number

of beneficiaries benefitted under the schemes implemented by the Corporation during 1995 (April - December)

Table 10.26
Achievement of KSDC for SC/ST during 1995
(April - December)

Sl. No.	Schemes	No. of beneficiaries	Amount spent (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Foreign Employment	29	2.90
2.	Margin money Deposit (Minor Ventures)	848	92.29
3.	Margin money loan (major ventures)	12	18.04
4.	Training Programme	2	0.37
5.	Seed money scheme for technically trained	4.	1.85
6.	Transport	9	15.06
7.	Ambedkar Rural Housing	12	0.24
8.	Autoriksha Load Carrier	35	14.62
9.	DTP, STD, Photocopier, Typewriter	22	10.37

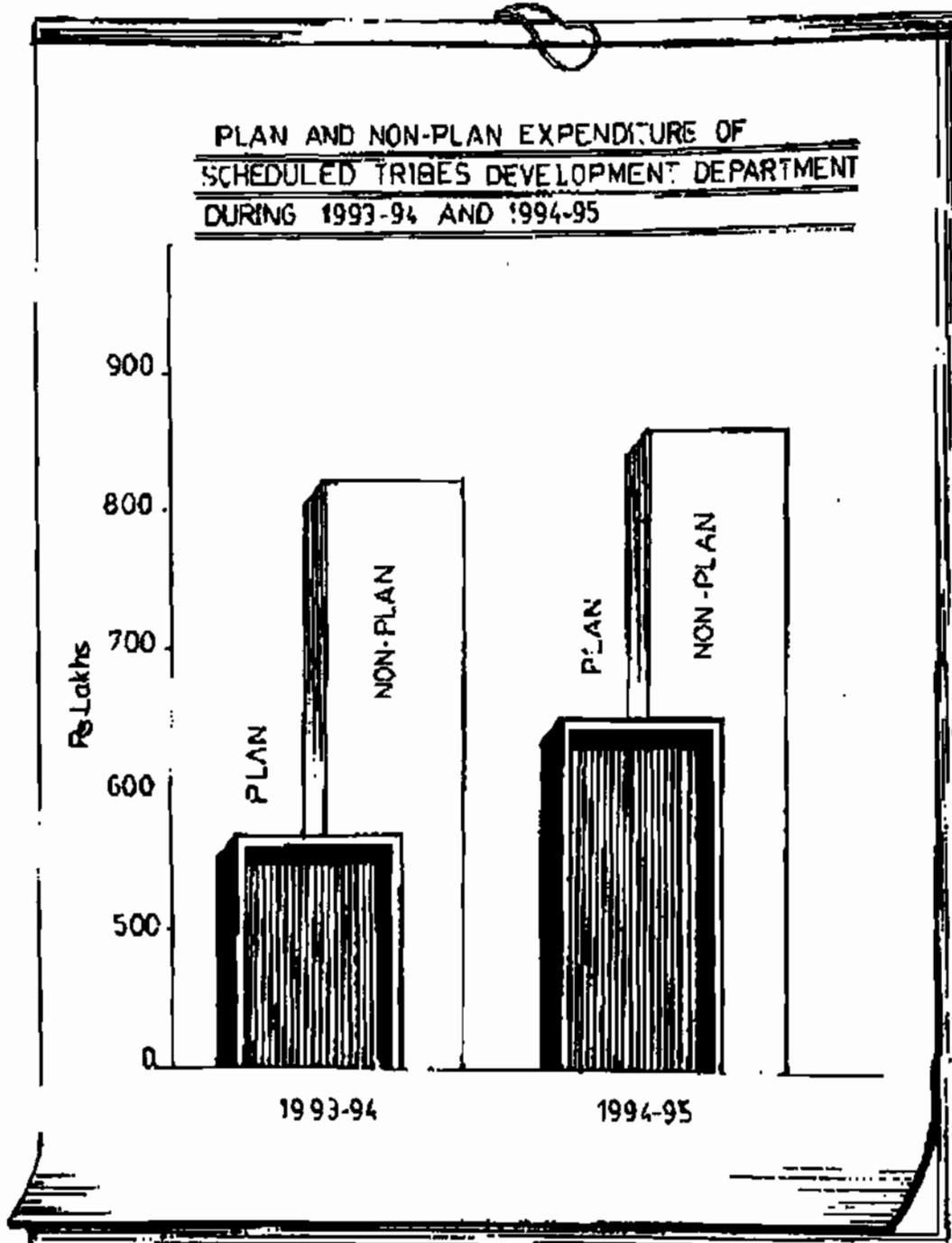


Fig. 10.5

1	2	3	4
10. Milch Animal		99	14.69
11. Video Recording		1	0.57
12. T.V/V.C.R. Repairing Centre		4	1.50
13. Vegetable Stall		15	1.86
14. Professional Service		3	6.20
15. New Ambedkar Rural Housing (Spillover Works)		2500	182.16

10.57 Kerala Institute for Research, Training and Development studies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes conducts research and evaluation studies on subjects related with the development of SC/ST people. Promotion of Training for the development of certain skills, and awarding of scholarships on special occasions are other activities undertaken by the Institute. The Institute has conducted three evaluation studies and published reports during 1994-95. The Institute has also conducted 23 programmes such as training, seminar, exhibitions, camps/workshops etc during 1994-95. The Research wing of the Institute undertook 26 programmes of various kinds during 1994-95.

SC/ST in Government Employment

10.58 There were 35693 SC/ST people in Government employment as on 1.1.1994. Their number increased to 39093 as on 1.1.1995. Out of them, 36041 are SC and 3052 are ST. Out of the total SC/ST people in Government employment, 2987 (7.6%) are gazetted Officers. Table 10.27 shows the number of SC/ST in Government employment in Kerala as on 1.1.1995.

TABLE 10.27
Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in
Government Employment

Sl. No.	Category	(Nos.)					
		As on 11.1994		As on 1.1.94			
		Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
1.	Gazetted	23477	2548	123	25689	2808	179
2.	Non-Gazetted (excluding last grade)	245811	24593	1970	265833	27150	2293
3.	Last Grade	39787	5949	518	45236	6083	580
	Total	308875	33082	2611	336738	36041	3052

Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan

10.59 Besides the schemes implemented by SC/ST Departments, other development departments are implementing schemes for SC/ST people by earmarking a portion of annual plan outlay under special component plan and tribal sub plan. Income and employment generation, poverty alleviation and infrastructure development are the thrust areas. Moreover, schemes are being implemented at the family as well as habitat level. Schemes formulated are integrated at habitat level to derive maximum benefit to the target groups.

10.60 During 1994-95 an amount of Rs.13499 lakhs has been spent under Special Component Plan and Rs.2485 lakhs under tribal sub plan. Out of the total amount spent under SCP during 1994-95, Rs.4735 lakhs has been spent at district level through District level working Group. Similarly amount spent under TSP at district level has been Rs.958 lakhs. Table 10.28 below indicates amount spent under SCP and TSP during 1994-95 at district and headquarters level.

TABLE 10.28
District wise expenditure under Special
Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan (1994-95)

Districts	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)	
	Special Component Plan	Tribal Sub Plan
1. Thiruvananthapuram	532.63	56.97
2. Kollam	455.42	15.95
3. Alappuzhs	300.20	8.68
4. Pathanamthitta	383.38	31.48
5. Kottayam	212.51	41.30
6. Idukki	267.54	181.90
7. Ernakulam	458.23	29.82
8. Thrissur	478.23	11.55
9. Palakkad	544.64	107.93
10. Malappuram	432.68	30.61
11. Kozhikode	298.56	26.40
12. Wayenad	51.65	320.52
13. Kannur	151.41	50.59
14. Kasaragod	160.37	68.13
District Total	4735.43	958.01
Head Quarters	8763.16	1526.98
State Total	13496.59	2484.97

10.61 Physical achievement under SCP and TSP has been quite satisfactory during 1994-95. 2225 houses under SCP and 200 houses under TSP have been constructed by various departments. Wells constructed and repaired during 1994-95 have been 3747 under SCP. Under IRDP, nearly 19500 families have been assisted to cross the povertyline and 34 lakh mandays of employment have been generated. 1929 dairy units were started and 735 milk cows were distributed during 1994-95. 542 SC habitats were electrified, nearly 15,000 families were provided service connections, 1100 families were assisted under small and cottage industries, 152 road works and 192 water supply schemes were completed during 1994-95 under SCP. Table 10.29 shows major item wise achievement under SCP and TSP during 1994-95. (See Fig.10.6)

Table 10.29

Major Physical achievements under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan (1994-95)

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	1994-95	
			SCP	TSP
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agro Service Centres	Nos.	35	1
2.	Bio Gas Plants	"	326	18
3.	Irrigation wells/Renovation of Wells/O D wells/Borewells	"	3747	200
4.	House/Farm Houses constructed	"	2225	275
5.	Pump sets	"	611	—
6.	Families assisted under assignees of surplus land	"	971	55
7.	Families benefited under IRDP	"	19443	1493
10.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana Employment generated	lakh mandays	34.26	4.64
11.	Integrated Programme for drinking water and Rural Sanitation	No. of families	871	217
12.	Central Rural Sanitation Programme	"	3890	314
13.	Poultry Units	Noe.	36394	20
14.	Goat rearing units	Noe.	5480	674
15.	Milch Cows	"	735	104
16.	Dairy Units	"	1929	29
17.	Supply of Country crafts and nets	"	60	—
18.	Load Cycle and Canoes	"	71	—

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Minor Irrigation	No. of Schemes	88	3
20.	SC/ST Societies assisted	Nos.	721	124
21.	Habitats electrified	"	542	83
22.	Service connections to SC/ST	"	14949	225
23.	Families assisted under Village & Small Industries	"	1100	114
24.	Road Works	"	152	66
28.	Water Supply Schemes Completed	"	192	49
29.	Anganwadi buildings	"	88	13

Note: The figures exclude the items of achievement made by the Scheduled Caste Development Department and Scheduled Tribe Development Department.

SCA to SCP and TSP

10.62 Every year Government of India release a lumpsum amount as Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan for utilising income and employment generating schemes to alleviate poverty among SC/ST people. During 1994-95 Government of India released an amount of Rs.508.81 lakhs under SCA to SCP and the entire amount was spent. Utilising the SCA fund, eleven buildings were constructed for ITCs, a Rubber backing unit was started at Alappuzha, a new kitchen block was constructed in the pre-matric hostel at Vellayambalam and SC youths were trained in computer software and Home Nursing. An amount of Rs.57.77 lakhs was allotted to Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST for implementing various family based development schemes. Under SCA to TSP Government of India released an amount of Rs.126 lakhs during 1994-95 and the entire amount was spent.

10.63 Unemployment is a crucial problem among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the State. There are 373976 Scheduled Caste and 15427 Scheduled Tribe unemployed persons in the State as on 11/95 as per the live register of the Department. Highest number of unemployed SC/ST people are in Thiruvananthapuram followed by Kollam. The details of unemployed among SCs and STs as per the live register of the Employment Exchanges are given in Table 10.30

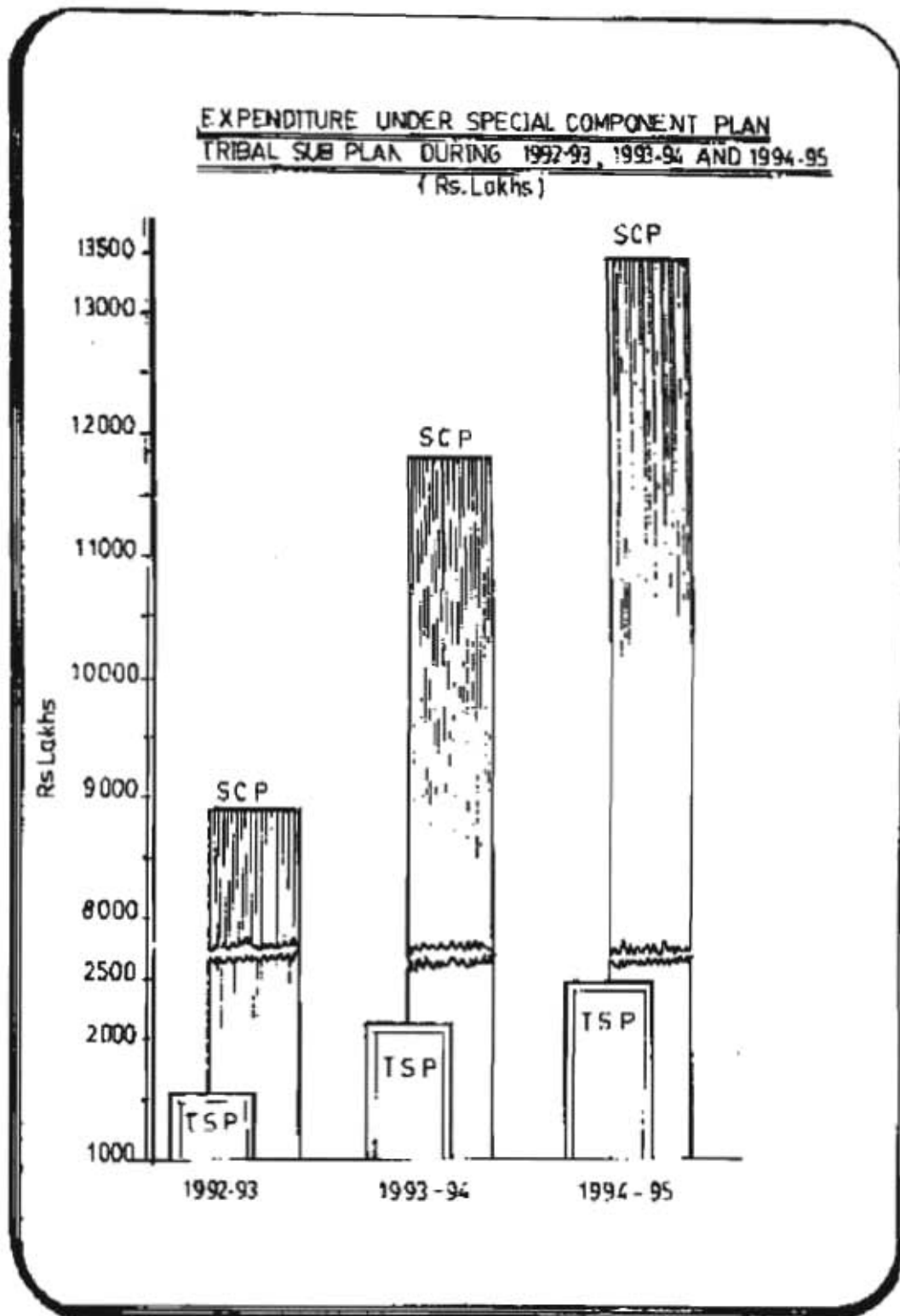


Fig.10.6

TABLE 10.30
District-wise Details of Registered Unemployed
Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as on 11/95

Districts	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1. Thiruvananthapuram	69923	3564
2. Kollam	45091	290
3. Pathanamthitta	9920	166
4. Alappuzha	26361	447
5. Kottayam	23293	1543
6. Idukki	4433	2994
7. Ernakulam	40504	665
8. Thrissur	44348	310
9. Palakkad	29079	835
10. Malappuram	30139	316
11. Kozhikoda	32618	223
12. Wayanad	428	1568
13. Kannur	13583	847
14. Kasaragod	4252	1437
Total	373978	15427

Source : Director, Employment and Training.

Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation

10.64 Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation, came into existence on 28-2-1995. It is a welfare corporation wholly owned by State Government and its main objective is to undertake economic as well as other development activities for the members of the Backward Classes. State Government provide share capital to the corporation. National Backward Classes Finance and Development

Corporation released an amount of Rs.545 lakhs in march, 1995 to the Corporation. Government of Kerala released an amount of Rs.100 lakhs as share capital contribution mainly for setting up the Corporation and for meeting initial overhead charges. Until 31.10.1995, the Corporation has utilised an amount of Rs.534 lakhs assisting 1059 families. Table 10.31 below shows the physical and financial achievements of the Corporation up to 31-10-1995.

TABLE 10.31
Financial and Physical Achievement of the
Corporation as on 31.10.1995

Sl.No.	Schemes	Amount Spent as on 31.10.1995 (Rs. lakhs)	No. of families Assisted
1	2	3	4
1.	Allopathy/Ayurveda Clinic and Laboratory	11.96	10
2.	Photo Vidao	69.98	74
3.	Upholstry	0.74	4
4.	Electrical goods	12.69	42
5.	Spray Painting	0.47	3
6.	Dairy Units	12.24	73
7.	Legal consultancy	19.46	40
8.	Readymade Garments	60.93	165
9.	Provision Storos	98.34	276
10.	Vegatable Shop	10.65	44
11.	Engineering Consultancy	2.72	11
12.	Beauty Parlour	2.02	6
13.	Automobile Workshop	4.13	12
14.	Bricks Manufacturing	9.36	32
15.	Hair Dressing	10.96	30
16.	Tourist Taxi Car	142.86	50
17.	Autorkshaw	48.26	100
18.	Ladies Stores	15.47	62
19.	Two/Thraa Whaalor Workshop	0.97	6
..			
Total		534.25	1059

CHAPTER - 11

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

In the changing economic scenario, in which investment by agencies other than Governmental sources, particularly on the production ventures, are gaining more importance, the banks and other financial institutions will have significant role in accelerating economic development of a country. This is more so in a state like Kerala where budgetary resources are scarce, finding it difficult to invest even in the core infrastructure areas of development. The major all India Financial Institutions are Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

11.2 During 1993-94, the latest year for which information is available, the assistance disbursed by all India Financial Institutions was significantly higher at Rs.23778.6 crore, registering an increase of 18.84% over the amount disbursed by these institutions during the previous year. Out of this total disbursement, the major share of Rs.7760.7 crore (32.64%) was accounted for by IDBI, followed by UTI Rs.5477.4 crore (23.04%), ICICI Rs.4413.3 crore (18.56%) and NABARD Rs.2744.9 crore (11.54%). NCDC was at the bottom by disbursing only Rs.286.7 crore (1.21%). The institution wise analysis shows that the disbursement by LIC came down substantially from Rs.945.4 crore in 1992-93 to Rs.549.0 crore in 1993-94, registering a steep decline of 41.93%. The disbursement by GIC and NCDC also went down by 13.84% and 11.84% respectively during 1993-94 over the previous year. All other institutions showed increases during the period; 33.12% by ICICI, 24.85% by IFCI, 22.45% by IDBI, 20.43% by UTI and 16.35% by NABARD.

11.3 As regards the state wise disbursements, out of the total disbursement to the fifteen major states, as high as 41.45% has gone to Maharashtra and Gujarat. Maharashtra retained the top place by absorbing 22.38% of the total disbursement by these institutions in 1993-94, followed by Gujarat (10.60%), Tamil Nadu (6.82%) and Uttar Pradesh (6%). Kerala continues

to be in the lowest position (1.56%) next only to Assam and Bihar. The relative position of the other states in credit absorption more or less remains unaltered during 1993-94 also, as witnessed in the previous year. In the case of Kerala, even though the share in the all India disbursements continues to be very low, the quantum of assistance to the state during 1993-94 has shown significant increase from Rs.281.1 crore in 1992-93 to Rs.372.1 crore in 1993-94 which represented an increase of 32.37%. Out of this, IDBI accounted for Rs.152 crore (40.85%), IFCI Rs.34.6 crore (9.30%), ICICI Rs.37 crore (9.94%), NABARD Rs.125.3 crore (33.67%) and NCDC Rs.23.2 crore (6.24%). The state-wise disbursements by all India Financial Institutions during 1993-94 is given in Appendix 11.1.

11.4 The cumulative disbursements by All India Financial Institutions (excluding GIC) as at the end of March 1994 increased from Rs.110235.3 crore in 1993 to Rs.134715.4 crore in 1994, showing an increase of 22.21%, as against an increase of 21.60% in 1993. Out of the total disbursement of Rs.134715.4 crore, the major share of Rs.51326.2 crore (38.10%) was by IDBI, followed by ICICI Rs.22971.9 crore (17.05%) and NABARD Rs.21468.4 crore (15.94%). Regarding state-wise disbursements, Maharashtra topped the list by receiving Rs.26562.6 crore (19.72%), followed by Gujarat Rs.15096.8 crore (11.21%) and Uttar Pradesh Rs.12192.3 crore (9.05%). The state-wise cumulative disbursements as at the end of March 1994 is furnished in Appendix 11.2

11.5 The percapita assistance disbursed by All India Financial Institutions during 1993-94 in the country has increased by 17.6% from Rs.197.7 in 1992-93 to Rs.232.5 in 1993-94, compared to a much larger increase of 36.8% in 1992-93, from Rs.144.5 in 1991-92 to Rs.197.7 in 1992-93. The percapita assistance in respect of all the fifteen major states, excepting Gujarat and Maharashtra were below the all India average. Maharashtra stood first with Rs.598.8 followed by Gujarat Rs.545.4 and Tamil Nadu Rs.231.9. While the percapita assistance in respect of Andhra Pradesh during 1993-94 decreased from Rs.167.9 to Rs.137.6 that of Assam decreased from Rs.35.4 to 32.2, Bihar from Rs.45.7 to Rs.21.6, Rajasthan from Rs.192.6 to Rs.183.5. Those in respect of all other

states showed increases. Per capita assistance in respect of Kerala has increased by Rs.17.4, from Rs.56.3 in 1992-93 to Rs.73.7 in 1993-94, marking an increase of 30.9%. The state-wise per capita assistance disbursed by All India Financial Institutions during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in Appendix 11.3

11.6 The year 1969, the year of nationalisation of banks, was an important landmark in the history of banking development in India. Since then, the banks in India have made rapid strides in opening branches, size of operation in both mobilisation of deposits and advancing credits for various development activities. Data on some of the banking statistics giving all India position have not yet become available. As a result the analysis made is based on the previous year's data. The number of branches increased more than seven fold from 8262 in 1969 to 61852 in 1994. Out of the total of 617 branches opened all over India in 1994, as many as 63 branches were in Kerala. With regard to the geographical spread of branches, among major states, Uttar Pradesh retained the top position with 8608 branches (13.9%), followed by Maharashtra 5724 (9.3%) and Bihar 4910 (7.9%). With 2948 branches, Kerala occupied tenth position (4.8%). Assam, as in the previous years, retained the lowest position with 1226 branches (2%). The number of branches per lakh of people was the highest in Punjab (10.5) followed by Kerala (9.7), Karnataka (9.2) and Gujarat (8). The state-wise growth of bank offices in India is given in appendix-11.4.

11.7. After the nationalisation of banks in 1969, as in the case of bank branches, there has been a tremendous growth in deposits and credits handled by the Banks. During the period from March 1969 to September 1995, the deposits increased by 74 times from Rs.3896 crore to Rs.386727 crore. Similarly, the credit disbursed by banks increased by 42 times from Rs.3835 crore to Rs.159095 crore. The credit deposit ratio of the Public Sector Banks has considerably declined from 98.4% in 1969 to 57.5 in 1994 and to a low of 55.5 as at the end of September 1994. Among the major fifteen states, the credit deposit ratios of as many as eleven states were below that of the all India level of 55.5. The credit deposit ratio of Tamil Nadu was the highest at 85.8% in September 1994 followed by Andhra Pradesh (74.3%), Maharashtra (67.3%) and Karnataka (66.3%).

Kerala's position has been very disquieting with the credit deposit ratio steadily declining over the years. The credit deposit ratio of Kerala which stood at 59.6% in 1991 declined year after year and reached 41.5% in March 1994 and an all time low of 40.9% in September 1994. Bihar (32.7%), Uttar Pradesh (34.8%) and Assam (40.7%) were the only three states which registered lower credit deposit ratios than that of Kerala. The credit deposit ratios of Public Sector Banks as at the end

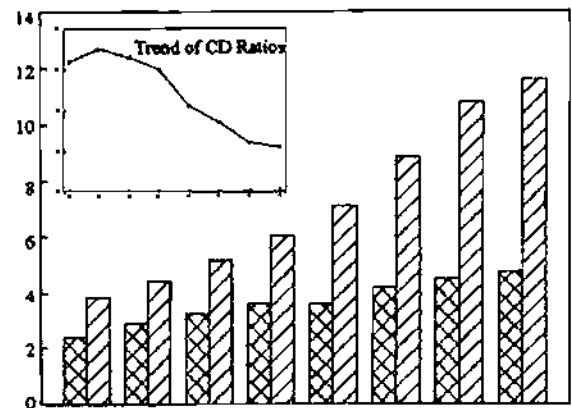


Fig. 11.1: Trend of deposits, credit and credit deposit ratios - Kerala.

of September 1994 is given in Table 11.1. The trend of deposits, credits and credit deposit ratios in respect of Kerala from 1987 to 1994 is as shown in Fig.11.1

11.8 Analysing the performance of bank offices (including private banks) functioning in Kerala, it is observed that, in 1995, when the aggregate deposit increased by 16.85% over the previous year, the advance increased by 21.04%, as against the corresponding figures of 23.36% and 10.12% respectively during 1994. The credit deposit ratio which was 64.77 in March 1988 declined year after year and touched an all time low of 40.9 in September 1994 and thereafter the position slightly changed and the credit deposit ratio has improved to 44.66 in March 1995 and further to 45.49 as at the end of September 1995. As regards the credit deposit ratios between private and public sector banks, when the public sector banks registered a credit-deposit ratio of 45.69 as at the end of September 1995, the same for private banks was only 44.94. The credit deposit ratios of banks functioning in Kerala is given in Appendix-11.5.

Fig.11.2 shown below depicts the total advances by various groups of banks functioning in Kerala during 1994-95.

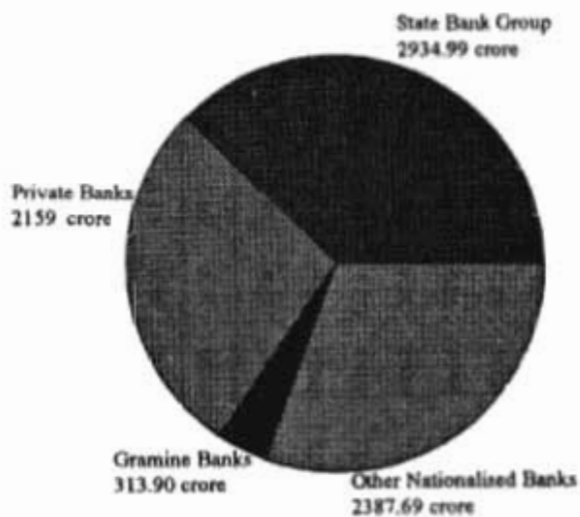


Fig.11.2 Advances by various groups of banks 1994-95.

11.9. The total NRE deposits increased from Rs.2012.21 crore in 1990 to Rs.7253.10 crore in September 1995. The NRE deposit in 1995 (up to September) accounts for 39.7% of the total deposits of Rs.18289.10 crore. Out of the total NRE deposits, an amount of Rs.1621.63 crore

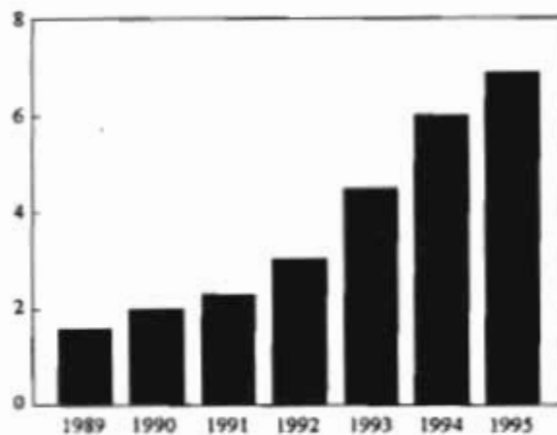


Fig. 11.3 Trend of NRE Deposits in Kerala

(22.4%) was accounted for by the private banks. During the nearly eight years period from March 1988 to September 1995, when the total deposit increased only 3.8 fold with an annual growth rate of 18.2%, the NRE deposits increased 5.3 times with an annual growth rate of 23.2%. Another significant point is that the rate of growth of NRE deposits in private bank (29.12%) has been better than that in public sector Banks (21.9%). The details are shown in Appendix 11.5. The trend of NRE deposits in Kerala from 1988 to 1995 is shown in Fig.11.3.

11.10 With the structural changes that are being witnessed in the capital market, the Development Financial Institutions (DFIs) venturing into new areas of activities and the banking industry going hand in hand with the DFIs in the matter of placing funds for investment purpose, it is highly imperative that we take advantage of the emerging situation by providing the appropriate facilities for attracting larger credit from these institutions. The interest evinced by investors in various fields for starting industrial ventures in the state has to be pursued to its logical end which would also greatly help credit flow at a much higher levels for the development activities in Kerala. The fall in the credit deposit ratio much below the 50 percent level at a time when the state Government is finding it extremely difficult to mobilise adequate resource for investment purposes, is in a sense, a sad commentary on the fall in the incremental efforts on the channelisation of funds from the banking sector. The recommendations of the committee on credit deposit ratio appointed by the RBI in 1993 apparently has not been properly followed up to bring about the desired change in the matter of flow of credit. It is high time that earnest efforts are made jointly by the Financial Institutions and the Government and its agencies to significantly improve the situation for larger credit flows for investment and income growth.

Table - 11.1

**Deposits, Credits and Credit Deposit Ratios of Public Sector Banks
(As at the end of March)**

States	Credit-Deposit Ratio (%)																		
	Deposit									Credit									Credit-Deposit Ratio (%)
	1969	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994*	1969	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994*	1969	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994*	1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	19
1. Andhra Pradesh	121	10036	10920	12381	14448	15425	122	8283	8905	10104	10952	11453	100.8	82.5	81.6	81.6	81.6	75.8	74.3
2. Assam	33	2052	2234	2466	2802	2985	13	1006	1078	1172	1172	1214	39.4	49.0	48.3	47.5	47.5	41.8	40.7
3. Bihar	169	8482	9219	10260	11519	12745	52	3348	3518	3830	3999	4173	30.8	39.5	38.2	37.3	37.3	34.7	32.7
4. Gujarat	401	11443	13457	15817	18677	20579	195	6989	7217	8308	8651	8661	48.6	61.1	53.6	52.5	52.5	46.3	42.1
5. Haryana	49	3833	4119	4787	5611	6188	23	2262	2307	2649	2810	2839	46.9	59.0	56.0	55.3	55.3	50.1	45.9
6. Karnataka	188	8300	9705	11541	12686	14100	143	7370	7591	8794	9226	9345	76.1	88.8	78.2	76.2	76.2	72.7	66.3
7. Kerala	117	6027	7084	8792	10782	11558	77	3589	3607	4154	4469	4733	65.8	59.6	50.9	47.3	47.3	41.5	40.9
8. Madhya Pradesh	107	7196	8014	8885	10258	11232	68	5424	5065	5512	5735	5767	63.6	75.4	63.2	62.0	62.0	55.9	51.3
9. Maharashtra	903	29839	38900	46093	49802	52485	911	23803	25040	32118	34792	35299	100.9	79.8	64.4	68.5	68.5	69.9	67.3
10. Orissa	29	2461	2815	3320	3626	4376	15	1929	1963	2151	2174	2295	51.7	78.4	69.7	64.8	64.8	60.0	52.5
11. Punjab	185	9839	10665	12430	14586	15621	50	4324	4578	5281	6132	6175	27.0	44.0	42.1	42.5	42.5	42.0	39.5
12. Rajasthan	74	4697	5298	6162	7305	8164	38	2730	2997	3488	3651	3605	51.4	58.1	56.6	56.6	56.6	50.0	44.2
13. Tamil Nadu	233	11607	12862	15891	17616	18871	311	11430	12488	13887	15327	16183	133.5	98.5	97.1	87.4	87.4	87.0	85.8
14. Uttar Pradesh	337	18233	20291	22806	26402	28820	154	8692	8948	9593	9722	10023	45.7	47.7	44.1	42.1	42.1	36.8	34.8
15. West Bengal	456	16170	18158	21011	24039	22042	526	8437	8788	10530	10968	10841	115.4	52.2	48.4	50.1	50.1	45.6	49.2
Total	3402	150215	173941	203452	230159	245191	2698	99616	104090	121571	129780	132606	79.3	66.3	59.8	59.8	59.8	56.4	54.1
Total - All India	3896	172393	199531	232753	267468	286727	3835	112475	119692	142535	153700	159095	98.4	65.2	60.0	61.4	61.4	57.5	55.5

* As at the end of September 1994 :

Source : 1. CMIE - Basic Statistics relating to states of India, September 1994.

2. Economic Survey of India 1994-95.

A P P E N D I X

STATISTICAL TABLES

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES

Appendix No.	Title	Page No.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Chapter 2. Income and Employment		
2.1	Sectoral Distribution of Net Domestic Product at Factor Cost - India	S1
2.2	Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin (At constant prices)	S2
2.3	Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin (at current prices)	S3
2.4	Sectoral distribution of Net Domestic Product of districts at Factor Cost (New series)	S4
2.5	District-wise distribution of State Income at constant(1980-81) prices and 1994-95	S10
2.6	Distribution of work seekers in Kerala by Educational Levels	S11
2.7	Number of professional and Technical work seekers,Kerala	S12
2.8	Employment in the Public and private sector in Kerala	S13
2.9	Country-wise deployment of personnel by ODEPC	S13
2.10	Unemployment Assistance Scheme : Kerala 1985-86 to 1995-96	S14
2.11	Area and Density of Population - 1991	S14
2.12	Rural - Urban Distribution of population	S15
2.13	Three-year moving average of Birth and Death rates Kerala and India (1981-1993)	S16
2.14	Three-year moving average of infant mortality rates Kerala and India (1981-1993)	S17
2.15	Estimated Annual Live Birth Rates, Death Rates and infant mortality rate for major States-1993	S18
Chapter 3. Prices, Cost of Living & Wages		
3.1	Wholesale price index of agricultural commodities, Kerala 1995	S19
3.2	Month-end average retail prices of essential commodities 1995	S20
3.3	Consumer price index (cost of living index) numbers for Agricultural and Industrial Workers Kerala 1995	S22
3.4	Index number of wholesale prices by groups and sub groups (Averages)	S23
3.5	Consumer Price Index numbers for Industrial workers - All India and selected centres	S25
3.6	Consumer price Index numbers for Agricultural Labourers - State-wise	S26
3.7	Consumer Price Index Numbers for urban and Non-Manual Employees - All India and selected centres	S27
3.8	Wholesale price Index of Agricultural commodities - Kerala 1981-1995	S28
Chapter 4. Agriculture		
4.1	District-wise number and area of total operational holdings 1990-91	S29
4.2	Number of operational holdings and area operated by size class 1990-91(Kerala)	S30
4.3	Percentage distribution of main workers as cultivators, agricultural labourers, house holding industry workers and other workers -1981-91	S31
4.4	District-wise area, production and productivity of paddy in Kerala (Area in Ha., production in tonnes and productivity in Kg. per Ha.)	S32
4.5	District-wise area, production and productivity of HYV of rice in Kerala 1994-95	S33
4.6	Average prices of important agricultural inputs	S34
4.7	Animal Husbandry activities during 1993-94	S35
4.8	Average price of livestock products and feeds in the State for the last 3 years	S36
4.9	Record of the performance of the Dairies during 1995	S37
4.10	District-wise distribution of Fishermen population in Kerala -1994-95	S38

(1)	(2)	(3)
4.11	Details of crafts operation in Marine sector (1995)	S39
4.12	Species-wise Inland Fish production in Kerala 1990-91 to 1994-95	S40
4.13	Species wise composition of Marine Fish Landings in Kerala	S41
4.14	Details of Physical and Financial Achievements under the Integrated Fisheries Development Project (NCDC assisted) as on 31.3.1995	S42
4.15	Export of Marine Products from Kerala/India	S44
4.16	Details of fisheries Works under Harbour Engineering Department	S45
4.17	Details of physical and Financial Achievements of Kerala Fishermen Welfare Fund Board	S47
4.18	Details of Fishermen Co-operatives in Kerala (1994-95)	S51
4.19	Division-wise Area of Forests in Kerala (Provisional)	S51
4.20	Species-wise area under Forest Plantations 1994-95 (Provisional)	S53
4.21	Forest Revenue in Kerala	S54
4.22	Production of Major Forest Producees	S55
4.23	Agency-wise Disbursement of refinance Assistance by NABARD in Kerala	S55
4.24	Purpose-wise Disbursement by NABARD	S56
4.25	Physical Units Financed & Reference disbursed for NABARD	S56
4.26	Selected Indicators of the Credit Operations of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies	S58
4.27	Selected Indicators of the performance of Agricultural Credit Societies	S59
4.28	Ordinary Loans Advanced by KSCARD Bank Ltd.	S59
4.29	Scheme Loans Advanced KSCARD Bank Ltd., at primary level	S60
4.30	Fund flow from NCDC as on 31-3-1995	S60
4.31	Loan Advanced and Debentures Floated by K.S.C.A.R.D.B.	S61
4.32	National Co-operative Development Corporation - Release of funds during 1994-95 for Kerala	S62

Chapter 5. Irrigation and Power

5.1	Project-wise details of completed Projects	S63
5.2	Physical and Financial Achievements under Minor Irrigation Programme	S63
5.3	Physical Achievements under Command Area Programmes	S64
5.4	Growth of Kerala Power System at a glance 1994-1995	S65
5.5	Power Projects and power Generation as on 31-3-1995	S66
5.6	Profile of on going Hydroelectric Projects in the State	S67
5.7	Outlay and expenditure during various plan periods on power Development	S68
5.8	Pattern of Power consumption and Revenue collected during 1994-95	S69
5.9	Average realisation from sale of power	S69

Chapter 6. Industries

6.1	Index of Industrial Production (Base: 1980-81 = 100)	S70
6.2	Capital Invested and Employment in respect of Government owned Companies	S71
6.3	Performance of Government owned companies in Kerala in terms of value of production and sales Turnover	S72
6.4	Production and capacity utilisation of the Government owned companies in Kerala 1993-94 and 1994-95	S73
6.5	Capital invested and Employment in respect of government majority companies in Kerala	S75
6.6	Performance of government majority companies in terms of value of production and sales turnover 1993-94 and 1994-95	S76

(1)	(2)	(3)
6.7	Production and capacity utilisation of government majority companies in Kerala during 1993-94 and 1994-95	S77
6.8	Group-wise working results of State Public Sector Industrial Undertakings in Kerala under Administrative Control of Industrial Department	S79
6.9	Capital invested and employment in respect of Government of India companies functioning in Kerala	S80
6.10	Performance in Government of India Companies in Kerala in terms of value of production and sales turnover	S81
6.11	Government of India Companies functioning in Kerala - Main Features	S82
6.12	Production and Capacity Utilisation in Government of India Companies functioning in Kerala	S83
6.13	District-wise details of small scale industrial units registered in Kerala during 1994-95	S85
6.14	District-wise details of registered small scale units in Kerala as on 31st March 1995	S86
6.15	Working status of small scale units as on 31-3-1995	S87
6.16	Details of Entrepreneurship Development Programmes conducted during 1994-95	S88
6.17	District-wise details of Artisan units started during 1994-95	S88
6.18	Achievements under self employment programme during 1994-95	S89
6.19	Industrial Co-operative Societies in Kerala as on 30-6-1995	S89
6.20	Kerala Financial Corporation, Thiruvananthapuram, summary of loan operations as on 31-3-1995	S90
6.21	Kerala Financial Corporation - districtwise break up of Loan operations during 1994-95	S91
6.22	Industry-wise classification of loan sanctioned and disbursed by the Kerala Financial Corporation as on 31-3-1995	S92
6.23	Progress of working of Kerala Financial Corporation at a glance	S92
6.24	Khadi and Village Industries - production, sales, employment and wages paid during 1993-94 and 1994-95	S93
6.25	Coir co-operative societies in Kerala	S94
6.26	Export of coir and coir products from India during 1993-94 and 1994-95	S95
6.27	Activities of coir co-operative societies	S95
6.28	Production and productivity under Handloom sector in Kerala	S96
6.29	Working Result of Handloom Apex Society(Handex)	S97
6.30	Working Results of Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd., Kannur	S97
6.31	Production and productivity under power loom Industry	S97
6.32	Foreign Exchange Earnings of India from Cashew Industry	S98
6.33	Import of raw cashewnuts into India	S98
6.34	Revenue collection from Mining Sector 1995-96 to 1994-95	S98

Chapter 7. Transport and Communication

7.1	Division-wise and category-wise length of Roads under PWD as on 1-4-1995	S99
7.2	Division wise statistics of surfaco wise length of roads maintained by PWD as on 1-4-1995	S100
7.3	Category-wise growth of motor vehicles in Kerala	S101
7.4	Number of vehicles having valid registration as on 31-3-95.	S102
7.5	Number of vehicles newly registered in the state 1994-95	S103
7.6	District-wise growth of Motor vehicles in Kerala and its index	S104
7.7	Motor vehicle road accidents in Kerala 1993-94 and 1994-95	S105
7.8	Cause-wise motor vehicle accidents in Kerala 1994-95	S106
7.9	Number of road accidents by class of Vehicles involved 1994-95	S107
7.10	Motor vehicles accidents by time of day 1994-95	S108
7.11	KSRTC operational statistics 1994-95 (unit wise)	S109

(1)	(2)	(3)
7.12	Fare structure in KSRTC	S111
7.13	KSRTC operational Ratios 1994-95	S112
7.14	Commodity wise cargo handled at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala 1994-95	S114
7.15	Number of Tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels which called at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala during 1994-95	S116
7.16	Details of dredging operation conducted at the Intermediate and Minor ports of Kerala during 1994-95	S117
7.17	Number of harbour crafts registered at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala 1994-95	S117
7.18	Category-wise breakup of revenue collected at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala during 1994-95	S118
7.19	Number of passports issued by the Passport office in Kerala (1985-86 to 1994-95)	S119
7.20	Air traffic(Indian Airlines) from Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode 1984-85 to 1994-95	S120
7.21	Growth of post offices under Kerala circle during the last 10 years	S121
7.22	Category wise offices in postal and other postal services under Kerala circle	S122
7.23	Division-wise and category wise distribution of post offices under Kerala circle as on 1-4-1995	S123
7.24	District wise area and population served by one post office (1994-95)	S124
7.25	District wise summary of exchange as on 31-3-1995	S125
7.26	Kerala Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., Performance Review 1994-95	S126
Chapter 8. Export, Import Trade		
8.1	Item wise Export through Kochi Port during 1993-94 (9 months)	S127
8.2	Export of Coir Yarn from India from 1989-90 to 1993-94	S138
8.3	Export of coir Mata from India from 1989-90 to 1993-94	S139
8.4	Export of Coir Matings from India from 1989-90 to 1993-94	S139
8.5	Export of Coir Rugs & Carpets from India 1989-90 to 1993-94	S140
Chapter 9. social and Community Services		
9.1	District-wise population profile 1991	S141
9.2	Number of Schools in Kerala Government	S142
9.3	Number of Schools in Kerala - Private Aided Schools	S142
9.4	Number of Schools in Kerala - unaided	S142
9.5	Progress of Educational Institutions from 1961-62 to 1994-95	S143
9.6	Enrolment of students in Schools - district-wise and stage wise 1994-95	S144
9.7	Enrolment of SC/ST students at School Level 1994-95	S145
9.8	Standard wise strength of students 1995	S145
9.9	Enrolment of students in schools in Kerala - stage wise 1994-95	S146
9.10	Enrolment of students in Government schools - Kerala 1994	S146
9.11	Enrolment of students in private aided schools in Kerala 1994-95	S147
9.12	Enrolment of students in Private unaided schools in Kerala 1994-95	S147
9.13	Enrolment of students in Government aided and unaided schools - standard and management wise	S148
9.14	Enrolment of students in Government - Aided and unaided schools - standard and management wise (1971 to 1995)	S149
9.15	Enrolment of students in schools in Kerala - stagewise (1973 to 1995)	S153
9.16	Number of teachers in Kerala (1971-1995)	S154
9.17	Number of Teachers in Kerala (1991-1995)	S154
9.18	Number of students appeared and passed vocational Higher Secondary Education	S156

(1)	(2)	(3)
9.19	Number of Arts and Science Collegea in Keala (University-wise)	S156
9.20	Number of Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala 1995	S156
9.21	Enrolment by stages in Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala - University-wise Enrolment 1995	S157
9.22	Year-wise Break up of private registration	S157
9.23	Number of students and Teachers in Engineering Collegea 1994-95	S158
9.24	Technical Educational Institutions in Karnataka	S159
9.25	Technical Education Institutions in Tamilnadu	S159
9.26	Total students and staff in Technical High Schools	S160
9.27	Total students and staff in polytechnics	S161
9.28	Number of SC/ST Students and SC/ST students in polytechnics	S161
9.29	Medical Institutions & Beds in Kerala - category wise 1995	S162
9.30	District-wise availability of vellelea under Directorate of Health Services 1995	S167
9.31	Statement showing No. of Attacks and Deaths due to Principal diseases during 1995	S163
9.32	Communicable Diseases - Status - Kerala 1995	S164
9.33	Distiet-wise distribution of Institutions, beds and patients treated under Ayurvedic system of medicine in Kerala 1994-95	S165
9.34	District-wise distribution of institutions, beds and patients treated under Homocopathy 1994 and 1995	S166
9.35	Family welfare programme in 1995 District wise	S167
9.36	District-wise population covered by Rural water supply schemes	S168
9.37	District-wise population covered by Urban water supply scheme	S169
9.38	Year-wise interal revenue accrued by KWA	S170

Chapter 10. Special Programme for Weaker Sections

10.1	Physical and Financial Achievement under Rural Development Programmes in 1991-92 to 1994-95	S171
10.2	Physical and Financial achievement under IRDP	S172
10.3	Physical achievement under NREP/RLEGP/JRY	S172
10.4	District wise beneficiaries of surplus land and extent distributed as on 30-11-95	S176
10.5	District wise details of enrolment of SC/ST students at School level as on 1-7-95	S173
10.6	Admission details of Scheduled Caates/Scheduled Tribes Students in Medical and Para Medical courses (1993-94 & 1994-95)	S174
10.7	Houses constructed by the Scheduled Castes Development Department (Housing grant. IHDP, Rehabilitation)	S174
10.8	District-wise details of institutions under the Scheduled Tribe Development Department on 31-12-1995	S175
10.9	Houses constructed by the Scheduled Tribe Development Department	S175
10.10	Details of ICDS projects (Central Sector)	S176
10.11	Details of ICDS Projects (State Sector)	S178

Chapter 11 Institutional Finance

11.1	State-wise Financial Assistance Disbursed by All India Financial Inatitutions during 1993-94	S179
11.2	State-wise Financial Assiatance Disbursed by All India Financial Institutions as at the end of March 1994 (cumulative)	S180
11.3	State-wise per Capita Assistance Disbursed by All India Financial Institutions during 1992-93 and 1993-94	S181
11.4	State wise Growth of Bank Offices in India (including private Scheduled Commercial Banks)	S182
11.5	Banking Statistics of Kerala during 1988 to 1995	S183

APPENDIX 6A

Production and Capacity Utilisation in Government Owned Companies during 1991-92 and 1992-93

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Name of Product	Unit	Installed Capacity			Production			Capacity Utilisation (in percentage)		
				1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1.	Kerala Soaps and Oils Limited.	i. Soaps	M.T.	9000	NA	2637	NA	29.30	--			
		ii. Glycerine	"	260	"	17	"	6.54	--			
		iii. Shark Liver Oil Products	"	300	"	47	"	15.67	--			
		iv. Vanaspathi	"	3000	"	--	"	--	--			
2.	Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	i. Vitamin 'A'	MMU	NA	"	NA	"	--	--			
		ii. Tablets	Lakh Nos	"	"	"	"	--	--			
		iii. Granules	"	"	"	"	"	--	--			
		iv. Powders	"	"	"	"	"	--	--			
		v. Liquids	Lakh Lrs.	"	"	"	"	--	--			
		vi. Injectibles	Lakh Nos.	"	"	"	"	--	--			
		vii. a. Bottles b. Vials c. Ampoules Capsules	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	227
3.	Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Ltd.	i. Cake/Bar	M.T.	7200	"	136	"	18.89	--			
		ii. Spray dried Powder	"	10800	"	394	"	3.65	--			
		iii. High Density Powder	"	1800	"	383	"	21.28	--			
4.	Travancore Plywood Industries Limited	Plywood	Lakh sq metres (4 mm basis)	27.38	27.38	3.44	1.02	12.50	3.73			
5.	Kerala State Salicylates and Chemicals Ltd.	i. Salicylates	M.T.	1000	1000	52.37	NI	5.24	--			
		ii. Aspirin	"	1000	1000	18.9	NI	1.89	--			
		iii. Sodium Salicylates	"	250	"	"	"	--	--			
6.	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engg. Company Ltd.	Distribution transformer	K.V.A	120000	120000	120793	215111	100.66	179.20			
i.	C.I. Specials	i. C.I. Specials	M.T.	1500	1500	210	725	14.00	48.33			
		ii. Steel structures	M.T.	1200	1200	193	189	16.08	15.75			
		iii. Galvanised structures	M.T.	--	2500	--	--	--	--			
		iv. Galvanised structures	M.T.	--	2500	--	--	--	--			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
7.	Steel Industrials Kerala Limited	v. vi. vii. viii. i. ii. iii.	Brushless Alternators HRC Fuses Electrical Wiring Accessories Alternators (GP) Fabricated steel Structures Ferrous Scrap Castings	Nos. " " Nos. M.T. " " " "	1500 " " 133000 3000 3000 16000 1200	3000 " " 133000 3000 3000 16000 1200	1071 " " 350440 " " 727 3703 675	1421 " " 213898 572 977 647 738	71.40 " " 263.49 " " 24.23 23.14 56.25	47.36 " " 160.82 19.07 32.57 4.04 61.50
8.	Ambalant Limited	iii.	Steel castings	M.T.	18000	18000	3920	3074	21.78	17.07
9.	Steel and Industrial Forgings Limited		Carbon and Alloy forgings	M.T.	7500	7500	2800	2208	37.33	29.44
10.	Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited	i. ii. iii. iv. v. vi.	Titanium Dioxide Ilmenite Rutile Zircon Leucocene Monazite	M.T. " " " " " " " " " "	22000 25000 2400 1500 300 240	22000 25000 2400 1500 300 240	10011 7139 323 " " " " " "	11412 6426 357 " " " " " "	45.50 28.56 13.46 " " " " " "	51.87 25.70 14.88 " " " " " "
11.	Malabar Cements Ltd.		Portland cement	Lakh MT	4.20	4.20	3.16	3.59	75.24	85.47
12.	Sivaram Textiles Ltd	i.	Cotton Yarn	Lakh KG Lakh Mts.	16304 " "	16304 " "	9.86 " "	11.52 " "	" "	" "
		ii.	Cotton Fabrics Processing	" "	40000 " "	40000 " "	51.84 " "	45.19 " "	" "	" "
13.	Trivandrum Spinning Mills Limited		Cotton yarn	Lakh Kg.	25200 spindles & 800 double spindles	25200 spindles	7.09	6.67	" "	" "
14.	Scooters Kerala Ltd.	i. 2.	Scooters Sheet Metal Items	Nos. MT	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "
15.	Kerala Automobiles Ltd.		Three wheelers	Nos.	6000	5400	1490	1875	24.83	34.72
16.	Kerala Ceramics Ltd.	i. ii. iii. iv.	Kaolin Porcelain China clay Sanitary Wares	M.T. " " " " " "	18000 595 " " " "	18000 595 " " " "	8898 537 " " " "	10209 535 " " " "	49.49 90.25 " " " "	56.71 87.91 " " " "
17.	Kerala Clays and Ceramic Products Ltd.		China clay	M.T.	" "	" "	11451	11353	" "	" "

APPENDIX - 6.5

Capital Invested and Employment in respect of Government Majority Companies in Kerala.

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Capital Invested (Rs. in lakhs)		Employment (Nos)	
		As on 31-3-1992	As on 31-3-1993	As on 31-3-1992	As on 31-3-1993
1.	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Keltron Counters Limited	800.04	NA	310	NA
2.	Keltron Electro Ceramics Limited	483.74	512.40	103	103
3.	Keltron Crystals Limited	359.91	NA	126	NA
4.	Keltron Magnetics Limited	85.15	"	33	"
5.	Keltron Power Devices Limited	906.69*	"	154	"
6.	Keltron Resistors Limited	283.95	"	49	"
7.	Keltron Rectifiers Limited	783.14	"	107	"
8.	Keltron Component Complex Ltd.	1352.19	"	373	"
9.	Sidkel Televisions Limited	36.00*	"	78	"
10.	Steel Complex Limited	471.89	"	637	"
11.	Metal-Industries Limited	62.30	63.66	125	123
12.	Travancore Titanium Products Limited	176.75	NA	140	NA
13.	Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	912.27	831.44	1204	1189
14.	Travancore Cements Limited	50.00	50.00	555	538
15.	Metropolitan Engineering Company Limited	260.00	254.40	152	151
16.	Traco Cable Company Limited	4476.50	4989.52	292	286
17.	United Electrical Industries Ltd.	403.76	402.08	529	516
18.	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Limited	5490.36	5650.56	1622	1640
19.	Kerala Construction Components Limited	58.03	40.29	131	127
20.	Chalakkudy Refractories Limited	577.23	616.91	120	117
21.	Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.	107.35	NA	500	NA
22.	Forest Industries (Travancore)Ltd.	58.34	66.97	131	129

* Last years figure

APPENDIX - 6.6

Performance of Government Majority Companies in terms of Value of Production and Sales Turnover during 1991-92 and 1992-93

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Value of Production		Sales Turnover	
		1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6
Electronics					
1.	Keltron Counters Limited	164.69	NA	201.93	NA
2.	Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd.	214.96	328.58	213.19	412.01
3.	Keltron Crystals Limited	170.40	NA	212.20	NA
4.	Keltron Magnetics Limited	56.75	"	80.53	"
5.	Keltron Resistors Limited	96.23	"	112.70	"
6.	Keltron Power Devices Limited	--	"	--	"
7.	Keltron Rectifiers Limited	--	"	--	"
8.	Keltron Component Complex Ltd.	1880.37	"	1940.26	"
9.	SIDKEL Televisions Limited	--	"	--	"
Iron and Steel					
10.	Steel Complex Limited	4592.70	"	4888.88	"
11.	Metal Industries Limited	126.40	122.48	121.73	121.88
Chemical					
12.	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.	4612.12	NA	5214.69	NA
13.	Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	4470.70	6886.07	5000.77	6351.90
14.	Travancore Cements Limited	1762.25	2138.00	1780.72	2094.70
Electricals and Cables					
15.	Metropolitan Engineering Company Ltd.	188.83	157.60	179.62	187.35
16.	Traco Cable Company Limited	2960.29	4193.11	2737.80	4320.46
17.	United Electrical Industries Ltd.	790.77	766.64	802.81	746.02
18.	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Limited	5788.50	7945.00	5798.92	7393.00
Ceramics and Refractories					
19.	Kerala Construction Components Ltd.	--	NA	71.50	81.35
20.	Chalakkudy Refractories Limited	27.75	7.80	26.16	12.68
Agro Based					
21.	Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.	618.54	NA	619.87	NA
Wood Based Industries					
22.	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd.	163.22	108.79	168.72	185.00

APPENDIX - 6.7

Production and Utilisation in Government Majority Companies 1991-92 and 1992-93

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Name of Product	Unit	Installed Capacity		Production		Capacity Utilisation (%)	
				1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Keltron Counters Limited	1) Counting Devices 2) Defence equipment	Lakh Nos. Nos.	NA NA	NA	0.27 613	NA	-	-
2.	Keltron Electro Ceramics Limited	1) Ceramic Capacitors 2) Thermistors 3) Transducers	Million Pieces Nos	80 -	80	49 242	68 1662	61.25	85.00
3.	Keltron Crystals Limited	1) Communication Crystals and Watch Crystals 2) Digital Electronic Watches	Lakh Nos 000' Nos	20.84 45	NA	11.09 1	NA	53.21	-
4.	Keltron Magnetica Limited	1) Colour TV Delay Lines 2) Servo controlled voltage Stabilizers 3) UPS	Lakh Nos. Nos "	27.5 5000 100	"	0.01 838 13	"	0.04	16.76 13
5.	Keltron Power Devices Ltd.	Power Transistors.	Lakh Nos.	NA	"	-	"	-	-
6.	Keltron Resistors	Carbon and Metal Film Resistors	Million Nos.	142.00	"	67.55	"	47.57	-
7.	Keltron Rectifiers Limited	1) Silicon dioxide 2) Electronic equipment	Lakh Nos. Nos	NA NA	"	NA NA	"	-	-
8.	Keltron Component Complex Ltd.	Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors	Million Nos.	150.00	"	75.02	"	50.01	-
9.	SIDKEL Televisions Limited	Television Sets	Nos.	"	NA	-	NA	-	-
10.	Steel Complex Limited	Steel Billets	Tonnes	55000	"	46389	-	84.34	-
11.	Metal Industries Limited	Agricultural Implements	M.T.	250	218	515	339	206.00	155.50
12.	Titanium Products Ltd.	Titanium Dioxide	"	24500	NA	13010	NA	53.10	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	1) Curcuro Soda 2) Chlorine Products		52800 46464	52800 46464	44480 39142	49330 43586	84.24 84.24	93.80 93.80
14.	Travancore Cements Limited	1) White Cement 2) Cement Paint		30000 1050	30000 1050	31394 1600	34029 1554	104.63 152.38	113.43 148.00
15.	Metropolitan Engineering Company Ltd.	Switches and fuses	Nos	44420	NA	37601	NA	84.65	-
16.	Tisco Cable Company Limited	1) AAC and ACSR 2) PVC Covered conductors and Bare copper conductors 3) Telephonic Cables	MT MCM LCKM	1500 32.92 5.00	1500 32.92 5.00	1469 20.25 2.27	575 17.66 4.54	93.93 61.51 45.40	38.33 53.63 90.83
17.	United Electrical Industries Ltd.	1) KWH (Meters) 2) Motor Control Gears 3) Plastic Film Capacitors 4) Other Products 5) L.T. Switch Gears 6) 11 KV Switch Gears 7) Carbon Film Resistors	Nos Million Nos Nos. Nos. Nos. Million Nos.	300000 4500 15.00 - - - -	300000 4500 15.00 - - - -	302655 1332 0.87 14.10 - - -	294801 879 - - - -	100.89 29.60 5.80 - - -	98.24 19.53 - - - -
18.	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Limited	1) Power Transformers 2) Current and Potential Transformers 3) Gas Circuit Breakers	MVA Nos.	4500 100	4500 1000	3154 509	3464 525	70.00 50.90	76.98 52.50
19.	Kerala Construction Components Ltd.	Sandlime Bricks	Lakh Nos.	100	100	22	22	22.00	22.00
20.	Chalishady Refractories Ltd.	1) Refractory items 2) Calcedon Koulin	MT MT	2400 -	2400 -	1162 -	312 -	48.41	13.00
21.	Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.	1) Sugar 2) Spirit 3) IMPL 4) Arrack 5) Molasses	Tonnes Lakh proof Litres " " Tonnes	900 Tonnes 46.53 - - -	900 Tonnes 46.53 - - -	1151 21.62 0.22 54.54 -	NA - - - -	- 46.46 - - -	- - - - -
22.	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd.	Wood furniture, Joinery items	Cu.M	1500	1500	905	1017	60.33	67.80

APPENDIX - 6.8

Group-Wise working Results of State Public Sector Industrial Undertakings in Kerala

Sl. No.	Group	No. of Companies Details of which are Available	Paid up Capital		Total Borrowings		Gross Block		Net profit Earned during 1992-93		Net Loss incurred during 1992-93		Accumulated Loss As on 31-3-1993	
			31-3-92	31-3-93	31-3-92	31-3-93	31-3-92	31-3-93	No. of Companies	Amount	No. of Companies	Amount	No. of Companies	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Modern Manufacturing Industries.														
i)	Electronics	2	6686.84	6886.84	12609.52	13119.77	3219.59	3337.14	2	74.28	--	--	2	7237.67
ii)	KSIE Group	2	676.59	676.59	1849.85	2237.47	1778.37	1778.37	-	-	2	551.54	2	2180.24
iii)	Chemicals	4	6372.28	6372.28	18321.26	18551.50	20777.19	21411.51	3	2370.13	1	877.18	2	11960.85
iv)	Textiles	2	531.99	581.99	1616.45	1802.37	819.29	816.86	-	-	2	217.32	2	2322.84
v)	Electricals & Cables	5	3908.00	4451.24	13814.63	14504.23	7949.10	8344.08	3	551.81	2	84.90	5	6014.30
vi)	Engineering	6	4581.33	4721.81	7845.14	8737.87	5251.00	5297.57	-	-	6	1567.49	6	7595.12
vii)	Ceramics & Refractories	3	1410.43	1410.43	1054.12	1012.23	560.31	588.71	2	62.07	1	52.30	2	1926.49
2.	Agro based	1	68.00	68.00	200.51	201.48	175.91	176.13	1	19.67	-	-	1	216.61
3.	Wood Based	1	32.71	37.71	75.68	89.18	28.52	29.49	1	2.44	-	-	1	0.93
4.	Trading and Promotional													
	Units	12	12659.34	14119.31	14757.56	16596.89	2531.48	2681.54	6	236.92	6	4471.42	10	13285.81
	Total	38	36927.51	39326.20	72444.73	76852.99	43090.76	44461.40	18	3317.32	20	7822.15	33	52740.86

APPENDIX - 6.9

*State-wise Distribution of Value of Property (Gross Block)
Under Public Sector Enterprises.*

(Amount in Rs.crores)^y

State/Union Territory	As on 31-3-1991		As on 31-3-1992	
	Value of Property	Percentage to Total	Value of Property	Percentage to Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	12924	9.9	14556	9.4
2. Arunachal Pradesh	85	0.1	121	0.1
3. Assam	5457	4.2	5872	3.8
4. Bihar	10693	8.2	12765	8.3
5. Goa	68	0.1	75	0.1
6. Gujarat	5776	4.4	9674	6.3
7. Haryana	1071	0.8	1254	0.8
8. Himachal Pradesh	1385	1.1	1943	1.3
9. Jammu and Kashmir	1271	1.0	1585	1.0
10. Karnataka	2611	2.0	2883	1.9
11. Kerala	1853	1.4	2000	1.3
12. Madhya Pradesh	12900	9.9	14285	9.3
13. Maharashtra	23961	18.3	25081	16.3
14. Manipur	160	0.1	163	0.1
15. Meghalaya	6	-	12	-
16. Mizoram	24	-	55	-
17. Nagaland	131	0.1	154	0.1
18. Orissa	6899	5.3	8524	5.5
19. Punjab	876	0.7	941	0.6
20. Rajasthan	1997	1.5	2665	1.7
21. Sikkim	17	-	38	-
22. Tamil Nadu	6847	5.2	7838	5.1
23. Tripura	357	0.3	369	0.2
24. Uttar Pradesh	9629	7.4	13657	8.8
25. West Bengal	8784	6.7	10813	7.0
26. Andaman & Nicobar	14	-	17	-
27. Chandigarh	164	0.1	219	0.1
28. Delhi	6564	5.0	7636	5.0
29. Pondicherry	17	--	20	--
30. Others and Unallocated	8116	6.2	9043	5.9
Total	130657	100.0	154258	100.0

Source: Key Financial Data on Central Government Enterprises; May, 1992, CMIE.

APPENDIX - 6.10

*Capital Invested and Employment in respect of Government of India Companies
Working in Kerala*

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Capital Invested (Rs. in lakhs)		Employment (in Nos.)	
		As on 31-3-92	As on 31-3-93	As on 31-3-92	As on 31-3-93
1.	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cochin Refineries Limited, Cochin	21183.00	22730.00	1257	1285
2.	Cochin Shipyard Limited, Cochin	19338.20	19893.20	2369	2581
3.	Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. Aluva	47894.87	49425.63	9148	8940
4.	Hindustan Latex Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	2106.26	2106.25	1940	1993
5.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Kottayam	8321.99	8287.99	1696	1682
6.	India Rare Earths Limited				
	a) Rare Earths Division, Aluva	NA	NA	674	NA
	b) Minerals Division, Chavara	NA	NA	NA	NA
7.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Palakkad	NA	NA	889	NA
8.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Aluva	NA	NA	836	780
9.	Instrumentation Ltd, Palakkad	NA	NA	NA	523
10.	Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., Kochi	NA	NA	227	228
11.	H.M.T Ltd., Kalamassery	1101.41	1130.30	2858	2791
12.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd. Aroor	817.47	—	321	—
13.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Cochin	5154.00	4912.00	NA	449
14.	Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Kannur	NA	NA	NA	—
15.	Parvathy Mills, Kollam	NA	NA	NA	—
16.	Vijaya Mohini Mills, Thiruvananthapuram	679.16	815.56	622	578
17.	Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Mills, Thrissur	761.64	808.15	969	1060
18.	Kerala Lekshmi Mills, Thrissur	588.68	NA	845	NA

APPENDIX - 6.11

*Performance of Government of India Companies in Kerala in terms of Value of Production
and Sales Turnover, 1991-92 and 1992-93*

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Value of Production		Sales Turnover		Export	
		1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cochin Refineries Limited	148222.00	182649.00	148614.00	181154.00	Nil	Nil
2.	Cochin Shipyard Limited,	9069.25	7004.54	4890.45	13031.61	100.00	1.26
3.	Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	81978.52	83487.81	79450.78	71683.49	Nil	Nil
4.	Hindustan Latex Ltd,	3392.17	3751.87	3392.17	3751.87	0.91	36.22
5.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.,	14807.58	16900.00	14777.08	16393.00		
6.	India Rare Earths Limited						
	a) Rare Earths Division,	968.95	1092.79	1578.77	1560.63	974.29	916.17
	b) Mineral Division,	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.,	8546.50	NA	8688.75	NA	Nil	NA
8.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.,	1770.00	4704.00	2235.56	2809.37	84.37	424.25
9.	Instrumentation Ltd.	NA	2811.51	3309.23	3345.61	NA	0.15
10.	Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd.,	996.00	1151.10	996.00	1151.10	—	—
11.	H.M.T Ltd.,	7789.00	4306.00	6724.00	3908.00	628.00	181.00
12.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	1912.05	—	1625.00	—	1157.42	—
13.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.,	NA	21864.00	NA	15,322.00	—	432.00
14.	Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.,	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
15.	Parvathy Mills, Kollam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16.	Vijaya Mohini Mills,	954.68	1173.32	894.43	1112.80	13.13	—
17.	Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Mills	1496.12	1865.39	1677.75	1817.77	—	—
18.	Kerala Lekshmi Mills, Thrissur	1413.69	NA	1328.25	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		4. zinc	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		5. Silicomide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		6. Zarflox	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
7.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	Electronic Switching Equipment	Lines			174149			
8.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	1. Technical DDT	Tonnes	1344	1344	1058	1185	78.72	88.15
		2. Formulated DDT	*	2688	2688	2126	2175	79.09	80.91
		3. Technical BHC	*	3000	3000	2085	1943	69.50	64.76
		4. Formulated BHC	*	3000	3000	2534	2101	84.47	70.03
		5. T. Endosulfan Hdden 35 EC	*	1600	1600	101	1114	6.31	69.62
		6. Hildit 35 EC etc.	Kilo Ltrs	1910	1910	48	801	2.51	41.93
9.	Instrumentation Ltd.	1. Process Control Valves	Nos	NA	7500	NA	3438	NA	45.84
		2. Safety Valves and pressure Valves	*	*	2000	-	665	-	33.25
		3. Miscellaneous items and Accessories	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4. Orifice plate/Flow measuring devices	-	-	500	-	35	-	7
10.	Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd.	1. Modern Bread	Lakh Nos. of 400 grams	218.32	218.3	288.00	281.64	131.92	129.01
		2. Modern Bun	Lakh Nos. of 50 grammes						
11.	H.M.T. Limited	1. Machine Tools	Nos.	564	577	618	272	109.57	47.14
		2. Printing Machines	*	127	132	123	83	96.85	62.87
12.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Limited	1. Marine Freight and Special Containers	Nos	3600	NA	2356	NA	65.44	-
13.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited	1. Phenol	MT	NA	40,000	NA	32636	-	81.59
		2. Acetone	*	*	24,640	*	20308	*	82.41
		3. Propylene	*	*	29,000	*	24029	-	82.85
		4. Cumene	*	*	54,000	*	45702	-	84.63
14.	Camaxx Spinning and Weaving Mills	1. Cotton Yarn	Lakh Kg.	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
15.	Parvathi Mills	2. Cotton Yarn	Lakh Mtrs	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
16.	Vijayabhini Mills	Cotton Yarn	Lakh Kg	30476	30476	13.32	13.06	-	-
17.	Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Mills	Cotton Yarn	Spindles	49564	Spindles	19.85	19.64	-	-
18.	Kerala Lakshmi Mills	Cotton/Viscous Yarn	Lakh Kg.	41328	Spindles	17.35	-	-	-

* Last years' figure

Appendix - 6.14

District-wise Details of Small Scale Industrial Units Registered in Kerala during the year 1992-93 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of SSI Units promoted by			Investment (In lakhs)	Value of goods and services produced (Rs. lakhs)	Employment provided (No.)	
		SC/ST	Women	Others				Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	124	432	794	1350	1231.02	4320.06	6301
2.	Kollam	120	369	636	1125	1259.63	5738.48	9214
3.	Pathanamthitta	41	115	497	653	748.45	264.27	2491
4.	Alappuzha	32	178	908	1118	2085.93	1515.80	5209
5.	Kottayam	48	168	1059	1275	666.75	499.95	3474
6.	Idukki	27	174	209	410	521.02	206.80	1184
7.	Ernakulam	64	247	1291	1602	2354.30	4103.95	6939
8.	Thrissur	170	293	587	1050	1777.41	4081.19	4893
9.	Palakkad	139	186	425	750	851.06	1167.21	2567
10.	Malappuram	60	110	332	502	927.81	1160.54	2245
11.	Kozhikode	21	153	477	651	1032.80	1650.09	2735
12.	Wayanad	34	104	127	265	203.01	143.89	854
13.	Kannur	10	104	325	439	482.68	988.47	1562
14.	Kasaragod	8	36	177	221	360.36	490.51	938
State total		898	2669	7844	11411	14502.23	26331.21	50606

Appendix - 6.15

District-wise Details of Registered Small Scale Units in Kerala as on 31st March 1993(Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of SSI Units promoted by			Investment (In lakhs)	Value of goods and services produced (Rs. lakhs)	Employment provided (No.)	
		SC/ST	Women	Others				Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	506	1665	8262	10433	8939.66	41653.46	42580
2.	Kollam	599	1225	6798	8622	9857.87	30044.89	107301
3.	Pathanamthitta	253	925	2220	3398	1878.88	4700.42	15068
4.	Alappuzha	188	971	7603	8762	7603.59	48103.10	48349
5.	Kottayam	184	982	8756	9922	8623.92	18061.76	39430
6.	Idukki	198	602	2154	2954	2057.24	5767.96	10685
7.	Ernakulam	430	893	12591	13914	22018.41	44251.85	67890
8.	Thrissur	522	920	8879	10321	13458.83	30436.51	46062
9.	Palakkad	485	721	5319	6525	7369.73	16277.10	42872
10.	Malappuram	509	393	3360	4262	6229.09	5473.34	17641
11.	Kozhikkode	110	715	6672	7497	4862.03	16560.18	41378
12.	Wayanad	116	359	1136	1611	687.99	466.48	5724
13.	Kannur	130	429	5174	5733	5256.47	40240.55	64243
14.	Kasaragod	26	200	1671	1897	2044.80	NA	19375
State total		4256	11000	80595	95851	100888.51	302037.60	568598

Appendix - 6.16

Details of Entrepreneurship Development Programmes conducted during 1992-93

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Entrepreneurs Trained during 1992-93			No. of Trained Entrepreneurs Who have Started SSI units
		SC/ST	Others	Total	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	.	51	51	4
2.	Kollam	.	124	124	9
3.	Pathanamthitta	.	31	31	.
4.	Alappuzha	.	44	44	3
5.	Kottayam	30	61	91	8
6.	Idukki	1	63	64	8
7.	Ernakulam	2	98	100	6
8.	Thrissur	1	97	98	1
9.	Palakkad	.	52	52	8
10.	Malappuram	1	97	98	.
11.	Kozhikode	27	23	50	3
12.	Wayanad	26	.	26	1
13.	Kannur	46	46	92	3
14.	Kasaragod	.	29	29	1
State total		134	816	950	55

Appendix - 6.17

Achievements under Self Employment Programme during 1992-93

Sl. No.	Name of District	Application Sanctioned and Amount Disbursed during 1992-93			
		No.	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. lakhs)	No.	Amount Disbursed (Rs. lakhs)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	277	32.76	277	26.09
2.	Kollam	307	51.60	307	51.60
3.	Pathanamthitta	127	30.53	73	16.56
4.	Alappuzha	276	51.94	165	27.77
5.	Kottayam	283	53.99	188	34.73
6.	Idukki	115	17.69	NA	4.96
7.	Ernakulam	229	40.91	141	22.60
8.	Thrissur	390	67.45	390	67.45
9.	Palakkad	202	29.49	NA	5.01
10.	Malappuram	62	9.99	NA	NA
11.	Kozhikkode	289	47.50	130	16.97
12.	Wayanad	83	9.34	NA	4.48
13.	Kannur	208	28.31	157	18.65
14.	Kasaragod	101	17.90	85	13.93
State total		2949	489.40	1913	310.80

Appendix - 6.18

District Wise details of Disbursement of Loan by KFC - 1992-93

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	SSI		Others		Total	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
I. Backward Districts							
<u>Category - A</u>							
1.	Idukki - Kattappana	25	44.98	47	123.30	72	168.28
2.	Thodupuzha	29	58.56	55	121.57	84	180.13
3.	Wayanad	13	45.67	95	241.78	108	287.45
<u>Category - B</u>							
4.	Alappuzha	38	289.70	32	83.98	70	373.68
5.	Malappuram	54	339.27	26	99.36	80	438.63
6.	Kannur	64	181.01	127	323.47	191	504.48
7.	Kasaragod	28	83.56	56	131.55	84	215.11
<u>Category - C</u>							
8.	Thiruvananthapuram	72	268.08	74	239.89	146	507.97
9.	Thrissur	102	567.80	33	110.63	135	678.43
TOTAL :		425	1878.63	545	1475.53	970	3354.16
II Non Backward Districts							
10.	Pathanamthitta	20	121.26	37	90.07	57	211.33
11.	Kollam	86	264.90	54	104.91	140	369.81
12.	Ernakulam	87	649.18	59	181.86	146	831.04
13.	Palakkad	64	241.56	47	119.12	111	360.68
14.	Kozhikode	86	343.66	241	640.29	327	983.95
15.	Kottayam	90	281.53	38	117.63	128	399.16
TOTAL :		433	1902.09	476	1253.88	909	3155.97
GRAND TOTAL :		858	3780.72	1021	2729.41	1879	6510.13

Appendix - 6.19

Kerala Financial Corporation, Summary of Loan Operations as on 31.3.1993
(1.4.1992 to 31.3.1993)

Sl. No.	During the year 1992-93						Since inception upto 31.3.1993					
	SSI		Others		Total		SSI		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. Application pending as on 1.4.1992	123	537.10	51	192.64	174	729.74	.	.	.	.	.	.
2. Application received	1066	7122.81	1271	3921.26	2337	11044.07	18417	58114.19	5646	24377.82	24063	82492.01
3. Total applications for consideration	1189	7659.91	1322	4113.90	2511	11773.81	18417	58114.19	5646	24377.82	24063	82492.01
4. Application withdrawn/ rejected or otherwise disposed off	134	401.12	70	166.48	204	567.60	3502	10355.56	700	3991.66	4202	14347.22
5. Application sanctioned (gross)	960	5966.45	1190	3344.43	2150	9310.88	14155	43115.81	5407	21232.33	19522	64348.14
6. A. Application cancelled/ reduced out of current year sanction	26	136.51	25	86.67	51	223.18	.	.	.	.	.	.
6. Application cancelled/ reduced out of previous year sanction	298	766.93	87	198.14	385	965.07	.	.	.	.	.	.

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1												
C. Total cancellation/ reduction (6 A-8)	324	903,44	112	284,81	436	1188,25	2321	7559,83	676	2168,47	2997	9728,30
7. Application sanctioned effectively(5-6A)	934	5829,94	1165	3257,76	2099	9087,70						
8. Net sanction (5-6C)	636	5063,01	1078	3059,62	1714	8122,63	11794	35555,98	4731	19063,86	16525	54619,84
9. Amount disbursed along- with number of newly assisted units	858	3780,72	1021	2729,41	1879	6510,13	12219	30945,30	4458	14443,42	16677	45388,72
10. Application pending for sanction as at the end of the period.	104	590,19	53	166,26	157	756,45						

Appendix - 6.20

Khadi and Village Industries - Production, Sales, Employment and Wages
Paid during 1992-93

(Amount Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	S1. No.	Name of Industry	Value of		Employment			Wages Paid	
			Production	Sales	Full time	Part time	Casual		Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
3	I.	Khadi	427.12	745.12	12328	.	.	12328	309.22
5	II.	<u>Village Industries</u>							
7	1.	Processing of cereals and Pulses.	479.15	535.78	4775	6263	.	11038	146.61
9	2.	Village oil	1450.00	1567.98	759	819	.	1578	46.20
10	3.	Village Leather	599.52	668.57	1960	1029	.	2989	97.11
11	4.	Cottage Match	572.24	601.75	3091	4100	.	7191	112.00
12	5.	Ghurkhandasari	221.24	235.71	1116	386	.	1502	46.88
13	6.	Palmgur	198.85	206.74	795	11025	.	11820	10.70
14	7.	Non-Edible Oil and Soap	309.35	335.79	318	436	.	754	22.04
	8.	Handmade paper	29.60	30.92	331	.	.	331	9.87
	9.	Village Pottery	927.73	970.96	17485	4235	.	21720	452.33
	10.	Bee keeping	70.27	67.30	2720	11800	.	14520	49.20
	11.	Fibre and Screwpine	658.81	598.52	47429	14037	.	61466	372.84
	12.	Black smithy & Carpentry	890.60	939.73	5246	846	.	6092	252.68
	13.	Lime	605.14	679.59	3332	1831	.	5163	161.11
	14.	Fruits and Vegetable preservation	275.79	332.76	962	1436	.	2398	54.71
	15.	Cane and Bamboo	260.39	281.63	1285	3444	.	4729	135.11
	16.	Aluminium	215.85	227.42	625	206	.	831	68.71
S	17.	Agarbathy	98.52	103.46	711	163	.	874	16.56
M	18.	Rubber goods	131.44	143.31	480	232	.	712	15.53
c	19.	Textile	141.58	148.48	2190	57	.	2247	28.81
1	20.	Ayurvedic Medicine	5.80	3.45	42	64	135	241	2.64
	21.	Service	103.40	103.40	452	.	.	452	54.53
	22.	Polyvastra	41.92	90.08	597	.	.	597	32.12
	23.	NVI Paper conversion	19.04	20.31	108	.	.	108	4.74
	24.	Mineral Based Industry, Stone quarrying & dressing	689.52	779.36	3759	2169	.	5928	228.21
	25.	Collection of Forest Plants & fruits	18.63	23.30	39	179	.	218	4.40
	26.	Electronics	59.02	52.75	276	.	.	276	4.34
		Total : II	8973.40	9749.05	100883	64757	135	165775	2450.49
		Grand Total:	9400.52	10494.17	113211	64757	135	178103	2759.71

Appendix - 6.21

Coir Co-operative Societies in Kerala

Type of Society	Number of Societies as on	
	31.3.1992	31.3.1993
1	2	3
1. <u>Primary Coir Co-operative Societies</u>		
a. Working	452	444
b. New Societies which have not started production	57	57
c. Dormant Societies	50	58
d. Societies under liquidation	*	*
Total	559	559
2. <u>Manufacturing Societies</u>		
a. Working	22	23
b. New Societies which have not started working	20	20
c. Dormant Societies	6	5
d. Societies under liquidation	*	*
TOTAL	48	48
3. <u>Small Scale Producers' Co-operative Societies</u>		
a. Working	7	7
b. New Societies which have not started working	1	1
c. Dormant Societies	N11	N11
d. Societies under liquidation	*	*
TOTAL:	8	8

	1	2	3
4. <u>Husk Procurement and Distribution Societies</u>			
a. Working		2	2
b. New Societies which have not started production		N11	N11
c. Dormant Societies		2	2
d. Societies under liquidation		.	.
	
	TOTAL:	4	4
	
5. <u>Fibre Societies</u>			
e. Working		N11	N11
b. New Societies which have not started working		N11	5
c. Dormant Societies		N11	N11
d. Societies under liquidation		.	.
	
	TOTAL	N11	5
	
6. <u>Co-operative Coir Marketing Federation</u>			
		1	1
7. <u>Total Number of Coir Co-operative Societies</u>			
a. Working		484	477
b. New Societies which have not started working		78	83
c. Dormant Societies		58	65
d. Societies under liquidation		193	191
	
	TOTAL:	813	816
	

APPENDIX - 6.22

Export of Coir and Coir Products from India during 1991-92 and 1992-93

Item	1991-92		1992-93	
	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakh)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1. Coir Fibra	5.06	1.14	11.62	4.59
2. Coir Yarn	15266.02	2328.23	11442.47	1966.18
3. Coir Mats	11162.48	3569.35	13779.29	5079.62
4. Coir Mattings	3645.06	1193.70	4577.39	1775.89
5. Coir Rugs and Carpets	602.45	241.28	1326.93	573.89
6. Coir (Other Sorts)	39.37	11.36	46.80	15.06
7. Coir Rope	139.00	22.43	67.76	13.81
8. Rubberised Coir Products	61.18	40.00	111.67	71.54
9. Curled Coir	31.94	2.23	934.50	90.15
10. Other items Coir Pith, tufted mata etc.	46.55	1.91	15.63	4.59
TOTAL:	30999.11	7411.63	32314.06	9595.32

Appendix - 6.23

Activities of Coir Co-operative Societies

a. Primary Coir Co-operative Societies.

Year	Number of working societies	No. of members (1000)	Raw materials consumed				Yarn and Fibre produced		No. of workers to whom work was given (1000)	Wages paid (Rs. in lakhs)
			Number (in lakhs)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)		
1990-91	447	246	1554	314.50	588	31.04	13324.50	1000.53	80	572.31
1991-92	452	259	1533	325.60	404	18.44	12706.00	1011.78	75	582.81
1992-93	444	253	1187	285.30	459	21.90	10276.00	962.07	70	518.71

b. Manufacturing Societies

Year	No. of working societies	No. of members ('000)	Value of production (Rs. lakhs)	No. of workers to whom work was given (1000)	Wages paid (Rs. in lakhs)	Value of export (Rs. in lakhs)
1990-91	29	4.34	652.54	1.90	86.73	N.A.
1991-92	29	4.37	710.57	2.21	100.02	N.A.
1992-93	30	5.07	722.85	2.67	103.83	N.A.

Appendix - 6.24

Production and Productivity under Handloom Sector in Kerala

Sl. No.	Item	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3.	4.
1.	Estimated No. of Handlooms in the State	52600	55093
2.	No. of looms in the Co-operative Sector	40979	43472
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	77.91	78.91
4.	Co-operative Sector		
	1) Production of Handloom cloth (Million metre)	45.25	48.60
	1i) Value of Production (Rs. in Crores)	81.45	97.20
	1ii) Productivity (Metre/Loom/annum)	1104	1118
5.	Corporate Sector:		
	1) No. of looms under the purview of Handloom Development Corporation	6361	6236
	1i) Production of Handloom cloth (million metre)	0.93	0.88
	1ii) Value of production (Rs. in crores)	1.38	1.82
	1iv) Productivity (Metre/loom/annum)	146	533
6.	Unorganised Sector:		
	1) No. of looms in the unorganised/Private Sector	5260	5385
	1i) Production of Handloom cloth (Million metre)	9.10	9.69
	1ii) Value of production (Rs. in crores)	16.37	29.10
	1iv) Productivity (metre/loom)	1730	1800
7.	Total (Co-operative, corporate and unorganised/private sectors)		
	1) Production of Handloom Cloth	55.28	59.17
	1i) Value of production (Rs. in crores)	99.20	128.12
	1ii) Productivity (Metre/loom/annum)	1050	1074
8.	Assistance extended by way of loan and grant for the development of Handloom Industry (Rs. in lakhs)		
	e) Loan		
	1) State Government	74.64	84.55
	1i) Central Government	47.51	2.61
	1ii) NCDC	3.23	10.34
	TOTAL :	125.38	97.50

1	2	3.	4.
b) Grant			
1) State Government		75.03	129.75
11) Central Government		26.37	75.63
111) NCDC		1.29	0.35
	TOTAL:	102.69	205.73
C. Amount Spent as Rebate on the sale of Handloom Cloth:			
1) State Government		249.79	149.65
11) Central Government		283.95	350.00
	TOTAL:	533.74	499.65
9. Value of unsold stock (Rs. in crores)			
a) In the Co-operative Sector		16.29	15.22
b) In the Corporate Sector		2.83	2.33
c) In the unorganised Sector		N.A.	N.A.
	TOTAL:	19.12	17.55
10. No. of Co-operative Societies			
a) Factory type			
1) Working Societies		105	106
11) Dormant		9	9
111) Under Liquidation		11	11
	TOTAL (a):	125	126
b) Cottage type Societies			
1) Working Societies		363	363
11) Dormant		37	37
111) Under Liquidation		79	79
	TOTAL (b):	479	479
	Grand Total (a+b)	604	605

Appendix - 6.25

Working Results of Handloom Apex Society (HANTEX)

		(Value in Rs. lakhs)	
Sl.No.	Particulars	1991-92	1992-93
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Sales Turnover	1183	1124
2.	Value of Cloth produced	813	899
3.	Value of Yarn Purchased	179	164
4.	Value of yarn distributed	220	171
5.	Value of Janatha Cloth Produced	126	N11
6.	Value of Polyester shirting, Double Veshty and Single Vashty produced.	41.32	40.67
7.	<u>Processed Goods</u>		
	(a) Production (Lakh metres)	1.78	1.35
	(b) Value	13.19	8.59
8.	No. of Exhibitions conducted	52	15

Appendix - 6.26

Working Result of Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd., Kannur

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sl. No.	Particulars	1991-92	1992-93
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Paid up Capital (as at the end of the year)	398.03	428.03
2.	Total borrowings (as at the end of the year)	556.18	615.77
3.	Gross Block (as at the end of the year)	92.67	149.41
4.	Value of Production	137.97	182.30
5.	Income through Sale of Products	116.70	344.95
6.	Other Income	47.74	43.05
7.	Expenditure on Raw Materials	209.58	263.84
8.	Expenditure on Personnel Payments	82.54	94.67
9.	Provision of depreciation	6.00	6.00
10.	Expenditure towards Interest and Bank Charges	39.34	61.86
11.	Other Expenses	44.00	42.90
12.	Loss for the year	64.53	94.00
13.	Accumulated loss at the end of the year	163.96	257.96

Appendix - 6.27
Production and Productivity under Powerloom Industry

Sl.No.	Item	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4
1.	Total Number of Powerlooms in the State (Estimated)	4690	4877
2.	Number of looms in the Co-operative Sector	599	608
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	12.77	12.47
4.	Number of Powerloom Co-operative Societies in the State	19	22
5.	Number of members in the Co-operative Sector	1321	1396
6.	<u>Co-operative Sector</u>		
	1) Production of Cloth (lakh metres)	25.85	26.45
	11) Value of production (Rs. lakhs)	310.20	317.40
	111) Productivity (Metre/Loom)	4315.00	4350.00
7.	<u>Unorganised (Private Sector)</u>		
	1) Production of Cloth (Lakh Metres)	60.00	65.00
	11) Value of Production (Rs. lakhs)	780.00	975.00
	111) Productivity (Metre/Loom)	1466.00	1522.00
8.	<u>Total (Cooperative & Unorganised Sector)</u>		
	1) Production (Lakh metres)	85.85	91.45
	11) Value of Production (Rs. lakhs)	1090.20	1292.40
	111) Productivity (Metre/Loom)	1830.00	1875.00

Annexure - 6.28
Foreign Exchange Earnings of India from Cashew Industry

Year	Export Value			Value Rs.(Crores)	
	Cashew Kernels	Cashewnut Shell & liquid	Total	Important Value of Cashewnuts	Net Foreign Exchange Earned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1985-86	225.11	1.35	226.46	24.37	202.09
1986-87	327.55	1.48	329.03	71.16	257.87
1987-88	311.29	5.03	316.32	64.38	251.94
1988-89	273.93	2.20	276.13	61.37	214.76
1989-90	366.36	2.50	368.86	82.86	286.00
1990-91	442.24	5.56	447.80	134.00	313.80
1991-92	669.09	4.02	673.11	266.68	406.43
1992-93	745.13	3.72	748.85	360.28	388.57

Source: The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, Kochi.

Appendix - 6.29

Import of Raw Cashewnuts into India

Year	Quantity (MT)	Index (1976-77=100)	Value (Rs. Crores)	Index (1976-77 = 100)
1	2	3	4	5
1976-77	75122	100.00	18.33	100.00
1977-78	56299	74.94	17.98	98.09
1978-79	20496	27.28	9.16	49.97
1979-80	24232	32.26	11.60	63.28
1980-81	16280	21.67	8.71	47.52
1981-82	16057	21.37	18.37	100.22
1982-83	1485	1.98	1.41	7.69
1983-84	26877	35.78	22.12	120.68
1984-85	56161	74.76	38.84	211.89
1985-86	21945	29.21	24.37	132.95
1986-87	49149	65.43	71.16	388.22
1987-88	42609	56.72	64.38	351.23
1988-89	45150	60.10	61.37	334.81
1989-90	56248	74.88	76.66	418.22
1990-91	82639	110.01	134.00	731.04
1991-92	106080	141.21	266.68	1454.88
1992-93	133293	177.43	360.28	1965.22

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, Kochi.

Appendix - 6.30

Working results of Kerala State Cashew Workers
Apex Industrial Co-operative Society (CAPEX)

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sl. No.	Particulars	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4
1.	Date of Registration	9.8.1984	
2.	Share Capital (Total)		
	(i) Contribution of Primary Societies	19.36	112.53
	(ii) Contribution from Govt.	69.06	69.06
3.	Number of Primary Societies Registered as members of CAPEX	8	10
4.	(a) Total number of Cashew Workers who are members of Primary Societies	5648	6151
6.	Rawnuts procured		
	(i) Quantity (Tonnes)	1075.20	5198.82
	(ii) Value (Rs. in lakhs)	198.67	1311.93
8.	Sales turnover		
	A. Inside the country		
	(i) Cashew kernels		
	Quantity (Tonnes)	197.97	623.26
	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	132.65	265.89
	(ii) Other items		
	Total (A) Cashew shell	3.44	13.32
	Qty. (Tonnes) Cashew skin	0.78	2.68
	Value (Rs. lakhs) Shell oil	0.08	0.28
	B. Exports		
	(i) Cashew kernels Qty. (Tonnes)	678.5	2112.41
	Value (Rs. lakhs)	1037.79	2876.42
	Total (A+B) Qty. (Tonnes)	876.47	2735.67
	Value (Rs. lakhs)	1174.74	3158.31
9.	Net Profit/Loss (Rs. lakhs)	241.21 *	(-)649.15 *
10.	No. of persons employed in CAPEX	50	50

* Provisional

Source: Kerala State Cashew Workers Apex Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd.

Appendix - 6.31

Revenue Collection from Mining Sector: 1985-86 to 1992-93
(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Minor Minerals	Major Minerals	Total
1985-86	5.28	52.34	57.62
1986-87	6.11	44.02	50.13
1987-88	8.79	103.13	111.92
1988-89	15.02	110.55	125.56
1989-90	.	.	145.56
1990-91	.	.	107.91
1991-92	.	.	164.36
1992-93	.	.	430.78

Source: Department of Mining and Geology.

Appendix - 6.32

Production and Sale of Mineral Sand

Name of Mineral	1991-92			1992-93		
	Production (Tonnes)	Sales		Production (Tonnes)	Sales	
		Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)		Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
Ilmenite	140811	92724	1112.69	136887	109715	1316.58
Rutile	9825	9554	1170.37	9200	9688	1186.78
Sillimanite	7150	8225	119.26	10272	10524	152.60
Zircon	12768	13987	993.08	13791	6352	450.99

Source: Directorate of Mining and Geology, Trivandrum.

Appendix - o.53

Production and Sale of Major Minerals (Other than Mineral Sand)

(Quantity: MT, Values Rs. Lakhs)

Name of Minerals	1991-92						1992-93					
	Production			Sales			Production			Sales		
	Raw	Processed	Qty	Value	Quantity	Value	Raw	Processed	Qty	Value	Quantity	Value
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Silica Sand	219530	..	134774	107.82	..	..	51125	..	54224	48.80	50884	45.80
China Clay	24254	158563	24254	29.10	158563	5549.71	1585563	159503	125846	251.69	83034	3321.36
Lime Shell	98415	..	101667	254.17	..	..	137062	..	128143	384.43	..	..
Lime Stone	424491	..	420588	462.65	..	..	323038	..	349856	419.83	..	..
Magnesite	340	76	..	..	76	30400.00	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Directorate of Mining and Geology, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX - 7.1

Division-wise and Category-wise length of roads under
Public Works Department as on 1.4.1993

(Kms)

Sl. No.	Division	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	80.590	294.922	1355.291	33.311	1764.114 (8.5)
2.	Kollam	167.580	398.290	1075.930	13.810	1655.610 (8.0)
3.	Pathanamthitta	174.022	459.284	759.683	94.530	1487.519 (7.2)
4.	Alappuzha	112.525	286.817	500.363	131.395	1031.100 (5.0)
5.	Kottayam	258.390	731.992	944.119	39.612	1974.113 (9.6)
6.	Idukki	238.119	511.860	392.363	382.024	1524.266 (7.4)
7.	Muvattupuzhe	89.076	504.840	526.944	42.843	1163.703 (5.6)
8.	Ernakulam	53.675	289.701	451.955	..	795.331 (3.8)
9.	Thrissur	206.292	512.848	805.705	30.331	1555.176 (7.5)
10.	Palakkad	143.507	748.925	463.240	199.705	1555.377 (7.5)
11.	Malappuram	164.438	407.746	825.529	347.544	1745.257 (8.5)
12.	Kozhikode	76.524	313.264	245.434	639.224	1274.446 (6.2)
13.	Wayanad	40.070	327.631	148.456	120.519	636.676 (3.1)
14.	Kannur	55.127	290.019	915.088	283.363	1543.597 (7.5)
15.	Kasaragode	28.967	84.593	376.686	466.556	956.802 (4.6)
Total:		1888.902	6162.732	9786.686	2824.767	20663.087 (100)

Source : Public Works Department.

Note: Figures in brackets denote percentage.

APPENDIX - 7.2

Division-wise and surface-wise length of Roads maintained by
Public Works Department as on 1.4.1993

(Kms)

S1. No.	Division	Cement Concrete	Black topped	Water Bound Macadam	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	..	1730.803 (9.4)	9.431 (3.1)	23.880	1764.114
2.	Kollam	..	1523.560 (8.3)	23.619 (7.9)	108.431	1655.610
3.	Pathanamthitta	0.800	1382.022 (7.5)	10.200 (3.4)	94.497	1487.519
4.	Alappuzha	..	905.739 (4.9)	2.822 (0.9)	122.539	1031.100
5.	Kottayam	16.000	1901.644 (10.3)	7.355 (2.4)	49.114	1974.113
6.	Idukki	..	1015.353 (5.5)	54.818 (18.2)	454.095	1524.266
7.	Muvattupuzha	..	1114.233 (6.1)	12.370 (4.1)	37.100	1163.703
8.	Ernakulam	0.572	760.271 (4.1)	4.580 (1.5)	29.908	795.331
9.	Thirssur	3.391	1530.540 (8.3)	2.910 (0.9)	18.335	1555.176
10.	Palakkad	..	1386.257 (7.5)	52.915 (17.6)	116.205	1555.377
11.	Malappuram	..	1485.748 (8.1)	80.275 (26.7)	179.234	1745.257
12.	Kozhikode	..	1139.026 (6.2)	13.820 (4.6)	121.600	1274.446
13.	Wayanad	..	523.866 (2.8)	10.650 (3.5)	102.160	636.676
14.	Kannur	4.112	1242.622 (6.8)	2.000 (0.6)	294.863	1543.597
15.	Kasaragod	..	766.015 (4.2)	12.865 (4.3)	177.922	956.802
Total :		24.875	18407.699 (100.00)	300.630 (100.00)	1929.883 (100.00)	20663.087 (100.00)

Source : Public Works Department.

Note: Figures in Brackets denote percentage

APPENDIX - 7.3

District-wise length of roads maintained by the
Irrigation Department

(Kms)

51.		Years	
No.	District	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	9.96 (0.6)	9.96 (0.6)
2.	Koallam	122.57 (8.0)	129.376 (7.9)
3.	Pathanamthitta	128.91 (8.4)	128.91 (7.9)
4.	Alappuzha	83.91 (5.5)	83.91 (5.1)
5.	Kottayam	2.00 (0.1)	2.00 (0.1)
6.	Idukki	8.09 (2.5)	40.50 (2.5)
7.	Ernakulam	357.95 (23.3)	416.809 (25.6)
8.	Thrissur	286.08 (18.7)	286.08 (17.5)
9.	Palakkad	306.52 (20.0)	306.52 (18.8)
10.	Malappuram	30.30 (2.0)	30.30 (1.9)
11.	Kozhikode	26.14 (1.7)	26.14 (1.6)
12.	Wayanad	24.38 (1.6)	24.38 (1.5)
13.	Kannur	128.71 (8.4)	128.71 (7.9)
14.	Kasaragod	17.67 (1.2)	17.67 (1.1)
Total :		1533.19 (100)	1631.265 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage.

Source : Irrigation Department.

APPENDIX 7.4

Motor Vehicle Road Accidents in Kerala (1992-93)

Sl. No.	District	No. of accidents		Increase/Decrease (Percentage)		No. of persons injured		Increase/Decrease (Percentage)		No. of persons killed		Increase/Decrease (Percentage)
		1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1.	Thiruvananthapuram City	1713	1912	11.6	1522	1806	18.7	70	73	4.3		
2.	Thiruvananthapuram Rural	1206	1206	0	1399	1399	0	102	102	0		
3.	Kollam	2209	2618	18.5	3140	3697	17.7	148	165	11.5		
4.	Pathanamthitta	891	968	8.6	952	1241	30.4	65	80	23.1		
5.	Alappuzha	1890	2134	12.9	2353	2820	19.8	161	137	-14.9		
6.	Kottayam	2069	2232	7.9	2645	2476	-6.4	155	126	-18.7		
7.	Idukki	448	513	14.5	991	945	-4.6	37	46	24.3		
8.	Ernakulam City	1504	1408	-6.4	1553	1339	-13.8	97	104	7.2		
9.	Ernakulam Rural	1778	1903	7.0	908	2313	154.7	126	131	4.0		
10.	Thrissur	1777	1926	8.4	2519	3023	20.0	253	262	3.6		
11.	Palakkad	1764	1717	-2.6	2921	3273	12.1	199	201	1.0		
12.	Malappuram	2343	2440	4.1	3848	3923	1.9	157	217	38.2		
13.	Kozhikode City	1648	1874	13.7	2205	2213	0.4	60	97	61.7		
14.	Kozhikode Rural	1282	1469	14.6	1879	2569	36.7	86	88	2.3		
15.	Wayanad	503	471	-6.4	732	714	-2.5	29	27	-6.9		
16.	Kannur	1250	1455	16.4	2270	2776	22.3	89	105	18.0		
17.	Kasaragod	399	399	0	584	584	0	52	52	0		
18.	Railways	3	1	-66.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total :		24677	26646	8.0	32421	37111	14.5	1886	2013	6.7		

Source : Director General of Police.

APPENDIX 7.5

Cause-wise Motor Vehicle accidents in Kerala 1992-93

Sl. No.	District	Fault of driver of Motor Vehicle	Fault of Driver of vehicle other than motor vehicle	Fault of cyclist	Fault of pedestrians	Fault of passengers	Defect of Motor Vehicles	Defect in road surface	Bad weather conditions	Other Causes	Causes not known	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Thiruvananthapuram City	1629	37	8	98	45	15	..	..	19	61	1912
2.	Thiruvananthapuram Rural	1137	..	9	20	13	15	..	..	..	12	1206
3.	Kollam	2552	2	9	15	1	2	6	..	29	2	2618
4.	Pathanamthitta	883	..	15	21	14	21	8	3	..	3	968
5.	Alappuzha	2130	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2134
6.	Kottayam	2009	10	11	86	8	51	43	12	2	..	2232
7.	Idukki	478	..	1	1	1	26	4	..	2	..	513
8.	Ernakulam City	1376	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	16	7	1408
9.	Ernakulam Rural	1850	5	5	19	2	4	4	..	13	1	1903
10.	Thrissur	1886	2	5	2	6	16	5	..	4	..	1926
11.	Palakkad	1694	1	3	5	6	..	..	..	3	5	1717
12.	Malappuram	2392	..	7	9	7	14	1	..	7	3	2440
13.	Kozhikode City	1732	..	15	86	9	5	..	..	25	2	1874
14.	Kozhikode Rural	1437	2	3	3	6	4	1	..	13	..	1469
15.	Wayanad	461	..	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	471
16.	Kannur	1443	..	..	6	..	4	..	..	2	..	1455
17.	Kasaragod	393	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	399
18.	Railways	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total :		25483	59	99	383	122	179	72	15	138	96	26646
		(95.6)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(1.4)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(100)

Note: Figures in brackets denote percentage.
Source : Director General of Police.

APPENDIX 7.6

Number of Road accidents by class of vehicles (1992-93)

Sl. No.	District	Number of Road accidents by class of vehicles (1992-93)											Total
		KSRTC Buses	Other Buses	Goods Vehicles	Taxi Cars	Motor Cars	Autocycles	Jeeps	Two wheelers	Miscellaneous vehicles	Class known	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1.	Thiruvananthapuram City	290	42	194	29	367	541	43	678	190	"	"	2374
2.	Thiruvananthapuram Rural	155	58	169	279	97	154	29	253	"	12	"	1206
3.	Koillam	214	291	361	207	186	540	102	606	141	2	"	2650
4.	Pathanamthitta	56	72	95	102	165	144	82	167	82	3	"	968
5.	Alappuzha	184	216	378	207	99	403	47	582	152	1	"	2269
6.	Kottayam	65	383	408	219	193	445	94	419	5	"	"	2232
7.	Idukki	12	110	76	2	22	125	129	100	37	"	"	613
8.	Ernakulam City	46	412	231	24	147	131	28	365	87	5	"	1476
9.	Ernakulam Rural	75	306	279	91	115	341	125	484	95	33	"	1944
10.	Thrissur	55	482	299	145	45	457	86	426	154	8	"	2157
11.	Palakkad	36	432	240	58	80	263	16	312	103	24	"	1717
12.	Malappuram	35	656	328	99	249	414	407	149	101	2	"	2440
13.	Kozhikode City	17	625	230	48	75	347	147	373	16	2	"	1874
14.	Kozhikode Rural	32	471	219	37	75	265	244	194	65	"	"	1602
15.	Wayanad	25	56	59	2	12	132	11	62	11	1	"	371
16.	Kannur	5	485	185	239	37	286	32	186	"	"	"	1455
17.	Kasaragod	7	83	60	18	22	84	51	55	17	2	"	399
18.	Railways	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1
Total :		1309	5180	3812	1801	1986	5073	1826	5411	1255	95	"	27748
		(4.7)	(18.7)	(13.7)	(6.5)	(7.2)	(18.3)	(6.6)	(19.5)	(4.6)	(0.3)	"	(100)

Note : Figures in brackets denote percentage.

Source : Director General of Police.

APPENDIX 7.7

Motor Vehicle accidents by day/night (1992-93)

Sl. No.	District	Day	Night	Not known	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Thiruvananthapuram City	1281	631	..	1912
2.	Thiruvananthapuram Rural	885	309	12	1206
3.	Kollam	2068	550	..	2618
4.	Pathanamthitta	162	803	3	968
5.	Alappuzha	1452	679	3	2134
6.	Kottayam	1769	463	..	2232
7.	Idukki	410	103	..	513
8.	Ernakulam City	1013	366	29	1408
9.	Ernakulam Rural	1438	462	3	1903
10.	Thrissur	1031	895	..	1926
11.	Palakkad	1302	406	9	1717
12.	Malappuram	2080	357	3	2440
13.	Kozhikode City	1507	367	..	1874
14.	Kozhikode Rural	1148	320	1	1469
16.	Wayanad	370	100	1	471
16.	Kannur	1297	158	..	1455
17.	Kasaragod	324	72	3	399
18.	Railways	..	1	..	1
Total :		19537 (73.3)	7042 (26.4)	67 (0.3)	26646 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets denote percentage.

Source: Director General of Police.

APPENDIX 7.8

Growth of Motor Vehicles in Kerala

.....								
Sl.								
No.	Type of Vehicles	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993
.....								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
.....								
1.	Goods Vehicles							
	1) Four wheelers and above	15785	20128	36699	51530	54753	57370	68176
	1i) Three wheelers including Tempos	..	993	4170	9576	11437	13719	9160
2.	Buses							
	1) Stage Carriages	7828	8705	12910	15056	15606	15852	16883
	1i) Contract Carriages/Omn1 Buses	..	842	2324	5234	5848	6981	8462
3.	Cars and Station Wagons							
	1) Cars	44497	54381	75731	116676	125769	129232	135299
	1i) Station Wagons	..	196	507	849	891	946	..
	1ii) Taxi Cars	11525	17780	28189	37638	37830	36999	40931
	1v) Jeeps	5859	7023	12972	24351	26133	27302	29334
4.	Three Wheelers							
	1) Autorickshaws	3125	7397	24383	58165	67317	75244	83725
	1i) Motorised Cycle rickshaws	..	38	34	62	53	57	48
5.	Two Wheelers							
	1) Motorised Cycles	..	58	73	70	63	63	63
	1i) Scooter/Motor Cycles	25769	50493	11629	248374	289498	330316	369537
6.	Tractor Trailers Articulated	2735	1864	2104	2661	2660	2781	2803
7.	Tractors	..	1892	3089	41155	4305	4573	4315
8.	Tillers	..	469	1118	1927	2069	2330	3225
9.	Trailers	..	260	416	580	556	592	621
10.	Others	2507	1735	2891	4190	3954	3815	8816
.....								
Total :		119720	174704	319259	581054	647742	708172	781398
.....								
Percentage Increase over the previous year		..	13.01	15.26	11.03	11.48	9.33	10.34
.....								

Source : Motor Vehicles Department.

APPENDIX 7.9

01districtwise Number of Vehicles Registered in the State during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93

Sl. No.	01district	Goods Vehicles			Buses			Cars & Station Wagons			Three Wheelers		
		1991-92	% variation	1992-93	1991-92	% variation	1992-93	1991-92	% variation	1992-93	1991-92	% variation	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	817	660	-19.2	470	398	-15.3	1098	567	-48.4	923	369	-60.0
2.	Kollam	378	416	10.1	50	37	-26.0	427	780	82.7	876	1045	19.3
3.	Pathanamthitta	536	383	-65.9	21	80	281.0	970	549	-43.4	260	278	6.9
4.	Alappuzha	298	354	18.8	35	91	160.0	308	492	59.7	336	305	-9.2
5.	Kottayam	417	883	111.8	233	489	109.9	644	1043	62.0	851	1020	19.9
6.	Idukki	164	167	1.8	81	110	35.8	235	215	-8.5	33	63	90.9
7.	Ernakulam	1216	1221	0.4	226	361	59.7	1398	2191	56.7	923	595	-35.5
8.	Thrissur	582	771	32.5	209	258	23.4	762	1437	88.6	1750	1377	-21.3
9.	Palakkad	263	236	-10.3	86	107	24.4	253	347	37.2	470	420	-10.6
10.	Malappuram	740	782	5.7	32	39	21.9	440	587	33.4	1620	1960	21.0
11.	Kozhikode	533	712	33.6	119	238	100.0	542	968	78.6	513	744	45.0
12.	Wayanad	33	57	72.7	3	23	666.7	108	141	30.6	94	131	39.4
13.	Kannur	284	397	39.8	79	264	234.2	267	439	64.4	448	393	-12.3
14.	Kasaragod	100	166	66.0	14	38	171.4	159	404	154.1	463	492	6.3
Total :		6361	7005	10.1	1658	2533	52.8	7611	10160	33.5	9560	9192	-3.8

Source: Motor Vehicles Department.

APPENDIX 7.9 (Contd.)

One District-wise Number of Vehicles Registered in the State during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93

Sl. No.	District	Two Wheelers				Others				Total	% variation	% variation
		1991-92	1992-93	% variation	1991-92	1992-93	% variation	1991-92	1992-93			
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	6625	5033	- 24.0	119	101	- 15.1	10062	7128	- 29.1		
2.	Kollam	2631	2930	11.4	32	92	187.5	4394	5300	20.6		
3.	Pathanamthitta	2784	2512	- 9.8	22	46	109.1	4593	3648	- 20.6		
4.	Alappuzha	2678	2503	- 6.5	43	34	- 20.9	3698	3779	2.2		
5.	Kottayam	2620	3506	33.8	35	1399		4800	8340	73.8		
6.	Idukki	392	340	- 13.3	30	31	3.3	935	926	- 1.0		
7.	Ernakulam	8732	8433	- 3.4	214	259	21.0	12709	13060	2.8		
8.	Thrissur	4460	4945	10.9	163	171	4.9	7926	8959	13.0		
9.	Palakkad	2432	2037	- 16.2	246	307	24.8	3750	3454	- 7.9		
10.	Malappuram	1340	1730	29.1	85	143	68.2	4257	5241	23.1		
11.	Kozhikode	3286	3383	3.0	29	35	20.7	5022	6080	21.1		
12.	Wayanad	284	216	- 23.9	33	70	112.1	555	638	15.0		
13.	Kannur	1616	1508	- 6.7	17	106	523.5	2711	3107	14.6		
14.	Kasaragod	862	832	- 3.5	12	23	91.7	1610	1965	21.4		
Total :		40742	39908	- 2.0	1080	2817	160.8	67012	71615	6.9		

APPENDIX 7.10

Districtwise Growth Index of Motor Vehicles in Kerala
(Base 1980-81 = 100)

Sl. No.	District	1980-81		1985-86		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Motor Vehicles (Nos.)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos.)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos.)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos.)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos.)	Index
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	38673	100.00	61484	158.98	101980	263.70	113822	294.31	120868	312.54
2.	Koifam	18853	100.00	34212	181.47	57694	306.02	58023	307.76	62871	333.48
3.	Pathanamthitta	..	..	13316	599.01	35555	1599.42	40048	180.52	43047	1936.43
4.	Afappuzha	15549	100.00	25025	160.94	39545	254.33	43288	278.39	46560	299.44
5.	Kottayam	12647	100.00	21041	166.37	39758	314.37	44695	353.40	56996	450.67
6.	Idukki	4656	100.00	8097	173.90	12812	275.17	13819	296.79	15300	328.61
7.	Ernakulam	34128	100.00	59611	174.67	105622	309.49	115605	338.73	124951	366.12
8.	Thrissur	19083	100.00	36693	192.28	70831	371.17	79421	416.18	89989	471.57
9.	Pafakkad	11656	100.00	20041	171.94	37623	322.78	42272	362.86	45055	395.12
10.	Malappuram	7926	100.00	16605	209.50	30671	386.97	35032	441.98	40439	510.20
11.	Kozhikode	17330	100.00	29448	169.92	55939	322.79	62105	358.36	68973	398.00
12.	Wayanad	..	..	4703	202.11	8379	360.08	9082	390.28	9733	418.26
13.	Kannur	14096	100.00	24478	173.65	36540	259.22	34764	246.62	37716	267.57
14.	Kasaragod	..	..	6863	124.46	14793	268.28	16196	293.72	17900	324.63
Total :		194597	100.00	361617	185.83	647742	332.86	708172	363.91	781398	401.55

Note: For Pathanamthitta, Wayanad and Kasaragod the years 1982-83, 1981-82 and 1984-85 are taken as Base respectively.

Source: Motor Vehicles Department.

APPENDIX 7.11

Kerala State Road Transport Corporation
Operational Statistics 1992-93

Sl. No.	Name of Transport Unit	No. of buses held as on 31.3.93	No. of schedules as on 31.3.93	No. of routes as on 31.3.93	Route distance (Kms.)	Gross Kms. operated (lakhs)	Effective Kms. operated (lakhs)	Passengers carried (lakhs)	Average carrying capacity per bus
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Parassala	50	51	144	6280	59.72	59.45	150.93	54.3
2.	Neyyattinkara	114	95	200	6029	95.22	94.98	336.65	68.1
3.	Poovar	62	55	54	1520	49.00	48.30	197.06	67.4
4.	Vizhinjam	64	58	120	4478	49.10	48.65	169.71	58.3
5.	Kattakkada	85	74	172	4816	66.33	65.86	248.43	55.3
6.	Thiruvananthapuram Central	116	99	167	15492	147.04	147.00	244.54	56.3
7.	Pappanamcode	124	125	225	2848	80.30	80.02	489.60	56.3
8.	Thiruvananthapuram City	178	157	582	4878	90.28	90.00	712.67	55.4
9.	Vikas Bhavan	100	96	276	4174	61.78	61.30	380.12	56.3
10.	Peroorkada	71	65	219	3416	41.65	41.54	279.72	54.4
11.	Nedumangad & Palode	124	111	286	9331	97.26	97.00	356.12	56.3
12.	Killickanoor	61	56	234	7020	50.95	50.64	163.83	58.0
13.	Attingal	95	90	167	5565	88.53	88.52	292.78	59.1
14.	Kollam	106	95	152	6782	99.24	98.45	289.89	54.7
15.	Kottarakara	107	93	221	7480	102.23	101.90	325.86	55.4
16.	Punalur	58	53	176	6071	53.06	53.00	184.34	60.0
17.	Pathanamthitta	52	42	102	5688	43.28	42.88	108.96	56.9
18.	Adoor and Panthalam	44	39	133	5859	35.40	35.38	124.83	55.8
19.	Karunagappally	50	46	106	3402	45.20	45.04	203.14	58.7
20.	Kayamkulam	69	52	91	3899	54.89	54.89	143.72	58.1
21.	Harippad	25	21	37	2085	23.03	22.90	74.54	56.2
22.	Mavelikkara	28	26	60	3271	26.86	26.70	96.29	56.2
23.	Alappuzha	94	83	98	3575	89.95	89.94	287.98	69.1
24.	Cherthala	71	60	178	7544	65.83	65.69	218.98	56.2
25.	Chengannur	49	41	156	5561	44.97	44.66	141.78	57.0
26.	Thruvalla	59	52	166	5738	52.22	51.90	225.22	56.0
27.	Changanassery	53	49	91	4461	45.23	45.06	159.39	61.5
28.	Kottayam	98	90	182	11693	91.19	90.26	315.67	60.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Ponkunnam	20	16	29	2815	25.56	25.28	53.98	57.1
30.	Pala	54	46	79	5187	51.35	51.26	118.96	55.1
31.	Erattupetta	38	29	68	4034	31.90	31.57	77.17	55.3
32.	Vaikom	38	33	37	2192	37.40	37.37	83.35	55.3
33.	Moovattupuzha	47	46	62	3186	47.97	47.67	130.93	56.3
34.	Thodupuzha + Moolamattom	33	28	63	5844	28.68	28.63	55.48	56.9
35.	Kothamangalam + Moonnar	27	25	50	4694	27.93	27.90	52.52	52.5
36.	Ernakulam	54	40	101	6209	47.10	46.85	78.44	55.4
37.	Aluva	52	50	118	3595	46.00	45.90	162.89	54.2
38.	Angamaly	27	22			19.58	19.58	84.58	56.1
39.	North Paravur & Kodungallur	50	39	59	2307	44.41	44.39	82.23	55.8
40.	Perumbavur	47	40	75	5253	42.24	41.75	145.18	58.7
41.	Chalakkudy & Irinjalakuda	43	36	73	4612	47.63	47.30	107.24	55.2
42.	Mala	29	28	45	1184	32.77	32.46	77.83	57.4
43.	Thrissur & Ambalilur	59	55	55	7347	66.05	65.77	134.91	58.8
44.	Puthukkad	14	11	16	538	10.96	10.96	31.47	58.5
45.	Guruvayur	39	33	37	5893	49.90	49.76	49.15	55.9
46.	Ponnani	20	15	19	3093	23.75	23.75	24.05	56.0
47.	Perinthalmanna	25	20	23	4793	26.62	26.50	37.68	56.0
48.	Pallakkad, Chittur and Vadakkancherry	78	62	66	8966	102.17	101.67	103.88	58.2
49.	Malappuram	33	23	23	3393	31.67	31.50	54.36	56.7
50.	Kozhikode	90	76	83	5845	89.74	89.40	148.79	56.4
51.	Thamarassery	23	21	68	2788	18.00	17.85	65.00	57.1
52.	Sultan Bathery	83	73	208	8470	66.42	66.30	245.46	60.4
53.	Kannur	77	61	77	7160	78.88	79.32	124.52	59.1
54.	Payyannur	40	31	44	3019	35.97	35.50	85.70	58.4
55.	Kasaragod	39	32	26	3142	35.70	35.66	92.46	62.4
56.	Mananthavady	42	36	45	1682	28.20	28.20	88.90	60.7
57.	Kalpetta	38	31	153	3420	25.55	25.43	90.21	54.4
Total :		3456	3032	3952	177050	3069.84	3057.49	9610.00	57.0

APPENDIX - 7.12

Kerala State Road Transport Corporation - Operational Ratios - 1992-'93

S1. Nama of Trans- No. port Unit	Average No. of buses held daily	Average km.s run per bus per day	Percentage vehicu- lar uti- lisation	Average route length (Kms.)	Average earnings per passe- nger (Ps.)	Average distance travelled by a passenger (Kms.)	Earnings per km. of buses operated (Ps.)	Earnings per vehi- cle on Road per day (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Parassala	60.1	315.1	86.0	43.6	254.5	16.9	651	2052	
2. Neyyattinkara	110.0	288.8	81.9	30.1	178.0	13.4	633	1828	
3. Poovar	61.0	261.0	83.1	28.1	154.6	11.7	621	1623	
4. Vizhinjam	64.1	289.8	71.7	37.3	184.5	13.3	644	1869	
5. Kattakkada	79.4	284.6	80.2	28.0	182.1	12.8	684	1948	
6. Thiruvanantha- puram Central	126.5	435.6	73.0	92.7	435.2	20.3	853	3719	
7. Pappanamcode	129.5	177.5	95.3	12.7	107.3	8.2	645	1145	
8. Thiruvanantha- puram City	169.6	184.1	78.9	8.4	92.3	7.7	709	1305	
9. Vikas Bhavan	100.7	206.6	80.7	15.1	109.9	8.4	668	1380	
10. Proorkada	67.6	194.2	86.6	15.6	96.4	7.5	642	1249	
11. Nedumangad & Palode	129.5	249.3	82.3	32.6	228.7	13.2	666	1661	
12. Killimanoor	57.8	283.1	84.8	30.0	227.4	14.7	699	1980	
13. Attingal	97.0	300.2	83.3	33.3	253.4	17.1	838	2512	
14. Kollam	103.5	325.7	80.0	44.6	258.4	17.6	796	2595	
15. Kottarakkara	102.2	314.3	86.9	33.8	239.0	15.6	767	2411	
16. Punalur	58.3	314.9	79.1	34.5	228.6	15.0	789	2483	
17. Pathanamthitta	55.5	281.7	75.2	55.8	316.2	20.5	810	2278	
18. Adoor & Pandalam	44.7	272.2	79.6	44.1	198.0	13.5	695	1892	
19. Karunagappally	54.2	275.4	82.7	32.4	183.6	13.5	828	2378	
20. Kayankulam	58.3	300.1	86.0	42.8	297.6	19.3	785	2356	
21. Harippad	25.3	321.9	76.9	56.4	247.0	17.6	794	2664	
22. Mavelikkara	26.2	364.0	75.9	54.5	208.5	13.0	773	2813	
23. Alappuzha	86.6	330.7	86.1	36.5	259.1	17.0	783	2591	
24. Cherthala	67.4	300.9	88.7	42.4	207.2	14.6	684	2060	
25. Changanoor	56.4	294.1	73.7	35.6	209.7	13.6	674	1985	
26. Thiruvalla	58.7	201.9	80.2	36.8	165.3	11.3	718	2167	
27. Changanacherry	53.5	274.3	84.1	49.0	212.0	14.6	748	2055	
28. Kottayam	85.9	329.7	87.3	63.7	217.8	13.6	776	2557	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29. Ponkunnam		25.8	325.1	82.6	97.1	375.9	23.2	806	2617
30. Pala		53.1	322.8	81.9	65.7	323.2	19.9	750	2421
31. Erattupetta		31.8	347.3	78.5	59.3	332.7	20.8	821	2845
32. Vaikom		34.9	322.9	90.9	59.2	340.4	22.1	758	2443
33. Moovattupuzha		50.5	324.1	79.7	51.4	276.9	17.7	766	2486
34. Thodupuzha & Moolamattam		30.9	342.6	74.2	92.8	423.9	25.6	822	2819
35. Kothamangalam & Moonnar		32.1	318.5	74.9	93.9	431.1	25.3	804	2557
36. Ernakulam		51.1	336.9	74.6	61.5	481.2	27.4	824	2776
37. Aluva		54.3	286.4	88.8	30.5	177.2	12.5	670	1875
38. Ankama11		26.4	265.4	76.5	..	174.1	12.5	..	..
39. North Paravoor & Kodungalloor		49.2	312.6	79.1	39.1	345.8	24.5	655	2048
40. Perumbavoor		45.4	321.3	78.4	70.0	198.2	12.7	688	2210
41. Chalakkudy & Irifalakkuda		47.3	366.8	74.8	63.2	347.0	22.4	787	2871
42. Mala		32.2	322.2	85.8	25.3	294.4	18.1	703	2262
43. Thrissur & Amballoor		57.5	368.5	85.1	133.6	320.7	20.9	735	2655
44. Puthukkad		12.1	291.5	85.2	33.6	251.1	16.7	..	..
45. Guruvayoor		41.9	454.4	71.7	159.3	719.6	39.6	712	3233
46. Ponnani		19.8	428.0	76.8	162.7	753.5	35.8	771	3300
47. Perinthalmanna		26.7	376.2	75.0	208.4	490.9	29.1	703	2648
48. Palakkad, Chittoor & Vadakkancherry		85.9	427.2	79.6	135.8	722.8	38.4	758	3080
49. Malappuram		33.0	316.2	82.7	147.5	451.1	32.8	760	2403
50. Kozhikode		94.2	332.8	78.2	70.4	405.2	22.6	710	2360
51. Thamerassery		22.2	303.7	72.6	41.0	176.5	12.7	645	1957
52. Sulthan Battery		61.7	271.5	81.8	40.7	192.4	12.1	666	1810
53. Kannoore		78.4	337.5	82.0	93.0	406.7	25.2	658	2221
54. Payyannoor		39.6	293.0	83.9	68.6	257.2	15.9	633	1850
55. Kasaragod		39.3	327.8	75.8	120.8	248.9	15.8	648	2125
56. Mananthavady		41.8	251.6	73.3	37.4	200.4	13.4	670	1688
57. Kalpetta		36.2	230.0	83.7	22.4	191.8	12.9	680	1562
Total		3463.8	297.8	81.3	44.8	234.3	15.3	736*	2188

* Based on Passenger revenue only.

APPENDIX 7.13

Air Traffic (Indian Air Lines) from Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi & Kozhikode - 1980-81 to 1992-93

Year	Passengers (Nos.)							
	Thiruvananthapuram		Kochi		Kozhikode		Total	
	Originating	Terminating	Originating	Terminating	Originating	Terminating	Originating	Terminating
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1980-81	101958	104327	87597	88409	..	..	18955	192736
1985-86	129778	149996	194477	206900	..	..	324265	355896
1986-87	133572	153627	196285	209430	..	..	329857	363057
1987-88	134858	147071	194166	207110	..	..	329024	354181
1988-89	148652	157699	179900	189650	22182	23241	350734	370590
1989-90	142809	155092	163965	171610	34644	39454	341418	366156
1990-91	112716	128377	134035	148850	32149	48671	278900	315898
1991-92	119703	129841	138441	139953	49771	57048	307915	326842
1992-93	120079	105582	104003	101797	78198	70587	302280	277966

APPENDIX 7.13 (Contd.)

Air Traffic (Indian Air Lines) from Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi & Kozhikode 1980-81 to 1992-93

Year	Freight (Tonnes)							
	Thiruvananthapuram		Kochi		Kozhikode		Total	
	Originating	Terminating	Originating	Terminating	Originating	Terminating	Originating	Terminating
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1980-81	1067.20	1186.90	344.40	535.60	..	..	1411.60	1722.50
1985-86	1132.20	2175.50	1062.40	1274.00	..	..	2194.60	3449.50
1986-87	892.10	1977.85	1026.47	1466.13	..	..	1918.57	3443.98
1987-88	908.21	1908.20	925.09	1260.39	..	..	1833.30	3168.68
1988-89	1138.91	1899.85	931.71	1227.19	8.21	43.23	2078.83	3170.27
1989-90	1355.16	1731.21	1076.92	1127.64	85.82	40.64	2517.90	2899.49
1990-91	1439.25	1622.17	746.72	670.02	69.29	44.87	2255.26	2337.06
1991-92	1735.27	1251.29	609.65	689.43	45.03	64.94	2380.95	2005.66
1992-93	994.90	1433.57	687.99	692.11	110.61	178.40	1793.50	2304.08

APPENDIX 7.14

No. of Passports issued from the Passport Offices at
Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode (1985 to 1993)

Year	No. of Fresh Applications Received				No. of Passports Issued			
	Thiruvananthapuram*	Kochi	Kozhikode	Total	Thiruvananthapuram	Kochi	Kozhikode	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985-86	..	88362	65246	153608	..	97863	67376	165239
1986-87	..	70672	59038	129710	..	68332	61307	129639
1987-88	..	91548	79247	170795	..	81149	67929	149078
1988-89	..	145361	115062	260423	..	122943	84738	207681
1989-90	..	153387	132818	286205	..	162949	154449	317398
1990-91	..	125264	100249	225513	..	128834	110028	238862
1991-92	34319	304523	228965	567807	3200	153134	119427	275761
1992-93	156653	N.A.	206917	N.A.	116737	N.A.	341000	N.A.

*Thiruvananthapuram Passport Office was upgraded to a full fledged office on 10.1.92.

APPENDIX 7.15

Number and Tonnage of Steamers and Sailing Vessels which called at the
Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala during 1992-93

Name of Port	Coastal/ Foreign	Steamers		Sailing vessels		Total No. of vessels	Total tonnage
		Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Intermediate Ports							
1. Neendakare	Foreign	5	75810	..	..	5	75810
	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Kozhikode	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coastal	36	5229	318	31975	354	37204
II. Minor Ports							
1. Azhakkal	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coastal	..	..	83	6958	83	6958
2. Kovalam	Foreign	4	12380	..	..	4	12380
Vizhinjam	Coastal	..	..	1	79	1	79
Total	Coastal	36	5229	402	39012	438	44241
	Foreign	9	88190	..	..	9	(+39.3) 88190
							(+.27)
Grand Total		45	93419	402	39012	447	132431
1992-93		(+4.2)		(+2.6)		(+2.8)	(+10.6)

Note : The figures in brackets show the percentage variation over the previous year.

Source : Directorate of Ports.

APPENDIX 7.16

Number of Harbour Crafts Registered at the Intermediate and
Minor Ports of Kerala (1992-93)

Name of Port	Canoes including boats	Mechanised fishing vessels	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Alappuzha	..	86	86
2. Kozhikode	6	10	16
3. Neendakara	..	213	213
4. Azhikkal	..	..	..
5. Vada kara	..	..	..
6. Kannur	..	..	..
7. Kasaragod	114	..	114
8. Kodungallur	..	85	85
9. Kovalam-Vizhinjam	..	..	..
10. Ponnani	..	..	..
11. Tellicherry	..	..	..
12. Thiruvananthapuram	..	..	..
Total :	120	394	514

Source : Directorate of Ports.

APPENDIX 7.17

Commodity-wise cargo handled at the Intermediate and
Minor Ports of Kerala (1992-93)

(tonnes)

Name of Port	Commodity	Import			Export			Grand Total
		Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alappuzha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Kozhikode	Timber	..	..	..	3764	..	3764	3764
	Cement	..	..	..	2845	..	2845	2845
	River sand	..	..	..	1511	..	1511	1511
	Granite Metal	..	..	..	1811	..	1811	1811
	Cattle feed	..	..	..	1677	..	1677	1677
	HSD oil	..	..	..	1996	..	1996	1996
	Bricks	1519	..	1519	1875	..	1875	3394
	Granite jelly	..	..	..	1398	..	1398	1398
	Rice	..	..	..	1930	..	1930	1930
	Soda Ash	2143	..	2143	..	..	..	2143
	Light Bolic Powder	523	..	523	..	..	..	523
	Miscellaneous	2209	..	2209	4400	..	4400	6609
	Sub-Total	6394	N11	6394 (12.8)	23207	N11	23207 (-17.6)	29601 (-12.5)
2. Kovalam-Vizhinjam	Cement	..	..	..	70	..	70	70 (-98.2)
3. Ashikkal	Timber	..	..	..	5282	..	5282	5282 (-22.7)
4. Neendakara	Ilmenite	..	..	..	..	90150	90150	90160 (-7.2)
Grand Total		6394	N11	6394 (-32.9)	28559	90150	118709 (-10.2)	125103 (-11.7)

Note: The figures in brackets show the percentage variation over the previous year.
Source: Directorate of Ports.

APPENDIX 7.18

Details of dredging operations conducted at the
Intermediate and Minor ports of Kerala (1992-93)

Sl. No.	Ports/Canal dredged	Time and Quantity Dredged		Value (Rs. lakhs)
		Time (hours)	Quantity dredged	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Az eekkal	155.55	93550 M ³	11.22
2.	Beypore	45	27000 M ³	3.24
3.	Neendakara Port	384.25	76883 M ³	6.15
4.	Chavara canal	99.30	14925 M ³	0.35
5.	Kollan canal	84.40	12700 M ³	0.30
Total :		768.50	225058 M ³	21.26

Source: Directorate of ports.

APPENDIX 7.19

No. of ships called at Cochin port and their Net Registered Tonnage (1992-93)

Sl. No.	Type of vessels	No. of ships		Variation increase (+) decrease (-) (%)	Net Registered Tonnage (Lakh tonnes)		Variation increase (+) decrease (-) (%)
		1991-92	1992-93		1991-92	1992-93	
1.	Tankers	220	228	+ 3.6	35.51	38.60	+ 7.0
2.	Colliers	1	3	+200	0.09	0.33	+266.7
3.	Food grain ships	..	3	..	..	0.43	..
4.	Fertilizers	86	83	+ 3.5	6.1	6.5	+ 6.6
5.	Containers	250	227	+ 9.2	7.70	5.10	+ 33.8
6.	Passenger & cargo ships	244	239	+ 2.0	9.50	8.09	+ 14.8
Total		801	783	+ 2.2	58.93	59.33	+ 0.70

Source : Cochin Port Trust.

APPENDIX 7.20

Revenue collected at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala (1992-93)

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Ports	Port dues	Export/Import dues	Tug hire charges	Pilotage fees	Miscellaneous		Total
						Ground rent shed rent etc.	Registration and other fees	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Alappuzha	..	..	..	..	0.45	0.68	1.13 (+27)
2.	Kozhikode	0.20	2.58	0.24	0.05	2.52	0.09	5.68 (-8)
3.	Neendakara	0.52	4.53	33.36	..	7.62	1.63	47.66 (+71.4)
4.	Azhikkal	0.03	0.39	0.01	..	0.38	..	0.81 (-0.5)
5.	Badagara	..	..	..	..	0.11	..	0.11 (-18)
6.	Kannur	0.03	..	0.01	..	0.10	..	0.14 (+119)
7.	Kasaragod	..	..	..	..	0.24	0.06	0.31 (-6)
8.	Kodungalloor	..	..	..	..	..	0.92	0.92 (+78.6)
9.	Kovalam-Vizhinjam	0.04	0.02	..	..	0.06	..	0.12 (-78)
10.	Ponnani	..	..	..	..	0.06	..	0.06 (-28)
11.	Tellicherry	..	..	..	..	0.23	..	0.23 (+43.5)
12.	Thiruvananthapuram	..	..	..	..	0.25	..	0.26 (+47.7)
13.	Dredging Neendakara	..	..	0.57	..	0.11	..	0.67 (-64)
14.	Directorate of Ports	0.02	..	1.38	..	12.75	..	14.14 (+93)
Total :		0.84	5.52	35.56	0.05	25.88	3.38	72.23 (+54)

Notes: The figures in brackets indicate percentage variation over 1991-92

Source: Directorate of Ports.

APPENDIX 7.21

Growth of Postal Offices under Kerala Circle
during the last ten years

Sl. No.	Category of Offices	As on 1st April									
		1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Postal Services :											
1.	Head post Offices	51	51	51	50	50	50	50	50	51	51
2.	Sub Offices (Departmental and extra-departmental)	2187	2026	2026	1971	1971	1971	1971	1971	1968	1968
3.	Branch Offices	2512	2674	2672	2727	2761	2761	2840	2883	2959	2990
Total :		4750	4751	4749	4748	4782	4782	4861	4904	4978	5009

Source : CPMG, Kerala Circle, Thiruvananthapuram.

APPENDIX 7.22

Category-wise offices in postal and other postal services
under Kerala Circle

Category of Office	As on 1st April	
	1992	1993
I. Postal Services		
i. Head Post Offices	51	51
ii. Sub Post Offices		
a. Departmental	1416	1421
b. Extra Departmental	552	547
iii. Branch Offices	2959	2990
Total :	4978	5009
II. Speed Post centres		
	6	7
III. Other Postal Services		
1. Railway mail service offices		
i. Head record office	3	3
ii. Sorting mail office	28	28
iii. Sub record office	23	23
iv. Transit mail office	9	9
v. R.M.S. sections	18	18
vi. Press sorting office	2	2
vii. Parcel sorting office	3	3
Total	86	86
2. Mail motor service division	1	1
3. Central Stamp depot	1	1
Total	88	88

Source : CPMG, Kerala Circle, Thiruvananthapuram.

APPENDIX 7.23

Division-wise and category wise Distribution of Post Offices
Under Kerala Circle as on 1.4.1993

Sl. No.	Division	Head Offices	Sub Offices			Total
			Departmental	Extra-Departmental	Branch Offices	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Thiruvananthapuram South	2	66	15	134	217
2.	Thiruvananthapuram North	2	76	8	112	198
3.	Kollam	3	83	33	116	235
4.	Pathanamthitta	3	68	54	173	298
5.	Thiruvalla	2	62	31	60	155
6.	Mavelikara	2	50	23	47	122
7.	Alleppey	2	46	31	45	124
8.	Kottayam	3	79	44	130	256
9.	Changanacherry	2	48	12	103	165
10.	Idukki	2	52	13	230	297
11.	Ernakulam	2	70	5	59	136
12.	Alwaye	3	67	34	140	244
13.	Irinjalakuda	2	62	22	105	191
14.	Thrissur	3	104	32	157	296
15.	Ottappalam	1	53	22	142	218
16.	Palghat	3	85	21	122	231
17.	Thirur	2	52	22	96	172
18.	Manjeri	2	44	21	191	258
19.	Calicut	3	74	14	214	305
20.	Badagara	2	41	37	143	223
21.	Tellicherry	1	43	8	156	208
22.	Cannanore	2	61	25	137	225
23.	Kasaragode	2	29	17	179	227
24.	Lakshadweep	**	6	3	1	10
Total :		51	1421	547	2990	5009

Source : CPNG Kerala Circle, Thiruvananthapuram.

APPENDIX 7.24

District-wise area and population served by one post office during 1992-93

Sl. No.	District/Island	Post Office (Nos.)	Area Sq.kms.	Area served by each post office (Sq. kms.)	Population (1n 1000 s*)	Population served by each post office
1		2	3	4	5	6
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	416	2192	5.27	3026	7274
2.	Kollam	330	2491	7.55	2473	7494
3.	Pathanamthitta	243	2642	10.87	1220	5021
4.	Alappuzha	351	1414	4.03	2055	5855
5.	Kottayam	421	2203	5.23	1878	4461
6.	Idukki	298	5019	16.84	1107	3715
7.	Ernakulam	378	2407	6.37	2893	7653
8.	Thrissur	487	3032	6.23	2811	5772
9.	Palakkad	445	4480	10.07	2417	5499
10.	Malappuram	440	3550	8.07	3180	7227
11.	Kozhikode	432	2344	5.43	2691	6229
12.	Wayanad	145	2131	14.70	690	4759
13.	Kannur	412	2966	7.20	2312	5612
14.	Kasaragod	197	1992	10.11	1100	5584
	Lakshadweep	10	30	3.0	54	5400
	Mahe	4	9	2.2	35	8750
	Kerala including Lakshadweep and Mahe	5009	38902	7.77	29972	5984
	Kerala excluding Lakshadweep and Mahe	4995	38863	7.78	29883	5982

* Projected population as on 1.3.1993

Source : C.P.M.G. Kerala Circle, Thiruvananthapuram.

APPENDIX 7.25

Income and Expenditure of Kerala Tourism Development Corporation
and Accommodation details in the Hotels (1992-93)

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	Total No. of		Occupancy ratio %	Annual income (Rs. in lakhs)	Annual Expenditure		
			Domestic	Foreign			Admini- strat- tion	Opera- ting	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Mascot Hotel	55	2433	1161	30.78	111.01	64.74	40.12	104.86
2.	Hotel Chalthram	176	18867	1241	63.39	111.97	94.77	37.87	132.64
3.	Hotel Samudra	100	4188	2113	31.43	49.76	26.95	8.45	35.40
4.	Agasthya House	16	1097	84	26.68	5.48	1.42	2.71	4.13
5.	Yatri Niwas Kollam	46	4296	1125	46.00	18.68	9.91	10.30	20.21
6.	Hotel Araam Kottarakkara	4	842	..	46.19	7.48	0.76	5.16	5.92
7.	Hotel Araam Alappuzha	4	430	65	35.15	15.40	2.84	9.11	11.95
8.	Hotel Aiswarya	68	444	28	28.99	26.09	13.89	19.10	32.99
9.	Periyar House	96	14438	2277	51.16	31.75	15.98	9.40	25.38
10.	Aranya Niwas Hotel	73	3445	3737	32.36	98.17	48.16	12.69	60.85
11.	Hotel Sabala Kuttikanam	4	499	7	54.93	3.24	0.92	2.16	3.08
12.	Balgatty Palace Hotel	24	707	1749	64.98	36.25	17.18	13.62	30.80
13.	Hotel Nandanam	87	15827	23	44.54	12.79	8.75	3.76	12.51
14.	Mangalya	38	7866	..	57.35	36.93	10.39	21.81	32.20
15.	Yatri Niwas Trissur	66	4210	24	50.08	31.01	9.36	16.76	26.12
16.	Hotel Araam Palakkad	4	225	..	50.52	9.99	2.30	6.18	8.48
17.	Garden House	32	6638	76	53.13	29.22	7.92	12.08	20.00
18.	Malabar Mansion	32	2773	127	54.64	49.62	9.99	32.59	42.58
19.	Hotel Araam Kannur	4	873	2	51.33	18.56	3.07	11.54	14.61
20.	Yatri Niwas Kannur	70	6331	340	48.91	29.98	6.79	18.82	25.61
21.	Hotel Araam Wayanad	4	199	6	12.63	1.59	0.61	1.02	1.63
Total :		1003	96628	14185	..	734.97	356.70	285.25	651.95

Source : Kerala State Tourism Development Corporation.

APPENDIX 9.1

Districtwise population profile, 1991

Sl. No.	District	Area Km ²	Population 1991	Sex Ratio	Growth rate 1981-91	Density per Km ²	Effective Literacy rate (Percent)		
							Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Kerala	38,863	29,098,518	1,036	14.32	749	89.81	93.62	86.17
1.	Kasaragod	1,992	1,071,508	1,026	22.78	538	82.51	88.97	78.29
2.	Kannur	2,966	2,251,727	1,049	16.63	759	91.48	95.54	87.65
3.	Wayanad	2,131	672,128	966	21.32	315	82.73	87.59	77.69
4.	Kozhikode	2,344	2,619,941	1,027	16.69	1,118	91.10	95.58	86.79
5.	Malappuram	3,550	3,096,330	1,053	28.87	872	87.94	92.08	84.09
6.	Palakkad	4,480	2,382,235	1,061	16.52	532	81.27	87.24	75.72
7.	Thrissur	3,032	2,737,311	1,085	12.20	903	90.13	93.77	86.94
8.	Ernakulam	2,407	2,817,236	1,000	11.12	1,170	92.35	95.46	89.27
9.	Idukki	5,019	1,078,066	975	11.22	215	86.94	90.82	82.96
10.	Kottayam	2,203	1,828,271	1,003	7.71	830	95.72	97.46	94.00
11.	Alappuzha	1,414	2,001,217	1,051	7.28	1,415	93.87	96.79	91.12
12.	Pathanamthitta	2,642	1,188,332	1,062	5.60	450	94.86	96.55	93.29
13.	Kollam	2,491	2,407,566	1,035	10.68	967	90.47	94.09	87.00
14.	Thiruvananthapuram	2,192	2,946,650	1,036	13.50	1,344	89.22	92.84	85.76

Source: Census of India - Kerala - Final Population Table.

Appendix - 9.2

Number of Schools in Kerala - Government

Year	L.P.Sector			U.P.Sector		H.S.
	L.P.Schools	L.P.Sections in UP5	L.P.Sections in HS	U.P.Schools	U.P.Section in H.S.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7
1984-85	2624	853	407	906	801	934
1985-86	2167	861	378	915	800	934
1986-87	2608	866	409	926	803	938
1987-88	2606	875	405	928	802	939
1988-89	2607	871	408	933	804	940
1989-90	2608	878	407	934	805	941
1990-91	2565	900	427	960	825	961
1991-92	2565	898	425	960	826	963
1992-93	2565	898	425	960	826	963

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.3

Number of Schools in Kerala - Private Aided Schools

Year	L.P.Sector			U.P.Sector		H.S.
	L.P.Schools	L.P.Sections in UPS	L.P.Sections in HS	U.P.Schools	U.P.Section in H.S.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7
1984-85	4094	1305	176	1889	1035	1370
1985-86	4083	1323	176	1890	1038	1380
1986-87	4079	1302	173	1889	1036	1383
1987-88	4075	1288	184	1888	1042	1382
1988-89	4073	1286	178	1886	1037	1382
1989-90	4069	1293	175	1885	1036	1379
1990-91	4068	1293	173	1883	1037	1380
1991-92	4067	1293	173	1883	1034	1380
1992-93	4067	1293	173	1883	1034	1380

Appendix - 9.4

Number of Schools in Kerala - Unaided

Year	L.P.Sector			U.P.Sector		H.S.
	L.P.Schools	L.P.Sections in UPS	L.P.Sections in HS	U.P.Schools	U.P.Section in H.S.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7
1984-85	131	28	44	61	78	93
1985-86	145	29	47	64	84	108
1986-87	141	37	53	69	91	109
1987-88	136	39	55	69	90	110
1988-89	139	39	58	71	95	110
1989-90	135	42	47	73	88	110
1990-91	134	41	47	72	88	111
1991-92	151	46	63	92	109	129
1992-93	147	45	63	88	109	129

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.5

Enrolment of 5 Students in Schools, District wise and State wise

District	L.P.			U.P.			H.S.			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	108147	105113	213260	85837	83279	169116	71778	74874	146652	265762	263266	529028
Kollam	86982	84126	171108	76586	72549	149135	67386	78930	146316	23954	235606	466559
Pathanamthitta	40046	38788	78834	34841	32439	67280	32043	32279	64322	106930	103506	210436
Alappuzha	66257	63493	129750	58885	55688	114573	55407	55262	110669	180549	174443	354992
Kottayam	65907	61745	127652	53588	50408	103996	47677	51216	98893	167172	163369	330541
Idukki	39408	36335	75743	32053	29616	61669	25407	26605	52012	96868	92556	189424
Ernakulam	94604	90407	185011	83619	77639	161258	74222	76339	150561	252445	244385	496830
Thrissur	111836	106423	218259	87827	82035	169862	69848	72430	142278	269511	260888	530399
Palakkad	114156	110197	224353	85723	81616	167339	60595	59245	119840	260474	251058	511532
Malappuram	181978	171607	353585	132721	126293	259014	87060	83939	170999	401759	381839	783598
Kozhikode	115334	109032	224366	97039	91422	188461	77892	79524	157416	290265	279978	570243
Wayanad	32959	31525	64484	24386	23317	47703	17355	18085	35440	74700	72927	147627
Kannur	101903	96322	198255	86605	81117	167722	68581	68496	137077	257089	245935	503024
Kasaragode	55625	51830	107455	41905	38491	80396	29479	27173	56652	127009	117494	244503
Total	1215142	1156943	2372085	981615	925909	1907524	784730	804397	1589127	2981487	2887249	5868736

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.6

Standard wise strength of students 1993

STD.	Government			Pvt. aided			Pvt. unaided			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
I	113724	108994	222718	162960	159021	321984	11166	10558	21724	287850	278576	566126
II	121999	114928	236927	174571	167080	341651	10854	9918	20772	307424	291926	599350
III	125552	118461	244013	175733	167827	343554	10062	9253	19315	311347	295535	606882
IV	125955	116882	242837	173531	165445	388976	9035	8579	17614	308521	290906	599427
V	114777	106765	221542	197135	186618	383753	9194	7482	16676	321106	300865	621971
VI	115759	108087	223856	200819	190114	390933	8479	6991	15470	325067	305192	630259
VII	117241	112228	229469	210482	201208	411690	7719	6416	14135	335442	319852	655294
VIII	124441	119512	243953	177377	173651	351028	7004	6364	13388	308822	299547	608369
IX	108667	108064	216751	156773	160856	317629	6417	5950	12367	271877	274870	546747
X	81749	97079	178828	117052	127871	244923	5230	5030	10260	204031	229980	434011
TOTAL	1149894	1111000	2260894	1746433	1699688	3446121	85160	76561	161721	2981487	2887249	5868736

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.7

Enrolment of SC/ST Students at School level as on 1.7.1993 * Students strength

Section	General	Sch. Caste	Percentage to total	Sch. Tribe	Percentage to total
L.P. Section	2372085	271852	11.46	33629	1.42
U.P. Section	1907524	217091	11.38	19126	1.00
H.S. Section	1589127	167917	10.57	11545	0.73
Total:	5868736	656860	11.19	64300	1.10

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.8

Standard wise strength of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students 1993

Standard	Government			Aided			Unaided		
	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
I	222718	28886	4422	321984	32013	3580	21724	662	40
II	236927	31355	5021	341651	35186	3959	20772	686	34
III	244013	33640	4856	343554	36572	3788	19315	657	33
IV	242837	34697	4381	338976	36874	3498	17614	624	17
V	221542	29422	3787	383753	42212	3165	16676	387	102
VI	223856	28382	3259	390933	42955	2813	15470	348	70
VII	229469	28249	3134	411690	44775	2748	14135	361	48
VIII	243953	28518	2648	351028	37592	2075	13388	347	49
IX	216751	25129	2315	317629	33180	1696	12367	316	32
X	178828	19002	1612	244923	23596	1089	10260	237	29
TOTAL	2260894	287280	35435	3446121	364955	28411	161721	4625	454

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.9

Number of Teachers in Kerala

Year	L.P.Schools			U.P.Schools			High Schools		
	Govt.	Private aided	Private unaided	Govt.	Private aided	Private unaided	Govt.	Private aided	Private unaided
1971	21104	29016	199	15298	27493	242	17290	30894	769
1972	21698	29840	208	15730	28259	245	17785	31773	788
1973	24068	32873	258	16781	29841	290	18355	33858	1091
1974	23391	30414	273	16807	28704	151	18478	33319	852
1975	22992	30885	260	16652	28943	165	20155	33747	882
1976	23299	31298	263	17386	30218	173	20557	34418	899
1977	22923	31820	246	17125	30297	184	23718	36914	981
1978	22743	30551	258	19189	33353	191	24016	40212	1052
1979	22602	30362	256	18497	32149	183	25645	42939	1122
1980	22808	30365	303	18098	32696	221	26731	42099	1289
1981	21009	30658	308	17123	32614	234	27916	43008	1433
1982	20327	30899	295	16006	33165	262	31425	43477	1505
1983	19625	30616	359	14994	32458	251	33796	46704	1615
1984	19220	30680	394	14598	32728	326	34830	47908	1847
1985	19053	30156	467	14667	33569	522	35225	48686	2028
1986	18947	30118	733	15245	33592	476	35850	49740	2543
1987	19298	30436	793	15890	33972	558	36746	50161	2632
1988	19696	30763	830	15835	34524	627	37126	50224	2774
1989	19228	30202	846	15850	33666	656	36534	50072	2771
1990	19100	30211	848	15873	33941	622	36794	49708	2904
1991	18832	29885	883	15568	34263	645	37086	49845	2957
1992	17750	29319	958	15727	34706	750	36893	50450	3241
1993	17577	29122	1000	15968	34799	749	37065	50719	3250

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.10

Protected Teachers in Kerala, Stage wise/District wise 1993

Sl.No.	District	Aided			Total
		H.S.A.	P.O.Teachers	Special teachers	
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	69	231	30	350
2.	Kollam	30	231	81	342
3.	Pathanamthitta	9	•	36	45
4.	Alappuzha	37	78	107	222
5.	Kottayam	2	29	75	106
6.	Idukki	17	63	13	93
7.	Ernakulam	61	134	64	259
8.	Thrissur	19	70	80	169
9.	Palakkad	1	33	1	35
10.	Malappuram	19	109	51	179
11.	Kozhikode	9	128	17	154
12.	Kannur	•	22	2	24
13.	Wayanad	4	3	1	8
14.	Kasaragode	1	41	3	35
TOTAL:		278	1172	561	2011

Appendix - 9.11

Results of S.S.L.C. Examination - Kerala, 1993

	Students appeared			Students Passed		
	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
1993 March	564030	52348	3997	285222	13212	593
1993 September	2309	263	107	605	47	13

Appendix - 9.12

Intake of Students under Higher Secondary (Plus Two)

Year	No. of Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1990-91	984	764	1748
1991-92	3247	2712	5959
1992-93	4276	4016	8292
1993-94	4350	4100	8450

Source: Directorate of Higher Secondary Education.

Appendix * 9.13

Number of Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala
(University-wise)

Sl.No.	Name of University	1992	1993
1.	Kerala	44	45
2.	Calicut	72	72
3.	Gandhiji	57	57
TOTAL:		173	174

Appendix * 9.14

Number of Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala * 1993

Sl.No.	District	Government	Private	Total
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	9	11	20
2.	Kollam	1	12	13
3.	Pathanamthitta	•	8	8
4.	Alappuzha	•	11	11
5.	Ernakulam	5	19	24
6.	Kottayam	1	20	21
7.	Idukki	1	4	5
8.	Thrissur	4	16	20
9.	Malappuram	3	8	11
10.	Palakkad	3	7	10
11.	Kozhikode	7	7	14
12.	Wayanad	2	2	4
13.	Kannur	2	7	9
14.	Kasaragod	3	1	4
TOTAL:		41	133	174

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix 9.15

Enrolment by stages in Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala - Universitywise Enrolment 1993

Name of University	Pre-Degree			Degree			Post Graduate			Total						
	Boys	Girls	SC	Boys	Girls	SC	Boys	Girls	SC	Boys	Girls	SC	ST			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
1. Kerala	15363	18041	5156	85	6586	8792	1376	15	609	1091	203	1	22558	27924	7335	101
2. Calicut	18106	17667	6504	400	6958	7897	1466	55	644	800	176	5	25708	25864	8146	460
3. Gandhiji	15367	19435	4732	360	6108	9067	1004	70	798	1238	226	21	22273	29740	5962	451
TOTAL:	48836	55143	16992	845	19652	25756	3846	140	2051	2629	605	27	70539	83528	21443	1012

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix 9.16

Year-wise Break up of Private Registration

Year	Kerala University				Calicut University				Total			
	Pre-degree	8.A.	B.Com	M.Com	Pre-degree	8.A.	8.Sc.	8.Com		M.A.	M.Sc	M.Com
1987	38000	2900	7200	1500	33792	6081	489	4500	1204	527	370	46963
1988	26841	4697	8724	1575	36547	7650	852	6086	1464	616	670	53885
1989	26440	3250	6170	2000	39771	11700	1173	8066	2021	738	655	64134
1990	26329	4200	6320	2500	44762	13217	1647	9875	2338	809	716	73364
1991	28000	4283	5977	2324	60753	14836	1800	10400	2658	1170	864	92490

Source: University of Kerala and Calicut.

Appendix 9.17

Annual Intake and Out-turn in Engineering Colleges in Kerala

Year	Intake		Out turn.
	Sanctioned	Actual	
1990	2656	2656	2117
1991	2781	2624	1789
1992	2847	2781	1553
1993	2879	2879	1450(8.Tech only)

Source: Directorate of Technical Education.

Appendix • 9.18

Number of Students and Teachers in Engineering Colleges, 1992-93

Sl. No.	Type of Institutions	Enrolment						Teachers					
		1992		1993		1992		1993		Total	Men	Women	Total
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women				
<u>Government</u>													
1.	College of Engineering, Thiruvananthapuram.	1946	470	2416	1578	377	1955	320	79	399	222	50	272
2.	Engineering College, Thrissur	948	760	1708	1343	404	1747	251	54	305	112	97	209
3.	College of Engineering, Kannur	508	129	637	520	128	648	135	16	151	91	15	106
4.	College of Engineering, Kottayam	113	46	159	159	60	219	6	3	9	20	5	25
5.	Regional Engineering College, Kozhikode	1363	266	1629	1156	212	1368	142	27	169	140	26	166
<u>Private</u>													
1.	T.K.M. Engineering College, Kollam	1264	477	1741	1270	494	1764	239	53	292	130	60	190
2.	Mar Athanasius College of Engineering, Kothamangalam	1048	425	1473	890	323	1213	82	29	111	99	39	138
3.	M.S.S. College of Engineering, Palakkad	1038	198	1236	1068	163	1231	147	26	173	104	43	147
TOTAL:		8228	2771	10999	7984	2161	10145	1322	287	1609	918	335	1253

Source: Directorate of Technical Education, Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.19

No. of SC/ST students and SC/ST teachers in Engineering Colleges during 1992 and 1993

Type of Institution	No. of Institutions		Enrolment				No. of teachers			
	1992	1993	1992		1993		1992		1993	
	Total	Total	Of which SC/ST	Of which SC/ST	Total	Of which SC/ST	Total	Of which SC/ST	Total	Of which SC/ST
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government	4	4	4920	392	4569	423	867	542	-	-
Private	3	3	4450	306	4208	308	576	475	-	-
Quasi Govt.	1	2	1629	211	1368	258	169	166	-	-
Total	8	9	10999	909	10145	989	1612	1183		

Source: Directorate of Technical Education.

Appendix - 9.20

Annual Intake and Out-turn in Polytechnics in Kerala

Year	No. of Polytechnics	Intake		Out-turn
		Sanctioned	Actual	
1990	29	4231	4231	2472
1991	29	4389	4434	2974
1992	30	4508	4166	2791
1993	32	4508	4816	3147

Source: Directorate of Technical Education.

Appendix - 9.21

Total Students and Staff Strength in Polytechnics

	Students						Teachers					
	1992			1993			1992			1993		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Government	5031	6640	11671	6593	2722	9415	810	187	997	700	242	942
Private	2610	955	3565	3174	500	3674	290	37	327	313	41	354
Total	7641	7595	15236	9867	3222	13089	1100	224	1324	1013	283	1296

Source: Directorate of Technical Education.

Appendix - 9.22

No. of SC/ST students and SC/ST Teachers in Polytechnics

Students				Teachers			
1992		1993		1992		1993	
Total No.	SC/ST	Total No.	SC/ST	Total No.	SC/ST	Total	SC/ST
15236	369	13089	921	1324	78	1296	

Source: Directorate of Technical Education.

Appendix - 9.23

Annual Intake and Outturn in Technical Schools in Kerala

Year	No. of Institutions	Intake		Outturn
		Sanctioned	Actual	
1981	25	1980	1718	685
1982	25	2000	1726	691
1983	25	2180	1815	986
1984	34	2180	1941	1065
1985	44	2180	1919	1093
1986	44	2480	2310	1074
1987	47	2570	2510	1371
1988	47	2570	2520	1475
1989	47	2570	2570	1505
1990	48	2570	2570	1531
1991	48	2730	2693	2056
1992	48	2749	2711	1798
1993	48	2749	2773	2221

Source: Directorate of Technical Education.

Appendix - 9.24

Total Students and Staff in Technical High Schools

Year	Boys	Students		Men	Teachers	
		Girls	Total		Women	Total
1990	4706	3132	7838	627	170	797
1991	7038	869	7907	920	186	1106
1992	6900	1029	7929	962	166	1128
1993	7460	999	8459	899	206	1105

Source: Directorate of Technical Education.

Appendix - 9.25

Medical Institutions and Beds in Karala - Category-wise (1992-93)

Districts	Hospitals		P.H.Centres Including MCH units		Community Health Centres		Dispensaries		T.S.Centres/ Clinics		Leprosy Control Unit/Leprosy Sanitorium		
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Thiruvananthapuram	19	5833	77	300	6	251	6	34	1	28	1	1	1
2. Kollam	9	1525	62	271	4	70	1	15	3	79	3	1	1
3. Alappuzha	11	2315	66	281	3	178	1	1	2	76	1	993	1
4. Pathanamthitta	5	479	48	273	3	175	1	1	1	12	1	1	1
5. Kottayam	13	2295	58	419	3	272	1	1	2	60	1	1	1
6. Idukki	3	328	56	395	2	140	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7. Ernakulam	21	2715	79	616	6	280	3	68	4	64	1	1	1
8. Thrissur	19	3339	81	495	3	149	6	1	1	1	2	1	1
9. Palakkad	8	1066	81	767	3	241	8	1	1	54	1	1	1
10. Malappuram	7	1139	91	562	5	266	5	1	2	52	3	1	1
11. Kozhikode	10	3972	67	184	6	152	3	1	1	1	2	1	1
12. Wayanad	3	390	30	196	3	191	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
13. Kannur	10	1384	73	246	4	631	10	46	1	28	1	1	1
14. Kasaragode	3	257	49	111	3	289	3	1	1	1	2	1	1
Total:	141	27037	918	5116	54	3285	54	163	22	453	15	993	13

Appendix - 9.26

District-wise Availability of Vehicles under Directorate of Health
Services - 1992-93

District	Vehicles in running condition	Vehicles in Workshop	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Thiruvananthapuram	104	28	132
2. Kollam	34	8	42
3. Alappuzha	42	9	51
4. Pathanamthitta	22	2	24
5. Kottayam	39	4	43
6. Idukki	30	11	41
7. Ernakulam	49	2	51
8. Thrissur	44	8	52
9. Palakkad	82	9	91
10. Malappuram	69	9	78
11. Kozhikode	41	7	48
12. Wayanad	26	14	40
13. Kannur	36	8	44
15. Kasaragod	19	5	24
Total:	637	124	761

Source: O.H.S., Thiruvananthapuram.

Appendix - 9.27

Statement showing No. of Attacks and Deaths due to Principal
diseases during 1992 and 1993

Sl. No.	Name of Disease	Patients treated			
		during 1992		1993	
		Attack	Death	Attack	Death
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Diphtheria	14	2	52	7
2.	Dysentery	931929	203	744794	51
3.	Whooping Cough	4313	4	2930	4
4.	Polioylitis	29	"	91	2
5.	Tetanus	43	10	67	10
6.	Meningococcal Infection	85	8	102	9
7.	measles	15899	6	10035	6
8.	Syphilis	473	"	807	"
9.	Gonococcal Infection	1458	"	1441	"
10.	Tuberculosis	55851	247	43933	258
11.	Rebiles	114	29	79	28
12.	Enteric Fever	12066	10	11224	3
13.	Pneumonia	13479	64	12904	30
14.	Infective Hepatitis	9245	20	9099	10
15.	Acute Respiratory Infection	2876763	194	2647301	134
16.	All Other diseases	12202016	4543	11019553	4363

Appendix - 9.28

Communicable Diseases - Status

Sl. No.	Name of Diseases	Population exposed to risk (in Nos.)	Prevalance rete (estimated) Kerala
1.	Leprosy	300,00,000	0.722
2.	Tuberculosis	300,00,000	1.33
3.	Filaria	66,30,000	"
4.	Acute Diarrhoeal diseases	39,00,000	191
5.	Diphtheria	60,00,000	0.008
6.	Polioyelitis	39,00,000	0.023
7.	Tetanus	6,00,000	0.003
8.	Whooping cough	39,00,000	0.751
9.	Measles	39,00,000	2.57
10.	Acute respiratory infection including pneumonia	39,00,000	682.103

Note: Prevalance rete is calculated per 100 population exposed to risk.

Appendix - 9.29

Districtwise distribution of institutions, beds and patients treated under Ayurvedic systems of medicine in Kerala 1992 and 1993

District	No. of hospitals		No. of beds		No. of Dispensaries		Total No. of Institutions		No. of patients treated 1993	
	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	Inpatients	Outpatients
1. Thiruvananthapuram	12	12	235	235	50	51	62	63	3371	523940
2. Kollam	9	9	190	190	38	39	47	48	2050	352327
3. Alappuzha	10	10	180	180	39	39	47	49	2573	98395
4. Pathanamthitta	4	4	80	80	29	31	33	35	699	124354
5. Kottayam	8	8	150	150	30	32	38	39	1305	276527
6. Idukki	3	3	110	110	26	26	29	29	932	128888
7. Ernakulam	12	13	200	230	46	46	58	60	3039	398414
8. Thrissur	14	14	223	223	65	67	79	81	2343	378394
9. Palakkad	5	5	130	130	51	52	56	57	1436	147701
10. Malappuram	10	10	200	200	52	54	62	64	1167	2227459
11. Kozhikode	6	6	120	120	37	38	43	44	1352	207383
12. Wayanad	2	2	100	100	18	18	20	20	1051	143265
13. Kannur	6	6	211	211	42	43	48	49	2532	237244
14. Kasaragode	5	5	100	100	29	30	34	35	705	113857
TOTAL:	106	107	2229	2259	550	566	656	673	24555	5358258

Appendix - 9-30

Districtwise distribution of Institutions, beds and patients treated under Homoeopathy 1992 and 1993

District	No. of hospitals		No. of beds		No. of Dispensaries		Total No. of Institutions		No. of patients treated 1993	
	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	Inpatients	Outpatients
1. Thiruvananthapuram	4	4	150	175	33	35	37	39	2979	882770
2. Kollam	3	3	75	75	23	25	26	28	424	624145
3. Pathanamthitta	1	1	25	25	16	18	17	19	145	268104
4. Alappuzha	3	3	75	75	27	28	30	31	524	1202877
5. Kottayam	3	3	175	175	27	30	30	33	1413	914916
6. Idukki	2	2	50	50	24	25	26	27	3221	503596
7. Ernakulam	2	3	50	75	36	39	38	42	1522	772858
8. Thrissur	1	1	25	25	23	25	24	26	1790	949911
9. Palakkad	1	1	25	25	22	31	23	32	500	320941
10. Malappuram	2	2	50	50	30	23	32	25	1250	524248
11. Kozhikode	3	3	75	75	29	30	32	33	822	635364
12. Wayanad	1	1	25	25	11	12	12	13	228	178143
13. Kannur	1	1	25	25	22	23	23	24	321	397866
14. Kasaragode	3	3	75	75	15	16	18	19	100	199078
TOTAL:	30	31	900	950	338	360	368	391	15239	8374817

Appendix - 9.31

Family Welfare Programme in 1992-93 - Districtwise

District	Vasectomy	PP5	MIn1 Lap	Laprosopic	Total (Col. 3 to 5)			L.A.	CU't	Total(Col. 7 to 8) ifed C.C.			Oral Pills	Induced abortion
					1.	2.	3.			4.	5.	6.			7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1. Thiruvananthapuram	31	16972	3483	2527	23013	9404	9404	3699686	38837					
2. Kollam	35	11861	1681	1846	15423	8799	8799	1816368	44175					
3. Pathanamthitta	13	4338	655	1750	6756	4326	4326	714737	21717					
4. Alappuzha	384	4595	2995	276	8250	7808	7808	1298594	28804					
5. Kottayam	87	5203	603	3175	9068	9259	9259	1620665	44592					
6. Idukki	26	3597	1302	1153	6078	3982	3982	786833	16969					
7. Ernakulam	128	8988	531	2362	12009	7177	7177	1488378	33730					
8. Thrissur	92	9387	838	2837	13154	8808	8808	1582712	39403					
9. Palakkad	16	5503	796	4706	11021	8533	8533	1242566	27172					
10. Malappuram	26	7942	2418	3576	13962	9066	9066	1407720	37076					
11. Kozhikode	333	15857	3125	2472	21787	10654	10654	1829838	51666					
12. Wayanad	67	2296	237	1141	3741	3240	3240	835775	15587					
13. Kannur	67	8395	602	2650	11714	7066	7066	1709083	22187					
14. Kasaragode	29	2080	165	1573	3847	3048	3048	1756366	18731					
TOTAL:	1334	107014	19431	32044	159823	101170	101170	20789321	440646					

Appendix - 9.32

District-wise population covered by rural water supply scheme 1984-85 - 1992-93

(in lakhs)

No.	District	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	2.92	3.47	3.99	4.86	5.23	5.93	7.58	8.79	9.64
2.	Kollam	6.33	6.45	6.47	6.85	7.34	7.56	8.07	8.07	8.43
3.	Alappuzha	6.27	6.32	6.50	6.97	7.42	7.52	7.53	8.03	8.53
4.	Pathanamthitta	1.23	1.57	1.64	2.07	2.53	2.58	2.61	2.95	3.25
5.	Kottayam	4.63	5.19	5.28	5.83	6.30	6.67	6.67	6.74	7.05
6.	Idukki	2.00	2.19	2.19	2.27	2.67	2.92	3.11	3.21	3.31
7.	Ernakulam	4.54	5.16	5.45	5.99	6.33	6.70	6.75	7.17	7.47
8.	Thrissur	5.41	6.73	7.94	7.00	7.56	7.89	8.55	11.09	11.47
9.	Palakkad	6.83	7.63	7.94	8.34	8.74	10.32	10.66	10.98	11.51
10.	malappuram	4.35	4.40	4.86	5.06	5.44	5.71	5.90	5.91	6.27
11.	Kozhikode	2.30	2.47	2.55	2.99	3.39	3.52	3.74	3.79	2.28
12.	Wayanad	1.17	1.21	1.24	1.34	1.38	1.42	1.50	1.62	1.88
13.	Kannur	0.49	0.59	0.80	1.16	1.54	1.83	2.15	2.20	2.36
14.	Kasaragode	1.85	2.04	2.13	2.25	2.36	2.45	2.56	2.81	2.90
TOTAL:		50.32	55.42	57.83	62.98	68.22	73.02	77.38	83.36	88.35

Appendix - 9.33

District wise population covered by Urban Water Supply Schemes since 1990-1991

Sl.No.	Name of District	Up to 1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	511250	562375	721140	728200
2.	Kollam	259000	306300	309000	312400
3.	Pathanamthitta	-	83520	84350	85200
4.	Alappuzha	261000	485000	489000	494700
5.	Kottayam	8300	244000	246000	248000
6.	Idukki	-	10000	10600	38900
7.	Ernakulam	671000	886800	895600	904500
8.	Thrissur	405000	530100	535400	540700
9.	Palakkat	134000	228300	230600	232800
10.	Malappuram	115000	174300	176000	177700
11.	Kozhikode	332000	548500	554000	559400
12.	Wayanadu	-	10500	11000	11500
13.	Kannur	201000	480300	485100	489900
14.	Kasaragode	137000	221400	223600	25800
TOTAL:		3034550	4771395	4971390	5049700

Appendix - 9.34

Income and Expenditure of Kerala Water Authority

Year	Income				Expenditure						
	* Revenue from water charges	State Government Plan	State Government Non-Plan	Other Sources	Total	Operation & Maintenance	Ongoing Schemes	U.I.C.	HUDCO	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1985-86	1512.75	2741.00	711.00	543.61	5508.36	978.66	1083.83	199.82			2262.31
1986-87	1400.37	4164.94	1060.50	600.00	7225.81	1179.55	2982.80	195.18			4357.53
1987-88	1657.61	3967.52	1137.20	660.00	7422.33	1305.75	4819.31	208.95			6334.01
1988-89	1699.36	3918.49	2164.00	861.00	8642.85	1466.72	3517.80	259.30			5243.82
1989-90	2109.72	4800.00	2350.00	947.00	10206.92	606.92	4717.03	268.58			6592.53
1990-91	2197.29	5967.59	2585.00	1000.00	11749.88	1380.98	7920.31	276.02			9577.31
1991-92	2221.44	6893.00	2799.94	1347.00	13261.38	1758.98	6264.33	282.55		200.00	8505.86

*Revenue: Total demand during the year.

Appendix - 10.1

Disposal of cases relating to Tanancy and Kudikidappu

Sl.No.	Item	Tanancy		Kudikidappu	
		As on 30.11.1992	As on 30.11.1993	As on 30.11.1992	As on 30.11.1993
1.	Total number of Applications filed	3970820	3994802	475668	477275
2.	Disposal of cases				
	(i) Allowed	2618430	2638537	289375	290266
	(ii) Rejected	782867	785481	162098	162733
	(iii) Other disposal	552371	552664	20838	20838
	TOTAL:	3953668	3976682	472311	473837
3.	Balance of application to be disposed off.	17152	18120	3357	3438
4.	Number of Certificates of purchase issued	2599348	2610061	285472	285776

Source: Land Board - Kerala.

Appendix - 10.2

Distribution of Surplus Land

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	As on 30.11.1992	As on 30.11.1993
1.	Total ceiling returns filed	No.	71404	71445
2.	Total ceiling returns decided	do	70467	70547
3.	Balance to be decided	do	937	898
4.	Area ordered to be surrendered	Acres	169215	170409
5.	Area reduced on orders of High Court	do	34037	34083
6.	Net extent of land ordered for surrender	do	135178	136326
7.	Extent of land taken over	do	93654	93864
8.	Area reconveyed on order of High Court	do		
9.	Net extent taken over	do	93654	93864
10.	Balance to be taken over			
	(i) Covered by stay against taking possession	do	23729	23038
	(ii) Not to be taken over by gift dispute vested forest etc.	do	17441	18213
	(iii) extent available for taking over	do	804	1211
11.	Surplus land distributed	do	63764	63929
12.	Balance extent taking over pending distribution			
	(i) Covered by stay against assignment	do	3947	4328
	(ii) Not distributed due to gift vested Forest etc.	do	4799	4354
	(iii) Reserved for Public purposes	do	20297	20334
	(iv) Available for distribution	do	847	919

Source: Land Board - Kerala.

Appendix - 10.3

Beneficiaries of surplus land and extent distributed as on 30.11.1993

(Acres)

Sl. No.	District	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Others		Total	
		No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	3099	355	•	•	2390	275	5487	610
2.	Kollam	3419	775	•	•	3208	821	6627	1596
3.	Pathanamthitta	330	86	•	•	394	68	724	154
4.	Alappuzha	3897	2120	48	7	4243	2293	8188	4420
5.	Kottayam	2417	1245	76	60	2841	1232	5334	2537
6.	Iddukki	2218	2042	360	315	2411	2138	4989	4495
7.	Ernakulam	3900	735	40	5	2442	417	6382	1157
8.	Thrissur	7369	1401	51	50	12064	2210	19484	3661
9.	Palakkad	12417	5561	1217	947	12899	6237	26533	12745
10.	Malappuram	8155	3368	34	12	7637	3970	15826	7350
11.	Kozhikkode	5000	1242	240	101	5954	1282	11194	2625
12.	Wayanad	1332	475	2622	1520	2824	1322	6778	3317
13.	Kannur	3948	2449	1850	1465	8312	5839	14110	9653
14.	Kasaragode	3748	3204	780	665	6848	5740	11376	9609
Total:		61249	25038	7318	5147	74467	33744	143034	63929

Source: Land Board Kerala.

Appendix - 10.4

State Specific Poverty Lines with Base 1973-74

(Rs. per capita per month)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.'s	Rural				Urban			
		1973-74	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1973-74	1977-78	1983	1987-88
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
States									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.71	50.88	72.66	91.94	55.11	71.56	111.84	159.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	49.82	60.29	98.32	127.44	50.40	64.94	103.97	140.45
3.	Assam	49.82	60.29	98.32	127.44	50.40	64.94	103.97	140.45
4.	Bihar	57.68	58.93	97.48	120.36	60.29	70.24	116.47	161.19
5.	Goa	50.47	58.07	88.24	115.61	58.64	74.64	127.23	184.45
6.	Gujarat	47.10	54.70	83.29	115.00	60.08	74.86	125.05	175.57
7.	Haryana	49.95	59.37	88.57	122.90	52.07	66.74	102.59	142.15
8.	Himachal Pradesh	49.95	59.37	88.57	122.90	51.98	66.40	101.92	143.63
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	46.59	61.53	91.75	124.33	41.19	59.35	98.75	145.22
10.	Karnataka	47.24	51.95	83.31	104.46	57.87	71.25	121.23	171.23
11.	Kerala	51.68	58.88	99.35	130.61	62.08	71.82	127.84	175.11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	50.20	56.26	83.59	107.00	63.65	77.73	124.71	178.44
13.	Maharashtra	50.47	58.07	88.24	115.61	58.64	74.64	127.23	184.45
14.	Mahipur	49.82	60.29	98.32	127.44	50.40	64.94	103.97	140.45
15.	Naghalaya	49.82	60.29	98.32	127.44	50.40	64.94	103.97	140.45
16.	Mizoram	49.82	60.29	98.32	127.44	50.40	64.94	103.97	140.45
17.	Nagaland	49.82	60.29	98.32	127.44	50.40	64.94	103.97	140.45
18.	Orissa	46.87	58.89	106.28	121.42	60.18	75.00	127.16	170.63
19.	Punjab	49.95	59.37	88.57	122.90	51.80	66.06	101.25	143.11
20.	Rajasthan	50.96	57.54	80.24	117.52	60.77	74.84	117.24	166.72
21.	Sikkim	49.82	60.29	98.32	127.44	50.40	64.94	103.97	140.45
22.	Tamil nadu	45.09	56.62	96.15	118.23	54.34	71.18	123.73	174.82
23.	Tripura	49.82	60.29	98.32	127.44	50.40	64.94	103.97	140.45
24.	Uttar Pradesh	48.92	54.21	83.85	114.57	56.81	70.50	110.92	154.78
25.	West bengal	54.49	63.34	105.55	129.21	54.69	68.02	105.83	148.95
U.T's									
26.	Delhi	49.95	59.37	88.57	122.90	65.45	80.00	124.02	178.48
27.	A & N Island	45.09	56.62	96.15	118.23	54.34	71.18	123.73	174.82
28.	Chandigarh	51.80	66.06	101.35	143.11	51.80	66.06	101.25	143.11
29.	O & N Maveli	60.47	58.07	88.24	115.61	58.64	80.00	127.23	184.45
30.	Lakshadweep	61.68	58.88	99.35	130.61	62.08	71.82	127.84	175.11
31.	Pondicherry	45.09	56.62	96.15	118.23	54.34	71.18	123.73	174.82
All India		49.00				56.60			
All India		49.63	56.84	89.45	115.43	56.96	72.50	117.64	165.58

* Source: Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor constituted in September 1989 by the Planning Commission.

Appendix - 10.5

Number and Percentage of poor based on Poverty Lines as Given in Appendix 10.4 (1987-88)

Sl. No.	State/U.T's	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of persons (lakhs)	% of persons	No. of persons (lakhs)	% of persons	No. of persons (lakhs)	% of persons
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>States</u>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94.89	20.92	72.88	44.63	167.77	27.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.73	39.35	0.11	17.34	2.84	37.47
3.	Assam	80.86	39.35	4.58	17.34	85.44	36.84
4.	Bihar	370.36	52.63	69.48	57.71	439.84	53.37
5.	Goa	1.32	17.64	1.42	33.71	2.74	23.42
6.	Gujarat	75.95	28.67	52.63	39.63	128.58	32.33
7.	Haryana	18.75	16.22	7.15	17.79	25.90	16.63
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.37	16.28	0.25	6.18	7.62	15.46
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	13.96	25.70	2.40	14.82	16.36	23.20
10.	Karnataka	93.96	32.82	68.39	49.06	162.35	38.14
11.	Kerala	66.20	29.10	26.02	43.36	92.22	32.08
12.	Madhya Pradesh	195.85	41.92	70.04	48.17	265.89	43.40
13.	Maharashtra	185.59	40.78	108.59	38.99	294.18	40.10
14.	Manipur	4.68	39.35	0.85	17.34	5.53	32.93
15.	Meghalaya	4.89	39.35	0.59	17.34	5.48	34.60
16.	Mizoram	1.68	39.35	0.33	17.34	2.01	32.52
17.	Nagaland	3.05	39.35	0.35	17.34	3.40	34.85
18.	Orissa	148.02	57.64	19.94	44.11	167.96	55.61
19.	Punjab	16.78	12.60	7.77	12.91	24.55	12.70
20.	Rajasthan	103.02	33.21	38.17	38.99	141.19	34.60
21.	Sikkim	1.25	39.35	0.15	17.34	1.40	34.67
22.	Tamil Nadu	160.67	45.80	82.54	43.88	243.20	45.13
23.	Tripura	8.49	39.35	0.48	17.34	8.97	36.84
24.	Uttar Pradesh	412.03	41.10	125.02	45.22	537.05	41.99
25.	West Bengal	219.09	48.30	57.63	32.84	276.72	43.99
<u>U.T's</u>							
26.	Delhi	0.06	1.29	12.74	16.91	12.80	16.04
27.	A & N Island	0.80	45.80	0.32	43.88	1.12	45.24
28.	Chandigarh	0.04	12.91	0.76	12.91	0.80	12.91
29.	D & N Haveli	0.21	17.64	0.03	33.71	0.24	8.71
30.	Lakshadweep	0.06	29.10	0.12	43.36	0.18	37.26
31.	Pondicherry	1.35	45.80	1.80	43.88	3.15	44.68
All India		2293.96	39.06	833.52	40.12	3127.48	39.34

*Source: Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor constituted 1 September 1989 by the Planning Commission.

Appendix - 10.6

Admission Details of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Students in Medical and
Para Medical Courses during 1991-92 and 1992-93

Course	1991-92			1992-93		
	General	S.C.	S.T.	General	S.C.	S.T.
Medical (MBBS)	547	44	11	547	44	11
Dental (BDS)	53	4	1	53	4	1
B.Sc Nursing	146	10	5	146	10	5
Pharmacy (B. Pharm)	15	1	*	15	1	*
B.Sc. M.T	21	2	*	21	2	*
TOTAL:	788	61	17	782	61	17

Paramedical Courses

M.L.T.	126	10	3	126	10	3
C.R.A.	77	6	2	77	6	2
Ophthalmic Asst.	53	4	1	53	4	1
D.Pharm 1 Year	80	6	2	80	6	2
TOTAL:	336	26	8	336	26	8

For SC/ST only

Nursing PIPMS	*	60	*	*	60	*
M.L.T	*	20	*	*	20	*
CRA	*	30	*	*	30	*
Ophthalmic Asst.	*	20	*	*	20	*
D.Pharm	*	30	*	*	30	*
Dental Mechanic	10	1	*	10	1	*
DPharm	50	10	3	50	11	2
Dental mechanic PIPMS	*	10	*	*	10	*
Post graduate courses	295	30	*	295	31	*
TOTAL	355	211	3	355	213	2

Appendix - 10.7

District-wise details of Institutions under the Scheduled Caste Development Department
as on 31-12-1993

Sl. No.	Districts	Bala-wadies	Boys Hostels	Girls Hostels	Nursery Schools	Study centres	I T Cs/ PCTCs	P.E.T.Cs	I.A.5. coaching centre	Sports Hostels
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	10	6	6	8	3	9	1	1	2
2.	Kollam	7	7	5	5	"	3	"	"	"
3.	Pathanamthitta	8	2	4	1	1	2	"	"	"
4.	Alappuzha	7	"	4	"	2	4	"	"	"
5.	Kottayam	4	2	4	4	1	4	"	"	"
6.	Idukki	2	2	3	3	"	"	"	"	"
7.	Ernakulam	15	3	4	6	"	1	1	"	"
8.	Thrissur	10	5	3	6	2	8	"	"	"
9.	Palakkad	1	13	6	6	"	3	"	"	"
10.	Malappuram	3	7	4	6	"	4	"	"	"
11.	Kozhikode	2	6	4	1	"	2	1	"	"
12.	Wayanad	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13.	Kannur	5	6	3	3	"	2	"	"	"
14.	Kasaragod	5	6	2	2	2	2	"	"	"
TOTAL:		79	66	52	51	11	44	3	1	2

Appendix - 10.8

Number of houses constructed (completed) by the Scheduled
Castes Development Department

Sl.No.	District	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	228	160	131
2.	Kollam	70	140	55
3.	Pathanamthitta	2	"	51
4.	Alappuzha	59	40	179
5.	Kottayam	27	61	92
6.	Idukki	42	61	20
7.	Ernakulam	83	35	131
8.	Thrissur	93	24	89
9.	Palakkad	2	5	244
10.	Malappuram	52	3	31
11.	Kozhikode	67	163	77
12.	Wayanad	8	12	8
13.	Kannur	30	"	5
14.	Kasaragod	25	14	22
TOTAL:		788	718	1135

Appendix - 10.9

District-wise details of institutions under the Scheduled Tribe
Development Department as on 31.12.1993

Sl. No.	District	Salawadies/ Feeding Centres	Boys Hostels	Girls Hostels	Midwi- fery cantes	Ayurveda dispensar- ries	Allopathy dispense- aries.	Ayurveda hospital	Mobile Medical Unit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	6	2	1	"	2	"	"	1
2.	Kollam	4	2	2	1	1	"	"	"
3.	Pathanamthitta	4	2	1	"	1	"	"	"
4.	Alappuzha	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5.	Kottayam	3	1	2	"	"	"	"	"
6.	Idukki	"	15	5	"	6	1	"	1
7.	Ernakulam	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8.	Thrissur	1	2	1	"	"	"	"	"
9.	Palakkad	1	10	3	"	1	1	"	"
10.	Malappuram	9	8	3	"	1	"	"	"
11.	Kozhikoda	1	3	1	"	"	"	"	"
12.	Wayanad	"	25	8	3	3	1	"	"
13.	Kannur	12	9	2	1	1	"	1	"
14.	Kasargod	2	2	"	1	1	"	"	"
TOTAL :		43	81	29	5	17	3	1	2

Sl. No.	District	Allopathy hospital	Production Nursery School	Training Centre	Craft centre	Tailoring Centres	Model res- idential School (Ashram)	Singla Teacher	Vikas wady
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	"	3	2	3	"	1	1	"
2.	Kollam	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
3.	Pathanamthitta	"	"	"	3	3	"	"	"
4.	Alapuzha	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5.	Kottayam	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"
6.	Idukki	"	3	1	1	"	"	10	"
7.	Ernakulam	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8.	Thrissur	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	2
9.	Palakkad	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
10.	Malappuram	"	"	"	"	2	1	"	"
11.	Kozhikode	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12.	Wayanad	"	5	"	3	1	2	1	1
13.	Kannur	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	"
14.	Kasargod	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
TOTAL :		1	14	3	14	10	4	12	1

Appendix - 10.10

Number of Houses Constructed by the
Scheduled Tribe Development Department

District	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1. Thiruvananthapuram	64	36	11
2. Kollam	51	•	5
3. Alappuzha	7	•	8
4. Pathanamthitta	20	15	14
5. Kottayam	25	38	28
6. Idukki	199	43	27
7. Ernakulam	•	•	2
8. Thrissur	52	13	8
9. Palakkad	11	91	41
10. Malappuram	•	65	•
11. Kozhikode	5	4	5
12. Wayanad	105	154	346
13. Kannur	27	18	36
14. Kasargode	8	43	95
TOTAL :	574	520	626

Appendix - 10.11

Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes
and Scheduled Tribes

Financial and Physical Achievements during 1991-92 and 1992-93

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1991-92		1992-93	
		No. of beneficiaries	Amount Spent (in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries	Amount Spent (Rs. lakhs)
1.	Loan to purchase of Agricultural land	66	9.55	326	74.25
2.	Foreign Employment Scheme	184	18.40	130	13.00
3.	Housing Scheme No. IV	1	0.02	"	"
4.	Housing Scheme No.V	"	"	"	"
5.	Housing Scheme No.VI	452	14.62	117	2.64
6.	Ambedkar Rural Housing Scheme	286	95.80	943	201.49
7.	Margin Money Scheme	1886	250.24	1909	265.88
8.	Seed Money Scheme	6	0.43	"	"
9.	Margin Money loan Scheme for Major ventures	4	10.89	2	0.96
10.	Training Programme	45	1.09	11	16.97
11.	Transport Scheme No.I	"	"	169	71.77
12.	Transport Scheme No.II	"	"	194	157.46
13.	Commercial Centre Scheme	"	"	96	36.06
14.	Scavenger Liberalisation and rehabilitation scheme	"	"	86	3.32
TOTAL :		2930	401.04	3983	843.80

Appendix - 10.12

District-wise Details of Registered Unemployed
Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe as on 31.12.1993

District	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
Thiruvananthapuram	62,499	3,060
Kollam	47,750	303
Alappuzha	33,550	529
Pathanamthitta	21,275	560
Kottayam	23,525	2,196
Idukki	8,019	4,657
Ernakulam	47,092	1,299
Thrissur	43,362	309
Palakkad	28,286	703
Malappuram	30,536	324
Kozhikode	30,419	170
Wayanad	2,744	4,494
Kannur	13,059	650
Kasaragode	4,163	1,287
P&E Employment Office, Thiruvananthapuram	1,033	26
TOTAL:	3,97,312	20,467

Appendix - 10.13

Beneficiaries of Surplus Land and Extent Distributed as on 30.11.1993(Acres)

Sl. No.	District	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Others		Total	
		Number	Extent	Number	Extent	Number	Extent	Number	Extent
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	3099	335	x	x	2390	275	5487	610
2.	Kollam	3419	775	x	x	3208	821	6627	1596
3.	Pathanamthitta	330	86	x	x	394	68	724	154
4.	Alappuzha	3897	2120	48	7	4243	2293	8188	4420
5.	Kottayam	2417	1245	76	60	2841	1232	5334	2637
6.	Idukki	2218	2042	360	315	2411	2138	4989	4495
7.	Ernakulam	3900	735	40	5	2442	417	6382	1157
8.	Thrissur	7369	1401	51	50	12054	2210	19484	3661
9.	Palakkad	12417	5561	1217	947	12899	6237	26533	12745
10.	Malappuram	8155	3368	34	12	7637	3970	15826	7350
11.	Kozhikode	5000	1242	240	101	5954	1282	11194	2625
12.	Wayanad	1332	475	2622	1520	2824	1322	6778	3317
13.	Kannur	3948	2449	1850	1465	8312	5739	14110	9653
14.	Kasaragod	3748	3204	780	665	6848	5740	11376	9609
TOTAL :		61249	25038	7318	5147	74467	33744	143032	63929

APPENDIX 11.1

Stateswise Financial Assistance Disbursed by All India Financial Institutions during 1992-93

(Rupees in Crores)

Sl. No.	States	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20								
		total																											
		IOBI	IFCI	ICICI	UTI	BIC	LIC	NABARD	NCDC																				
		% to total	% to total	% to total	% to total	% to total	% to total	% to total	% to total																				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	612.7	9.7	129.2	7.5	157.9	4.8	232.6	5.1	10.3	2.3	9.7	1.0	265.6	11.3	11.3	3.5	1429.3	7.1										
2.	Assam	50.8	0.8	14.0	0.8	11.7	0.4	5.3	0.1	"	"	1.0	"	22.0	0.9	8.4	2.6	113.2	0.6										
3.	Bihar	225.1	3.6	21.6	1.3	126.1	3.8	"	"	2.7	0.6	36.0	3.8	80.7	3.4	4.1	1.3	496.3	2.5										
4.	Gujarat	1069.9	16.9	190.2	10.9	559.5	16.9	103.1	2.3	29.8	6.7	109.2	11.6	126.8	5.4	5.2	1.6	2193.7	11.0										
5.	Haryana	136.4	2.2	71.7	4.1	61.2	1.9	0.8	"	1.0	0.2	6.6	0.7	98.9	4.2	1.6	0.5	378.2	1.9										
6.	Karnataka	363.7	5.7	79.1	4.6	149.6	4.5	69.6	1.5	10.2	2.3	22.0	2.3	198.8	8.4	31.3	9.6	924.3	4.6										
7.	Kerala	113.5	1.8	7.5	0.4	41.6	1.3	2.0	"	0.6	0.1	3.3	0.4	103.9	4.4	8.7	2.7	281.1	1.4										
8.	Madhya Pradesh	360.6	5.7	180.0	10.4	205.0	6.1	11.4	0.3	1.2	0.3	37.8	4.0	153.3	6.5	25.9	7.9	975.2	4.9										
9.	Maharashtra	1137.7	17.9	269.1	15.5	1042.8	31.5	1569.8	34.5	293.1	65.9	279.9	29.6	272.1	11.5	60.1	18.5	4924.6	24.6										
10.	Orissa	145.2	2.3	40.1	2.3	40.8	1.2	2.3	"	8.2	1.8	21.4	2.3	61.4	2.6	5.4	1.7	324.8	1.6										
11.	Punjab	101.6	1.6	124.2	7.2	37.4	1.1	12.1	0.3	8.3	1.9	19.7	2.1	121.7	5.2	12.1	3.7	347.1	2.2										
12.	Rajasthan	508.0	8.0	168.2	9.7	174.8	5.3	12.7	0.3	6.3	1.4	20.7	2.2	128.5	5.5	40.6	12.4	1059.8	5.3										
13.	Tamil Nadu	554.0	8.7	124.8	7.2	309.3	9.3	72.8	1.6	20.0	4.5	45.7	4.8	168.8	7.2	39.9	12.3	1335.3	6.7										
14.	Uttar Pradesh	432.1	6.8	187.4	10.8	134.4	4.1	18.2	0.4	6.4	1.4	18.6	2.0	412.2	17.5	36.3	11.2	1245.6	6.2										
15.	West Bengal	225.4	3.6	39.8	2.3	132.0	3.9	20.9	0.5	34.7	7.8	61.4	6.5	105.9	4.5	8.3	2.6	628.4	3.1										
	Total	6036.7	95.3	1646.9	95.1	3184.1	96.1	2133.6	46.9	432.8	97.2	693.0	73.3	2320.6	98.4	299.2	92.0	16746.9	83.7										
	Total * All India	6338.0	100	1732.5	100	3315.2	100	4548.3	100	445.1	100	945.4	100	2359.1	100	325.2	100	20008.8	100										

Source : 1. IOBI → Report on development banking in India (1992-93)

2. N.C.O.C. 3. NABARD → Annual Report 1992-93.

APPENDIX 11.2

State-wise Financial Assistance Disbursed by All India Financial Institutions as at the end of March 1993 (Cumulative)

(Rupees in Crores)

Sl. No.	States	(Rupees in Crores)														Grand total	% to total	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			17	18
		IOBI total	% to IFCI total	% to ICICI total	% to UTI total	% to LIC total	% to NABARD total	% to NCDC total										% to Grand total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4054.2	9.3	954.6	9.2	1143.4	6.2	555.1	4.9	498.9	9.6	2011.1	10.1	165.6	6.4	9382.9	8.5	
2.	Assam	399.3	0.9	88.8	0.9	82.7	0.5	17.8	0.2	20.7	0.4	242.3	1.3	72.5	2.8	924.1	0.8	
3.	Bihar	990.0	2.3	141.1	1.4	511.7	2.8	141.3	1.3	303.4	5.8	1004.4	5.4	63.5	2.5	3155.4	2.9	
4.	Gujarat	5645.3	13.0	1197.4	11.5	2926.6	15.8	821.4	7.3	780.2	15.0	928.0	5.0	71.5	2.8	12370.6	11.2	
5.	Haryana	1284.5	3.0	392.6	3.8	458.4	2.5	71.8	0.6	29.3	0.6	1019.7	5.4	53.2	2.1	3309.5	3.0	
6.	Karnataka	2831.6	6.5	515.1	5.0	1111.3	6.0	358.4	3.2	214.2	4.1	1447.0	7.7	189.9	7.4	6667.5	6.1	
7.	Kerala	1195.6	2.7	141.6	1.4	208.9	1.1	24.8	0.2	41.1	0.8	729.8	3.9	121.8	4.7	2463.6	2.2	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2440.3	5.6	689.3	6.6	887.9	4.8	322.1	2.8	162.1	3.1	1340.4	7.2	273.7	10.6	6115.8	5.6	
9.	Maharashtra	6836.4	15.7	1654.3	15.9	5370.4	29.0	4380.6	38.8	1287.9	24.7	1946.9	10.4	411.0	16.0	21887.5	19.8	
10.	Orissa	1347.4	3.1	294.2	2.8	352.9	1.9	64.3	0.6	90.6	1.7	553.6	3.0	79.1	3.1	2782.1	2.5	
11.	Punjab	1315.2	3.0	660.9	6.4	357.9	1.9	100.3	0.9	67.5	1.3	1436.2	7.7	156.8	6.1	4094.8	3.7	
12.	Rajasthan	2058.0	4.7	615.9	5.9	734.6	4.0	156.4	1.4	130.0	2.5	919.7	4.9	197.0	7.7	4811.6	4.4	
13.	Tamil Nadu	4378.1	10.1	803.6	7.7	1835.8	9.9	517.5	4.6	446.2	8.5	1199.8	6.4	167.8	6.5	9348.8	8.5	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4102.2	9.4	1375.5	13.2	1135.9	6.1	514.1	4.5	209.2	4.0	2960.1	15.8	352.7	13.7	10649.7	9.7	
15.	West Bengal	2062.7	4.7	337.5	3.3	731.3	4.0	387.9	3.4	364.9	7.0	681.8	3.6	90.0	3.5	4656.10	4.2	
	Total	40941.0	94.0	9862.4	95.0	17849.7	96.5	8433.8	74.7	4646.2	89.1	18420.8	98.4	2466.1	96.0	102620.0	93.1	
	All India	43565.2	100.0	10382.7	100.0	19497.6	100.0	11284.2	100.0	5214.1	100.0	18723.1	100.0	2568.4	100.0	110235.3	100.0	

Source : 1. IOBI - Report on Development Banking in India 1992-93.

2. NABARD - Annual Report 1992-93

3. NCDC.

APPENDIX 11.3

State-wise Per capita Assistance Disbursed by All India Financial Institutions during 1991-92 and 1992-93

(Rupees)

Sl. No.	IOBI		IFCI		ICICI		LIC		UTI		GIC		Total		
	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91.2	89.3	23.7	18.8	29.1	23.0	25.5	1.4	25.7	33.9	0.5	1.5	195.7	167.9
2.	Assam	25.2	21.7	7.5	6.0	13.5	5.0	1.9	0.4	2.8	2.3	0.1	..	51.0	35.4
3.	Bihar	14.3	25.0	1.5	2.4	5.8	14.0	9.6	4.0	0.3	..	1.0	0.3	32.5	45.7
4.	Gujarat	134.9	251.7	45.4	44.8	76.3	131.6	21.4	25.7	48.2	24.3	17.3	7.0	343.5	485.1
5.	Haryana	84.6	80.0	42.6	42.1	34.4	35.9	5.3	3.9	8.9	0.5	0.9	0.6	176.7	163.0
6.	Karnataka	56.1	74.0	11.6	17.0	30.9	32.2	4.4	4.7	10.3	15.0	1.2	2.2	114.5	145.1
7.	Kerala	38.4	37.9	4.2	2.5	6.9	13.9	0.4	1.1	2.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	52.5	56.3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	47.4	52.5	15.2	26.2	19.8	29.8	3.7	5.5	3.4	1.7	0.4	0.2	89.9	115.9
9.	Maharashtra	131.8	140.0	37.1	33.1	94.0	128.4	28.3	34.5	144.5	193.2	11.4	36.1	447.1	565.3
10.	Orissa	43.4	44.4	13.4	12.3	22.0	12.5	4.0	6.5	2.0	0.7	1.2	2.5	86.0	78.9
11.	Punjab	63.9	49.0	42.1	59.9	11.9	18.0	2.4	9.5	2.5	5.8	3.2	4.0	126.0	146.2
12.	Rajasthan	51.4	109.8	20.5	36.4	20.7	37.8	4.1	4.5	5.8	2.7	1.6	1.4	104.1	192.6
13.	Tamil Nadu	74.5	96.7	20.7	21.8	36.9	54.0	19.1	8.0	10.4	12.7	3.4	3.5	165.0	196.7
14.	Uttar Pradesh	27.1	29.8	17.2	12.9	10.3	9.3	2.6	1.3	9.0	1.3	0.1	0.4	66.3	56.0
15.	West Bengal	30.9	32.1	4.9	5.7	6.7	18.8	5.1	8.7	5.7	3.0	1.8	4.9	55.1	73.2
	All India	60.4	72.3	19.0	19.8	27.8	37.8	11.5	10.8	23.8	61.9	2.9	5.1	144.5	197.7

Source: IOBI - Report on Development Banking in India - 1992-93.

APPENDIX 11.4

State-wise Growth of Bank Offices in India (Including Private Scheduled Commercial banks)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Banks as at the end of			% to total No. of Offices			No. of Offices per lakh of population					
		June 1969	March 1991	March 1993	June 1969	March 1991	March 1993	June 1969	March 1991	March 1993			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	567	4584	4642	4678	6.9	7.6	7.6	7.6	1.4	6.9	7.0	6.8
2.	Assam	74	1206	1217	1221	0.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.5	5.4	5.5	5.2
3.	Bihar	273	4830	4872	4897	3.3	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.5	5.6	5.6	5.4
4.	Gujarat	752	3367	3394	3425	9.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	3.0	8.2	8.2	8.1
5.	Haryana	172	1260	1267	1286	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	7.7	7.8	7.5
6.	Karnataka	756	4263	4300	4334	9.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	2.7	9.5	9.6	9.3
7.	Kerala	601	2842	2853	2885	7.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	2.9	9.8	9.8	9.6
8.	Madhya Pradesh	343	4330	4365	4412	4.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	0.9	6.6	6.6	6.4
9.	Maharashtra	1118	5566	5623	5659	13.5	9.3	9.3	9.3	2.3	7.1	7.1	7.0
10.	Orissa	100	2071	2092	2124	1.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.5	6.6	6.6	6.5
11.	Punjab	346	2138	2148	2169	4.2	3.6	3.5	3.5	2.6	10.6	10.6	10.5
12.	Rajasthan	364	3044	3057	3090	4.4	5.1	5.0	5.1	1.5	6.9	7.0	6.7
13.	Tamil Nadu	1060	4286	4316	4368	12.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	2.7	7.7	7.8	7.6
14.	Uttar Pradesh	747	8405	8500	8557	9.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	0.9	6.1	6.1	5.9
15.	West Bengal	504	4178	4218	4242	6.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	1.2	6.1	6.2	6.0
	Total :	7777	56370	56864	57347	94.1	93.8	93.7	93.7				
	All India	8262	60113	60690	61235	100	100	100	100	1.6	7.1	7.2	7.2

Source : CMIE → Basic statistics relating to Indian Economy.

APPENDIX • 11.5

Banking statistics of Kerala during 1988-1993

(Rupees in crores)

Year Ending March	State bank Group				Other National Banks				Gramin Banks			
	Total Deposits	NRE Deposits	Total Advance	C.O. Ratio	Total Deposits	NRE Deposits	Total Advance	C.D. Ratio	Total Deposits	NRE Deposits	Total Advance	C.O. Ratio
1988	1737.73	572.72	1141.47	65.69	1956.24	585.76	1170.69	59.84	57.38	NIL	124.57	217.10
1989	2032.18	666.94	1346.26	66.25	2318.32	670.49	1482.66	63.95	71.20	NIL	148.67	208.08
1990	2406.71	800.30	1551.12	64.44	2718.06	832.34	1595.29	58.69	87.74	NIL	179.83	204.98
1991	2854.66	949.58	1797.91	63.00	3205.41	997.48	1749.20	54.61	109.78	NIL	195.81	178.40
1992	3410.27	1196.69	1850.95	54.28	3865.81	1262.86	1830.93	47.36	142.30	NIL	213.37	149.90
1993	4285.29	1779.54	2146.10	50.08	4743.08	1815.06	2064.89	43.53	171.56	NIL	232.16	135.32
1993 (Sept)	4747.21	2141.39	2232.40	47.03	5228.65	2092.06	2031.27	38.85	183.94	NIL	236.71	128.69

Source: Banking Statistics of Kerala • S.L.B.C

(Appendix 11.5 continued)

Year Ending March	Total Public Sector Bank				Private Bank				Grand Total			
	Total Deposits	of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	C.O. Ratio	Total Deposits	of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	C.O. Ratio	Total Deposits	of which NRE Deposits	Total Advance	C.D.Ratio
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1988	3751.35	1158.48	2436.73	64.96	1059.96	210.76	679.32	64.09	4811.32	1369.24	3116.05	64.77
1989	4421.70	1337.43	2977.59	67.34	1245.05	246.32	723.56	58.11	5666.75	1583.75	3701.15	65.31
1990	5212.50	1632.64	3326.24	63.81	1407.58	286.09	791.92	56.62	6620.08	2012.21	4118.16	62.20
1991	6169.85	1947.06	3742.92	60.66	1687.81	357.29	895.27	53.00	7857.67	2304.35	4638.19	59.00
1992	7418.38	2459.55	3895.25	52.51	2252.55	579.33	1107.71	49.18	9670.93	3038.88	5002.96	51.73
1993	9199.93	3594.60	4443.15	48.30	2912.31	904.31	1374.84	47.21	12112.24	4498.91	5817.99	48.03
1993 (Sept.)	10159.80	4233.45	450.38	44.30	3154.04	904.15	1375.46	43.61	13313.84	5137.60	5875.84	44.13

Appendix - 2.1

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF NETDOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST - INDIA

(Rs. Crores)

Industry of origin	At current prices			At 1980-81 Prices	
	1980-81	1993-94*	1994-95*	1993-94*	1994-95*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agriculture Forestry and fishing	44091	208472	250450	88102	69293
1.1 Agriculture	40056	192911	231136	81748	64869
1.2 Forestry & Logging	3229	8962	9488	2810	2823
1.3 Fishing	806	6599	8826	1544	1601
2. Mining & Quarrying	1474	11801	12517	2843	2784
3. Manufacturing	18898	103874	125348	40042	43878
3.1 Registered	10050	62327	73381	23874	25768
3.2 Unregistered	8648	41547	51967	16188	17910
4. Electricity, gas & Water Supply	912	8624	10670	2818	3093
6. Construction	5771	39303	46800	9892	10815
8. Trade, hotels & restaurants	14322	94473	111470	30062	32457
6.1 Trade	13555	89509	105492	28386	30601
6.2 Hostels and restaurants	787	4964	5978	1676	1856
7. Transport, Storage & Communication	3724	42790	50011	8530	9290
7.1 Railway	559	8807	7647	943	941
7.2 Transport by other means	2436	28626	33441	6140	6693
7.3 Storage	114	521	612	188	173
7.4 Communication	613	8834	8311	1279	1483
8. Financing, Insurance and real estate	9264	53834	81985	24175	25168
8.1 Banking and Insurance	3344	38387	44842	14629	15234
8.2 Real estate, ownership of dwellings	5920	15447	17143	9546	9932
8. Community Social and Personal Services	12084	78385	90011	25004	26072
9.1 Public Administration	5307	36078	40857	11374	11701
9.2 Other Services	6777	42307	48154	13630	14371
10. Total	110340	641556	759265	209469	222448

* Provision Estimate

• Quick Estimate

Source : Central Statistical Organisation

Appendix 2.2

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN (AT CONSTANT PRICES) 1980-81 TO 1994-95.

(Base Year 1980-81)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Industry of origin (2)	1980-81 (3)	1990-81 (4)	1991-92 (5)	1992-93 (6)	1993-94* (7)	1994-95** (8)
1.	Agriculture	129384	178135	181818	182808	183708	193514
2.	Forestry and Logging	12382	2581	3474	3375	3680	3887
3.	Fishing	7743	9380	8847	9138	9694	10010
4.	Mining and Quarrying	481	1310	1290	1431	1544	1852
	Sub Total : Primary	148970	189388	195427	196550	208528	208873
5.	Manufacturing:						
5.1	Registered	53162	79871	82442	88379	96464	103794
5.2	Unregistered	29030	40710	44341	48459	48364	50110
6.	Electricity, gas and Water Supply	24122	39161	38101	42920	48100	53884
8.1	Electricity	5509	5738	4599	8136	8626	8135
8.2	Gas	5077	4261	3287	8827	7214	7823
8.3	Water Supply	85	934	944	948	1013	1104
7.	Construction	347	541	388	381	389	408
	Sub Total:Secondary:	93157	125877	127852	141446	152474	162943
8.	Transport, Storage and Communication	13625	29491	54579	43354	48519	54732
8.1	Railways	418	873	1442	1199	1139	1232
8.2	Transport by other means & storage	10770	24165	28667	35833	40577	45948
8.3	Communication	2436	4453	4470	6222	6803	7551
9.	Trade, Hotel and Restaurants	57577	72386	77043	79577	83722	87363
10.	Banking and Insurance	11428	38505	36083	40324	45628	50533
11.	Real Estate and Ownership of Dwellings	12198	2813	365	404	447	495
12.	Public Administration	15133	32501	28848	32599	34431	36345
13.	Other Services	29185	35275	38271	41007	42712	44820
	Sub Total: Tertiary	139148	210971	213187	237165	255459	274288
	Nat State Domestic Product:	382273	528234	536466	575161	616459	646104
	Population('000)	25357	28987	29378	29775	30177	30584
	Per Capita Income(Rs.)	1508	1815	1826	1932	2043	2113

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics

* - Provisional

** - Quick estimate

Appendix 2.3

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN

1980-81 to 1994-95

(At current Prices) (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Industry of origin	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94*	1994-95**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Agriculture	129384	351943	527417	544163	551346	624069
2.	Forestry and Logging	12382	8376	12446	14477	14668	14988
3.	Fishing	7743	37193	50685	56049	56789	58067
4.	Mining and Quarrying	461	3189	3528	4106	4652	5345
	Sub Total : Primary	149970	400601	594076	618795	627455	702479
5.	Manufacturing:						
5.1	Registered	53142	191390	232742	265457	305367	350178
5.2	Unregistered	29030	100146	124154	137964	154694	172685
6.	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	24122	91244	108588	127473	150673	177493
6.1	Electricity	5509	11632	12015	23424	24770	26251
6.2	Gas	5077	8709	9147	20275	21295	22368
6.3	Water Supply	85	1383	1586	1862	2105	2426
7.	Construction	347	1540	1282	1287	1370	1459
	Sub Total:Secondary	34496	117771	12913	159965	182504	208219
8.	Transport, Storage and Communication	93157	320793	373970	448846	512641	594648
8.1	Railways	13165	80428	87275	112323	132317	153406
8.2	Transport by other means & Storage	419	3310	3789	5013	6547	7577
8.3	Communication	10770	62853	67368	84210	94803	106729
9.	Trade, Hotel and Restaurants	2436	14265	16138	23100	30867	39100
10.	Banking and Insurance	57577	164734	180437	230543	281205	295545
11.	Real Estate and Ownership of Dwellings	11428	71881	76413	88841	103164	119794
12.	Public Administration	12198	4353	568	649	718	795
13.	Other Services	15133	69447	77718	87077	99755	114279
	Sub Total: Tertiary	29185	105332	119622	130446	146412	164449
	Net State Domestic Product	139148	495955	542119	649879	743571	848668
	Publication('000)	382273	1217349	1510165	1717520	1883667	2135795
	Per Capita Income (Re.)	25357	28887	29378	29775	30177	30584
		1508	4200	5140	5768	6242	6983

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

* - Provisional

** - Quick estimate

Appendix 2.4

SECTORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF DISTRICT AT FACTOR COST

(Rs. lakhs)

District	Year	At Current Prices			At constant Prices (1980-81)			Total	Total
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Thiruvananthapuram	1980-81	12166 (31.79)	8742 (25.46)	16360 (42.75)	38286 (100)	18168 (31.79)	9742 (25.46)	16360 (42.75)	38286 (100)
	1990-91	31102 (25.10)	31598 (25.50)	61170 (49.39)	123880 (100)	15166 (28.04)	12418 (28.96)	26488 (49.96)	54070 (100)
	1991-92	43244 (29.51)	36285 (24.76)	87029 (45.74)	146558 (100)	14839 (28.15)	12309 (22.67)	25994 (49.18)	53142 (100)
	1992-93	46176 (28.83)	44501 (25.85)	81485 (47.32)	172142 (100)	14494 (25.43)	13922 (23.81)	30050 (50.96)	58966 (100)
	1993-94	46807 (24.48)	50991 (26.66)	93463 (48.86)	191261 (100)	15907 (25.07)	15141 (23.86)	32397 (51.06)	63445 (100)
	1994-95	52633 (24.14)	58376 (26.77)	107061 (49.09)	218070 (100)	15916 (23.73)	16315 (24.33)	34834 (51.94)	67085 (100)
	1980-81	19708 (45.57)	10068 (23.28)	13471 (31.16)	43247 (100)	17860 (39.93)	10253 (22.92)	16617 (37.15)	44730 (100)
	1990-91	39457 (37.84)	25794 (24.74)	39030 (37.42)	104281 (100)	17880 (39.93)	10253 (22.92)	16617 (37.15)	44730 (100)
	1991-92	45818 (38.61)	30315 (25.52)	42619 (35.87)	118612 (100)	14962 (35.51)	10451 (24.81)	16714 (39.68)	42127 (100)
	1992-93	56219 (39.78)	36316 (25.70)	48774 (34.52)	141309 (100)	16672 (36.14)	11600 (25.14)	17868 (38.72)	46140 (100)
1993-94	56991 (36.94)	41401 (26.84)	55881 (36.22)	154273 (100)	17688 (35.80)	12472 (25.24)	19252 (38.96)	49412 (100)	
1994-95	63052 (36.25)	47115 (27.08)	63800 (36.67)	173967 (100)	17757 (34.32)	13308 (25.72)	20673 (39.98)	51738 (100)	
1980-81	20506 (36.72)	13157 (23.56)	22180 (39.72)	55837 (100)	10040 (42.83)	3747 (15.98)	9654 (41.19)	23441 (100)	
Pathanamthitta									

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1990-81	20500 (39.31)	9472 (18.16)	22180 (42.53)	52152 (100)	8581 (39.00)	3881 (16.76)	9704 (44.18)	21968 (100)
	1991-92	25695 (42.38)	10888 (17.91)	24068 (39.70)	60623 (100)	9166 (39.33)	3925 (18.84)	10217 (43.83)	23308 (100)
	1992-93	27029 (39.80)	13449 (19.80)	27438 (40.40)	87918 (100)	8853 (37.97)	4208 (18.05)	10256 (43.38)	23317 (100)
	1993-94	27400 (36.90)	15463 (20.85)	31372 (42.25)	74256 (100)	9393 (37.40)	4610 (18.36)	11111 (44.24)	25114 (100)
	1994-95	30783 (36.43)	17812 (21.08)	35891 (42.46)	84486 (100)	9403 (35.04)	5003 (18.97)	11973 (45.39)	26979 (100)
	1860-81	10148 (32.94)	7875 (24.91)	12985 (42.16)	30809 (100)	13310 (36.77)	8182 (22.60)	14706 (40.63)	36198 (100)
	1990-81	29963 (35.20)	20477 (24.06)	34672 (40.74)	85112 (100)	13310 (36.77)	9453 (22.60)	14706 (40.63)	37469 (100)
	1991-92	38558 (37.18)	23818 (24.22)	37952 (38.60)	98326 (100)	10984 (32.77)	8164 (24.00)	14881 (43.73)	34029 (100)
	1892-93	32456 (30.15)	28896 (26.85)	48278 (43.00)	107628 (100)	10017 (27.82)	9193 (25.53)	16800 (46.65)	36010 (100)
	1983-94	32802 (27.66)	33199 (27.90)	52854 (44.43)	118955 (100)	10628 (27.46)	10007 (25.86)	18062 (46.68)	38696 (100)
	1994-95	36883 (27.17)	36094 (28.22)	80234 (44.81)	135011 (100)	10650 (26.10)	10807 (26.46)	19355 (47.42)	40812 (100)
	1980-81	10777 (43.76)	3816 (14.88)	10240 (41.57)	24633 (100)	10777 (43.75)	3818 (14.88)	10240 (41.57)	24633 (100)
	1990-91	29147 (39.66)	8093 (11.01)	38253 (49.39)	73493 (100)	14511 (43.71)	3921 (10.00)	15370 (46.29)	33202 (100)
	1991-82	42300 (46.37)	9265 (10.17)	39657 (43.47)	91232 (100)	42300 (46.37)	8255 (10.17)	39657 (43.47)	91232 (100)
	1992-93	42254 (41.29)	11884 (11.81)	48214 (47.10)	102352 (100)	14096 (38.74)	3817 (10.76)	17668 (49.60)	35471 (100)
	1993-94	42831 (38.38)	13822 (12.20)	65208 (48.44)	111581 (100)	14953 (39.39)	4182 (11.00)	18915 (48.71)	38050 (100)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(10)	
	1994-96	48423 (38.12)	15609 (12.29)	82993 (49.58)	127025 (100)	14946 (37.54)	4550 (11.43)	20320 (51.03)	39818 (100)
Idukki	1980-81	10508 (54.52)	5469 (28.38)	3285 (17.10)	19270 (100)	10506 (54.52)	5469 (28.38)	3296 (17.10)	18270 (100)
	1990-91	27618 (54.99)	10848 (21.80)	11768 (23.41)	50224 (100)	13568 (60.34)	4022 (17.88)	4907 (21.79)	22517 (100)
	1991-92	41142 (82.15)	12182 (18.40)	12878 (18.45)	68200 (100)	14031 (60.82)	4018 (17.42)	5618 (21.76)	23069 (100)
	1992-93	40587 (57.09)	15638 (21.88)	14904 (21.05)	71089 (100)	13221 (56.94)	4612 (18.68)	5385 (23.20)	23218 (100)
	1993-94	41127 (54.23)	17572 (23.17)	17148 (22.60)	75847 (100)	14024 (58.63)	4952 (20.00)	5789 (23.37)	24785 (100)
	1994-95	48122 (53.93)	19874 (23.24)	19522 (22.83)	85518 (100)	14044 (55.10)	5242 (20.57)	6202 (24.33)	25488 (100)
Emakulam	1980-81	12830 (25.18)	18385 (36.05)	18782 (38.79)	50997 (100)	12830 (25.16)	18385 (36.05)	19782 (38.78)	50997 (100)
	1890-81	40591 (22.25)	78448 (43.00)	83412 (34.78)	182449 (100)	18704 (24.26)	30787 (39.90)	27841 (35.85)	77112 (100)
	1891-92	65934 (28.94)	93107 (40.87)	88761 (30.18)	227802 (100)	18816 (24.03)	32152 (40.85)	27650 (35.13)	78717 (100)
	1982-83	69265 (23.21)	108895 (42.58)	87320 (34.21)	255270 (100)	17866 (21.00)	34678 (40.55)	32885 (38.45)	85516 (100)
	1993-94	60086 (21.20)	123268 (43.50)	100059 (35.30)	283413 (100)	19050 (20.77)	38865 (40.21)	35772 (39.02)	81887 (100)
	1994-85	68756 (20.84)	139473 (43.93)	144165 (35.63)	320384 (100)	18108 (19.76)	36877 (40.19)	38738 (40.06)	86723 (100)
Thrissur	1980-81	12263 (34.50)	8083 (25.55)	14198 (39.95)	35544 (100)	12263 (34.50)	9083 (25.55)	14198 (39.95)	35544 (100)
	1990-91	32950 (27.31)	36312 (30.10)	51370 (42.58)	120632 (100)	15818 (30.59)	14193 (27.45)	21692 (41.96)	61703 (100)
	1891-92	47199 (32.36)	42564 (29.18)	56080 (38.45)	145843 (100)	15505 (29.70)	14584 (27.94)	22115 (42.38)	52204 (100)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1992-93	46915 (29.48)	50633 (30.52)	86385 (40.00)	165913 (100)	15678 (20.03)	15974 (28.57)	24284 (43.40)	55914 (100)
	1983-94	49605 (27.09)	57643 (31.48)	75858 (41.43)	183106 (100)	16632 (37.75)	17118 (28.56)	28180 (43.68)	59830 (100)
	1994-95	55617 (28.77)	65512 (31.53)	88639 (41.70)	207788 (100)	16656 (26.44)	18186 (28.87)	28157 (44.69)	62899 (100)
Palakkad	1980-81	10758 (40.47)	8178 (23.26)	9644 (36.28)	26581 (100)	10758 (40.47)	6179 (23.25)	9644 (38.28)	26581 (100)
	1990-81	29200 (33.41)	23672 (28.97)	34627 (39.62)	87399 (100)	14496 (37.61)	9371 (24.32)	14672 (38.07)	38539 (100)
	1991-92	63943 (44.71)	27542 (28.25)	37940 (32.04)	118425 (100)	17925 (42.41)	9451 (22.36)	14889 (35.23)	42265 (100)
	1992-93	53046 (40.45)	33036 (25.20)	45032 (34.36)	131114 (100)	17556 (39.70)	10500 (23.75)	18165 (36.55)	44221 (100)
	1983-94	53762 (37.52)	37925 (26.46)	51624 (36.02)	143331 (100)	18628 (39.34)	11393 (24.09)	17318 (36.59)	47338 (100)
	1994-95	80630 (37.19)	43470 (26.66)	56934 (38.15)	163034 (100)	18833 (37.72)	12264 (24.83)	16502 (37.45)	49399 (100)
Malappuram	1980-81	11986 (48.18)	3300 (13.27)	9580 (38.55)	24878 (100)	11986 (48.18)	3300 (13.27)	9580 (36.58)	24878 (100)
	1990-91	33699 (42.15)	11631 (14.55)	34613 (43.29)	78943 (100)	14969 (44.36)	4373 (12.96)	14404 (42.68)	33748 (100)
	1991-92	51219 (50.03)	13187 (12.86)	37886 (37.11)	102372 (100)	17284 (47.36)	4389 (12.03)	14821 (40.81)	36494 (100)
	1992-93	53053 (48.27)	18169 (14.10)	45434 (39.63)	114656 (100)	16819 (44.35)	4862 (12.82)	16246 (42.83)	37927 (100)
	1993-94	53809 (43.35)	18486 (14.89)	51840 (41.78)	124135 (100)	17845 (44.04)	5263 (12.99)	17413 (42.97)	40521 (100)
	1984-85	80235 (42.90)	21128 (15.05)	59038 (42.05)	140401 (100)	17877 (42.43)	5628 (13.36)	18626 (44.21)	42131 (100)
Kozhikode	1980-81	18048 (36.66)	10815 (28.30)	14543 (35.04)	41506 (100)	18048 (38.86)	10915 (26.30)	14543 (35.04)	41506 (100)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8)	(10)
	1990-91	27384 (28.58)	30067 (29.18)	45579 (44.24)	103024 (100)	12695 (28.64)	11758 (28.81)	19178 (43.74)	43852 (100)
	1991-92	43043 (33.65)	34886 (27.26)	49989 (38.09)	127898 (100)	14584 (31.87)	11857 (25.74)	19819 (42.59)	46056 (100)
	1992-93	58890 (35.75)	41894 (26.33)	60324 (37.92)	159098 (100)	17127 (33.00)	13118 (25.28)	21653 (41.72)	51896 (100)
	1993-94	57708 (33.05)	48063 (27.52)	68885 (39.43)	174638 (100)	18172 (32.69)	14220 (25.59)	23187 (41.72)	55579 (100)
	1994-95	64052 (32.41)	55064 (27.88)	78530 (39.73)	187646 (100)	18240 (31.30)	15277 (28.21)	24788 (42.49)	58283 (100)
	1990-81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wayanad	1990-91	17587 (81.03)	4182 (14.51)	7047 (24.46)	28816 (100)	8685 (64.86)	1711 (24.46)	2985 (22.37)	13391 (100)
	1891-92	21122 (82.82)	4902 (14.53)	7705 (22.84)	33729 (100)	7223 (80.38)	1685 (14.17)	3044 (25.45)	11882 (100)
	1892-93	24047 (61.24)	5849 (14.90)	8388 (23.86)	39284 (100)	7953 (59.96)	1888 (14.30)	3413 (25.74)	13282 (100)
	1893-94	24368 (58.17)	6798 (16.23)	10722 (25.60)	41880 (100)	8436 (59.40)	2088 (14.70)	3878 (25.90)	14202 (100)
	1994-95	27458 (57.78)	7891 (18.80)	12187 (25.64)	47536 (100)	8438 (57.60)	2287 (15.58)	3950 (12.92)	14785 (100)
Kannur	1980-81	22779 (48.94)	8725 (18.75)	15038 (32.31)	48542 (100)	22779 (48.94)	8725 (18.75)	15038 (32.31)	46542 (100)
	1890-81	23888 (27.47)	21780 (25.08)	41238 (47.25)	86896 (100)	11425 (30.57)	8472 (22.67)	17471 (46.75)	17368 (100)
	1891-92	61480 (42.20)	25302 (20.74)	49198 (37.05)	121980 (100)	17506 (39.88)	8603 (19.60)	17786 (40.52)	43895 (100)
	1992-93	49228 (37.97)	30185 (23.28)	50219 (38.74)	129532 (100)	16122 (37.02)	9424 (21.64)	18000 (41.34)	43546 (100)
	1993-94	48960 (34.88)	34613 (24.56)	57336 (40.55)	141909 (100)	17107 (36.72)	10196 (21.89)	19282 (41.39)	48585 (100)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1994-95	58289 (34.88)	39830 (24.56)	65405 (40.55)	161324 (100)	17123 (35.19)	10926 (22.45)	20609 (42.36)	48658 (100)
Kasaragod	1980-81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1890-91	17535 (44.92)	8611 (21.80)	12992 (33.28)	39038 (100)	8169 (49.11)	3291 (19.78)	5175 (31.12)	116635 (100)
	1891-92	26319 (52.28)	9788 (19.42)	14258 (28.30)	50365 (100)	9082 (50.79)	3305 (18.52)	5476 (30.69)	17843 (100)
	1982-93	28650 (49.31)	11801 (19.62)	18686 (31.07)	60137 (100)	9489 (48.03)	3646 (18.45)	6622 (33.52)	19767 (100)
	1993-94	30078 (46.28)	13576 (20.89)	21341 (32.83)	64995 (100)	10087 (47.83)	3967 (18.77)	7102 (33.60)	21136 (100)
	1994-95	33748 (45.64)	15600 (21.19)	24269 (32.97)	73615 (100)	10082 (45.95)	4273 (19.48)	7583 (34.57)	21938 (100)
Kerala	1980-81	149970 (39.23)	93157 (24.37)	139146 (36.40)	382273 (100)	149970 (39.23)	93157 (24.37)	139146 (36.40)	382273 (100)
	1990-81	400801 (32.91)	320793 (28.35)	495955 (40.74)	1217349 (100)	189386 (35.99)	125877 (23.92)	210971 (40.09)	526234 (100)
	1981-92	594078 (39.34)	373970 (24.76)	542119 (35.90)	1510165 (100)	195427 (36.43)	127852 (23.83)	213187 (39.74)	536466 (100)
	1992-93	618795 (36.03)	448846 (26.13)	649879 (37.84)	1717520 (100)	198550 (34.17)	141446 (24.59)	237165 (41.24)	575181 (100)
	1983-94	827455 (33.31)	512641 (27.22)	743571 (39.47)	1883687 (100)	208528 (33.83)	152474 (24.73)	255459 (41.44)	618459 (100)
	1994-95	702479 (32.89)	584648 (27.37)	848668 (39.74)	2135785 (100)	208873 (32.33)	162973 (25.22)	274288 (42.45)	646104 (100)

Appendix 2.5
DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF STATE INCOME AT CONSTANT (1980-81) PRICES AND 1994-95

(Rs. in lakhs)

District	1980-81			1994-95			Population (000s)			
	Primary (2)	Secondary (3)	Tertiary (4)	Total (5)	Primary (6)	Secondary (7)	Tertiary (8)	Total (9)	1980-81 (10)	1994-95 (11)
1. Thiruvananthapuram	12166 (7.14)	6742 (6.18)	16360 (10.14)	38268 (6.74)	15616 (7.62)	16315 (10.01)	34834 (12.70)	67655 (10.38)	2579 (10.17)	3109 (10.13)
2. Kollam	19708 (11.56)	10066 (6.47)	13471 (6.35)	43247 (6.67)	17757 (6.50)	13306 (6.17)	20673 (7.54)	61738 (6.00)	2875 (11.34)	2640 (6.27)
3. Pathanamthitta	20500 (12.03)	13157 (12.37)	22180 (13.76)	55837 (12.75)	9403 (4.50)	5003 (3.07)	11673 (4.37)	26379 (4.08)	-	1254 (4.08)
4. Alappuzha	10146 (5.66)	7675 (7.22)	12985 (8.05)	30806 (7.03)	10650 (5.10)	10807 (6.63)	19355 (7.06)	40812 (6.32)	2350 (6.28)	2111 (6.66)
5. Kottayam	10777 (6.32)	3616 (3.40)	10240 (6.35)	24633 (5.62)	14946 (7.16)	4550 (2.79)	20320 (7.41)	39816 (6.18)	1696 (6.66)	1929 (6.26)
6. Idukki	10506 (6.18)	5466 (5.15)	3295 (2.04)	16270 (4.40)	14044 (6.72)	5242 (3.22)	6202 (2.26)	25488 (3.85)	966 (3.81)	1137 (3.70)
7. Ernakulam	12630 (7.52)	18385 (17.26)	16762 (12.28)	50867 (11.64)	19108 (9.15)	38877 (23.66)	36738 (14.12)	96723 (14.67)	2528 (6.97)	2972 (9.42)
8. Thrissur	12263 (7.16)	9083 (6.54)	14168 (6.60)	35544 (8.11)	16656 (7.67)	18196 (11.16)	26157 (10.27)	62989 (6.75)	2432 (9.59)	2888 (9.42)
9. Palakkad	10756 (6.32)	6176 (5.61)	9644 (6.88)	26591 (6.07)	18633 (6.92)	12264 (7.53)	18502 (6.75)	49399 (7.65)	2034 (8.02)	2513 (6.19)
10. Malappuram	11986 (7.02)	3300 (3.11)	9590 (5.85)	24876 (5.69)	17677 (6.56)	5626 (3.45)	19626 (6.76)	42131 (6.52)	2381 (9.39)	3267 (10.64)
11. Kozhikode	16048 (6.42)	10915 (10.27)	14543 (9.01)	41506 (9.47)	18240 (6.73)	15277 (9.37)	24766 (9.03)	58283 (9.02)	2614 (10.31)	2764 (6.00)
12. Wayanad	-	-	-	-	8438 (4.04)	2287 (10.40)	3950 (1.44)	14675 (2.27)	-	709 (2.31)
13. Kannur	22776 (13.36)	6725 (18.21)	15038 (9.32)	46542 (10.62)	17123 (8.20)	10926 (6.71)	20609 (7.51)	48659 (7.53)	2962 (11.88)	2376 (7.74)
14. Kasaragod	-	-	-	-	10082 (4.83)	4273 (2.92)	7583 (2.76)	21938 (3.40)	-	1130 (3.66)
State Domestic Product	170470 (100)	106314 (100)	161326 (100)	438110 (100)	206873 (100)	162973 (100)	274288 (100)	646104 (100)	25357 (100)	90699 (100)

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Appendix - 2.6

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK SEEKERS IN KERALA BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Year at the end of December	Total Work Seekers	Below S.S.L.C.			S.S.L.C.	Pre-Degree	Graduates	Post Graduates	S.S.L.C. and above	
		1	2	3					4	5	6	7	8	9
1985	25,74,074			12,06,724	11,16,495	1,48,464	90,329	10,062	13,65,330	53.05
1986	27,04,674			12,08,482	12,51,793	1,38,193	67,217	10,209	14,95,412	55.30
1987	29,91,002			12,70,764	14,34,413	1,61,155	1,11,008	13,662	17,20,258	57.60
1988	29,01,061			11,85,145	14,38,051	1,60,233	1,00,330	17,292	17,15,906	59.10
1989	30,92,031			12,04,737	15,65,709	1,66,976	1,11,372	21,235	16,67,294	61.04
1990	33,20,035			12,27,316	16,55,465	2,73,725	1,35,213	28,313	20,92,716	63.03
1991	36,38,804			13,16,514	16,65,304	2,57,173	1,50,014	27,799	23,20,280	63.76
1992	38,47,063			13,45,260	20,27,657	2,83,556	1,61,571	29,109	25,01,903	65.00
1993	41,58,692			14,12,925	22,10,314	3,17,719	1,61,605	34,329	27,43,967	66.00
1994	41,66,669			13,77,759	22,38,232	3,25,760	1,90,261	36,675	27,90,910	67.00

Source :- Directorate of Employment and Training
 Note : Latest data for 1995 are not available.

Appendix 2.7
NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORK SEEKERS

Year	Engineering Graduates			Diploma Holders in Engineering and Technical	L.T.L. Certificate Holders	Agricultural Graduates		Veterinary Graduates	Total
	1	2	3			6	7			8
1985		1143	2917	11,257	53,237	149	25	68,728	
1986		1270	3805	14,812	59,225	209	14	79,335	
1987		1728	4916	17,062	63,056	177	72	87,011	
1988		1334	4380	16,776	64,629	324	49	87,462	
1989		1481	5649	19,273	70,971	446	26	97,846	
1990		1806	6507	20,154	87,069	368	128	1,16,032	
1991		2586	7762	22,339	75,898	363	13	1,09,023	
1992		3123	9286	25,810	89,616	219	83	1,28,137	
1993		3318	9549	34,680	87,962	451	110	1,36,070	
1994		3494	10420	30,720	80,757	4001	214	1,28,606	

Source:- Directorate of Employment and Training
Note : Latest data for 1995 are not available.

Appendix 2.8

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR IN KERALA

1984-85 = 100

Year at the end of December	Public Sector	Index	Private Sector	Index	Total	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1985	5,88,713	101	5,07,375	99	10,78,088	100
1986	5,78,784	102	5,18,115	102	10,95,899	102
1987	5,85,391	104	5,08,817	100	10,94,308	102
1988	6,02,696	107	5,01,853	99	11,04,349	103
1989	6,20,254	110	4,88,354	95	11,08,608	103
1990	6,34,379	113	5,12,034	100	11,46,413	107
1991	6,45,856	115	5,25,982	103	11,71,738	109
1992	6,47,853	103	5,32,837	101	11,80,690	100
1993	6,48,199	100	5,38,480	102	11,85,679	101
1994	6,43,815	99	5,40,472	102	11,84,087	100

(as on 30-6-94)

Source :- Directorate of Employment and Training

Appendix - 2.9

Country-wise deployment of Personal by ODEPC

Country	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Kuwait	7	3	-	-	-
Muscot	1	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	1	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	1	2	3	-
Singapore	36	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	291	108	78	69	98
UAE	-	1	12	7	13
Bahrain	-	2	-	7	-
Cyprus	-	1	-	-	-
Yemen	-	-	-	-	1
Total :	338	114	91	85	112

Source : ODEPC

Appendix 2.10
Unemployment Assistance Scheme

Year	Applications Received	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. In lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1985-86	49,715	1,79,149	1012.08
1986-87	1,13,809	2,19,446	935.00
1987-89	92,555	2,05,556	1095.95
1988-89	64,987	2,15,456	2353.77
1989-90	91,159	2,46,040	1996.37
1990-91	1,19,279	2,64,314	1934.99
1991-92	99,814	2,60,198	1619.64
1992-93	-	2,29,143	625.67
1993-94	1,21,379	2,73,512	1749.65
1994-95	97,902	2,98,883	1426.79
1995-96	-	2,62,492	1403.23

(as on 31-10-1995)

Source : Directorate of Employment and Training.

Appendix 2.11
Area and Density of Population - 1991 (Area Sq.Kms; Density - No. of persons / Sq. Km.)

District	Area			Density		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kasaragod	192	1997.22	104.79	539	474	1682
Kannur	2986	2319.99	647.14	759	477	1770
Wayanad	2131	2099.96	34.14	315	310	872
Kozhikode	2344	2004.33	339.67	1119	906	2957
Malappuram	3550	3379.48	170.52	972	833	1659
Palakkad	4480	4258.15	221.95	532	471	1998
Trissur	3032	2730.80	301.20	903	739	2391
Ernakulam	2407	1865.39	541.62	1170	774	2535
Idukki	5018	4951.57	97.43	215	207	755
Kottayam	2203	2034.43	168.57	930	741	1904
Alappuzha	1414	1125.92	288.09	1416	1236	2119
Pathanamthitta	2842	2541.72	100.28	450	407	1546
Kollam	2491	2372.55	119.44	967	927	3766
Thiruvananthapuram	2192	1934.51	257.48	1344	1007	3977
Kerala	38863	35500.79	3392.21	749	903	2284

Appendix 2.12

Rural - urban Distribution of Population

(in lakhs)

District	Parsona			Mala			Famala		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urbanm
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Kasargod	10.72	8.85	1.78	5.29	4.43	0.88	5.43	4.53	0.90
Kanur	22.52	11.08	11.45	10.99	6.48	5.53	11.53	5.81	5.92
Wayanad	6.72	6.49	0.23	3.42	3.30	0.12	3.30	3.19	0.11
Kozhikoda	26.20	16.15	10.04	12.93	7.88	4.96	13.27	8.18	5.08
Malappuram	30.96	28.14	2.82	15.08	13.69	1.39	15.88	14.44	1.44
Palakkad	23.82	20.08	3.75	11.56	8.73	1.83	12.26	10.35	1.82
Trissur	27.37	20.17	7.20	13.13	9.85	3.48	14.25	10.53	3.72
Ernakulam	28.17	14.44	13.73	14.09	7.23	6.86	14.09	7.21	8.87
Idukki	10.78	10.27	0.51	5.46	5.20	0.26	5.32	5.07	0.25
Kottayam	18.28	15.07	3.21	9.13	7.52	1.81	8.16	7.55	1.80
Kollam	24.08	19.62	4.46	11.83	9.82	2.21	12.26	8.88	2.26
Thiruvananthapuram	28.47	19.48	9.98	14.48	9.55	4.92	14.99	8.93	5.08
Karala	290.99	214.18	76.80	142.80	105.13	37.78	148.10	108.05	39.04

Appendix 2.10
Unemployment Assistance Scheme

Year	Applications Received	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1985-88	48,715	1,78,146	1012.08
1986-87	1,13,809	2,19,446	836.00
1987-89	92,555	2,05,558	1095.95
1988-88	64,887	2,15,456	2353.77
1989-90	91,159	2,46,040	1998.37
1990-91	1,19,279	2,64,314	1934.88
1991-92	99,814	2,80,199	1818.64
1992-93	-	2,29,143	825.87
1993-84	1,21,378	2,73,512	1748.65
1994-95	67,902	2,89,683	1428.78
1995-96	-	2,62,492	1403.23

(as on 31-10-1995)

Source : Directorate of Employment and Training.

Appendix 2.11
Area and Density of Population - 1991 (Area Sq.Kms; Density - No. of persons / Sq.Km.)

District	Area			Density		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kasargod	192	1687.22	104.79	539	474	1682
Kannur	2999	2319.86	647.14	759	477	1770
Wayanad	2131	2096.86	34.14	315	310	872
Kozhikode	2344	2004.33	339.87	1119	808	2957
Malappuram	3550	3378.48	170.52	872	833	1958
palakkad	4480	4258.15	221.85	532	471	1888
Trisaur	3032	2730.80	301.20	803	739	2381
Emakulam	2407	1965.38	541.92	1170	774	2535
Idukki	5018	4851.57	67.43	215	207	755
Kottayam	2203	2034.43	168.57	830	741	1804
Alappuzha	1414	1126.82	288.08	1415	1236	2116
pathanamthitta	2842	2541.72	100.28	450	407	1549
Kollam	2491	2372.58	119.44	997	827	3788
Thiruvananthapuram	2182	1934.51	257.48	1344	1007	3877
Kerala	38883	35500.78	3382.21	749	603	2284

Appendix 2.12

Rural - urban Distribution of Population

(in lakhs)

District	Parsons			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Kasargod	10.72	8.95	1.76	5.29	4.43	0.86	5.43	4.53	0.90
Kanur	22.52	11.08	11.45	10.99	5.48	5.53	11.53	5.81	5.92
Wayanad	6.72	6.49	0.23	3.42	3.30	0.12	3.30	3.19	0.11
Kozhikoda	26.20	16.15	10.04	12.93	7.96	4.96	13.27	8.19	5.08
Malappuram	30.96	28.14	2.82	15.08	13.69	1.39	15.88	14.44	1.44
Palakkad	23.82	20.08	3.75	11.56	9.73	1.83	12.26	10.35	1.92
Trissur	27.37	20.17	7.20	13.13	9.65	3.48	14.25	10.53	3.72
Ernakulam	28.17	14.44	13.73	14.09	7.23	6.86	14.09	7.21	6.87
Idukki	10.78	10.27	0.51	5.46	5.20	0.26	5.32	5.07	0.25
Kottayam	18.28	15.07	3.21	9.13	7.52	1.61	9.15	7.55	1.60
Kollam	24.08	19.62	4.46	11.83	9.62	2.21	12.25	9.99	2.25
Thiruvananthapuram	29.47	19.48	9.98	14.48	9.55	4.92	14.99	9.93	5.06
Kerala	290.99	214.18	76.80	142.80	105.13	37.78	148.10	109.05	39.04

Appendix - 2.13

Three Year Moving Average of Birth and Death rates - Kerala and India 1981 - 93

Period	India											
	Kerala						India					
	Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban	
BR	DR	BR	DR	BR	DR	BR	DR	BR	DR	BR	DR	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1981-83	25.6	6.6	25.8	6.7	24.5	6.4	33.8	12.1	35.4	13.3	27.8	7.7
1982-84	24.7	6.6	24.7	6.5	24.7	6.9	33.8	12.1	35.3	13.3	28.6	8.0
1983-85	23.7	6.5	23.6	6.5	24.4	6.9	33.6	12.1	35.0	13.3	28.6	8.1
1984-86	22.9	6.3	22.7	6.2	23.7	6.9	32.2	11.8	34.6	13.0	28.2	8.0
1985-87	21.5	6.2	22.3	6.2	23.1	6.6	32.6	11.3	34.1	12.4	27.5	7.6
1986-88	22.5	6.2	21.3	6.1	22.3	6.6	32.1	11.0	33.6	12.0	26.9	7.6
1988-90	20.0	6.1	19.9	6.1	20.6	6.3	30.8	10.3	32.3	11.2	25.4	7.2
1989-91	19.4	6.0	19.4	6.1	19.5	5.8	30.1	9.9	31.6	10.7	24.7	7.1
1990-92	18.5	6.1	18.5	6.1	18.7	5.9	29.6	9.9	31.1	10.7	24.0	7.0
1991-93	17.8	6.1	1.8	6.2	17.8	5.9	29.1	9.7	30.7	10.7	23.7	6.6

56

Source : Sample Registration Bulletin, July 1995
Vol. 29, No.2

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA, NEW DELHI.

Appendix - 2.14

Three year moving average of Infant Mortality Rates Kerala and India 1981-1993

Period	KERALA			INDIA		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1981-83	34	35	25	107	116	65
1982-84	31	32	26	105	114	66
1983-85	31	32	28	102	111	64
1984-86	29	30	26	99	108	62
1985-87	29	30	25	96	105	60
1986-88	28	29	22	94	104	61
1987-89	26	27	21	93	102	60
1988-90	22	23	17	88	90	57
1989-91	18	19	15	84	90	54
1990-92	17	17	15	60	86	52
1991-93	15	16	12	78	85	50

(per thousand)

Appendix - 2.15

Estimated Annual Live Birth Rates, Death Rates and Infant Mortality Rate for Major States - 1993

States	Birth Rate			Death Rate			Infant Mortality Rate			(Per thousand)
	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
India	28.7	30.4	23.7	9.3	10.6	5.8	7.4	82	45	
Andhra Pradesh	24.3	24.6	23.5	8.6	9.7	5.6	64	70	46	
Assam	29.5	30.4	23.6	10.2	10.7	6.7	81	84	60	
Bihar	32.0	30.0	25.4	10.6	11.4	5.0	70	73	41	
Gujarath	28.0	29.1	25.8	8.2	8.9	6.8	58	65	42	
Haryana	30.9	32.4	26.5	7.9	8.8	5.6	66	70	53	
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Karnataka	25.5	26.7	23.1	8.0	9.5	5.2	67	79	42	
Kerala	17.4	17.5	17.3	6.0	6.0	5.8	13	15	8	
Madhya Pradesh	34.9	35.9	24.6	12.6	13.9	7.8	106	113	67	
Maharashtra	25.2	27.1	22.8	7.3	9.3	4.8	50	63	32	
Orissa	27.2	27.8	23.2	12.2	13.1	5.8	110	115	69	
Punjab	26.3	27.7	22.6	7.9	8.8	5.5	55	60	39	
Rajasthan	34.0	35.5	28.0	9.1	10.1	5.2	82	88	54	
Tamil Nadu	19.5	19.7	19.1	8.2	9.4	-	56	66	38	
Uttar Pradesh	36.2	37.2	31.1	11.6	12.3	8.0	94	98	67	
West Bengal	25.7	28.6	18.2	7.4	8.5	4.4	58	64	33	

Source : Sample Registration Bulletin,
Vol.29, No.2, July 1995.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA

Appendix - 3.1

Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities - Kerala 1995

(Base:1952-53=100)

Sl.No.	Crops	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Rice	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1161.9	1181.9	1169.9	1161.9	1161.9	NA	NA	1161.9
2.	Molasses	1511.9	1448.2	1417.7	1486.5	1437.2	1439.7	1449.7	1501.2	1523.7	1440.5	*	*	1465.6
3.	Condiments and spices	1734.5	1852.7	2044.2	2269.7	2359.3	2658.9	2258.3	1773.1	1764.7	1645.4	*	*	2038.1
4.	Fruits and Vegetables	2803.2	2886.9	2770.5	2474.9	2665.2	2939.5	3147.0	3160.9	3209.2	3199.3	*	*	2835.7
5.	Food Crops	1543.8	1592.1	1585.8	1578.0	1619.0	1715.2	1685.3	1610.2	1617.7	1593.9	*	*	1614.1
6.	Oil seeds	2050.0	1987.5	1962.8	1924.5	1906.9	1863.8	1850.8	1874.7	2134.9	2221.8	*	*	1976.8
7.	Plantation crops	1405.4	1432.3	1454.3	1495.0	1510.1	1556.6	1457.0	1461.0	1434.5	1479.0	*	*	1488.5
8.	Non-food crops	1855.3	1819.8	1802.3	1794.8	1787.1	1771.0	1731.9	1749.8	1923.4	1997.3	*	*	1823.3
9.	All crops	1657.5	1675.2	1864.8	1657.1	1680.9	1735.8	1702.3	1661.2	1729.3	1741.1	*	*	1690.5

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Kerala

* Average from January to October (10 months) only

Appendix - 3.2

Month-end Average Retail Prices of Essential Commodities - 1995

(Rupees)

Sl.No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	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	14	15
1.	Rice O.M.	kg.	9.52	8.60	9.60	8.61	9.77	8.85	9.83	9.83	8.71	9.51	8.37	9.78
2.	White Rice	kg.	8.79	8.88	8.54	8.59	8.04	8.91	8.96	9.08	8.93	8.96	8.98	9.15
3.	Green gram	kg.	19.03	19.20	19.38	18.61	19.80	19.97	21.18	21.38	20.48	20.38	21.02	21.54
4.	Black gram split without husk	kg.	29.50	29.60	30.43	32.39	33.36	34.79	35.39	35.00	33.46	29.11	28.53	27.33
5.	Redgram	kg.	13.41	13.53	13.61	13.99	14.31	14.75	15.43	15.64	15.84	16.01	15.84	15.06
6.	Dholl	kg.	22.48	23.70	24.38	25.38	26.12	31.52	32.15	32.35	31.85	31.50	32.75	33.03
7.	Sugar (O.M.)	kg.	12.81	12.95	11.88	12.54	11.94	12.12	12.33	12.60	12.56	12.56	12.55	12.60
8.	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr	9.32	9.70	8.76	9.75	8.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
8.	Tea (Karnan Devan)	1/2kg.	34.75	36.84	35.73	38.84	36.34	38.81	36.71	37.05	37.64	36.20	38.50	39.46
10.	Coffee Powder (BrookeBond Green label)	1/2 kg	65.50	88.68	66.43	85.61	65.28	63.36	80.71	62.21	62.71	61.57	61.11	61.41
11.	Baby Food (Amul)	kg.	85.00	84.81	85.00	86.96	91.04	91.38	94.65	95.27	98.46	97.08	98.15	103.29
12.	Egg (Hen's)	Doz.	13.60	18.00	12.73	11.73	13.33	17.92	13.69	13.02	13.37	13.37	15.27	14.21
13.	Mutton (with bones)	kg.	75.00	77.57	78.29	80.87	80.87	60.79	80.79	81.86	82.57	83.29	84.00	84.29
14.	Coconut oil	kg.	38.35	38.08	35.31	35.34	35.27	34.83	36.16	36.66	46.09	43.75	46.49	44.30
15.	Groundnut oil	kg.	44.77	45.83	45.52	44.30	44.82	44.84	46.01	45.95	46.46	46.34	46.09	45.31
16.	Refined oil (Postman)	Ltr	59.20	65.85	58.78	59.14	61.13	61.78	62.54	62.61	63.21	63.78	63.80	84.84
17.	Gingelly oil	kg.	51.83	53.18	55.45	55.84	54.19	49.14	48.19	48.23	48.43	48.82	49.09	49.81
18.	Coconut (without husk)	100nos.	371.79	376.82	348.71	338.64	344.29	336.43	338.84	350.71	390.57	391.43	416.79	413.57
19.	Coriander	kg.	18.71	19.80	19.43	19.87	19.87	20.50	23.81	24.29	24.54	24.25	24.36	25.11
20.	Chillies (dry)	kg.	46.71	46.27	39.64	38.00	37.50	47.43	53.00	55.99	56.64	59.43	66.29	64.00
21.	Onion (small)	kg.	5.18	5.18	4.75	5.38	5.50	6.04	9.11	7.71	8.29	9.52	14.25	12.54
22.	Tamarind	kg.	18.61	19.55	19.50	19.57	19.71	20.71	21.21	20.86	20.96	20.73	21.46	21.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
23.	Chennai	kg.	4.50	4.82	5.00	5.21	5.84	5.30	6.07	5.54	5.32	5.29	5.14	4.93
24.	Tapioca (Raw)	kg.	3.20	3.30	3.25	3.30	3.25	3.32	3.39	3.36	3.45	3.50	3.50	3.52
25.	Potato	kg.	6.14	5.71	6.91	5.21	6.68	8.04	8.06	7.43	7.17	7.17	7.71	7.36
26.	Colocassia	kg.	6.81	7.00	8.00	8.25	9.64	9.18	9.10	10.27	9.81	9.81	8.15	8.25
27.	Onion (big)	kg.	4.71	4.59	3.82	3.83	4.75	6.07	6.54	7.41	7.50	8.39	8.29	7.25
28.	Brijjal	kg.	6.11	6.36	7.21	7.34	8.50	12.57	8.21	7.29	7.61	8.43	8.86	7.57
29.	Pumpkin	kg.	4.21	4.27	4.64	4.57	5.07	4.89	4.75	4.36	4.39	4.50	4.57	4.64
30.	Cucumber	kg.	4.86	5.27	4.93	5.29	7.43	6.57	5.36	4.57	5.21	6.43	8.50	5.32
31.	Ladies finger	kg.	9.21	9.91	8.91	8.79	7.79	7.93	6.93	6.21	6.79	7.79	7.50	8.14
32.	Cabbage	kg.	4.29	4.36	4.21	4.60	5.36	7.21	6.93	6.43	6.07	6.79	8.07	7.71
33.	Bittergourd	kg.	10.50	11.55	9.71	10.71	16.00	14.46	14.07	9.57	10.64	12.71	13.50	12.79
34.	Ashgaurd	kg.	4.57	4.45	4.36	4.86	6.00	5.93	5.64	4.21	4.43	4.36	4.50	4.79
35.	Snakegaurd	kg.	5.43	6.09	5.13	6.46	8.57	8.64	7.21	6.43	7.32	8.07	9.14	7.79
36.	Chillies (Green)	kg.	11.21	12.23	12.29	11.71	11.36	19.14	18.57	11.14	11.39	14.29	14.86	12.14
37.	Banana (Green)	kg.	8.96	9.09	7.11	7.00	9.64	10.86	9.71	9.82	10.61	9.21	8.43	8.29
38.	Plantain (Green)	kg.	5.69	5.32	4.86	4.75	5.00	5.29	5.28	5.64	6.26	6.23	5.98	5.95
39.	Tobacco	kg.	30.00	29.43	30.21	31.00	31.61	33.36	34.14	36.64	39.79	41.43	41.93	43.07
40.	Mundu (Mull)	each	38.84	39.70	30.84	40.50	40.86	42.53	42.57	42.57	42.80	42.80	43.12	43.12
41.	Washing Soda	Kg.	12.76	12.72	12.76	12.86	13.05	13.39	13.50	13.57	13.58	13.58	13.81	14.18
42.	Washing Soap	501 1/2 bar	5.59	5.85	5.89	5.89	5.91	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.98	5.98	5.82
43.	Toilet Soap (Lux)	(Each)	8.30	6.29	6.29	8.35	6.36	6.40	6.49	6.50	8.58	8.64	6.79	6.82
44.	Tooth pasta 100gm tuba Colgate	Each	16.10	16.51	16.67	17.00	17.00	17.24	17.24	17.24	17.24	17.48	17.96	18.10
45.	Razor Blade	5 Nos	6.00	6.04	6.18	6.18	5.98	5.96	5.86	5.86	5.86	5.95	5.96	5.95
48.	Crocin	2 Tabs	0.89	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.75
47.	Electric bulb (philips)	Each	9.64	8.61	9.61	9.61	9.81	9.58	9.48	9.48	9.48	9.48	9.48	9.51
48.	Torch battery (Eveaready 950)	Each	6.10	6.27	6.34	6.39	6.50	6.48	6.39	6.29	6.23	8.27	6.27	6.36
49.	Paper	24 sheets	6.00	6.21	6.36	8.44	8.44	8.73	6.87	6.94	7.01	7.37	7.43	7.48
50.	Firewood (local split)	Qtl	102.50	105.00	105.00	105.00	109.14	115.83	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	128.33	128.33
51.	Cement (ordinary bag)	Each	145.45	148.78	155.36	159.60	180.21	181.70	181.44	162.43	163.50	162.25	162.50	163.25

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics, Govt of Kerala.

Appendix - 3.3

Consumer Price Index (Cost of Living Index) Numbers for Agricultural and Industrial Workers - Kerala 1995

(Base 1970 = 100)

Sl.No.	Centre	Cost of Living Index 1995											
		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	14
1.	Thiruvanthapuram	730	738	741	746	752	760	767	771	774	776	778	NA
2.	Kollam	738	744	748	756	764	772	779	784	789	792	795	"
3.	Punalur	680	664	686	692	699	706	712	715	719	721	725	"
4.	Alappuzha	731	737	741	746	754	762	769	773	776	779	782	"
5.	Kottayam	728	735	739	746	754	761	769	773	777	779	783	"
8.	Mundakkayam	726	731	733	739	745	751	757	760	764	767	771	"
7.	Munnar	713	718	718	721	726	731	737	740	743	746	749	"
8.	Ernakulam	699	707	712	718	726	734	742	746	750	752	755	"
9.	Chalakyudy	744	751	755	761	766	773	780	782	785	787	790	"
10.	Thrissur	728	736	740	747	753	759	767	771	776	779	782	"
11.	Palakkad	736	743	748	754	761	768	775	779	784	787	791	"
12.	Malappuram	756	765	771	778	784	791	798	801	804	806	808	"
13.	Kozhikode	718	728	733	738	744	752	759	762	766	768	771	"
14.	Meppady	758	767	771	778	785	794	802	806	811	814	817	"
15.	Kannur	740	747	753	760	765	772	779	783	787	790	793	"

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Kerala

Appendix - 3.4

Index Number of wholesale prices in India by groups and sub groups (Averages)

(Base 1981 - 82 = 100)

Sl.No.	Item	Weight (3)	1994												1995			
			April (4)	May (5)	June (6)	July (7)	August (8)	September (9)	October (10)	November (11)	December (12)	January (13)	February (14)	March (15)	April (16)	May (17)	June (18)	July (19)
	All commodities	100.00	263.9	265.7	268.1	271.3	272.4	273.2	274.7	276.2	280.5	283.7	284.6	285.2	289.7	292.2	293.6	294.7
I.	Primary Articles	32.295	269.3	272.9	276.9	281.6	280.3	261.9	261.5	285.1	291.6	295.0	284.4	292.0	298.0	302.7	302.7	303.5
1.	Food Articles	17.386	293.3	301.5	310.3	317.1	314.0	314.9	316.4	317.4	320.4	321.3	316.0	319.9	324.6	335.6	335.3	334.5
1.	Food Grains	7.917	276.4	279.2	281.5	267.9	292.4	291.3	294.6	300.3	307.0	303.9	304.0	303.9	306.4	308.8	313.2	316.0
(a)	Cereals	6.624	267.3	270.2	272.9	278.4	281.7	280.0	279.6	265.4	294.2	291.7	299.3	299.9	293.8	294.8	297.0	289.7
(b)	Pulses	1.093	333.0	335.1	335.4	343.2	359.4	361.4	387.0	393.9	387.0	380.2	370.8	366.6	385.3	396.0	414.1	417.6
ii.	Fruits and Vegetables	4.086	282.5	292.5	312.8	319.6	296.4	302.3	268.3	292.0	266.2	264.4	264.4	270.8	309.7	341.3	322.9	308.0
iii.	Milk	1.961	288.2	303.9	304.6	305.1	304.0	309.6	313.2	312.2	310.0	312.1	319.8	308.4	311.2	311.5	313.6	403.4
iv.	Egg, Fish & Meat	1.783	325.8	327.4	360.7	388.7	365.6	353.7	356.9	355.2	388.0	398.4	393.2	387.2	377.1	378.0	391.9	403.4
v.	Condiments & spices	0.947	410.6	423.6	411.9	411.9	435.9	437.6	444.9	450.7	491.1	501.0	426.0	421.4	416.2	421.0	436.5	449.4
vi.	Other Food Articles	0.689	291.1	369.3	370.1	414.4	393.5	406.3	401.5	397.1	417.2	438.3	396.5	367.5	402.4	451.3	437.2	422.7
2.	Non-Food Articles	10.081	288.9	287.1	284.7	267.2	269.0	290.3	288.0	296.0	311.6	320.3	327.6	323.6	323.5	318.4	316.0	321.5
1.	Fibres	1.781	378.5	387.3	357.7	354.8	348.4	352.0	344.4	349.1	388.7	398.3	420.8	412.9	411.5	381.7	383.9	382.4
II.	Oil seeds	3.861	253.2	252.8	251.2	258.5	263.0	263.2	256.5	260.7	268.2	287.2	292.5	284.5	286.9	287.3	279.4	287.7
III.	Other non-food Articles	4.429	263.7	284.5	284.3	284.6	287.7	288.5	280.6	305.4	316.3	317.7	320.6	321.5	319.9	319.9	325	326.3
3.	Minerals	4.826	142.1	140.3	140.3	143.6	141.0	141.6	142.1	145.9	145.9	147.2	147.2	147.0	148.2	151.4	153.6	154.0
IIJ	Petroleum Crude & Natural gas	4.274	126.5	127.0	127.0	130.6	129.3	129.4	129.1	190.2	130.2	190.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	190.2
II.	Fuel Power, Light & Lubricants	10.683	276.0	276.6	278.0	279.4	279.8	279.6	280.8	281.4	281.4	281.4	284.7	284.7	284.6	284.3	284.3	284.3
III.	Manufactured Products	57.042	258.2	259.6	261.2	263.8	266.5	267.3	269.7	270.2	274.0	277.9	279.1	281.4	285.9	287.6	290.5	291.7
I.	Food products	10.143	281.6	285.0	288.1	271.5	273.4	274.8	271.6	271.5	271.9	274.8	272.7	272.5	275.1	273.6	276.3	279.7
i.	Dairy products	0.842	260.2	283.0	284.6	275.5	282.6	291.0	304.2	310.0	308.4	308.2	311.6	311.3	320.0	320.6	320.1	323.1
ii.	Sugar, Khandani & gur	4.05	261.0	269.6	275.6	278.7	274.0	275.0	268.9	255.6	244.2	244.0	236.0	236.0	244.0	246.7	248.7	250.8

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
2.	Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco products	2.149	319.4	323.2	328.9	345.9	345.6	346.0	346.9	347.1	349.6	349.9	349.3	356.9	366.2	373.2	373.2	372.1
3.	Textiles	11.545	247.8	247.2	247.3	248.3	250.4	250.8	253.6	255.3	260.2	270.4	274.0	278.1	287.9	286.3	288.3	290.1
4.	Pepper & Pepper products	1.988	334.7	330.4	332.9	333.2	333.7	334.5	331.6	317.1	321.4	324.2	332.0	343.5	354.7	370.4	371.2	375.1
5.	Leather & Leather products	1.016	255.6	255.2	255.1	257.0	257.8	258.3	259.5	259.3	270.3	271.9	271.9	271.9	274.2	273.7	273.7	276.7
6	Rubber & Plastic products	1.592	190.9	194.6	165.6	196.7	197.1	197.5	198.6	198.2	201.2	209.0	213.9	222.7	224.1	225.9	229.5	232.0
7.	Chemical and Chemical products	7.355	218.7	216.2	222.3	225.9	231.0	234.3	236.5	237.7	240.9	241.9	242.4	249.7	245.3	247.3	247.6	248.7
i.	Fertilisers	1.748	176.6	179.6	191.6	196.5	196.6	197.6	198.6	198.6	202.4	202.4	202.4	202.2	209.3	206.4	209.6	210.5
ii.	Pesticides	0.202	309.4	318.6	316.6	321.2	325.2	325.2	325.2	328.9	332.7	332.7	332.7	332.7	332.7	332.7	332.7	332.7
iii.	Drugs and Medicines	1.065	214.4	214.6	215.0	221.7	222.6	222.4	222.4	222.4	332.7	223.3	223.3	226.0	227.5	230.0	230.0	231.9
6.	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2.477	268.6	271.0	272.6	273.6	273.7	274.4	276.8	277.4	275.4	276.2	283.4	288.3	285.5	311.5	315.7	317.2
9.	Basic Metals, Alloys and metal products	7.632	287.7	290.3	290.4	291.6	292.3	290.7	303.6	304.7	312.1	312.9	314.5	317.1	319.3	321.6	327.6	326.2
10.	Machinery and Machine tools	6.268	248.3	250.7	252.5	254.7	280.1	261.4	263.1	266.3	273.6	276.5	276.9	275.6	276.4	279.5	280.6	281.5
i.	Motor Vehicles, Scooters, Bicycles and parts	2.431	224.3	225.6	227.1	226.3	231.5	231.3	231.6	233.6	235.3	236.1	239.0	238.6	239.6	240.4	242.0	248.3
ii.	Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	0.972	165.6	165.0	165.2	164.3	164.2	164.2	166.6	167.0	167.0	167.0	167.0	169.8	169.8	172.2	172.2	169.4

Source : RBI Bulletin

Appendix - 3.5

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers - All India and Selected Centres (1982 = 100)

	1994												1995											
	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July				
All India	281	284	288	289	289	289	289	291	293	295	295	306	313	289	289	289	291	293	295	300	306	313		
Ahmedabad	283	286	290	290	288	286	287	291	291	293	296	301	310	287	291	291	293	296	296	296	301	310		
Aluva	277	278	279	283	287	291	295	295	299	303	300	311	319	295	295	299	303	300	300	311	311	319		
Bangalore	275	275	280	282	284	290	292	295	295	296	299	307	313	292	295	295	296	299	299	307	307	313		
Bombay	312	314	317	315	315	314	320	324	327	331	335	340	346	320	324	327	331	335	335	340	340	346		
Culcutta	284	286	290	295	294	291	288	290	292	293	301	311	315	288	290	292	293	301	301	311	311	315		
Coibatore	273	277	278	283	288	290	289	291	295	293	296	302	311	289	291	295	293	296	296	302	302	311		
Delhi	302	311	314	319	315	307	308	311	313	317	321	326	333	308	311	313	317	321	321	326	326	333		
Hyderabad	260	262	265	266	268	266	267	271	271	271	278	284	288	267	271	271	271	278	278	284	284	288		
Jamshedpur	264	267	269	271	271	268	265	266	267	272	273	276	284	265	266	267	272	273	273	276	276	284		
Madras	285	289	294	298	307	308	310	315	316	317	327	333	343	310	315	316	317	327	327	333	333	343		
Madhura	279	279	288	288	297	302	301	299	306	304	314	325	331	301	299	306	304	314	314	325	325	331		
Mundakayam	284	280	281	291	295	299	301	298	300	301	316	316	326	301	298	300	301	316	316	316	316	326		
Nagpur	295	301	305	301	298	298	299	298	301	303	307	316	320	299	298	301	303	307	307	316	316	320		

Source : RBI Bulletin

Appendix - 3.6

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural labourers - State wise (July 1960 - June 1961 = 100)

	1994												1995													
	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
All India	1211	1231	1251	1265	1285	1297	1292	1301	1300	1306	1316	1337	1387	1211	1231	1251	1265	1285	1297	1292	1301	1300	1306	1316	1337	1387
Andra Pradesh	996	1010	1027	1043	1076	1096	1093	1060	1067	1076	1098	1107	1172	996	1010	1027	1043	1076	1096	1093	1060	1067	1076	1098	1107	1172
Assam #	1262	1274	1286	1300	1320	1322	1333	1327	1354	1371	1404	1407	1432	1262	1274	1286	1300	1320	1322	1333	1327	1354	1371	1404	1407	1432
Bihar	1244	1261	1286	1294	1310	1311	1266	1251	1251	1261	1263	1286	1300	1244	1261	1286	1294	1310	1311	1266	1251	1251	1261	1263	1286	1300
Gujrat	1107	1140	1157	1152	1143	1174	1189	1213	1220	1221	1239	1250	1290	1107	1140	1157	1152	1143	1174	1189	1213	1220	1221	1239	1250	1290
Jammu & Kashmir	1238	1243	1294	1274	1277	1273	1275	1246	1253	1265	1273	1309	1312	1238	1243	1294	1274	1277	1273	1275	1246	1253	1265	1273	1309	1312
Karnataka	1154	1172	1188	1199	1228	1258	1292	1363	1393	1389	1356	1378	1447	1154	1172	1188	1199	1228	1258	1292	1363	1393	1389	1356	1378	1447
Kerala	1452	1418	1432	1404	1421	1458	1468	1497	1488	1498	1519	1516	1567	1452	1418	1432	1404	1421	1458	1468	1497	1488	1498	1519	1516	1567
Madhyapradesh	1258	1287	1318	1322	1348	1366	1379	1403	1375	1354	1364	1373	1423	1258	1287	1318	1322	1348	1366	1379	1403	1375	1354	1364	1373	1423
Maharashtra	1168	1188	1213	1242	1269	1299	1376	1423	1403	1439	1456	1463	1568	1168	1188	1213	1242	1269	1299	1376	1423	1403	1439	1456	1463	1568
Orissa	1448	1277	1297	1308	1324	1284	1267	1277	1273	1309	1329	1387	1460	1448	1277	1297	1308	1324	1284	1267	1277	1273	1309	1329	1387	1460
Punjab ##	1360	1401	1426	1467	1474	1463	1425	1417	1401	1395	1402	1430	1450	1360	1401	1426	1467	1474	1463	1425	1417	1401	1395	1402	1430	1450
Rajasthan	1354	1404	1418	1444	1435	1491	1455	1465	1451	1393	1346	1324	1356	1354	1404	1418	1444	1435	1491	1455	1465	1451	1393	1346	1324	1356
Tamil Nadu	1135	1152	1165	1184	1216	1257	1261	1290	1287	1265	1286	1306	1360	1135	1152	1165	1184	1216	1257	1261	1290	1287	1265	1286	1306	1360
Uther Pradesh	1383	1419	1432	1460	1471	1472	1437	1451	1449	1452	1453	1488	1545	1383	1419	1432	1460	1471	1472	1437	1451	1449	1452	1453	1488	1545
Bengal	1154	1168	1190	1195	1205	1198	1174	1170	1177	1189	1214	1233	1284	1154	1168	1190	1195	1205	1198	1174	1170	1177	1189	1214	1233	1284

Source : RBI Bulletin

Including Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura

Including Delhi, Haryana and Himachal pradesh

Appendix - 3.7

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban and Non-Manual Employees - All India & Selected Centres

(Base 1984-85 = 100)

	1994												1995				
	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.		
All India	234	236	238	240	240	240	242	243	244	247	249	249	249	249	249		
Bombay	235	236	238	241	242	243	245	245	247	251	253	253	253	253	253		
Delhi	230	232	233	235	232	230	232	233	234	236	238	238	238	238	238		
Cuttack	227	230	231	233	232	232	230	234	235	238	242	242	242	242	242		
Madras	257	258	257	260	265	265	267	269	269	271	276	276	276	276	276		
Hydrabad	238	239	240	245	247	247	252	254	254	256	260	260	260	260	260		
Bangalore	233	234	236	236	240	240	242	243	243	243	246	246	246	246	246		
Lucknow	224	225	226	229	229	226	227	228	231	235	238	238	238	238	238		
Ahmedabad	215	220	225	226	223	223	224	225	226	229	231	231	231	231	231		
Jaipur	241	245	247	246	246	246	248	251	250	250	251	251	251	251	251		
Patna	237	240	241	243	244	244	246	244	245	249	248	248	248	248	248		
Srinagar	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150		
Thiruvananthapuram	221	222	223	223	226	229	234	237	236	240	241	241	241	241	241		
Cuttack	226	227	227	230	233	232	231	227	226	232	237	237	237	237	237		
Bhopal	241	245	247	244	241	239	239	239	239	242	243	243	243	243	243		
Chandigar	261	263	264	268	264	263	267	268	269	269	271	271	271	271	271		
Shillong	247	248	250	252	253	254	254	255	256	257	259	259	259	259	259		

Source : RBI Bulletin

Appendix - 3.8

Whole Sale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities 1981 - 1995

(Base 1952-53 = 100)

Group	Weight	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995*
A. Focs Crops	63.5	417	413	499	497	582	679	709	896	725	835	836	984	1310	1384	1614
Rice	40.4	319	319	406	442	448	501	529	533	544	592	638	638	837	957	1162
Condiments and Spices	10.4	442	438	548	854	637	1324	1435	775	754	1098	1542	1688	1895	1779	2038
Fruits and Vegetables	10.7	728	740	778	913	1008	759	858	1189	1342	1450	1449	1571	2434	2534	2936
Molasses	2.0	606	412	626	629	709	689	628	881	909	1082	1061	1161	1803	1761	1466
B. Non-Food Crops	36.5	680	672	830	1477	966	1009	1324	1428	1215	1365	1832	2682	1966	1679	1823
Oil Seeds	25.5	819	796	1112	1863	1142	1227	1820	1795	1411	1562	2240	2543	2368	1815	1977
Plantation Crops	11.0	358	386	508	565	560	509	668	578	761	910	688	948	1036	1134	1469
C. All Crops	100.00	513	607	658	818	722	800	933	963	904	1028	1263	1377	1550	1492	1691

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Kerala

* Average from January to October (10 months) only

Appendix- 4.1

District-wise Number and Area of Total Operational Holdings 1990-91

Sl. No.	District	Number	% to Total	Area (ha)	% to Total	Average size of Holdings (ha)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Trivandrum	828868	11.80	106773	5.93	0.18
2.	Kollam	482211	8.90	79645	5.43	0.20
3.	Pathanamthitta	249967	4.61	89791	4.98	0.33
4.	Alappuzha	403973	7.45	83974	4.66	0.20
5.	Kottayam	348017	6.42	146533	8.13	0.41
6.	Idukki	244830	4.52	204127	11.33	0.57
7.	Ernakulam	516296	9.53	126072	7.00	0.23
8.	Thrissur	513861	9.48	124216	6.89	0.24
9.	Palakkad	434439	8.02	186730	10.36	0.42
10.	Malappuram	461029	8.51	140266	7.78	0.30
11.	Kozhikode	462603	8.54	135415	6.96	0.26
12.	Wayanad	131736	2.43	100952	5.60	0.68
13.	Kannur	369760	6.82	166621	9.25	0.45
14.	Kasargode	171599	3.17	102708	5.70	0.52
	State	5419189	100.00	1801823	100.00	0.31

Source : Agricultural Census 1990-91, Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Appendix- 4.2

Number of Operational Holdings and Area Operated by size class 1990-91 (Kerala)

Size of holding(ha)	Number of Operational Holdings					Area Operated (ha)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Below 0.02	630075	70	4979	635124	8233	-	67	8300	
2. 0.02-0.50	3877167	2301	34814	3914282	529603	463	5033	535099	
3. 0.50-1.00	460215	482	4976	466673	331649	332	4094	336073	
Marginal (1+2+3)	4967457	2853	45769	5016079	869483	795	9194	879472	
4. 1.00-2.00	276756	469	3675	280900	375791	648	4998	381437	
small(4)	276756	469	3675	280900	375791	648	4998	381437	
5. 2.00-3.00	74109	171	1382	75662	175541	444	3144	179129	
6. 3.00-4.00	21402	138	496	22036	72570	416	1682	74668	
Semi medium (5+6)	95511	309	1878	97698	248111	860	4826	253797	
7. 4.00-5.00	11687	86	456	12229	50809	420	1980	53209	
8. 5.00-7.50	6680	45	357	7082	39388	296	2196	41880	
9. 7.50-10.00	1894	15	164	2073	16103	122	1441	17666	
Medium (7+8+9)	20261	146	977	21384	106300	838	5617	112755	
10. 10.00-20.00	1596	30	197	1823	19997	401	2688	23086	
20 and above	741	20	544	1305	29807	561	120908	151276	
Large (10+11)	2337	50	741	3128	49804	962	123596	174362	
All sizes	5362322	3827	53040	5419189	1649489	4103	148231	1801823	

Source : Agril. Census 1990-91, Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix- 4.3
**Percentage Distribution of Main workers as cultivators, Agricultural
 Labourers, Household Industry workers and other workers**

1981-1991

	Persons		Cultivators		Agri. Labourers		Household Industry workers		Other Workers	
	Males	Females	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
India										
Persons			41.58	38.75	24.94	26.15	3.47	3.53	30.01	31.47
Males			13.70	40.01	19.56	20.90	3.18	3.33	33.56	35.76
Females			33.20	34.55	46.18	43.56	4.59	4.63	16.03	17.26
Kerala										
Persons			13.07	12.38	28.23	25.66	3.69	3.92	55.01	58.04
Males			15.67	14.38	23.32	22.61	2.42	2.77	58.59	60.24
Females			4.95	5.74	43.55	35.76	7.64	7.76	43.86	50.74

Source : Census 1991

Appendix- 4.4

District wise Area, production and productivity of Rice in Kerala (Area in Ha. production in Tonnea, and productivity in kg./Ha.)

Sl.No.	District	Area				Production				Productivity	
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-93	1993-94	1993-94	1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1.	Trivandrum	18361	18103	17338	34816	31920	30216	1896	1763	1743	
2.	Kollam	28460	26775	25282	54576	50265	46829	1918	1877	1852	
3.	Pathanamthitta	12892	12191	11045	33826	29552	24984	2624	2424	2262	
4.	Alappuzha	53344	50781	54864	123178	110870	99240	2309	2183	1809	
5.	Kottayam	25448	24346	25006	60798	59860	56102	2389	2454	2244	
6.	Idukki	4397	3648	4696	9188	7651	10098	2090	2097	2150	
7.	Ernakulam	66158	61287	60018	113927	101346	101048	1722	1654	1684	
8.	Thrissur	67151	63508	62144	119337	109626	114060	1777	1726	1835	
9.	Palakkad	146095	139769	140066	335646	316947	313768	2297	2265	2240	
10.	Malappuram	50908	43844	42063	82132	71204	70825	1613	1624	1684	
11.	Kozhikode	10755	10162	3457	13008	12685	10543	1209	1248	1247	
12.	Wayanad	21135	20946	22772	50337	46609	50492	2382	2225	2217	
13.	Kannur	18334	18149	17302	28750	290855	26066	1568	1603	1507	
14.	Kasarode	14170	13973	12237	25359	26015	20794	1790	1862	1699	
15.	State	537608	507832	503294	1084878	1003938	975065	2018	1977	1937	

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix- 4.5

District-wise Area, production and productivity of HYV of Rice in Kerala 1994-95
(Area in Ha. production in Tonnes, and productivity in kg/Ha.)

Sl. No.	District	Virippu			Mundakan			Punja			Total		
		Area (3)	Production (4)	Productivity (5)	Area (6)	Production (7)	Productivity (8)	Area (9)	Production (10)	Productivity (11)	Area (12)	Production (13)	Productivity (14)
1.	Trivandrum	4483	7914	1765	3468	6258	1804	3	2	667	7954	14174	1782
2.	Kollam	10453	19121	1829	2778	5925	2133	11	15	1364	13242	25061	1893
3.	Pathanamthitta	1704	3097	1817	2002	4371	2183	3631	10976	3023	7337	18444	2514
4.	Alappuzha	16901	8544	509	17663	49311	2792	13056	32545	2493	47520	90400	1902
5.	Kottayam	7251	10449	1441	7236	18915	2614	8055	22022	2734	22542	51386	2280
6.	Idukki	362	835	2307	1030	2193	2129	-	-	-	1392	3028	2175
7.	Emakulam	9818	17266	1759	2934	5489	1871	6521	10693	1640	19273	33448	1735
8.	Thrissur	3576	5483	1533	5309	13368	2518	6067	14333	2362	14952	33184	2219
9.	Palakkad	6281	13641	2172	1516	3784	2496	287	513	1787	8084	17938	2219
10.	Malappuram	5441	9391	1726	2543	4792	1884	3337	7753	2323	11321	21936	1937
11.	Kozhikode	389	482	1239	532	881	1656	395	606	1534	1316	1969	1496
12.	Wayanad	-	-	-	5917	14879	2515	2772	7042	2540	8689	21921	2523
13.	Kannur	3729	9450	2534	1552	2873	1722	101	177	1752	7382	12300	1666
14.	Kasargode	2190	4630	2114	1096	2125	1939	155	333	2148	3441	7088	2060
15.	State	72478	110303	1522	55576	134964	2428	44391	107010	2411	174445	352277	2019

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix -4.6

AVERAGE PRICES OF IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL INPUTS

Sl. No.	Item	1991-92 (Rs.)	1992-93 (Rs.)	1993-94 (Rs.)	1994-95 (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I.	Fertilizers (Price/tonne)	3060.00			
	1. Urea	3060.00 (Wef 25.7.91)	2760.00 (Wef 25.8.92)	3320.00 +ST**	3320.00 + ST
	2. Ammonium Sulphate	1650.00 3250.00 (Wef 25.7.91)	3250.00 1920.00 (Wef 25.8.92)	4150.00 + ST	3850.00 + ST
	3. Super Phosphate	950.00 1240.00 (Wef 25.7.91)	1240.00 2420.00 (Wef 25.8.92)	2787.00	2640.00
	4. Muriate of potash	1300.00 1700.00 (Wef 25.7.91)	1700.00 5690.00 (Wef 25.8.92)	3813.00	3817.50
II	Paddy Seed				
	1. Avg. NSC Price (Per quintal)	580.00	700.00	803.75	871.65
	2. State Seed Farm Price (Per quintal)	300.00	300.00	500.00	500.00
III	Green Manure Seed (per Kg)				
	1. DAINCHA	10.00	12.00	6.3	8.55
	2. Sannhemp	-	-	6.00	11.75
IV	Coconut Seedlings (Per Seed ling)				
	a. WCT	12.00	12.00	15.00	15.00
	b. Hybrids	15.00	15.00	16.00	18.00
V	Cashew layers (Per layer)	3.00	5.00	6.00	6.00
VI	Rooted pepper cuttings (Price per cutting)	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50
VII	Pesticides (Price per litre/Kg)				
	Phosphamidon	280.00	303.00	360.00	440
	Quinalphos	193.00	247.00	293.00	348
	Monocrotophos	268.00	296.00	310.00	418
	Copper Sulphate	40.00	50.00	60.00/Kg	68.9/Kg
	Period	Ammonium Sulphate	SSP	MOP	
	Prior to 25.7.91	1650	650	1300	
	Price w.e.f. 25.7.91	3250	1240	1700	
	Price w.e.f. 25.8.92	1920	2420	5690	
	Price in 1993-94	1920	2420	5690	

Source:- Directorate of Agriculture, Thiruvananthapuram.

** ST means Sales Tax

Appendix- 4.7
Animal Husbandary Activities

Sl.No.	Activities	Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Cases treated	Nos.	3298356	3329500	3318125
2.	Operations performed	"	110086	112041	105293
3.	Castrations done	"	11782	12275	8940
4.	Vaccinations done	"			
	1. Live stock	"	2009586	1993527	481820
	2. Poultry	"	4505653	3658661	2441021
5.	Anti Rabic Vaccinations done in dogs	"	40322	49581	46941
6.	Artificial Inseminations	"	1233760	1353658	1373533
7.	Calvings Recorded	"	261286	299358	327195
8.	Chicks hatched out in Departmental Poultry farms	"	882663	894655	920592
9.	Eggs produced in departmental farms	"	2095670	2002690	1445760
10.	Vaccines produced in the Veterinary Biologicals, Palode				
	for Poultry	Doses	11302400	9070100	15391900
	for Livestocks	Doses	2123400	1488680	1149090

Source :- Animal Husbandry Department

Appendix- 4.8

AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS AND FEEDS IN THE STATE FOR THE
LAST 3 YEARS

Item	Unit	1992-93 Rs	% Increase	1993-94 Rs	% Increase	1994-95 Rs	% Increase
Meat:							
Chicken	kg	30.92	19.06	37.00	19.66	49.62	34.11
Mutton	kg	51.00	24.39	59.00	15.68	68.15	15.51
Beef	kg	21.00	23.53	25.67	22.24	28.94	12.74
Pork	kg	30.00	7.91	34.80	16.00	42.14	21.09
Egg:							
Fowl	No(100)	95.00	17.28	104.53	10.03	121.00	15.76
Duck	No(100)	147.75	16.34	159.05	7.65	177.00	11.28
Milk							
Cow	litre	6.75	16.18	7.60	12.59	8.46	11.32
Feed products (Price)							
Ground nut cake	kg	5.78	17.96	5.77	-	6.94	20.28
Ground oil cake	kg	6.17	18.19	6.25	12.96	7.12	13.92
Coconut cake	kg	6.22	25.40	6.51	4.66	6.59	1.23
Fish Meal							
Straw	(MT)	1551.00	16.79	1820.00	17.34	1890.00	0.04
Grass	(MT)	600.00	17.65	660.00	10.00	780.00	18.18

Source :- Animal Husbandry Department

Appendix- 4.9

Record of Performance of the Dairies during 1995

Sl.No.	Dairy	(Qty. in litres)									
		Procurement					Sale				
		Capacity	Progressive	Total	Average	Perday	Progressive	Total	Average	Perday	Perday
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
				1995*	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1995
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	100000	24466220	22189739	67036	64795	32056555	32259374	878226	89475	
2.	Kollam	60000	22555435	23645757	61796	62005	17890802	17030278	49016	48746	
3.	Alappuzha	60000	7257447	7472767	19883	19905	9408065	8195527	25776	25414	
4.	Kottayam	5000	3905463	29831677	10700	9446	8256513	8330597	22621	22675	
5.	Ernakulam	100000	35029465	3438368	95971	88512	29303963	29094441	80285	82891	
6.	Thrissur	60000	10982166	13148073	30088	32136	10491301	11001061	28743	30047	
7.	Palakkad	40000	17180783	19848948	47071	49181	9547668	10213596	26158	26853	
8.	Kannur	40000	18977614	1759303	51993	51360	15782852	17430172	43241	45297	
9.	Kozhikode	60000	7836732	8297211	21470	21768	16415688	18270395	44974	47303	
10.	Total	525000	148193325	145466843	406009	436837	149153407	151825441	408640	454567	

Source : KCMMF
* Till Nov. 95.

Appendix- 4.10

District-wise Distribution of Fishermen Population in Kerala 1994-95

Sl.No.	District	Marine					Inland			Marine & Inland	
		Male (3)	Female (4)	Children (5)	Total (6)	Male (7)	Female (8)	Children (9)	Total (10)	Total (11)	
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	48396	46826	66558	161830	424	444	444	1306	163136	
2.	Kollam	29280	26832	34980	91092	10675	10175	12536	33386	124478	
3.	Alappuzha	33650	32571	41887	108108	20014	10304	21345	60663	168771	
4.	Pathanamthitta	-	32571	-	-	350	428	626	1404	1404	
5.	Kottayam	-	-	-	-	8001	7820	8435	24256	24256	
6.	Idukki	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Ernakulam	22860	22140	25369	70369	21367	20776	20560	62703	139072	
8.	Thrissur	20837	21092	25767	67698	6386	6252	6717	19355	87053	
9.	Palakkad	-	-	-	-	279	316	413	1008	1008	
10.	Malappuram	22890	23418	31338	77646	1351	1343	1558	4252	81898	
11.	Wayanad	-	-	-	-	338	314	357	1009	1009	
12.	Kozhikode	30100	29028	36710	95838	3725	3599	4428	11752	107590	
13.	Kannur	16686	15849	21589	54124	401	354	365	1120	55244	
14.	Kasaragod	13682	13186	15590	42458	311	299	313	923	43381	
	State	238383	230992	299788	769163	73636	71404	78097	223137	992300	

Appendix- 4.11

Details of Crafts operation in the Marine Sector (1995)

Sl.No.	District	Mechanised	Motorised	Non-Motorised	Total
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	31	3408	11832	15271
2.	Kollam	1127	2588	1673	5388
3.	Alappuzha	248	3563	1589	5400
4.	Ernakulam	1325	792	1945	4062
5.	Thrissur	131	889	1558	2578
6.	Malappuram	176	1427	2855	4258
7.	Kozhikode	607	2234	4031	6872
8.	Kannur	439	1088	1600	3127
9.	Kasargode	122	1373	1573	3068
Total		4206	17362	28456	50024

Appendix : 4.12

Species-wise Inland Fish Production in Kerala 1990-91, 1991-92, 1993-94 and 1994-95

Sl. No.	Species	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		(Qty. in tonnes)	
		Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Prawns	8732	24	9764	24	10845	25	11305	25	12265	25	3533	30
2.	Europlus	3496	11	3907	10	4058	9	4313	10	4468	9	972	8
3.	Murreis	3145	7	3512	9	3796	9	3859	8	4179	8	1034	9
4.	Tilapia	5428	15	6047	15	6143	16	8295	15	6836	14	1408	12
5.	Catfish	3532	9	3915	10	4034	10	4157	9	4546	9	1014	9
6.	Jew Fish	2020	6	2099	5	2280	5	2431	5	2566	5	546	5
7.	Others	9989	28	1121	27	11234	26	13121	28	13332	27	3343	27
	Total	36342	100	40365	100	42390	100	45482	100	48192	100	11850	100

Appendix : 4.13

Species-wise composition of Marine Fish Landings in Kerala

(Qty in tonnes)

Sl.No	Species	89	90	91	92	93	94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Elasmobranches	4680	6968	3441	3223	4432	5887
2.	Catfish	4097	2739	1744	1029	597	499
3.	Chirocentrus	1388	724	706	959	1707	1460
4.	(a) Oil Sardine	184879	179276	106263	54118	49675	1554
	(b) Other "	13752	12900	23730	16967	22819	16482
5.	Achoviella	45127	26880	45273	48217	49477	31710
6.	Thrissocles & Other Clupeoids	2817	2359	3629	33208	18190	20196
7.	Perches	48986	67356	41122	50159	74813	60180
8.	Remulletts	6017	6919	18824	7583	2489	382
9.	Sciaenids	11402	10868	8816	15603	14657	16734
10.	Ribbon Fishes	7179	9751	2167	6162	7290	15435
11.	Carangids	37278	51708	67682	12991	20725	43510
12.	Leiognathus	5354	6195	5643	4470	6458	4238
13.	Lactaritus	1320	2340	623	675	907	1135
14.	Pomfrets	1739	2598	1243	2601	2654	3391
15.	Mackerel	85272	78335	53980	37909	59172	111879
16.	Seer Fish	8029	5372	4600	8734	6447	5867
17.	Tunnis	22288	32615	13111	16219	13257	14395
18.	Sles	20247	15247	14496	28445	20618	20999
19.	(a) Prawn	53317	45483	60318	51131	48119	71871
	(b) Lobster & Crustaceans	16050	21855	14583	17800	24797	25252
20.	Cephalopods	23698	24361	19606	31424	28905	38275
21.	Miscellaneous	42610	49861	52561	111005	96534	57093
	Total	647526	662890	564161	560742	574739	568034

APPENDIX - 4.14

Details of Physical and Financial Achievement under the Integrated Fisheries Development Project (NCDC Assisted) Phase I - II (completed) and Phase III as on 31-3-1995

Sl. No.	Particulars	Phase I		Phase II		Phase III		Total	
		Physical (3)	Financial (4)	Physical (5)	Financial (6)	Physical (7)	Financial (8)	Physical (9)	Financial (10)
1.	Inputs								
(a)	Fishing								
	No. of units	915	378.19	644	803.68	2008	1554.41	3567	2738.28
	No. of benefit	4577		7223		10857		22657	
	No. of OBMs	819		816		1745		3380	
	No. of Crafts	396		406		1015		1816	
	Qty. of Webblings	64790.3 Kg		148920.97 Kg.		120990.95		334725.92	
						148874.30 Kg			
						+24s.s. Unit			
(b)	OBM Service Centre								
	1-Regional Workshop		12.38	2-Vanltha Buses	30.14				42.52
				10-Nos.Cycles					
				24-Nos.Autos					
2.	Infrastructure								
(a)	Transport & Insulated Vehiles.								
	1-Insulated Van & ..		8.46	-		-		-	8.46
	5-Other Transport vehicles		-	-		-		-	-
(b)	Auction Hall		-	-		-		-	-
(c)	Ice Plants		-	-		-		-	-
(d)	Kerosene Deposits		-	-		-		-	-
3.	Extension		78.15	-	17.29	-	23.05	-	118.49

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
4.	Training -	8.34	-	9.53	-	-	-	-	17.87
5.	Non-formal Extension	-	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	4.00
6.	Working Capital	-	8.47	-	18.95	-	1.30	-	28.72
7.	Pre-operative Expenses	-	30.00	-	10.35	-	-	-	40.35
8.	Physical & Price contingencies	-	27.85	-	-	-	-	-	27.85
9.	Project Management	-	-	-	122.83	-	2.59	-	125.42
10.	Staff emoluments	-	-	-	-	-	77.75	-	77.75
11.	Operational Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	29.85	-	29.85
12.	Project Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	253.82	-	253.82
13.	Prospective	-	-	-	-	-	36.42	-	36.42
Total		-	555.84	-	1012.77	-	1979.19	-	3547.80

Appendix : 4.15

Export of Marine Products from Kerala/India

Year	Kerala		India	
	Quantity in tonnes	Value Rs.in lakhs	Quantity in tonnes	Value Rs.in lakhs
1982-83	32525	14147	78175	36136
1983-84	32840	14085	92691	37302
1984-85	31570	14828	86147	38429
1985-86	29580	13803	83651	39800
1986-87	33906	16457	85843	46067
1987-88	35576	18394	97179	53120
1988-89	45614	22131	99777	59785
1989-90	47194	24081	110843	63499
1990-91	50997	31379	139419	89337
1991-92	58743	44446	171820	137589
1992-93	49094	41425	208602	176743
1993-94	63809	62153	243960	250362
1994-95	74576	81496	307337	353529

Appendix- 4.16

DETAILS OF FISHERIES WORKS UNDER HARBOUR ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Total estimated cost		Year of starting	Year of completion	Expenditure up to 3/95 Lakhs	Remarks (Present stage)
		Original cost Rs. in lakhs	Revised cost Rs. in lakhs				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. FISHERY HARBOURS							
1.	Vizhinjam Fishery Harbour Stage I & II & III Stages	173.00 704	208.00 1100.00	1962 1980	1980 1996		Completed. The work tendered and agreement executed for the construction of wharf, auction hall and Gear shed
2.	Neendakara Fishery Harbour	370.00	622.00	1980	1988		The work partially completed & the Harbour commissioned. Balance portion of 98m wharf at Shakhikulangara side not commenced for want of land
3.	Thankassery Fishery Harbour	1411.00 + 569.50 1980.50	Nil	1991	1996		Works in progress
4.	Munambam Fishery Harbour	710.00	Nil	1991	1996		-do-
5.	Puthiappa Fishery Harbour	527.00	Nil	1988	1995		Works are in progress
6.	Chombal Fishery Harbour	556.00	Nil	1992	1997		Works in Progress
7.	Moplabay Fishery Harbour	564.00	Nil	1992	1997		-do-
B. FISH LANDING CENTRE FOR MACHANISED BOATS							
1.	New Mahi	28.43	-	1988	1993	41.11	Work completed & Commissioned
2.	Thottappally	25.27	-	1984	1994	53.51	Work completed
3.	Palacode	15.00	-	1986	-	13.91	Partially completed

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
4.	Cheruvathoor	18.43	29.00	1982	-	29.37	Completed & commissioned
5.	Dharmadam	20.95	-	1986	-	25.49	Commissioned
6.	South Paravoor	24.94	-	1989	-	3.49	Scheme deferred
7.	Chettuvai	19.50	-	1989	1994	30.97	Commissioned
8.	Kasargod	13.44	36.50	-	1986	40.72	Work completed
9.	Munakakadavu	10.25	-	1982	1986	23.74	Work completed
10.	Neendakara	10.25	30.73	1981	1985	28.15	Work completed
C. FISH LANDING CENTRES FOR TRADITIONAL FISHERMEN							
1.	Vizhinjam North	18.70	-	1986	-	5.20	Work terminated
2.	Vizhinjam South	19.10	-	1986	-	24.52	Partially completed
3.	Vallikunnu	17.90	-	1985	-	19.41	Commissioned
4.	Vellayil beach	22.00	-	1988	-	33.13	Commissioned
5.	Chalil gopalapettah	25.00	-	1985	-	32.52	Completed & commissioned
6.	Quilon Port	22.00	-	-	-	Nil	Scheme deferred
7.	Arthungal	32.22	-	-	-	21.34	Commissioned
8.	Quilandy	23.00	-	-	-	21.86	Commissioned

Appendix- 4.17

DETAILS OF SELECTED PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF KERALA FISHERMEN'S WELFARE FUND BOARD

(Rs in lakhs)

1991-92 1992-93 1993-94 1994-95

Sl. No.	Details of Scheme	No of Beneficiaries	Amount (in lakhs)	No of Beneficiaries	Amount (in lakhs)	No of Beneficiaries	Amount (in lakhs)	No of Beneficiaries	Amount (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	GROUP INSURENCE SCHEME								
a)	Accidental death (started on 10.09.86)	113	23.55	106	22.64	72	17.32	97	24.03
b)	Permanent Total Disability	3	0.51	1	0.15	2	0.46	1	0.25
c)	Permanent Partial Disability	18	1.65	4	0.39	5	0.60	4	0.48
2.	DEATH WHILE FISHING OR IMMEDIATELY THRE AFTER NOT DUE TO ACCIDENT (started on 10.9.86)	43	6.45	69	10.35	28	4.20	32	4.80
3	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE MARRIAGE OF DAUGHTERS OF FISHERMEN (started on 01.1.87)								
a)	Loan without intrest	563	6.75	553	6.63	433	5.19	535	6.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	10
b)	Grant (Non refundable)	564	1.69	552	1.65	440	1.32	543	1.62
4.	Financial assistance for the DEATH OF DEPENDANCE FISHERMEN (Started on 1.1.87)	536	1.52	492	1.47	464	1.39	655	1.96
5.	FISHERMEN PENSION (started on 2. 10. 86)	25757	204.69	26511	221.10	27000	278.94	25207	277.38
6.	Financial assistance for TEMPORARY DISABILITY OF FISHERMEN DUE TO ACCIDENT (started on 4.4.87)	995	3.26	841	2.86	787	2.58	1052	3.61
7.	HUT INSURANCE 50% subsidy (started on 1.4.87)	106	0.0042	36	0.0016	36	0.0015	6763	0.35
	Compensation paid for damages	6	0.145	-	-	3	0.04	-	-
8. a)	INSURANCE OF COUNTRY CRAFT/CATTAMARAM. subsidy(started on 1.4. 87) No	27	-	15	-	3	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	a) Financial assistance for FATAL DISEASE (started on 1.4.95)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b) INVALID PENSION to irrecoverable patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	SPECIAL SCHEMES								
	1. Financial assistance to the fishermen of inland area who affected FISH DISEASE (1992-1993)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. FREE RATION to fishermen and workers affected by ban on bottom trawling in 1989.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3. Financial assistance to the VICTIM OF FIRE ACCIDENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4. Special cases sanctioned by the Board for DEATH, DISABILITY, MEDICAL TREATMENT Etc	-	-	-	-	31	1.74	40	3.50

Appendix 4.16

Details of Fishermen Co-operatives in Kerala 1994-95

Sl. No.	Particulars	Total No. of Societies	Total No. of Membership	Paid up Share capital (Rupees)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Apex Federation	1	18	100 Lakhs
2.	District Fishermen Development and Welfare Co-operative Societies.	5	25	25
3.	Marine Fishermen Development and Welfare Co-operative Societies.	292	156080	4090000
4.	Inland Fishermen's Development and Welfare Co-operative Societies.	24	4249	42330
5.	Harijan/Girijan Fishermen Development and Welfare Co-operative Societies	58	11184	31610335
6.	Primary Co-operative Societies	17	.	.
7.	Matsya Ulpadaka, Matsya Vyavasaya Co-operative Societies.	26	7924	3408930
8.	Others	5	812	84518
	Total	429	115957	51734114

Appendix 4.19

Division-wise Area of Forests in Kerala (Provisional)

(Area in ha. as on 31-03-1995)

Sl. No.	Divisions	Reserve Forests	Proposed for Reserve Forests	Vested Forests	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Territorial Divisions					
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	360.0790	5.6253	3.9750	369.6793
2.	Thenmala	294.3207	-	12.1654	306.4861
3.	Punalur	280.0507	-	0.1690	280.2197
4.	Konni	320.6430	11.0210	-	331.6640
5.	Ranni	1050.2894	7.1670	1.6110	1059.0674
6.	Achancoil	268.7940	-	0.2060	269.0000
7.	Munnar	662.7502	47.2560	5.8349	715.8411
6.	Kottayam	655.4880	5.2570	31.4090	692.1520
9.	Kothamangalam	316.8650	-	0.1523	317.0173
10.	Malayattoor	617.2411	0.5248	-	617.7659
11.	Vazhachal	413.9438	-	-	413.9438
12.	Chalakydy	354.7098	-	-	354.7098
13.	Thrissur	331.0181	-	6.3430	337.3611

14.	Nenmara	205.5173	-	134.5062	340.0235
15.	Palakkad	73.4100	-	186.3052	239.7152
16.	Mannarkad	209.9800	-	456.7731	688.7531
17.	Nilambur South	267.5110	-	98.1726	365.6838
18.	Nilambur North	57.9196	0.0171	336.0219	393.9586
19.	Kozhikode	-	86.1388	205.0846	291.2234
20.	Wayanad South	67.6005	5.3030	252.4400	325.3435
21.	Wayanad North	133.9031	15.0844	66.9717	215.9392
22.	Kannur	206.5127	-	80.0892	286.6019
	Total (A)	7148.5450	183.5744	1858.2301	9190.3495
B. Wild life Division					
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	181.0000	-	-	181.0000
2.	Agasthyavanam	30.4470	0.6730	-	31.1200
3.	Idukki	289.8020	-	-	289.6020
4.	Thekkady	777.0000	0.5438	-	777.5438
5.	Parambikulam	274.1408	-	-	274.1408
6.	Silent Valley	89.5165	-	-	89.5165
7.	Wayanad	366.9074	-	32.6428	399.5502
	Total (B)	2008.6137	1.2168	32.6428	2042.4733
	Total (A)	7148.5450	183.5744	1858.2301	9190.3495
Grand Total					
	(A) + (B)	9157.1587	184.7912	1890.8729	11232.8228

Appendix- 4.20

SPECIES WISE AREA UNDER FOREST PLANTATIONS 1994-95 (PROVISIONAL)
(Area in Hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of Species	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	% to total as on 31-03-95
1.	Teak	78799	76502	76202	75355	74914	74947	75320	48.36
2.	Eucalyptus	32095	31609	30675	29923	29633	29066	28745	18.46
3.	Soft wood	5907	1239	1239	919	895	787	781	0.50
4.	Mixed Plantations	23480	30660	31490	32887	33999	34526	35156	22.57
5.	Cashew	4138	3784	3784	4558	4570	4525	4471	2.87
6.	Bamboo	444	404	509	646	996	1036	1124	0.72
7.	Wattle	3183	3247	3524	3735	3890	3811	3811	2.45
8.	Hardwood	718	849	849	849	859	847	863	0.55
9.	Fuelwood	385	86	122	96	138	165	165	0.11
10.	Pepper	508	314	314	408	459	439	439	0.28
11.	Pine	449	449	452	452	452	452	452	0.29
12.	Mahogany	89	170	170	169	169	169	169	0.11
13.	Rose wood	193	149	146	155	155	164	263	0.17
14.	Balsa	77	97	97	93	93	93	93	0.06
15.	Cardamom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Sandal wood	14	12	12	11	11	11	21	0.01
17.	Kongu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Zylosium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Others	3622	3441	3563	3502	3655	4034	3877	2.49
	Total	154101	153012	153149	153756	155088	155072	155750	100.00

Appendix- 4.21

FOREST REVENUE IN KERALA

Sl. No.	Items	Sale Proceeds (Rs. In lakhs)							Actual Increase or decrease over the year	
		1989-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95 (Provisional)	Actual (Rs. In lakhs)	Percentage	
A.	Revenue from Forest									
	1. Timber	2308.84	2962.57	4631.11	6794.53	9043.50	11847.95	+2804.45	31.01	
	2. Firewood and Charcoal	44.64	53.56	65.55	89.30	100.89	107.37	+6.48	6.42	
	3. Livestock	-	-	1.40	1.48	7.63	3.14	-4.49	-58.85	
	4. Others	479.02	484.35	593.54	654.02	683.74	1294.49	+610.75	89.33	
	Sub Total (A)	2832.50	3500.48	5291.60	7539.43	9835.76	13252.95	+3417.19	34.74	
B	Other Receipts	392.87*	242.14*	286.71	348.68	483.45	462.20	-21.25	-4.40	
C	Total (A+B)	3225.37	3742.62	5578.31	7888.11	10319.21	13715.15	+3395.94	32.91	
D	Refunds	9.12	9.66	14.62	16.72	23.37	26.66	3.29	14.08	
E	Net Revenue (C-D)	3216.25	3732.96	5563.69	7871.39	10295.84	13688.49	3392.65	32.95	

* Including Livestock

Appendix 4.22
Production of Major Forest Produce

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95 (Provisional)	Actual increase or decrease over the year
1.	Timber (Round logs)	Cum	42009	51554	78691	123501	+44810
2.	Timber (Round Poles)	Nos	742419	867932	725231	779507	+54276
3.	Timber (Swan & Squard)	Cum	81	52	226	10	-218
4.	Fire wood	MT	16983	24328	33409	82888	+49479
5.	Charcoal	Kg.	5200	1244	705	293250	+292545
6.	Cardamom	Kg.	2461	4109	1459	4379	+2920
7.	Honey	Kg.	44480	38285	65655	37512	-28143
8.	Reeds	Nos.	41998909	41586809	64783879	57647490	-7136389
9.	Bamboo	Nos.	1006062	1077480	1870194	1596297	-273897
10.	Jungle wood Poles	Nos.	290	433	174	5282	+5108
11.	Sandle wood	Kg.	84059	147395	218424	112726	-105698

Appendix 4.23

Agency-wise Disbursement of Refinance Assistance by NABARD in Kerala

Sl. No.	Agencies	(Rs. in crores)					
		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
		Kerala	%	Kerala	%	Kerala	%
1.	KSCARDB	39.42	37.94	54.00	43.11	51.86	41.11
2.	Comm. Banks	37.18	35.78	39.96	31.90	43.48	34.46
3.	State Co-op. Bank	20.45	19.68	19.07	15.22	18.73	14.85
4.	RRB	6.86	6.60	12.22	9.75	12.08	9.58
	Total	103.91	100.00	125.25	100.00	126.15	100.00

Source: NABARD

Appendix 4.24

Purpose-wise Disbursement by NABARD

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Purpose	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
		Reference	%	Reference	%	Reference	%
1.	Plantation/Horticulture	20.78	19.98	23.27	18.57	22.93	18.20
2.	Minor Irrigation/REC	14.54	13.98	20.07	18.02	15.91	12.60
3.	Land development	2.17	2.09	1.42	1.13	2.69	2.10
4.	Farm Mechanisation	4.70	4.52	4.30	3.43	5.09	4.00
5.	Fisheries	1.57	1.51	2.38	1.88	1.52	1.20
8.	Dairy Development	4.82	4.45	7.54	6.10	5.14	4.10
7.	poultry	1.04	1.00	1.80	1.43	2.09	1.70
8.	I.R.D.P.	14.88	14.32	*	*	14.52	11.50
9.	Others	7.91	7.61	14.05	11.29	5.75	4.60
10.	Non-term sector	31.71	30.52	50.34	40.15	50.51	40.00
Total:		103.91	100.00	125.25	100.00	128.15	100.00

* IRDP disbursement already loaded in to various sectors in 1993-94

Source : NABARD

Appendix 4.25

Physical Units Financed & Refinance Disbursed by NABARD

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Purpose	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
		Physical Units	N.B. Re-finance	Physical Units	N.B. Re-finance	Physical Units	N.B. Re-finance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. MINOR IRRIGATION							
e)	Dug Well (Units)	9802	3.97	8133	8.60	5912	5.67
b)	Tube Well (Units)			64	0.10	9	0.01
c)	Deepening of wells	602	0.26	925	0.27	460	0.13
d)	Well & Pumpset (Units)	-	-	1105	1.78	1336	2.12
e)	Pumpset/Oil Engine(Units)	4504	4.54	8971	5.32	4211	4.19
f)	Underground Pipeline (He)	674	0.41	1640	0.40	483	0.12
g)	Drip Irrigation (He)	-	-	79	0.10	46	0.06
h)	Sprinkler Irrigation (Ha)	219	0.53	274	0.35	214	0.32
i)	Lift Irrigation (He)	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
j)	Others	-	0.43	-	2.14	-	0.65
	REC/SPA units	-	-	5862	3.03	4169	2.90
B. FARM MECHANISATION							
e)	Tractors (unite)	452	3.87	434	3.87	339	4.45
b)	Power tillers (Unite)	226	0.84	184	0.63	153	0.53

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
c)	Threshers (Units)			-	-	-	-
d)	Others (Units)			-	-	1141	0.13
PLANTATION/HORTICULTURE							
a)	Mango (He)	8	0.12	-	-	-	-
b)	Grapes (Ha)	-	-	-	-	-	-
c)	Other fruit crops (Ha)	26	0.31	114	0.47	149	0.53
d)	Tea (Ha)	360	1.51	202	1.11	164	1.34
e)	Coffee (He)	143	0.30	209	0.32	101	0.24
f)	Rubber (He)	1959	5.28	2756	9.15	2067	7.34
g)	Coconut (Ha)	854	1.61	2478	5.03	1642	4.48
h)	Other plantation crop (Ha)	618	2.54	1498	3.56	1539	4.87
i)	Nurseries (Ha)	42	0.15	221	0.74	242	0.62
j)	Misc.	-	--	-	2.89	-	3.67
C.	BIOGAS (Units)	691	0.21	331	0.34	246	0.18
D.	POULTRY (No. of birds)	84200	0.49	285581	1.75	366750	2.18
F.	Sheep/Goat/Piggery (Animals)	1065	25.67	4770	0.33	10579	0.97
G. FISHERIES							
a)	Inland (Ha)	8.91	0.18	142	0.33	477	0.41
b)	Marine (Units)	40	0.92	55	1.64	428	1.31
H.	DIARY (No. of animals)	6574	2.89	12018	3.82	20714	8.87
I. IRDP							
a)	Farm sector (No. of families)	17550	7.02	13973	5.78	-	5.07
	ISB (No. of families)	22485	7.87	20342	7.06	-	9.44
J. SC/ST ACTION PLAN							
a)	Farm sector (No. of families)	-	-	-	-	-	-
b)	ISB (No. of families)	-	-	6	0.01	-	-
	Non-farm sector (Units)	9504	31.99	18756	50.33	-	50.51
	Others				6.22	-	3.04
Total			103.91		125.25		128.15

Source : NABARD

Appendix 4.26

Selected Indicators of the Credit Operations of the
Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.

Sl. No.	Indicators	As on 30-06-'96	As on 30-6-'94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	No. of Societies	1,580	1,583
2.	No. of Members	(Lakhs)	100.67
	of Which SC	"	103.85
	of Which ST	"	9.63
3.	Paid Up Share Capital	(Rs. lakhs)	10.24
4.	Reserves	"	0.71
6.	Deposits	"	11,577
6.	Working Capital	"	13,478
7.	Loans Issued	"	10,037
	Short Term	"	1,50,647
	Medium Term	"	1,89,123
	Long Term	"	2,97,809
8.	Loan Outstanding	"	3,24,413
9.	Loan Overdue	"	2,01,096
10.	S.T. Loan for Agricultural Purpose Alone	"	1,20,230
11.	S.T. Loan for Non Agricultural Purposes	"	25,144
12.	M.T. Loan for Agricultural Purposes	"	4,470
13.	M.T. Loan for Non Agricultural Purposes	"	1,49,480
14.	L.T. Loan for Agricultural Purposes	"	32,274
15.	L.T. Loan for Non Agricultural purposes	"	30,515
16.	Value of Fertilizers sold	"	41,459
17.	Value of Agricultural Produce Marketed	"	78,771
18.	Dormant Societies (Nos.)	"	9,562
19.	Societies on Profit	"	12,448
20.	Profit Amount (Rs. lakhs)	"	19,582
21.	Societies on Loss (No.)	"	24,664
22.	Societies without Profit or Loss (No.)	"	3,992
23.	Societies having paid Secretaries (No.)	"	5,841
24.	Societies having own godowns (No.)	"	478
25.	Societies having Hired Godowns (No.)	"	806
26.	Viable Societies (No.)	"	7,637
			8,173
			5,578
			24
			17
			663
			764
			1,898
			2,590
			874
			764
			43
			35
			1,548
			1,553
			1,427
			1,432
			452
			474
			1,477
			1,487

Source :- Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Kerala

Appendix 4.27

Selected Indicators of the Performance of Agricultural Credit Societies

Sl. No.	Indicators	Unit	As on 30-06-'96	As on 30-6-'94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Average Membership per Society	No.	8,372	8,560
2.	Average Share Capital per Society	(Rs. Lakhs)	7.33	8.51
3.	Average Deposit per Society	(Rs. lakhs)	95.35	119.47
4.	Average Deposit per Member	Rs.	1,496	1,821
5.	Average Working Capital per Society	Rs. lakhs	189.56	205.00
6.	Average Loan per Member	Rs.	1,488	1,936
7.	Percentage of Borrowing Members to total		40.81%	43%
8.	Average Loan advanced for Advancing Society	Rs. lakhs	99.56	132.74
9.	Average Loan Advanced per Borrowing Member	Rs.	3,685	4,552
10.	Percentage of overdue to outstanding		21.59%	17%
11.	Percentage of Overdue to Demand		20.66%	15%

Source : Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Kerala

Appendix 4.28

Ordinary Loan Advanced by KSCARD Bank Ltd

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Purpose	Year		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Minor Irrigation	28.52	14.15	21.05
2.	Cattleshed, farmhouse and godown	278.38	220.97	309.71
3.	Plantation	107.21	72.08	53.44
4.	Levelling, Bunding (L.D)	825.20	730.45	654.47
5.	Others	205.92	142.71	13.62
Total		1243.23	1180.36	1052.29

Source :- KSCARD Bank Ltd.

Appendix 4.29

Scheme Loans advanced by KSCARD Bank Ltd. at Primary level

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	1992-93	93-94	94-95
1.	Minor Irrigation	597.63	630.70	883.83
2.	Plantation	1396.58	1814.06	2245.33
3.	Agriculture Machinery	354.83	362.98	464.94
4.	Dairy	163.54	121.94	264.02
5.	Poultry	122.51	142.94	270.22
6.	Fisheries	40.20	58.32	85.56
7.	Sheep/Goat/Piggery	4.24	1.81	12.45
8.	Bullock/Bullock cart	-	-	-
9.	Land Development	90.54	38.80	327.12
10.	Others	1.28	3.45	6.26
Total		2771.35	3175.00	4559.73

Source : KSCARD Bank Ltd.

Appendix 4.30

Fund Flow from NCDC as on 31.3.1995

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Programma	Amount released
1.	Marketing & Inputs	21.68100
2.	Storage	10.00970
3.	Agro Processing	78.10410
4.	Weaker Sections (SC/St, Colr, Handloom, Fisheries, Poultry ect.)	48.33718
5.	Rural Consumer	3.66400
6.	Promotional and Development Programmes	1.88355
7.	Integrated Co-operative Development Project in selected Districts (ICDP)	19.56793
TOTAL		183.24746

Source :- NCDC

Appendix- 4.31

Loan Advanced and Debentures Floated by K.S.C.A.R.D. Bank Ltd.

Year	Loan Advanced				Debenture Floated				(Rs. Crores)
	Ordinary	Schemes	NFS	Rural housing	Ordinary	Scheme	NFS	Housing	
1. 1988-89	10.78	14.48	16.23	-	11.30	18.98	14.38	-	
2. 1989-90	14.44	23.11	6.08	8.44	14.15	27.61	5.20	-	
3. 1990-91	12.62	24.86	9.35	34.35	12.20	22.76	9.38	40.00	
4. 1991-92	11.44	27.62	10.18	17.29	11.00	23.05	9.17	10.53	
5. 1992-93	12.43	27.25	18.45	11.35	12.40	24.74	17.75	9.65	51
6. 1993-94	11.80	31.75	27.64	13.71	11.50	30.65	26.92	24.32	
7. 1994-95	10.63	45.60	30.77	24.31	10.00	30.46	25.07	14.86	

Source :- The Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Limited.

Appendix - 4.32

National Co-operative Development Corporation
Release Of Fund During the Year 1994-95 For Kerala

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl.No.	Scheme	NCDC tent budget Allocation 1994-95	Amount released by NCDC during 1994-95		
			Loan	Subsidy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Marketing- Co-operatives				
	e. M.Money to federation	148.000	198.000	0.000	198.000
	b. M.Money to RAIDCO	.	20.000	0.000	20.000
	c. Shere capital to PAMS	20.000	39.500	0.000	39.500
2.	Processing Units	107.000	50.086	0.000	50.086
3.	Storage	12.500	10.800	0.000	10.800
4.	Consumer Scheme	2.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
5.	Student Stores	2.750	5.265	0.585	5.850
6.	Fisheries	540.000	827.938	9.144	837.082
7.	Coir Co-operatives	350.000	547.692	0.000	547.692
6.	Hendloom Co-operatives	5.000	5.934	0.000	5.934
9.	SC/ST Co-operatives	0.000	8.595	2.335	10.930
10.	Poultry	25.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
11.	Computerisation	13.070	3.000	3.000	6.000
12.	I.C.D.P	200.000	314.262	22.261	336.523
13.	EEC-Coconut Dev. Project	1760.000	1260.324	453.930	1714.254
14.	Suger Bye-Project	104.000	26.000	0.000	26.000
15.	Tech. & Promotional Cell	2.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
16.	Project Reports, Studies etc.	4.070	0.000	0.985	0.985
TOTAL		3295.390	3317.396	492.240	3809.636

Source : NCDC

Appendix- 5.1

Project-wise details of Completed Projects

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated Cost		Cost	Physical Target(Ha)		Physical Achievement(Ha)	
		Original	Revised	Escalation (%)	Net	Gross	Net	Gross
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Chalakydy	166	186.25	0.13	26680	39380	18350	27256
2.	Peechi	235	235.00	0.00	17555	28080	15262	23716
3.	Malampuzha	366	560.00	49.46	29463	42090	19802	42096
4.	Neyyar	246	461.00	85.89	16042	17952	6300	16718
5.	Pothundy	234	234.25	0.11	8792	10930	4665	10046
6.	Gayathry	220	220.00	0.00	7651	10930	4880	10114
7.	Walayar	92	131.66	43.11	4536	6470	3752	6503
6.	Vazhani	100	100.00	0.00	3565	7130	2113	4226
9.	Mangalam	45	106.00	135.55	4616	6880	3313	6606
10.	Cheerakuzhi	91	91.00	0.00	2266	2626	952	1846
11.	Periyarvaly	363	6300.00	1544.91	32600	85800	30567	79780
12.	Chitturpuzha	106	2060.00	1663.00	15700	29202	16102	29950
13.	Kuttiyadi	496	5500.00	1009.00	14570	35850	14111	34710
14.	Pamba	348	6340.00	1722.00	21135	49456	20710	48460

Appendix- 5.2

Physical and Financial Achievements Under Minor Irrigation Programmes

Sl. No.	Item	(Area in Ha.)				(Rs. in Lakhs)
		Area brought under Irrigation during 1994-95		Area brought under Irrigation till 3/95		Expenditure during 1994-95
		Net	Gross	Net	Gross	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Minor Irrigation Class - I	4663	6995	35775	53662	932.03
2.	Minor Irrigation Class - II	1645	1645	59894	59894	329.04
3.	Lift Irrigation	2430	3645	39773	59652	485.50
4.	Minor Works in IPD Yelah	153	153	13482	13482	30.53
5.	Repairs to Minor Irrigation structures	3281	3261	19738	34620	328.05
6.	Community Irrigation	36	36	3811	3811	7.16
7.	Jaladhara Padhathy	1258	1258	2411	2411	251.53
8.	Special Component Plan	436	436	3717	3717	130.76
9.	Tribal Sub Plan	171	171	1831	1831	51.22
	Total	14073	17620	180432	233080	2545.82

Appendix - 5.3

Physical Achievement under Command Area Programme

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Achievement during		Cumulative achievement till the end of 3/95
			1993-94	1994-95	
1.	Total Cultivable Command Area	Ha.	-	-	181127
2.	Preparation of Plans & Design	Ha.	21680	-	-
3.	Construction of field channals	Ha.	20897	16907	124765
4.	Construction of field drains	Ha.	-	-	7863
5.	Introduction of Warabandhi	Ha.	13453	11117	115612
6.	Adaptive trails	Ha.	6420	2049	19139
7.	Demonstration	Ha.	7738	7620	38959
8.	Formation of Farmer's Societies	No.	440	229	3432
9.	Training Programme	No.	-	291	2189

Appendix 5.4
Growth of Kerala Power System at a Glance - 1994 & 1995

Sl. No.	Particulars	Position as on	
		31.3.1994	31.3.1995
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Installed Capacity - M.W.	1484.00	1491.5
2.	Maximum Demand - M.W.		
	(e) System	1459.60	1329.8
	(b) Internal	1235.4	1614.60
3.	Generation Per Annum - M.U.	5822.25	5737.00
4.	Import per Annum - M.U.	2035.97	2247.19
5.	Export per Annum - M.U.	15.99	53.24
6.	Energy Sales Per Annum - M.U.	6285.00	7027.63
7.	Energy losses of percentage of energy available for sales	20.17	20.09
8.	Per capita Consumption - Kwh	211.00	231.00
9.	220 K.V. Lines - CT Km.	1167.22	1070.22
10.	110.K.V.lines - CT Km.	2390.00	2444.33
11.	66 K.V. lines - CT Km.	2561.00	2584.66
12.	11 K.V. lines - CT Km.	23455.00	24509.00
13.	L.T. Lines - CT Km.	119935.00	125390.00
14.	Step up Transformer Capacity-MVA	1726.00	1744.00
15.	No. of EHT Sub-Stations	147.00	157.00
16.	Step down Transformer Capacity - MVA	6083.50	6212.00
17.	Distribution Transformer		
	(a) Numbers	21141.00	22478.00
	(b) Capacity - MVA	2504.765	2687.47
18.	No. of Villages Electrified	1384	1384
19.	No. of Consumers (in lakhs)	41.54	44.17
20.	Connected Load - M.W.	4933.45	5397.21
21.	No. of street lights	574273	588808
22.	No. of Irrigation Pumps	271192	285322
23.	Total Revenue per Annum (Rs. lakhs)	53087.60	63314.57

Appendix 5.5

Power Projects and Power Generation as on 31.3.1995

Sl. No.	Name of Projects and Districts	Installed Capacity (M.W.)	Firm Power (M.W)	Units generated during 1994-95 (M.U.)
1.	Pallivasal - Idukki	37.5	32.5	284
2.	Sengulam - Idukki	43	20.8	182
3.	Neriamangalam - Idukki	45	27.0	237
4.	Panniyar - Idukki	30	17.0	158
5.	Peringalkuthu - Thrissur	32	19.6	170
8.	Sabarigiri - Pathanamthitta	300	138.5	1338
7.	Sholayar - Thrissur	54	26.6	233
8.	Kuttiady - Wayanad	75	28.0	268
9.	Idukki - Idukki	780	230.0	2398
10.	Idamalayar - Emakulam	75	36.5	380
11.	Kallada - Mini - Kollam	15	6.05	53
	Total	1491.5	583.0	5701
	Maniyar (Private)	12	-	36

Appendix- 5.6

Profile of on-going Hydro Electric Projects in the State

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	District	Energy Potential (M.U.)	Project sanctioned on	Major works commenced on	Original Estimated cost (Rs.in lakhs)	Latest Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure up to 3/95 (Rs. in lakhs)	% increase of revised estimate over the original estimate	Expected year of commissioning
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Azhutha Diversion	IDK.	57	6/85	4/87	290	850	531	193.1	1995-96
2.	Kakkad	PTA.	262	9/76	4/78	1880	15080	9535	710.7	1996-97
3.	Lower Periyar	IDK.	493	2/83	4/83	8843	27300	18465	208.5	1996-97
4.	Malampuzha	PGT.	5.6	12/85	4/87	295	675	398	128.8	1995-96
5.	Maduppetty	IDK.	6.4	12/85	11/86	292	775	406	165.4	1995-96
6.	Malankara	IDK.	36	8/86	1/87	780	1298	-	66.4	1996-97
7.	Peppara	TVM.	11.5	8/86	1/87	392	850	426	116.3	1995-96
6.	Perigalkuthu L.B. Extension	TCR.	38	5/89	9/89	902	2490	1530	186	1996-97
9.	Kurthyadi Tailrace	KKD.	15	5/89	9/89	397	1000	604	151.9	1995-96
10.	Vazhikkadavu Diversion	IDK.	24	5/89	9/89	186	1595	68	762.1	1996-97
11.	Kurthyar Diversion	IDK.	37	10/89	5/91	214	755	176	251.1	1996-97
12.	Vadakepuzha Diversion	IDK.	12	10/89	5/91	131	385	-	193.9	1996-97
13.	Kurthyadi Extension	KKD.	79	1/92	2/94	3073	4614	5	50.1	1996-97
14.	Pooyankutty	EKM.	645	8/86	- -	25000	58000	533	136	8 years
	Diesel Plants									
15.	Brahmapuram D.G.P.P.	EKM.	535	2/83	10/83	-	28100	3950	-	1995-96

Appendix 5.7

Outlay and Expenditure during various Plan Periods on Power Development

Plan Period	Power Development			
	Outlay	% of total	Expenditure	Expenditure as % outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
First Plan - 1951-58	1185	39.5	1060	89.5
Second Plan - 1958-61	2345	26.9	2192	93.5
Third Plan - 1961-66	4356	25.6	6084	139.7
Annual Plan - 1966-67 to 1968-69	4691	32.9	4195	89.4
Fourth Plan - 1969-74	7625	10.5	10740	140.9
Fifth Plan - 1974-75 to 1977-78	12990	22.8	11057	85.10
Annual Plans - 1978-79 to 1979-80	8378	21.3	7060	84.3
Sixth Plan - 1980-85	28007	18.8	32180	114.9
Seventh Plan - 1985-80	44131	19.9	41912	95.0
Annual Plan 1990-91	13542	21.3	12493	92.3
Annual Plan - 1991-92	15620	19.4	14642	93.7
Eighth Plan - 1992-97	130000	23.8	-	-
Annual Plan - 1992-93	18500	20.3	19868	107.40
Annual Plan - 1993-94	20900	20.9	25607	112.50
Annual Plan - 1994-95	30700	24.3	40509.50	131.90
Annual Plan - 1995-96	45900	29.6	-	-

Appendix 5.8

Pattern of Power Consumption and Revenue Collected during 1994-95

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Consumers as on 31.3.95	Connected load as on 31.3.95 (M.W)	Energy sold (M.U.)	Consumption as % to total	Revenue collected (Re. lakhs)	Revenue as percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Domestic lights, heat and small power	3328784	2444730	2300.67	32.74	13500.30	21.32
2.	Commercial lights, fans, heat and power	720794	507170	953.75	13.57	11506.60	18.17
3.	Industrial (Low and Medium voltage)	78822	1095050	543.43	7.73	6062.20	9.57
4.	Industrial (High and Extra high Voltage)	1177	716430	2596.02	36.97	25697.30	40.59
5.	Irrigation	285322	537540	271.23	3.86	649.40	1.03
6.	Public lighting	1398	33480	113.10	1.81	1194.10	1.89
7.	Water Works and Sewerage	1261	41080	108.90	1.52	1345.70	2.13
8.	Bulk Supply to Licencees	8	21730	140.39	2.00	953.00	1.50
9.	Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	2405.97	3.80
Total		4417366	5397210	7027.69	100.00	63314.57	100.00

Appendix - 5.9

Average Realisation from Sale of Power

Consumer Category	Average Realisation (In paise per unit)	
	1993-94	1994-95
Domestic	57.53	58.67
Commercial	117.84	120.64
Public Lighting	108.85	105.58
Irrigation and Dewatering	29.35	23.94
Public Works	111.78	125.87
Industrial		
(a) LT	101.54	111.55
(b) HT and EHT	90.82	98.91
Bulk Supply	63.09	67.88
Outside Supplies	-	-
Total	82.06	86.66

APPENDIX - 6.1
INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
 (Base : 1980-81 = 100)

Sl. No.	Item	Weight	Index for	
			1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	General Index	100	217.31	265.30
2.	Manufacture of food products	8.82	156.61	129.91
3.	Manufacture of beverages, Tobacco and Related products	1.46	76.59	68.13
4.	Manufacture of Cotton Textiles	8.02	151.03	166.55
5.	Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Man made fibre textiles	1.26	131.82	129.70
6.	Manufacture of Textile Products	3.26	87.94	90.49
7.	Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products	1.35	106.93	94.11
8.	Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products	3.16	1190.92	1384.79
9.	Manufacture of Basic Chemicals and Chemical Products (Except production of Petroleum and Coal)	19.78	177.04	185.66
10.	Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products and Processing Nuclear fuels	10.06	150.03	142.93
11.	Manufacture of Non-metallic Mineral products	3.42	117.00	127.65
12.	Manufacture of Basic Metal and Alloys Industries	3.43	157.10	85.67
13.	Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts Except Machinery and Equipment	0.50	186.47	120.81
14.	Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment other than Transport Equipment	9.46	593.92	969.28
15.	Manufacture of Transport Equipment and Parts	2.67	36.48	121.55
16.	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.42	11.37	428.82
17.	Electricity generation, Transmission and Distribution	21.93	131.71	131.49

Source :- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX - 6.2

CAPITAL INVESTED AND EMPLOYMENT IN RESPECT OF
GOVERNMENT OWNED COMPANIES IN KERALA

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Capital Investment (Rs. in lakhs)		Employment (nos.)	
		As on 31-03-1994	As on 31-03-1995	As on 31-03-1994	As on 31-03-1995
1.	Autokast Ltd.	5255.44	5700.80	543	543
2.	Foam Mattings (India) Ltd.	280.09	311.68	145	155
3.	Kerata Automobites Ltd.	1866.01	2010.01	412	397
4.	Kerala Clays and Ceramic Products Ltd.	156.77	156.66	487	353
5.	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Ltd.	3865.60	4767.02	1440	1492
6.	Kerala Hitech Industries Ltd.	3535.65	4096.93	179	271
7.	Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd.	NA	NA	NA	NA
8.	Kerala Special Refractoris Ltd.	396.23	398.23	9	6
9.	Kerala Stata Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	2904.63	2904.63*	538	538*
10.	Kerata State Detergents and Chemicals Ltd.	NA	NA	NA	NA
11.	Kerala Stata Salicylates and Chemicals Ltd.	2546.62	2546.82*	109	120
12.	Malabar Cements Ltd.	5342.65	4889.26	1066	1078
13.	Scooters Kerala Ltd.	403.57	403.57*	100	100*
14.	Sitaram Textiles Ltd.	1542.37	1666.25	685	674
15.	Steel and Industiral Forgings Ltd.	1540.00	1640.00	262	260
16.	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd.	3033.40	3833.40	424	428
17.	Tha Kerala Caramics Ltd.	1453.69	1453.69*	505	505*
18.	Tha Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd.	13009.66	9013.69	1463	953
19.	Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd.	659.06	659.06*	556	556*
20.	Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd.	601.80	676.06	451	438
Total		48395.84	47147.76	9374	8869

N.A. : Not Available

* As on 31-03-1994

APPENDIX - 6.3

**PERFORMANCE OF GOVERNMENT OWNED COMPANIES IN KERALA IN
TERMS OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND SALES TURNOVER**

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Value of Production		Sales Turnover	
		1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95
A. Companies which furnished details for 1994-95					
1.	Autokast Ltd.	493.77	644.41	525.46	637.46
2.	Foam Mattings (India) Ltd.	354.89	606.81	358.11	606.80
3.	Kerala Automobiles Ltd.	1311.99	1894.65	1347.51	1832.25
4.	Kerala Clays and Ceramic Products Ltd.	140.25	161.57	168.68	185.69
5.	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Limited	4191.12	5631.98	4260.89	5793.46
6.	Kerala Hitech Industries Ltd.	Production not started	656.64	Production not started	379.83
7.	Kerala Special Refractories Ltd.	Company is proposed for Liquidation			
8.	Kerala State Salicylates and Chemicals Ltd.	9.92	NIL	NIL	NIL
9.	Malabar Cements Ltd.	8494.74	9418.80	8329.77	9392.45
10.	Sitaram Textiles Ltd.	1355.00	1480.00	1150.54	1159.92
11.	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd.	877.00	1353.00	913.00	1355.00
12.	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd.	1641.73	1813.99	1674.33	1966.36
13.	Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd.	11312.47	14531.97	12658.86	12900.76
14.	Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd.	309.07	408.16	445.85	412.76
	Total	30491.95	38601.98	31833.00	36622.74
B. Companies for which details for 1994-95 are not available					
15.	Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd.	NA	NA	NA	NA
16.	Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1001.65	NA	1897.12	NA
17.	Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Ltd.	NA	NA	NA	NA
18.	Scooters Kerala Ltd.	51.67	NA	58.06	NA
19.	The Kerala Ceramics Ltd.	589.71	NA	524.84	NA
20.	Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd.	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA : Not Available

APPENDIX - 6.4

PRODUCTION AND CAPACITY UTILISATION OF GOVERNMENT OWNED COMPANIES IN KERALA DURING 1993-94 AND 1994-95

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Name of Product	Unit	Installed Capacities on			Production during			Capacity Utilisation (%)		
				31.03.'94	31.03.'95	31.03.'95	1993-94	1994-95	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Autokast Ltd.	Castings	M.T	18000	23000	2517.46	2975.27	14.0	12.9			
2.	Foem Mattings (India) Ltd.	1) Bare Mattings 2) Latex Backing	Sq.metre Sq.metre	4,75,000 12,00,000	4,75,000 12,00,000	1,22,459 7,12,576	212133 1367390	25.8	44.6			
3.	Kerala Automobiles Ltd.	Three wheeler	Nos.	5400	5400	3244	4350	60.1	80.6			
4.	Kerala Clays and Ceramic Products Ltd.	1) China Clay 2) Bricks 3) Laterite	M.T. Nos. M.T.	- - -	- - -	11371 5000 5365	10721 10,900 7116	-	-			
5.	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Ltd.	1) Distribution Transformers 2) Steel Structures 3) C.I. Specials 4) Alternators 5) DG Sets and Alternators 8) Elec. Wiring Accessories	KVA M.T. M.T. Nos Nos Nos	1,20,000 1200 1500 3000 3000 1,33,000	1,20,000 1200 1500 3000 3000 1,33,000	2,63,168 738.06 740.24 1379 605 3,81,941	2,60,408 535.93 772.91 1102 545 1,78,051	219.3	217.0			
8.	Kerala Hitech Industries Ltd.	1) Rocket Motor Cases 2) Titanium Alloy 3) Liquid Engine 4) Control System Components 5) Aerospace 8) Turbojet Aircraft Engine	Nos Nos Nos Nos Sets Lot Nos	12 60 3 3 2 Rs 1 Crore 3	12 60 3 3 2 Rs 1 Crore 3	- - - - - - -	- - - - - - -	-	-			
7.	Kerale Soeps & Oils Ltd.	The Company has not furnished the details for 1993-94 and 1994-95										
8.	Kerala Special Refractories Ltd.	Project Implementation is at a stand still for various reasons										
9.	Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1) Tablets 2) Capsules 3) Powders	Lakh Nos Lakh Nos Lakh peckets	2514.00 149.00 -	N.A. NA NA	2458.94 87.00 3.54	N.A. NA NA	101.4	N.A.			

APPENDIX - 6.5

CAPITAL INVESTED AND EMPLOYMENT IN RESPECT OF
GOVERNMENT MAJORITY COMPANIES IN KERALA

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Capital Invested (Rs. lakhs)		Employment (Nos)	
		As on 31.3.1994	As on 31.3.1995	As on 31.3.1994	As on 31.3.1995
1.	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd.	69.26	107.13	122	171
2.	Keltron Componet Complex Ltd.	1914.00	1761.55	364	362
3.	Keltron Counters Ltd.	874.86	876.23	308	304
4.	Kaltron Crystals Ltd.	364.08	393.38	127	127
5.	Keltron Electro Caramics Ltd.	520.42	525.61	101	100
6.	Keltron Magnetics Ltd.	104.16	115.85	34	32
7.	Keltron Power Devices Ltd.	1769.62	2028.74	152	144
6.	Keltron Rectifiers Ltd.	1139.71	1100.72	101	123
9.	Keltron Resistors Ltd.	278.74	260.04	48	49
10.	Kerala Construction Components Ltd.	71.09	71.09*	112	112*
11.	Sidkel Televisions Ltd.	67.91	87.91*	57	57*
12.	Steel Complex Ltd.	400.00	400.00*	815	815*
13.	The Chalakudy Refractories Ltd.	616.61**	816.81**	120**	120**
14.	The Matal Industries Ltd.	65.00	66.41	130	123
15.	The Metropolitan Engineering Company Ltd.	491.53	492.38	149	145
16.	The Travancore Cements Ltd.	50.00	50.00	518	579
17.	The Travancora CochIn Chemicals Ltd.	1331.19	1331.19	1258	1137
18.	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.	178.75	178.75	1376	1349
19.	Traco Cable Company Ltd.	5267.61	5437.81	510	539
20.	The Travancora Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.	126.00	124.35	483	437
21.	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd.	5289.31	4707.38	1645	1687
22.	United Electrical Industries Ltd.	402.14	399.33	496	483
23.	Astral Watches Ltd.	36.65	36.65	107	104
24.	Kerala Garments Ltd.	49.22	49.22*	323	323*
Total		21556.08	21216.33	9254	9222

* As on 31.3.1994

** As on 31.3.1993

APPENDIX - 8.8

PERFORMANCE OF GOVERNMENT MAJORITY COMPANIES IN TERMS OF VALUE
OF PRODUCTION AND SALES TURNOVER DURING 1993-94 AND 1994-95

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Value of Production		Sales Turnover	
		1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Companies which furnished details for 1994-95					
1.	Forest Industries Travancore Ltd.	190.30	310.00	164.94	270.00
2.	Kaitron Component Complex Ltd.	2143.25	2193.74	2583.13	2775.15
3.	Kaitron Counters Ltd.	338.00	195.00	360.27	259.20
4.	Kaitron Electro Ceramics Ltd.	354.00	404.70	406.00	513.00
5.	Keltron Magnetics Ltd.	22.98	21.78	28.28	35.30
6.	Keltron Power Devices Ltd.	40.84	27.03	66.94	44.37
7.	Keltron Rectifiers Ltd.	171.72	125.52	196.78	143.63
8.	Keltron Resistors Ltd.	141.49	145.57	175.33	180.92
9.	The Metal Industries Ltd.	137.90	178.06	125.29	202.00
10.	The Metropolitan Engineering Company Ltd.	159.28	275.00	162.81	275.04
11.	The Travancore Cements Ltd.	2544.89	2657.49	2553.47	2661.30
12.	The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	3278.19	3014.11	5977.93	7887.95
13.	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.	4015.83	5272.13	3953.50	5424.32
14.	Traco Cable Company Ltd.	4857.00	6569.48	4851.88	6609.99
15.	The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.	280.98	315.09	276.83	243.46
16.	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd.	7212.00	9253.00	7359.00	8968.00
17.	United Electrical Industries Ltd.	779.47	821.87	784.65	836.01
18.	Astral Watches Ltd.	21.63	24.39	22.02*	24.39*
19.	Keltron Crystals Ltd.	149.03	113.70	187.17	156.29
Total		26838.58	31915.44	31216.22	37310.32
B. Companies for which Details for 1994-95 are not available					
1.	Kerala Construction Components Ltd.	81.29	NA	87.86	NA
2.	Sidkal Television Ltd	NA	NA	34.29	NA
3.	Steel Complex Ltd.	NA	NA	294.57	NA
4.	The Chalakudy Refractories Ltd.	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Kerala Garments Ltd.	148.95	NA	152.70	NA

NA: Not Available.

* Income realised through assembly of H.M.T. watches.

APPENDIX - 6.7
PRODUCTION AND CAPACITY UTILISATION OF GOVERNMENT MAJORITY
COMPANIES IN KERALA DURING 1993-94 AND 1994-95

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Name of Product	Unit	Installed Capacity as on					Production during		Capacity Utilisation (%)	
				31-3-94	31-3-95	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1.	Forest Industries (Transcore) Ltd.	Wooden furniture and joiners	M ³ of Timber	1500	1500	787	1130	52.5	75.3			
2.	Keltron Component Complex Ltd.	Electrolytic Capacitors	Million Nos.	150	150	98.71	104.86	65.8	69.9			
3.	Keltron Counters Ltd.	Counting Devices	Nos	10,00,000	10,00,000	31933	29298	3.2	2.9			
4.	Keltron Crystals Ltd.	i. Communication end Watch crystals	'000Nos	2084	2084	324.40	558.60	15.6	26.8			
		ii. Digital Watches	'000Nos.	45	-	0.18	-	0.4	-			
5.	Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd	i. Ceramic Capacitors	Lakh Nos.	800	800	738	835	92.3	104.4			
		ii. NTC Thermistors	Lakh Nos.	5	5	2.78	5.00	55.6	100.0			
		iii. Transducers/Buzzers	Lakh Nos.	100	100	0.01	0.50	0.0	0.5			
6.	Keltron Magnetics Ltd.	i. Servo controlled voltage stabilizer	Nos.	5000	5000	367.00	233.00	7.3	4.7			
		ii. Un-interrupted power supply	Nos.	100	100	4.00	7.00	4.0	7.0			
7.	Keltron Power Devices Ltd.	Silicon Power Transistors	Nos.	10,00,000	10,00,000	428.00	288.00	0.0	0.0			
8.	Keltron Rectifiers Ltd.	i. Diodes below 30 AMPs	Nos.	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,95,383	3,37,419	131.80	112.5			
		ii. Diodes above 30 AMPs	Nos.	2,00,000	2,00,000	26,077	12,208	130.39	81.0			
		iii. Tractor and Industrial Electronics & Power supply	Nos	50	50	126	1	252.0	2.0			
9.	Keltron Resistors Ltd.	Carbon Film & Metal film resistors	Million Nos.	142	142	90.57	91.90	63.8	64.7			
10.	Kerala Construction Components Ltd.	Sandlime Bricks/Fly Ash Bricks	Lakh Nos.	120	NA	86.28	NA	73.8	NA			
11.	Sidikal Television Ltd.	i. Black & White T.V.	Nos.	10,000	NA	..	NA	0.0	NA			
		ii. C.T.V.	Nos.	10,000	NA	..	NA	0.0	NA			
		iii. U.G.R.	Nos.	1,000	NA	716	NA	71.6	NA			
		iv. O.W.R./O.R.	Nos.	1,200	NA	..	NA	0.0	NA			
		v. L.R	Nos.	2,000	NA	1797	NA	89.9	NA			
12.	Steel Complex Ltd.	Steel Billets	MT	55,000	NA	174	NA	0.3	NA			
13.	The Chalaky Refractories Ltd.	Refractory items	M.T	2,400	NA	314	NA	13.1	NA			
14.	The Metal Industries Ltd.	Agricultural Implements, Garden Tools etc.	M.T	218	218	398	429	178.0	196.3			
15.	The Metropolitan Engineering Company Ltd	11KV ABS	Nos.	7200	NA	265	NA	3.7	NA			

APPENDIX - 6.8

GROUP-WISE WORKING RESULTS OF STATE PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS IN KERALA UNDER THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl.No.	Group	No. of Companies	Paid up Capital as on		Total Borrowings as on		Gross Block as on		Net profit earned during 1994-95		Net Loss incurred during 1994-95		Accumulated Loss as on 31.03.95	No. of Companies	No. of Companies	Amount
			31.03-94	31.03-95	31.03-94	31.03-95	31.03-94	31.03-95	31.03-95	31.03-95	31.03-95	31.03-95				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Modern Manufacturing Industries																
(1)	Electronics	10	10269.79	10537.90	19396.97	21137.06	6725.04	6867.05	3	94.41	6	3842.45	9	15066.07		
(2)	KS:IE Group	5	1456.91	1456.91	8660.51	8660.51	3666.54	3666.54	-	-	-	-	5	9185.19		
(3)	Chemical	6	7301.75	7376.75	13358.63	8848.54	24159.50	25088.06	5	5654.85	1	5.27	2	5023.49		
(4)	Electrical and Cable	5	5229.18	8000.07	14601.67	18525.49	8338.30	8496.28	3	1009.34	2	772.56	5	6944.09		
(5)	Engineering	9	6837.80	6837.80	13654.74	15568.82	5495.54	9299.25	2	57.07	5	1551.69	9	11130.63		
(6)	Ceramics & Refractories	5	1829.74	1829.74	949.06	948.95	579.62	603.59	1	12.73	1	2.65	3	1748.70		
(7)	Textiles	4	1768.86	2172.79	2575.51	2388.20	2544.06	2669.40	-	-	3	242.95	4	3019.60		
	Sub Total (1)	44	34694.03	36211.95	73217.09	76095.56	51508.60	56690.17	14	6828.40	18	6417.57	37	52117.71		
2.	Wood based	1	37.71	37.71	51.55	69.42	29.45	35.78	1	8.00	-	-	-	-		
3.	Agro based	1	51.00	51.00	75.00	125.42	201.58	201.60	-	-	1	85.95	1	226.91		
4.	Traditional	6	4531.01	4591.01	4152.57	8822.34	828.61	885.58	4	113.46	2	1009.14	5	14549.16		
5.	Trading	1	22.60	22.60	1.50	-	6.69	8.39	1	19.04	-	-	-	-		
6.	Welfare Agencies	2	42.25	58.16	3.50	2.00	8.37	12.74	-	-	2	14.67	2	109.18		
7.	Promotional Units	4	11394.53	13113.74	12666.22	12815.77	578.82	587.54	2	1174.46	-	-	3	619.61		
	Total	59	50773.13	54088.16	90167.43	95930.51	53162.12	59421.80	22	8141.36	23	7527.33	48	67822.57		

Note :- The figures in column No. 3 may not tally with the total of figures in column Nos. 10 and 12 as 14 Companies have not furnished the details of their working results for the year 1994-95.

APPENDIX - 6.9

CAPITAL INVESTED AND EMPLOYMENT IN RESPECT OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
COMPANIES FUNCTIONING IN KERALA

Sl. No	Name of Company	Capital Invested (Rs. Lakhs)		Employment (Nos.)	
		As on	As on	As on	As on
		31.3.1994	31.3.1995	31.3.1994	31.3.1995
1.	Cochin Refineries Ltd., Kochi	32266.00	37572.00	1313	1400
2.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd, Kochi	34127.24	34749.04	2540	2513
3.	The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd, Aluva	44044.10	42982.30	8299	8316
4.	Hindustan Latex Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	2328.08	2942.84	2087	2090
5.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd, Kottayam	8524.61	8519.07	1675	1654
6.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.				
	(a) Rare Earths Division, Udyogamandal	N.A	N.A	673	N.A
	(b) Minerals Division, Chavara	N.A	N.A	N.A.	N.A
7.	Indian Telephone Industries, Palakkad	N.A	N.A	892	892
8.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd, Udyogamandal	N.A	N.A	760	743
9.	Instrumentation Ltd, Palakkad	2178.15	2416.07	621	606
10.	Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd, Edappally	N.A	N.A	223	216
11.	H.M.T. Ltd, Kalamassery	684.66	685.68	2382	1660*
12.	Salmer Lawrie and Company Ltd, Aroor	N.A	N.A	N.A.	N.A
13.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd, Ambalamugal	4669.40	4437.10	452	464
14.	Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kannur	533.50	519.35	320	320
15.	Parvathy Mills, Kollam	N.A	N.A	N.A.	N.A
16.	Vijayamohini Mills, Thiruvananthapuram	894.84	935.51	573	548
17.	Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Mills, Thrissur	672.64	943.21	764	1007
18.	Kerala Lakshmi Mills, Thrissur	693.09	790.83	784	760

* Excluding the employees in Printing Machinery Division, which has been functioning as a separate unit since April 1993.

N.A: Not Available.

APPENDIX - 6.10

PERFORMANCE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COMPANIES IN KERALA INTERMS OF
VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND SALES TURNOVER

(Rs.Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Value of Production Turnover		Total Sales Export		Of which	
		1993-94	1994-95	1993-93	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Cochin Refineries Ltd., Kochi	203774.00	219462.00	203088.00	217318.00	4758.00	5337.00
2.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Kochi	8753.94	8042.29	6851.33	7416.00	0.20	366.85
3.	The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Aluva	77054.00	96285.48	74913.02	91361.45	-	-
4.	Hindustan Latex Ltd., Thiruvananthapuram	4370.29	5153.06	4289.32	4977.31	133.19	119.84
5.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd. a. Rare Earths Division, Udyogamandal	1066.98	NA	1629.35	NA	993.82	NA
	b. Minerals Division, Chavara	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Kottayam	17971.69	21128.82	17590.11	21761.64	-	-
7.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Palakkad	16043.00	11483.00	16331.00	10122.00	-	-
8.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Udyogamandal	4909.07	4620.16	1865.20	2178.09	693.17	1084.04
9.	Instrumentation Ltd., Palakkad	3191.89	2979.27	3717.62	3371.97	109.88	14.00
10.	Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd. Edappally	1222.83	1384.57	1222.83	1384.57	-	-
11.	HMT Ltd. Kalamassery	2012.00	3898.00	3098.00	4418.00	150.00	180.00
12.	Galmar Lawrie & Co. Ltd Aroor	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Ambalamugal	15196.15	19405.38	14518.70	18944.49	136.85	1145.88
14.	Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kannur	963.34	1233.15	1287.52	1347.09	-	-
15.	Parvathy Mills, Kollam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16.	Vijayamohini Mills, Thiruvananthapuram.	1249.97	1398.56	1235.55	1326.57	65.76	67.75
17.	Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Mills, Thrissur	2053.44	2228.91	2085.89	2230.99	-	-
18.	Kerala Lakshmi Mills, Thrissur	1834.23	1916.28	1824.59	1923.38	-	-

NA : Not Available

APPENDIX - 6.11

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COMPANIES FUNCTIONING IN KERALA - MAIN FEATURES

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Paid up Capital as on		Share of Govt. and Public Sector Fin. Institutions in the paid up capital as on 31.3.95	Loan availed during 1994-95		Gross Block as on		Net Assets as on 31.3.95	Value of Raw Materials consumed during 1994-95	Net profit (+) Net Loss (-)		
		31.3.1994	31.3.1995		From Govt.	From Others	31.3.94	31.3.95			1993-94	1994-95	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Cochin Refineries Ltd.	6993.00	6993.00	5909.00	30976.00	-	7397.00	719257.00	85339.00	61185.00	197466.00	(+)9925.00	(+)10477.00
2	Cochin Shipyards Ltd.	20119.20	20443.20	20443.20	14305.84	325.00	-	13642.36	14272.84	7448.17	2462.84	(-)197.68	(-)1196.40
3	The Fertilisers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	34677.20	35477.20	35386.90	16670.89	-	-	64057.91	66217.73	32732.30	50565.00	(-)7241.37	(+)7970.80
4	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	1258.00	1364.50	1364.50	2624.10	Nil	694.00	5427.10	5911.94	2986.30	1442.53	(-)533.92	(+)132.00
5	Indian Rare Earths Ltd. a. Rare Earths Division, Udyogamandal b. Minerals Division, Chavara	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	1953.15	1953.15*	1134.30*	125.37*	(-)109.82	N.A
6	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
7	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	8253.99	8253.99	8253.99	1231.94	-	-	22685.18	23883.94	11259.09	5067.14	(+)2247.01	(+)3792.30
8	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	N.A	N.A	N.A	14696.82*	-	1797.16	6624.66	7404.31	3770.05	8489.05	(-)3329.36	(-)528.72
9	Instrumentation Ltd.	4040.66	4130.74	4130.74	N.A	N.A	N.A	3072.12	3209.77	2483.40	1914.32	(+)66.47	(+)668.09*
10	Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd.	2046.15	2912.72	-	400.75	-	-	1294.00	1304.21	523.07	1564.69	(+)475.24*	(+)389.00*
11	H.M.T. Ltd.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	218.70	229.52	84.24	895.73	(+)93.09*	(-)193.96*
12	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	606.00	606.00	-	1089.83	-	-	N.A	N.A	489.53	472.06	(-)5.00	(+)193.00*
13	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
14	Carmanore Spinning and Weaving Mills	3342.00	3342.00	3342.00	1694.46	-	-	12342.99	12368.22	5650.65	6141.94	(-)242.40	(-)3670.18
15	Parvathy Mills	120.06	120.06	120.06	487.91	Nil	Nil	216.94	218.40	77.24	967.62	(+)66.59	(+)47.75
16	Vijayamohini Mills	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
17	Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Mills	243.63	243.63	243.63	704.44	-	-	593.05	594.95	289.16	654.52	(-)7.87	(-)44.15
18	Kerala Lakshtmi Mills	223.03	223.03	223.03	1010.81	N.A	N.A	857.35	851.15	282.79	1402.48	(+)64.95	(-)36.00
19	Short Term Borrowings only	1144.6	1144.6	1144.6	764.99	-	-	739.70	N.A	275.59	1994.21	(+)73.12	(-)66.38

* Profit before Taxation N.A Not Available

APPENDIX 8.12

PRODUCTION AND CAPACITY UTILISATION IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COMPANIES FUNCTIONING IN KERALA

Sl.No	Name of Company	Name of Products	Unit	Installed Capacity as on						Production during			Capacity Utilisation(%)		
				31.3.94	5	6	7	8	9	10	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10						
1.	Cochin Refineries Ltd, Kochi	Petroleum/Petrochemical Products	Million M.T	4.50	7.50	4.86	5.13	108.0	88.4						
2.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd, Kochi	(1) Ship Building (2) Ship Repair	D.W.T G.R.T	1,50,000 10,00,000	1,50,000 10,00,000	8890	11939	5.9	8.0						
3.	The Fertilizers and Chemicals Trevancore Ltd., Aluva	(1) Ammonium Sulphate (2) Factomfos 20:20 (1) Urea (2) Factomfos 20:20 and D.A.P Caprolactum Mixed manures	MT MT MT MT MT	2,25,000 1,48,500 3,30,000 4,85,000 50,000	2,25,000 1,48,500 3,30,000 4,85,000 50,000	1,80,700 1,17,532 2,42,270 4,48,600 39,694 47,527	1,97,284 1,38,596 2,44,100 5,10,380 43,440 40,326	80.3 79.1 73.4 92.1 79.4	87.7 93.3 74.0 105.2 88.7						
4.	Hindustan Latex Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	(1) Condoms (2) Gloves (3) Centchroman (4) Copper-T (5) Blood Bag (8) Hydrocephalis shunt (7) Mala-D/N	Million pieces Million pieces pieces Million pieces pieces Nos Million cycles	576 24 30 4 2 5000 30	576 24 30 4 2 5000 30	628.00 10.95 3.94 -	597.22 9.27 1.98 0.09	108.0 45.6 13.1	103.7 38.6 6.6 2.3						
5.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (a) Rare Earths Division, Udyogamandal (b) Mineral Division, Chevara	(1) HLRE Chloride (2) Tridolum Phosphate (3) Rare Earth Fluoride (4) Rare Earth Oxide N.A	MT MT MT MT N.A	5000 5600 180 60 N.A	5000 5600 180 60 N.A	3165 4714 162 17 N.A	N.A N.A N.A N.A N.A	63.3 84.2 90.0 28.3 N.A	N.A N.A N.A N.A N.A						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd, Kottayam	Newsprint	MT	80,000	1,00,000	98,600	105369	123.3	106.4
7.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Palakkad	Electronic Switching Equipments	Lines	2,60,000	2,60,000	3,02,146	2,26,200	116.2	87.0
8.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Udyogamandal	(1) Tech.D.D.T	MT	1344	1344	1051	831	78.2	61.8
		(2) Form D.D.T	MT	2688	2688	2140	1590	79.6	59.2
		(3) Tech. B.H.C	MT	3000	3000	1885	1666	62.8	55.5
		(4) Tech. Endosulfan	MT	1600	1600	1304	1080	86.5	67.5
		(5) Form B.H.C	MT	3000	3000	1819	1274	60.6	42.5
		(6) Form Endosulfan	K.L	1910	1910	322	501	18.7	26.2
9.	Instrumentation Ltd., Palakkad	(1) Process Control, Valves	Nos	7500	7500	3886	4877	51.8	65.0
		(2) Safety Relief valves & Pressure producing valves	Nos	2000	2000	396	343	19.8	17.2
		(3) Orifice Plate/ Flow measuring Devices	Nos	500	500	215	94	43.00	18.8
10.	Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., Edappally	Modern Bread&Bun of 400 gm each	Lakhs.	287	287	287.72	300.73	100.3	104.8
11.	H.M.T.Ltd, Kalamassery	Machine tools	Nos	574	745	203	407	35.4	54.6
12.	Balmer Lawrie&Co. Ltd, Arcor	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
13.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd, Ambalamugal	(1) Lean Propylene	TPA	29,000	29,000	19,470	20,547	67.1	70.9
		(2) Cumene	TPA	54,000	54,000	37,502	40,627	69.4	75.2
		(3) Phenol	TPA	40,000	40,000	29,756	37,688	74.4	94.2
		(4) Acetone	TPA	24,640	24,640	18,580	23,576	75.4	95.7
14.	Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kannur	Yarn in different counts	-	24800 spindles	24800 spindles	15.05 lakh Kg	14.10 lakh Kg.	-	-
15.	Parvathy Mills, Kollam	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
16.	Vijayamohini Mills, Thiruvananthapuram	Yarn in different counts	-	28,796 spindles	28796 spindles	12.62 lakh Kg	12.66 lakh Kg	-	-
17.	Alagappa Textiles(Cochin) Mills, Trissur	Cotton/Blended Yarn of different counts ranging from 32s to 100s in cone and Hank forms.	-	49,532 Spindles	49,532 Spindles	21.12 Lakh Kg	20.02 Lakh Kg	-	-
18.	Kerala Lakshmi Mills, Trissur	Cotton/Blended yarn of medium and high counts	-	41328 spindles	41328 spindles	18.16 lakh Kg	16.94 lakh Kg	-	-

N.A : Not Available

APENDIX - 6.13

DISTRICT-WISE DETAILS OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIAL UNITS REGISTERED
IN KERALA DURING THE YEAR 1994-'95

Sl.No	Name of District	SC/ST	Number of SSI Units promoted by Women	Others	Total	Investment (Rs. in lakhs)	Estimated Value of Goods and Services Produced (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment Provided (number)	Total No. of units Commercial Operations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	212	235	1311	1758	1506.74	2539.23	9775	1758
2.	Kollam	55	445	1002	1502	1372.93	5582.36	6694	1502
3.	Pathanamthitta	105	192	555	852	867.25	1750.00	3238	852
4.	Alappuzha	75	332	1003	1410	2129.42	2295.50	9169	1410
5.	Kottayam	22	532	1101	1855	1616.29	6375.71	5103	1855
8.	Idukki	5	189	161	355	130.17	684.20	1068	355
7.	Emakulam	231	347	1337	1915	2258.84	15900.00	10556	1915
8.	Trissur	188	327	1145	1640	3137.08	9094.13	7000	1640
9.	Palakkad	28	343	1008	1379	2181.58	2720.00	5245	1379
10.	Malappuram	76	164	572	812	1218.65	4994.85	3225	812
11.	Kozhikode	17	212	992	1221	1252.45	11493.84	7429	1221
12.	Wayanad	20	157	104	281	212.13	266.85	853	281
13.	Kannur	16	83	512	611	931.21	N.A	2344	611
14.	Kasaragod	23	81	361	445	403.18	1535.89	1919	445
State Total		1053	3619	11164	15836	19217.92	65232.56	73618	15838

APPENDIX - 6.14
DISTRICT WISE DETAILS OF REGISTERED SMALL SCALE UNITS IN KERALA AS ON
31ST MARCH 1995.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No	Name of District	SC/ST	Number of SSI Units Promoted by			Total Investment (Rs lakhs)	Estimated Value of Goods and Services Produced	Employment Provided (Number)	
			Women	Others	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	864	2465	10463	13792	12036.53	51177.04	59442	
2.	Kollam	950	2126	8489	11565	12474.61	41848.73	121894	
3.	Pathanamthitta	434	1267	3219	4920	3331.10	8046.02	21195	
4.	Alappuzha	307	1583	9752	11542	10565.34	55204.35	63341	
5.	Kothayam	262	2004	10880	13146	12091.72	28439.10	50895	
6.	Idukki	260	1002	2477	3739	2462.34	7047.36	13051	
7.	Ernakulam	777	1672	15305	17754	27776.30	70138.00	87094	
8.	Trissur	842	1485	11211	13538	18053.75	45928.66	59457	
9.	Palakkad	596	1258	7284	9136	11160.60	26757.31	52711	
10.	Malappuram	641	693	4340	5674	6420.04	13990.41	23235	
11.	Kozhikode	214	1165	8072	9451	7255.42	31059.32	52006	
12.	Wayanad	154	675	1313	2142	1134.58	1143.58	7297	
13.	Kannur	165	613	6082	6960	6848.70	N.A	68525	
14.	Kasaragod	73	355	2433	2861	3100.15	N.A	23228	
State Total					6539	18361	101320	136734.18	703161

APPENDIX - 6.15
WORKING STATUS OF SMALL SCALE UNITS AS ON 31ST MARCH 1995

Sl.No	Name of District	Total Number of units	Number of units identified as			Units revived by DIC during 1994-95
			Sick	Deregistered		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	13792	212	868	9	
2.	Kollam	11565	335	373	2	
3.	Pathanamthitta	4920	50	98	Nil	
4.	Alappuzha	11642	245	309	2	
5.	Kottayam	13148	258	463	14	
6.	Idukki	3739	48	144	Nil	
7.	Emakulam	17754	1002	708	1	
8.	Trissur	13538	119	31	4	
9.	Palakkad	9136	54	288	Nil	
10.	Malappuram	5674	47	244	Nil	
11.	Kozhikode	9451	183	372	2	
12.	Wayanad	2142	50	65	Nil	
13.	Kannur	8860	73	51	2	
14.	Kasargod	2861	31	64	Nil	
State Total		128220	2705	4058	36	

APPENDIX - 6.16
DETAILS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES CONDUCTED
DURING 1994-95

Sl.No	Name of District	No. of entrepreneurs trained during 1994-95			No. of trained entrepreneurs who have started SSI Units
		SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Thiruvananthapuram		51	51	3
2.	Kollam		-	-	-
3.	Pathanamthitta		24	24	-
4.	Alappuzha		51	51	-
5.	Kottayam		63	63	4
6.	Idukki		28	28	6
7.	Ernakulam		-	-	-
8.	Trisur		28	28	-
9.	Palakkad		37	37	-
10.	Malappuram		27	27	7
11.	Kozhikode		-	-	-
12.	Wayanad		26	26	4
13.	Kannur		27	27	4
14.	Kasaragod		30	30	2
State Total:			392	392	30

APPENDIX - 6.17
DISTRICT WISE DETAILS OF ARTISAN UNITS STARTED DURING 1994-95

Sl. No	Name of District	No. of artisans units started
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	124
2.	Kollam	38
3.	Pathanamthitta	84
4.	Alappuzha	32
5.	Kottayam	97
6.	Idukki	43
7.	Ernakulam	25
8.	Trisur	72
9.	Palakkad	58
10.	Malappuram	58
11.	Kozhikode	51
12.	Wayanad	132
13.	Kannur	61
14.	Kasaragod	51
Total		926

APPENDIX - 6.18
ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SELF EMPLOYEMENT PROGRAMME DURING 1994-95

Sl.No	Name of District	Applications sanctioned and amount disbursed during 1994-95			
		No.	Sanctioned Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	No.	Disbursed Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	8
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	1237	600.29	904	418.42
2.	Kollam	985	669.35	200	121.34
3.	Pathanamthitta	556	304.00	431	235.78
4.	Alappuzha	714	352.00	493	231.00
5.	Kottayam	962	622.70	607	524.55
6.	Idukki	354	167.31	192	86.08
7.	Ernakulam	1139	688.48	911	535.00
8.	Trissur	1109	524.13	600	346.85
9.	Palakkad	1167	494.62	743	285.77
10.	Malappuram	638	325.66	324	164.08
11.	Kozhikode	1061	452.43	561	190.18
12.	Wayanad	206	66.86	160	47.20
13.	Kannur	641	303.68	470	200.00
14.	Kasargod	353	150.51	242	92.05
State Total		11123	5722.00	7238	3478.28

APPENDIX - 6.19
INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN KERALA AS ON 30-6-1995

Sl.No	Name of District	Industrial co-operative societies registered during 1994-95 (7/94 to 6/95)	Total Number of Industrial co-operative societies as on 30-6-1995
1	2	3	4
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	10	249
2.	Kollam	18	199
3.	Pathanamthitta	7	92
4.	Alappuzha	4	210
5.	Kottayam	17	131
6.	Idukki	18	60
7.	Ernakulam	5	131
8.	Trissur	4	201
9.	Palakkad	10	114
10.	Malappuram	12	109
11.	Kozhikode	15	120
12.	Wayanad	8	48
13.	Kannur	19	181
14.	Kasargod	2	53
Total		143	1918

APPENDIX - 6.20
KERALA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM - SUMMARY OF LOAN
OPERATIONS AS ON 31.3.1995

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	During the year 1994-95							Since inception upto 31.3.1995						
		SSI		Others		Total			S.S.I		Others			Total	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	8	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1.	Application pending as on 1.4.94	93	816.02	11	78.19	104	895.21	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00		
2.	Application received	1132	9535.32	845	3925.13	1977	13460.45	20643	74832.42	7562	31548.98	28205	106481.41		
3.	Total application for consideration	1225	10351.34	856	4004.32	2081	14355.66	20736	75648.44	7573	31728.18	28309	107976.62		
4.	Application withdrawn /rejected or otherwise disposed off	40	526.80	22	351.20	62	878.00	3696	11651.81	788	4535.48	4484	16187.29		
5.	Application sanctioned (gross)	1135	5300.29	851	8134.29	1986	11434.56	16275	53887.20	7271	30305.36	23546	84192.56		
6.	A. Application cancelled/reduced out of current year sanction	84	325.05	86	174.95	170	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		
	B. Application cancelled /reduced out of previous year sanction	129	417.75	72	170.85	201	588.60	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		
	C. Total cancellation/reduction (6A+6B)	213	742.80	158	345.80	371	1088.60	2624	8752.78	886	2739.81	3510	11482.59		
7.	Application sanctioned effectively (5-6A)	1051	4975.24	765	5959.34	1816	10934.58	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		
8.	Net Sanction (5-6C)	922	4557.49	693	5788.49	1615	10345.98	13651	45134.42	6385	27565.55	20036	72698.97		
9.	Amount disbursed along with number of newly assisted units	586	4186.44	545	3352.10	1131	7538.54	13652	39560.27	5852	20189.42	19504	59789.69		
10.	Application pending sanction as at the end of the period	25	571.51	8	170.65	33	742.16	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		

APPENDIX - 6.21

KERALA FINANCIAL CORPORATION

DISTRICT-WISE BREAK-UP OF LOAN OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1994-95

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Districts	Loan Disbursed					
	SSI		Others		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
BACKWARD DISTRICT						
Idukki	46	144.41	87	351.47	133	495.88
Wayanad	12	63.00	42	109.00	54	172.00
Alappuzha	49	412.14	16	62.00	65	474.14
Malappuram	29	291.43	11	124.45	40	415.88
Kannur	42	257.11	65	231.97	107	489.08
Kasargod	8	68.23	29	78.84	37	147.07
Thiruvananthapuram	48	337.00	57	342.90	105	679.90
Trissur	77	630.48	27	221.52	104	852.00
Total	311	2203.80	334	1522.15	645	3725.95
NON-BACKWARD DISTRICTS						
Pathanamthitta	16	91.90	13	74.16	29	166.06
Kollam	62	187.94	21	275.15	83	463.09
Kottayam	41	403.29	15	133.41	56	536.70
Ernakulam	52	843.30	42	623.80	94	1467.10
Palakkad	41	245.30	21	150.84	62	396.14
Kozhikode	63	210.91	99	372.78	162	583.70
Total:	275	1982.64	211	1829.95	486	3812.59
Grand Total:	586	4186.44	545	3352.10	1131	7538.54

APPENDIX - 6.22

**INDUSTRY-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN SANCTIONED AND DISBURSED
BY THE KERALA FINANCIAL CORPORATION AS ON 31.3.1995**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Type of Industry	Amount sanctioned	% of Total Loan sanctioned	Amount Disbursed	% of Total Loan sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1. Mining	1433.77	1.84	562.88	0.94
2. Crude Petroleum	135.64	0.17	42.50	0.07
3. Petroleum Refining	13.37	0.02	11.31	0.02
4. Sugar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. Other food products	6827.30	8.76	5327.74	8.91
8. Textiles	2496.51	3.20	1679.34	2.81
7. Paper & Paper products	1356.31	1.74	1091.50	1.83
8. Leather & Leather products	175.53	0.22	103.88	0.17
9. Rubber products	7993.68	10.26	5437.97	9.10
10. Chemical & Chemical products	2805.30	3.60	2141.52	3.58
11. Fertilisers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12. Cement	110.20	0.14	84.07	0.14
13. Basic Metals				
a. Iron & Steel	470.51	0.60	357.59	0.60
b. Non-ferrous	573.30	0.74	493.90	0.83
14. Metal products	3188.25	4.09	1604.16	2.68
15. Capital Goods				
a. Non-Electrical machinery	355.10	0.46	319.20	0.53
b. Electrical machinery	1219.90	1.57	1200.32	2.01
c. Electronic machinery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
d. Transport equipment	805.82	1.03	740.04	1.24
16. Electricity generation	8.89	0.01	6.89	0.01
17. Services				
a. Hotels	5757.36	7.39	3794.66	6.35
b. Hospitals	740.32	0.95	598.12	1.00
c. Others	13855.83	17.78	12418.27	20.78
18. Others	27612.81	35.43	21753.83	36.40
Total:	77935.50	100.00	59769.69	100.00

APPENDIX - 6.23

PROGRESS OF THE WORKING OF KERALA FINANCIAL CORPORATION AT A GLANCE

(Rs. lakhs)

Year	Loans Sanctioned (Cumulative)	Loans Disbursed (Cumulative)	Loans Outstanding (Cumulative)	Profit before Taxation	Profit After Taxation
1985-86	13,894.06	10,669.41	9,380	50.58	30.35
1986-87	18,326.70	13,621.63	11,645	71.97	43.15
1987-88	21,827.04	17,019.38	14,384	(-)143.12	—
1988-89	28,376.31	21,166.82	19,092	(-)77.27	—
1989-90	35,286.09	26,803.26	22,472	73.14	—
1990-91	42,836.39	32,820.67	29,007	112.19	—
1991-92	49,754.80	38,878.59	31,823	89.94	—
1992-93	56,842.50	45,398.72	36,470	141.14	54.22
1993-94	67,000.92	52,231.15	39,773	141.56	56.34
1994-95	77,935.50	59,769.69	44,829	188.29	57.91

APPENDIX - 6.24

**KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES : PRODUCTION, SALES, EMPLOYMENT AND
WAGES PAID DURING 1993-94 & 1994-95**

(Amount Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Value of Production		Value of Sales		Employment		Wages paid	
		1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I.	Khadi	394.37	308.40	765.34	802.84	10728	8829	293.99	259.28
II.	Village Industries								
1.	Processing of Cereals and Pulses	527.50	590.72	591.86	653.12	11769	12399	166.98	207.95
2.	Village oil	1497.49	1533.64	1621.00	1656.20	1625	1697	46.15	49.67
3.	Village Leather	694.40	811.60	762.15	892.29	2891	3414	164.43	170.55
4.	Cottage Match	648.83	688.56	718.64	743.63	7454	7565	132.97	140.96
5.	Gurkhandasari	221.84	228.87	237.91	245.22	1502	1528	53.74	54.75
6.	Palmgur	142.26	196.31	230.87	230.84	10527	13091	17.97	29.40
7.	Non-edible oil and Soap	325.51	375.73	361.11	405.98	840	923	23.16	24.86
8.	Handmade Paper	66.22	115.44	69.84	124.90	508	758	17.22	29.21
9.	Village Pottery	1010.19	1062.49	1047.38	1101.23	22021	22702	492.00	516.42
10.	Bee keeping	58.62	86.88	51.08	131.04	14440	16438	41.04	43.49
11.	Fibre and Screwpine	629.69	660.43	665.52	735.72	64134	71588	387.82	473.17
12.	Blacksmithy and Carpentry	989.59	1106.47	1023.53	1205.77	6641	7598	278.12	322.75
13.	Lime	829.22	1150.72	978.09	1304.33	6737	7718	308.63	339.59
14.	Fruits and Vegetables Preservation	328.51	364.25	367.63	404.86	2594	2984	67.03	86.98
15.	Cane and Bamboo	272.88	300.55	292.72	319.76	4779	5346	141.88	155.15
16.	Aluminium Utensils	258.02	362.34	272.19	376.14	898	928	81.27	100.37
17.	Agarbathy	133.46	174.90	139.76	184.34	1011	1206	22.57	29.67
18.	Rubber based Industry	216.63	316.58	238.14	352.48	805	1256	23.01	33.54
19.	Textile	331.43	456.56	369.03	489.45	2668	3587	77.51	144.25
20.	Ayurvedic Medicine	4.43	6.81	2.86	4.80	85	283	2.08	3.17
21.	Service Industries	-	-	113.74	138.98	497	518	55.55	71.64
22.	Collection of Medicinal Plants and Fruits	19.40	21.54	25.48	27.97	231	242	5.05	6.02
23.	Electronics	80.48	75.35	65.45	54.16	510	546	3.43	18.65
24.	Polyvastra	46.97	40.06	66.34	53.22	467	2786	13.96	16.70
Total II		9333.57	10706.80	10312.32	11836.43	165634	187101	2623.57	3068.91
Grand Total I & II		9727.94	11015.20	11077.66	12639.27	176362	195930	2917.56	3328.19

Appendix - 8.25

COIR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN KERALA

Type of society	No. of societies as on	
	31-3-94	31-3-95
I. Primary Coir Co-operative Societies.		
a) Working	442	440
b) New societies which have not started production	57	57
c) Dormant societies	51	53
Total	550	550
II Manufacturing Societies:		
a) Working	20	20
b) New Societies which have not started production	5	5
c) Dormant Societies	23	23
Total	48	48
III Husk Procurement and Distribution societies		
a) Working	2	2
b) New societies which have not started production	Nil	Nil
c) Dormant	2	2
Total	4	4
IV. Small Scale Producers Co-operative Societies.		
a) Working	7	7
b) New societies which have not started production	Nil	Nil
c) Dormant Societies	1	1
Total	8	8
V. De-Fibre Societies. (Defibering mills)		
a) Working	Nil	1
b) New societies which have not started production	42	54
c) Dormant Societies	Nil	Nil
Total	42	55
VI. Co-Operative Coir Marketing Federation	1	1.
VII. Total number of Coir Co-operative Societies.		
a) Working	472	471
b) New societies which have not started production	104	118
c) Dormant	77	79
d) Societies under liquidation	205	215
Grand Total:	858	881

APPENDIX - 6.26

EXPORT OF COIR AND COIR PRODUCTS FROM INDIA DURING
1993-94 AND 1994-95

Item	1993-94		1994-95	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1. Coir Fibre	9.00	3.54	645.00	65.16
2. Coir yarn	13269.00	2560.38	16472.00	3407.17
3. Coir Mats	15606.00	6701.86	17930.00	7695.33
4. Coir Mattings	5325.00	2352.61	7390.00	3768.72
5. Coir Rugs and Carpets	1675.00	856.14	2134.00	1229.66
6. Coir Rope	304.00	58.24	94.00	20.01
7. Coir (Other Sorts)	149.00	56.31	151.00	48.74
8. Rubberised Coir Products	63.00	46.62	149.00	65.71
9. Curled Coir	600.00	49.33	1716.00	154.63
10. Other items (Specify)	-	-	-	-
Total	37020.00	12665.23	46681.00	16475.33

APPENDIX - 6.27

ACTIVITIES OF THE COIR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

a. Primary Coir Co-operative Societies

Year	No. of Working Societies	No. of Members	Raw material Consumed						No. of Workers ('000)	Wages paid (Rs. in lakhs)
			Husk		Fibre		Yarn and fibre			
			No. (in lakhs)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Qty (in Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Qty (in Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)		
1992-93	444	253	1187.00	285.30	459.00	21.90	10276.00	962.07	70	518.71
1993-94	442	262	1094.00	309.31	882.00	58.71	95443.00	1082.37	66	537.40
1994-95	440	257	885.60	401.11	2118.00	177.21	85121.00	1287.83	82	822.62

b. Manufacturing Societies

Year	No. of working Societies	No. of Members (000)	Value of Production (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Workers (000)	Wages paid (Rs. in lakhs)	Value of Export (Rs. in lakhs)
1992-93	30	5.07	722.85	2.67	103.83	Nil
1993-94	26	4.84	890.22	2.55	137.23	--
1994-95	30	5.24	1270.24	2.83	183.59	--

APPENDIX - 6.26

PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY UNDER HANDLOOM SECTOR IN KERALA

Sl.No.	Particulars	1993-94	1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Total number of Handlooms in the State	57345	59675
2.	Number of looms in the Cooperative Sector	45709	46380
3.	Percentage of item 2 to 1	80.00	78.00
4.	Cooperative Sector		
	i. Production of Handloom Cloth (Million Metre)	51.37	58.59
	ii. Value of Production (Rs. Crores)	146.40	178.16
	iii. Productivity (Metre/Loom/Annum)	1124.00	1579.00
5.	Corporate Sector		
	i. No. of Looms under the Purview of Handloom Development Corporation	6252	7952
	ii. Production of Handloom Cloth (Million Metre)	20.40	22.00
	iii. Value of Production (Rs. crores)	2.95	3.14
	iv. Productivity (Metre/Loom/Annum)	3262.00	2766.00
6.	Unorganised Sector		
	i. No of Looms in the Unorganised/Private Sector	5400	5343
	ii. Production of Handloom Cloth (Million metre)	9.71	7.93
	iii. Value of Production (Rs. Crores)	2.75	23.84
	iv. Productivity (Metre/Loom/Annum)	180.50	185.50
7.	Total (Cooperative, Corporate and unorganised/Private Sector)		
	i. Production of Handloom cloth	61.48	88.52
	ii. Value of Production (Rs. Crores)	155.58	203.14
	iii. Productivity (Metre/Loom/Annum)	1776.00	1854.00
8.	Assistance extended by way of Loan and Grant for the Development of Handloom Industry (Rs. lakhs)		
	a. Loan		
	i. State Government	133.63	164.07
	ii. Central Government	12.63	6.42
	iii. N C D C	--	93.77
	Total (a)	146.26	264.26
	b. Grant		
	i. State Government	475.006	201.47
	ii. Central Government	345.881	425.60
	iii. NCDC	--	--
	Total (b)	820.887	627.07
	c. Amount spent as Rebate on the sale of Handloom cloth		
	i. State Government	149.50	547.82
	ii. Central Government (MDA)	400.00	298.77
	Total (C)	549.50	846.59
9.	Value of Unsold Stock (Rs. in crores)		
	a. In the Cooperative Sector	20.81	24.36
	b. In the Corporate Sector	3.64	2.42
	c. In the Unorganised Sector	--	--
10.	Number of Cooperative Societies		
	a. Factory type		
	i. Working Societies	115	107
	ii. Dormant	13	21
	iii. Under Liquidation	2	2
	Total (c)	130	130
	b. Cottage type societies		
	i. Working Societies	364	353
	ii. Dormant	37	58
	iii. Under Liquidation	79	79
	iv. Unstarted Societies	--	18
	Total (b)	480	508
	GRAND TOTAL (a + b)	810	638

APPENDIX 6.29
WORKING RESULTS OF HANDLOOM APEX SOCIETY (HANTEK)

Sl. No.	Particulars	1993-94	1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Sales Turnover (Rs. crores)	14.05	20.88
2.	Value of Cloth Produced (Rs. Crores)	4.58	14.42
3.	Value of Yarn Purchased (Rs. Crores)	1.37	5.80
4.	Value of Yarn distributed (Rs. Crores)	0.80	6.04
5.	Value of Janatha Cloth Produced (Rs. Crores)	--	--
6.	Value of Polyester Shirting, Double Veshty and Bingle Veshty Produced (Rs. in lakhs)	--	27.56
7.	Processed goods		
	a. Production (Lakh metres)	1.40	1.21
	b. Value (Rs. lakhs)	6.91	68.34
8.	No. of Exhibitions Conducted	14	25
9.	No. of Primary Societies Registered as Members (Cumulative)	414	425

Appendix 6.30

Working results of Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	1993-94	1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Paid up Capital (as at the end of the Year)	458.03	473.03
2.	Total Borrowings (do)	662.37	823.03
3.	Gross Block (do)	154.04	179.45
4.	Value of Production	295.00	314.00
5.	Income through Sale of Products)	516.79	660.75
6.	Other Income	54.87	152.25
7.	Expenditure of Raw materials	490.55	599.34
8.	Expenditure on Personnel Payments	102.36	115.24
9.	Provision for Depreciation	6.00	6.00
10.	Expenditure towards interest and Bank charges	62.00	92.34
11.	Other expenses	59.17	85.18
12.	Net profit (+)/Net Loss (-)	(-) 74.74	(-) 24.46
13.	Accumulated loss, at the end of the year	540.90	565.36

Appendix 6.31

Production and Productivity under Powerloom Industry

Sl. No.	Particulars	1993-94	1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Total No. of Powerlooms in the State	5531	5587
2.	No. of looms in the Cooperative Sector	611	611
3.	Percentage of Item 2 to 1	11.04	10.94
4.	No. of Powerloom Cooperative Societies in the State	22	22
5.	No. of members in the Cooperative Sector	1775	1775
6.	Cooperative Sector		
	1. Production of cloth (lakh metres)	28.80	30.20
	2. Value of Production (Rs. Lakhs)	319.20	453.00
	3. Productivity (Metre/loom)	4371.00	6262.00
7.	Unorganised/Private Sector		
	1. Production of Cloth (lakh metres)	73.72	210.00
	2. Value of Production (Rs. lakhs)	1105.80	3150.00
	3. Productivity (Metre/loom)	1754.10	4975.00
8.	Total (Cooperative and Unorganised Sectors)		
	i) Production (lakh metres)	100.82	240.20
	ii) Value of Production (Rs. lakhs)	1424.20	3603.00
	iii) Productivity (metre/loom)	1814.00	4300.00

APPENDIX - 6.32

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS OF INDIA FROM CASHEW INDUSTRY.

(Amount Rs. lakhs)

Year	Export Value			Import Value of Cashewnuts	Net foreign Exchange Earned
	Cashew Kernels	Cashew nut Shell Liquid	Total		
1990-91	44224	556	44780	13400	31380
1991-92	66909	401	67310	76669	40641
1992-93	74549	381	74930	37633	37297
1993-94	104602	289	104891	48270	56821
1994-95	124197	229	124426	68484	55942

Source : DGCI & S, Calcutta

APPENDIX - 6.33

IMPORT OF RAW CASHEWNUITS INTO INDIA

Year	Quantity (M.T.)	Index (1990-91=100)	Value (Rs. crores)	Index (1990-91=100)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1990-91	82639	100.00	134.00	100.00
1991-92	106060	128.37	266.68	199.01
1992-93	134985	183.34	376.33	280.84
1993-94	191322	231.52	482.70	360.22
1994-95	231016	279.55	684.84	511.07

Source : DGCI & S, Calcutta

APPENDIX - 8.34

REVENUE COLLECTION FROM MINING SECTOR: 1985-86 TO 1994-95

(Rs lakhs)

Year	Minor Minerals	Major Minerals	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1985-86	5.33	52.34	57.67
1986-87	8.17	44.02	50.19
1987-88	8.93	103.13	112.06
1988-89	15.02	110.55	125.57
1989-90	25.44	120.31	145.75
1990-91	28.81	79.11	107.92
1991-92	32.83	131.72	164.36
1992-93	108.84	321.94	430.78
1993-94	114.85	337.28	452.13
1994-95	148.14	385.83	533.77

Source : Directorate of Mining and Geology.

APPENDIX 7-1

DIVISION WISE AND CATEGORY WISE LENGTH OF ROADS MAINTAINED BY PWD (R&B)
AS ON 1-4-1995 (Kms)

Sl.No.	Name of Division	State Highway	Major Dist. Road	Other Dist. Road	Village road	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	80.70	294.922	1371.516	88.203	1835.341 (8.3)
2.	Kollam	174.628	447.612	1063.347	84.270	1769.855 (8.0)
3.	Alappuzha	112.525	286.894	518.863	147.850	1066.132 (4.8)
4.	Pathanamthitta	174.022	459.284	758.244	123.439	1514.989 (6.9)
5.	Kottayam	288.000	702.382	997.695	39.612	2027.689 (9.2)
6.	Idukki	330.286	419.892	392.263	451.898	1594.140 (7.2)
7.	Ermakulam	54.147	289.651	479.077	..	822.875 (9.7)
8.	Muvattupuzha	88.676	510.880	518.430	74.520	1192.506 (5.4)
9.	Thirissur	208.412	518.208	826.396	122.446	1675.462 (7.6)
10.	Palakkad	143.507	748.925	536.885	366.156	1795.473 (8.1)
11.	Manjeri	249.869	322.315	970.409	303.196	1845.789 (8.3)
12.	Kozhikode	182.209	183.919	757.678	338.920	1462.726 (6.6)
13.	Wayanad	90.870	277.031	148.456	185.558	701.715 (3.2)
14.	Kannur	135.219	220.209	991.973	358.319	1705.720 (7.7)
15.	Vadakara	12.000	50.225	7.53	..	69.755 (0.3)
16.	Kasaragoda	28.967	84.563	376.416	544.074	1034.020 (4.7)
Total		2353.835	5916.713	10715.172	3228.461	22114.187 (100.00)

Figures in brackets denote percentage over the total.
Source: PWD (R&B)

APPENDIX 7.2

**DIVISION - WISE STATISTICS OF SURFACE WISE LENGTH OF ROADS MAINTAINED BY
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (R & B) AS ON 1-4-1995 (Kms.)**

Sl. No.	Name of Division	Cement Concrete	Black Topped	Water Bound Macadam	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	..	1747.138	88.203	..	1835.341
2.	Kollam	0.200	1891.175	27.355	61.125	1780.855
3.	Alappuzha	..	927.139	1.342	137.651	1066.132
4.	Pathanamthitta	0.800	1461.859	4.000	48.330	1514.989
5.	Kottayam	..	1821.644	17.355	88.690	2027.689
6.	Idukki	..	1047.137	45.418	501.585	1594.140
7.	Ernakulam	0.322	789.195	13.313	40.045	822.675
8.	Muvattupuzha	..	1151.838	..	40.570	1192.506
9.	Thrissur	6.880	1514.702	102.230	51.850	1875.462
10.	Palakkad	..	1026.045	23.865	145.563	1795.473
11.	Manjeri	..	1562.533	31.560	251.688	1845.789
12.	Kozhikode	..	1165.886	10.970	285.870	1462.726
13.	Wayanad	..	555.103	37.802	108.810	701.715
14.	Kannur	4.112	1341.269	2.000	358.319	1705.720
15.	Vadakara	..	62.225	..	7.530	69.755
16.	Kasaragode	..	877.657	4.300	152.063	1034.020
Total		12.114	19412.683	409.713	2279.697	22114.187
		(0.1)	(87.8)	(1.8)	(10.3)	(100)

Figures in Brackets indicate percentage over the total

Source: PWD (R & B)

APPENDIX 7.3

CATEGORY-WISE GROWTH OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN KERALA

Sl.No.	Type of Vehicles	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.	Goods Vehicles									
1)	Four wheelers and above	15785	20128	36699	51530	54753	57370	68176	78514	88180
2)	Three wheelers including Tempos	—	983	4170	9576	11437	13719	9160	9941	12072
II.	Buses									
1)	Stage Carriage &	7828	8705	12910	15056	15606	15852	16883	18263	19988
2)	Contract Carriages/Omni buses	—	842	2324	5234	5948	6981	8482	12107	14874
III.	Cars and Station Wagons									
1)	Cars	44487	54381	75731	116876	125769	129232	135299	144400	155150
2)	Station Wagons	—	196	507	849	891	946	—	—	—
3)	Taxi Cars	11125	17780	28189	37638	37830	36989	40831	49843	54681
4)	Jeeps	5859	7023	12972	24351	26133	27302	29334	32563	37774
IV.	Three Wheelers									
1)	Auto-rickshaws	3125	7397	24983	58165	67317	75244	83725	92296	103465
2)	Motorised Cycle Rickshaws	—	38	34	62	53	57	48	80	77
V.	Two Wheelers									
1)	Motorised Cycle	—	58	73	70	63	63	63	63	63
2)	ScOOTer/MOTOR CYCLES	25769	50493	11629	248374	288498	330316	369537	428641	496837
VI.	Tractor Trailers Articulated	2735	1864	2104	2661	2660	2781	2803	2975	3388
VII.	Tractors	—	1892	3089	4115	4305	4573	4315	4691	5045
VIII.	Tillers	—	469	1118	1927	2069	2330	3225	4089	4626
IX.	Trailers	—	260	418	580	556	582	621	682	763
X.	Others	2507*	1735	2881	4190	3954	3815	8816	8524	8903
	Total	119720	174254	319259	581054	647742	708172	781398	897672	1005922
	Percentage Increase over the previous year	—	13.01	15.26	11.03	11.48	9.33	10.34	13.6	13.3

*Include Tractors, Tillers and Trailers.

Sources:- Motor Vehicles Department.

APPENDIX 7.4

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES * HAVING VALID REGISTRATION AS ON 31-3-1986.

Sl. No.	District	Goods Vehicles				Buses			Four Wheelers-Cars and Station Wagons				Three Wheelers			Two wheelers				Tractors				Others	Total
		Four wheelers & above	Three wheelers	Stage carriers	Contract gas	Stage carriers	Omni Buses	Cars	Taxis	Jeeps	Autork-shows	Motocycle rickshaws	Motocycle rickshaws	Motor-cycles	Motor-cycles	Motor-cycles	Articulated	Tractor Tractors	Tractors	Tractors	Tractors				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	7,902	1,016	8,024	3,696	24,635	—	4,379	4,035	10,898	—	—	80,405	240	154	193	43	1,165	1,44,775						
2.	Kollam	6,586	321	487	905	16,295	—	2,455	1,815	8,773	13	—	35,264	228	122	210	89	406	70,967						
3.	Pathanamthitta	8,764	324	424	398	11,095	—	5,003	1,117	4,006	—	—	22,752	53	73	141	20	245	52,415						
4.	Alappuzha	4,219	1,307	495	740	9,086	—	3,916	492	5,998	2	3	31,746	20	249	457	63	84	58,877						
5.	Kottayam	7,300	1,312	1,316	1,723	11,323	—	4,212	3,374	8,283	37	—	45,083	142	308	363	56	1,666	86,498						
6.	Koottad	2,568	84	553	332	3,177	—	2,363	2,485	1,531	1	9	5,237	167	188	65	44	192	18,996						
7.	Eranakulam	16,431	2,470	2,046	1,558	25,707	—	6,125	2,908	9,230	7	3	92,402	435	420	823	89	2,455	1,83,107						
8.	Thrissur	8,306	1,453	2,690	1,670	12,194	—	8,253	983	17,207	15	33	82,661	428	389	1,135	122	456	1,17,995						
9.	Palakkad	6,724	392	1,008	793	6,908	—	4,172	1,745	5,972	—	5	30,164	548	2,498	630	52	245	81,847						
10.	Malappuram	6,798	1,561	1,032	740	7,340	—	5,446	5,925	10,660	—	—	16,805	321	444	132	100	296	57,800						
11.	Kozhikode	7,395	884	1,659	1,061	19,725	—	3,693	6,052	8,465	1	1	40,932	132	120	129	49	1,070	91,368						
12.	Wayanad	1,154	145	165	143	857	—	1,047	2,058	1,508	—	—	4,119	471	30	164	—	62	11,943						
13.	Kannur	5,331	507	1,662	883	3,987	—	2,885	2,644	8,603	1	—	19,864	166	7	88	6	539	47,173						
14.	Kasaragod	1,703	318	447	232	2,810	—	732	2,133	4,341	—	—	9,439	19	52	96	30	20	22,370						
	Total	89,180	12,072	19,988	14,874	1,55,150	—	54,881	37,774	1,03,485	77	63	4,96,873	3,388	5,045	4,626	763	8,903	10,05,922						

*Including K.S.R.T.C. Vehicles

Source: Motor Vehicles Department.

APPENDIX 7.5

NUMBER OF VEHICLES NEWLY REGISTERED IN THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 1994-95 (DISTRICT-WISE)

Sl. No.	District	Goods Vehicles				Buses			Cars and Station Wagons			Three Wheelers			Two wheelers			Tractors			Total
		Four wheelers & above	Three wheelers including tempos	Stage carriages & gas	Contract carriages/ Omni Buses	Cars	Station wagons	Taxis	Jeeps	Autotrikes	Moped cycle rickshaws	Motocycles	Moped cycles	Motorcycles	Motorcycles	Trailers	Trailers	Trailers	Trailers	Trailers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	403	582	595	1006	1232	—	403	281	1037	—	—	7296	61	21	50	—	—	—	86	13065
2.	Kollam	668	—	2	98	859	—	—	200	1096	—	—	4179	—	7	24	—	—	8	7141	
3.	Pathanamthitta	377	35	12	50	197	—	339	118	547	—	—	2967	3	3	12	1	—	10	4671	
4.	Alappuzha	495	168	19	98	981	—	—	31	418	—	—	4664	—	7	28	—	—	5	6592	
5.	Kottayam	287	77	43	192	839	—	218	415	954	—	—	5305	4	10	18	11	—	18	8390	
6.	Idukki	187	17	62	37	139	—	—	163	89	—	—	789	3	11	5	2	—	7	1511	
7.	Eranakulam	2770	90	193	221	2573	—	462	266	1214	—	—	15274	—	50	11	2	—	41	23167	
8.	Thirissur	811	258	94	320	801	—	524	111	1646	—	—	9659	32	85	41	23	—	30	14435	
9.	Palaakkad	315	128	34	103	350	—	8	165	526	—	—	4229	121	117	51	—	—	5	6152	
10.	Malappuram	703	440	120	111	622	—	—	954	1902	—	—	3015	86	55	36	2	—	144	8190	
11.	Kozhikode	1185	88	188	205	797	—	779	675	757	—	—	6842	23	2	35	—	—	12	11596	
12.	Wayanadu	93	9	15	27	55	—	19	189	230	—	—	584	79	2	27	—	—	5	1994	
13.	Kannur	537	52	245	103	370	—	185	328	468	—	—	2551	4	—	35	—	—	6	4884	
14.	Kasaragod	145	30	34	34	177	—	45	156	507	—	—	1153	2	—	15	12	—	1	2311	
	Total	8676	1984	1684	2603	9671	—	2982	4052	11391	—	—	68507	418	370	388	53	—	380	113439	

Source: Motor Vehicles Department

APPENDIX - 7.6

DISTRICT-WISE GROWTH OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN KERALA AND THEIR INDEX (BASE 1980-81 = 100)

Sl. No.	District	1980-81		1985-86		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
		Motor Vehicles (Nos.)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos.)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos.)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos.)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos.)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos.)	Index	Motor Vehicles (Nos.)	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	36673	100	61484	158.96	101960	263.70	113822	294.31	120668	312.54	132119	341.63	144775	374.36
2.	Kollam	18853	100	34212	181.47	57694	306.02	58023	307.76	62871	333.48	68474	363.20	70667	378.36
3.	Pathanamthitta	..	..	13316	599.01	35555	1599.42	40048	1801.52	43047	1936.43	47121	2119.70	52415	2537.85
4.	Alappuzha	15549	100	25025	160.94	39545	254.33	43288	278.39	46560	299.44	51406	330.61	58877	378.65
5.	Kottayam	12647	100	21041	166.37	39758	314.37	44695	353.40	56996	450.67	76105	601.76	86499	683.95
6.	Kudlakudi	4656	100	8097	173.90	12812	275.17	13819	296.79	15300	328.61	16908	363.14	18996	407.99
7.	Eranakulam	34129	100	59611	174.67	105622	309.48	115605	338.73	124951	368.12	140732	412.37	163107	477.93
8.	Thiruvananthapuram	19083	100	36693	192.28	70831	371.17	79421	416.18	89989	471.57	101847	533.71	117995	618.33
9.	Palakkad	11656	100	20041	171.94	37623	322.78	42272	362.86	46055	396.12	54683	469.14	61947	530.60
10.	Malappuram	7926	100	16605	209.50	30671	386.97	35032	441.98	40439	510.20	48642	613.70	57600	726.72
11.	Kozhikode	17330	100	29448	169.92	55939	322.79	62106	358.36	68973	398.00	77447	446.90	91368	527.22
12.	Wayanad	..	..	4703	202.11	8379	360.08	9082	390.28	9733	418.26	10492	450.88	11943	513.24
13.	Kannur	14096	100	24478	173.65	36540	259.22	34764	246.62	37716	267.57	41940	297.53	47173	334.66
14.	Kasaragod	..	..	6863	124.48	14793	268.28	18196	283.72	17900	324.63	19756	358.29	22370	405.69
	Total	194597	100	361617	185.83	647742	332.86	708172	363.91	781398	401.55	887672	456.16	1005922	516.93

Note: For Pathanamthitta, Wyanad and Kasargod the years 1982-83, 1981-82 and 1984-85 are taken as base respectively.
Sources: Motor Vehicles Department.

APPENDIX 7.7

ROAD ACCIDENTS IN KERALA DURING '93-'94 AND '94 - '95 IN WHICH MOTOR VEHICLES WERE INVOLVED

Sl.No.	Name of District	No. of Accidents		Increase/Decrease (%)		No. of persons injured		Increase/Decrease (%)		No. of persons Killed		Increase/Decrease (%)	
		'93-'94	'94-'95	'93-'94	'94-'95	'93-'94	'94-'95	'93-'94	'94-'95	'93-'94	'94-'95	'93-'94	'94-'95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	3733	4389	17.8	4269	4660	9.2	220	285	34.0			
2.	Kollam	3101	3304	6.5	4214	4555	6.1	185	180	-2.7			
3.	Pathanamthitta	1121	1210	7.9	1809	1584	-12.4	111	82	-28.1			
4.	Alappuzha	2280	2732	19.3	2986	3820	27.9	173	176	2.9			
5.	Kottayam	2693	2911	8.1	2769	3259	17.7	101	120	18.8			
6.	Kuladd	646	935	44.7	1416	1742	23.0	62	54	-12.9			
7.	Eranakulam	5082	6192	21.8	6286	7129	13.4	289	373	29.1			
8.	Thrissur	2576	2944	14.3	3580	3935	9.9	261	255	-1.9			
9.	Palakkad	1856	2065	5.6	3322	3861	16.2	219	257	17.4			
10.	Malappuram	2880	2876	-0.1	5179	5008	-0.3	211	259	22.7			
11.	Kozhikode	3660	3424	-6.4	4728	4931	4.3	193	219	13.5			
12.	Wayanad	581	738	27.0	931	1285	38.0	27	49	81.5			
13.	Kannur	1813	1663	3.1	2557	3140	22.8	128	121	-5.5			
14.	Kasaragod	572	693	21.2	832	1041	25.1	84	76	-9.5			
	Total	32504	36086	11.0	44876	49950	11.3	2264	2519	11.3			

Sources: Director General of Police

CAUSE - WISE MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN KERALA 1994-95

Sl.No.	Name of District	Fault of Driver of Motor vehicle	Fault of driver of vehicle - other than motor vehicle	Fault of cyclists	Fault of pedestrian	Fault of Passengers	Defect of Motor vehicles	Defect in road surface	Bad Weather condition	Other causes	Causes not known	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	3778	248	76	60	72	31	-	-	82	12	4398
2.	Kollam	3128	6	28	31	10	12	4	-	79	6	3304
3.	Pathanamthitta	1128	3	10	16	3	28	-	-	17	6	1210
4.	Alappuzha	2712	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	10	5	2732
5.	Kottayam	2677	18	29	21	31	73	41	14	6	-	2911
6.	Idukki	879	-	1	-	1	36	2	-	16	-	935
7.	Eranakulam	6050	16	6	28	4	8	2	1	56	18	6192
8.	Thrissur	2935	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	6	-	2944
9.	Palakkad	2063	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2065
10.	Malappuram	2874	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2876
11.	Kozhikode	3247	11	20	101	16	13	1	-	4	11	3424
12.	Wayanad	735	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	738
13.	Kannur	1653	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	1663
14.	Kasaragod	693	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	693
Total		34552	309	173	292	139	210	50	15	288	58	36085
		(95.75)	(0.86)	(0.48)	(0.81)	(0.38)	(0.58)	(0.14)	(0.04)	(0.80)	(0.16)	(100)

Note: Figures in brackets denote percentage to total

Source: Director General of Police

APPENDIX - 7.9
NUMBER OF ROAD ACCIDENTS BY CLASS OF VEHICLES INVOLVED DURING 1994 - 95

Sl.No.	Name of District	KSRTC buses	Other Buses	Goods vehicles	Taxi cars	Motor cars	Autrick-shaws	Jeeps	Two wheelers*	Miscellaneous vehicles	Class not known	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	950	58	432	515	519	676	74	811	318	133	4486
2.	Kollam	211	408	509	356	544	764	187	182	234	103	3498
3.	Pathanamthitta	88	278	160	208	74	298	82	283	298	49	1778
4.	Alappuzha	171	263	474	162	243	648	58	1035	173	66	3283
5.	Kottayam	83	717	309	208	166	419	119	897	98	17	3033
8.	Idukki	15	181	120	20	46	193	263	252	48	13	1161
7.	Eranakulam	65	1454	1125	506	615	1314	123	2466	239	113	8020
8.	Thrissur	31	813	639	208	166	663	28	873	280	5	3706
9.	Palakkad	32	490	375	350	192	432	116	512	20	2	2521
10.	Malappuram	17	563	381	484	79	702	521	265	79	7	3098
11.	Kozhikode	52	1003	354	203	192	616	516	830	292	71	4129
12.	Wayanad	40	89	73	11	13	222	217	126	21	1	813
13.	Kannur	5	551	344	264	172	354	60	268	78	8	2194
14.	Kasaragod	9	172	91	90	58	188	68	191	48	6	861
	Total	1748	7050	5386	3585	3079	7499	2432	8931	2226	594	42531
		(4.1)	(16.6)	(12.7)	(8.4)	(7.3)	(17.6)	(5.7)	(21.0)	(5.2)	(1.4)	(100)

Note: Figures in brackets denote percentage to total

Source: Director General of Police.

APPENDIX 7-10

Motor Vehicle accidents by time of day during 1994-95

Sl.No.	Name of District	Day Light	Darkness	Time not known	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	3180	1189	30	4399
2.	Kollam	2568	736	.	3304
3.	Pathanamthitta	731	471	8	1210
4.	Alappuzha	2036	677	19	2732
5.	Kottayam	2110	901	.	2911
6.	Idukki	745	190	.	935
7.	Eranakulam	4742	1392	58	6192
8.	Thrissur	1904	1040	.	2944
9.	Palakkad	1599	466	.	2065
10.	Malappuram	2285	580	31	2876
11.	Kozhikode	2726	698	10	3424
12.	Wayanad	580	158	.	738
13.	Kannur	1509	154	.	1663
14.	Kasaragod	523	170	.	693
Total		27238	8692	156	36086
		(75.5)	(24.1)	(0.4)	(100)

Note: Figures in bracket denotes percentage to total

Source: Director General of Police

APPENDIX 7.11

KSRTC - OPERATIONAL STATISTICS 1994 - 95 (UNIT - WISE)

Sl.No.	Name of Transport UNIT	No. of buses held as on 31-3-95	No. of sche- dules as on 31-3-95	No. of routes as on 31-3-95	Route Distance Kms.	Gross KMs operated	Effective Kms operated	Passengers carried	Average carrying capa- city per bus
1.	Parassala	58	47	50	1162	5472258	5328632	15596657	49
2.	Neyyattinkara	97	67	104	3384	9728216	9607148	33136986	51
3.	Poovur	62	52	34	1100	6060011	5734450	22855634	51
4.	Vazhinyam	58	49	36	3159	4938761	4439603	20024771	52
5.	Kattakada	75	77	107	3423	8422882	6940991	24330073	53
6.	TVM Central	132	88	153	4625	18368286	17948607	25043623	52
7.	Peppanamoodu	142	122	225	2860	9720354	8359389	48991468	58
8.	TVM City	205	153	280	2884	14153867	13310778	63625459	56
9.	Peroorkada	101	78	84	2188	6437556	6282254	31555388	57
10.	Nedumangad	111	114	160	4680	10987424	9690590	35881359	55
11.	Kilmanoor	62	58	78	1743	6063124	5629568	18909088	52
12.	Athangal	116	92	123	4054	11158622	10535100	28806728	54
13.	Kollam	64	64	116	5877	9072689	8602941	35104684	53
14.	Kottarakkara	133	111	146	4443	12180353	11608043	42776181	56
15.	Punalur	56	64	152	5180	6712258	6615117	20096548	55
16.	Pathanamthitta	41	38	89	5389	4759006	4273840	11826878	52
17.	Adoor	50	41	103	3680	4158237	4046647	12879262	51
18.	Karunagappally	58	52	91	3680	5116822	4955146	22645553	55
19.	Kayamkulam	72	60	82	3989	6144432	5918164	19867991	54
20.	Haripad	30	26	26	1761	3277292	2898080	8505277	53
21.	Mavelikkara	39	32	49	2043	4005594	3985471	8155822	51
22.	Alappuzha	96	89	89	2599	10131814	9374519	28890372	61
23.	Cherthala	67	60	103	3089	7064277	6254143	22946696	55
24.	Changanassery	46	38	81	3188	4272141	3912596	15702877	51
25.	Thiruvalla	50	46	108	4088	5588520	4629785	18671347	53
26.	Changanassery	46	41	47	2960	5084462	4723061	18208822	62

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27. Kollam	99	85	116	8880	10840487	10188868	28388836	98	
28. Pudukottai	19	13	20	2230	2628082	2242547	4650650	85	
29. Pudukottai	51	39	55	3050	5637091	5087482	11458525	86	
30. Erode	34	32	51	2081	3490540	2905181	7374845	90	
31. Vellore	34	28	32	1750	3424792	3198432	7582851	90	
32. Madhavaram	54	44	54	2766	4467643	4368869	15587821	86	
33. Thiruvallur	32	25	43	1975	3433217	3290284	5548082	53	
34. Kottamangalam	28	18	34	2085	3140101	2970598	8468844	54	
35. Erode	65	47	48	3418	8218912	7685050	8824889	57	
36. Alwar	54	46	45	2064	5372796	4597847	17833877	55	
37. Anaimalai	26	21	22	1100	2423670	2000845	7558585	54	
38. N. Palayam	35	31	42	3280	3810506	3680825	9828822	56	
39. Perambalur	48	35	26	4352	4881032	4221635	14221488	49	
40. Chittoor	49	40	29	3908	5041723	4647025	9868826	55	
41. Madurai	38	27	28	1855	4588252	4205617	10088884	54	
42. Tiruvallur	79	69	39	4418	8812156	8016745	16617429	58	
43. Ramanathapuram	13	11	14	843	1244806	1130791	3122078	51	
44. Guntur	33	17	17	4749	3437844	3188661	3836748	54	
45. Ponnani	12	10	8	2250	1737688	1978479	2067182	57	
46. Perinthalmanna	17	17	13	3323	2103081	1841413	3543401	56	
47. Palakkad	91	75	43	4682	12763545	12051661	14306303	55	
48. Madhavaram	30	21	12	2187	3708116	3128111	8287089	55	
49. Kozhikode	89	69	72	5303	10054783	9122157	15148859	54	
50. Thiruvallur	29	27	27	1240	2588604	2106723	6888983	53	
51. Sathan Bathy	79	68	77	3528	8844586	6738865	19705749	55	
52. Kannur	84	56	65	8180	6175308	7155005	18242561	56	
53. Ponnani	43	40	18	1440	3708077	3285826	9813413	58	
54. Kasaragod	42	31	22	2180	3341210	2738837	10053484	59	
55. Mananthavady	58	48	40	1252	8149180	4388882	8432778	57	
56. Kollam	32	31	58	2264	3940985	3073489	9536425	54	
Total	3005	2938	3886	177693	347578743	318491314	983887860	53	

APPENDIX - 7.12

FARE STRUCTURE IN KSRTC

Sl.No.	Type of service	Basic fare per Km as on										Minimum fare as on									
		31-12-91	31-12-93	1-4-94	30-11-95	31-12-91	31-12-93	1-4-94	30-11-95	31-12-91	31-12-93	1-4-94	30-11-95								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
1.	City	13	15	18	18	18	70	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
2.	Ordinary	13	15	18	18	18	70	80	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
3.	Fast Passenger	18	18	20	22	22	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150		
4.	Super Fast	-	20	24	24	24	-	200	200	200	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300		
5.	Express	18	22	27	27	27	400	400	400	400	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500		
6.	Super Express	-	23	28	28	28	-	400	400	400	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500		
7.	Deluxe Express	20	25	30	30	30	500	500	500	500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000		
8.	Super Deluxe	-	-	32	32	32	-	-	-	-	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000		

APPENDIX - 7.13

K.S.R.T.C. OPERATIONAL RATIOS 1994-95

Sl.No.	Name of Transport Unit	K.S.R.T.C. OPERATIONAL RATIOS 1994-95									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Average No. of buses held daily	Average Kms. run per day per bus	Percentage vehicular utilisation	Average Route length(Kms.)	Average earnings per passenger	Average dist. since travelled by a passenger (Kms.)	Earnings per Km. of buses operated(ps.)	Earnings per vehicle on road per day (Rs.)		
1.	Parassala	59	317.2	81.1	43.6	270.2	18.4	730	2504.00		
2.	Neyyattinkara	100	282.7	87.1	30.1	244.7	13.9	681	2180.00		
3.	Poovar	83	312.1	73.9	28.0	257.7	12.0	623	2170.00		
4.	Vizhinjam	56	268.6	79.3	37.3	217.0	10.6	883	2388.00		
5.	Kuttikkada	87	279.3	81.4	28.0	243.0	13.7	852	2379.00		
6.	TVM Central	132	462.0	80.5	92.7	835.0	34.4	1025	4737.00		
7.	Peppanamcode	134	200.7	88.3	12.6	166.9	8.1	779	1562.00		
8.	TVM City	213	273.5	75.2	8.4	202.5	7.6	841	2300.00		
9.	Peroorkkada	89	236.6	86.6	15.6	147.2	9.6	738	1746.00		
10.	Nedumangad	123	287.2	81.5	32.4	253.8	13.00	810	2325.00		
11.	Kilimanoor	61	309.3	84.1	30.5	238.8	14.3	802	2479.00		
12.	Attungal	112	323.7	82.5	33.3	318.5	17.0	901	2916.00		
13.	Kollam	96	307.2	83.5	44.7	283.0	11.8	826	2537.00		
14.	Kottarakkara	126	336.7	80.8	33.8	329.7	13.0	909	3062.00		
15.	Punalur	74	325.4	77.2	34.5	304.5	15.6	925	3014.00		
16.	Palihanamthitta	44	339.2	81.2	55.8	412.6	17.3	929	3152.00		
17.	Adoor	50	312.5	76.7	44.0	279.7	15.1	821	2565.00		
18.	Karunagappally	60	283.2	82.4	32.3	254.5	10.5	906	2566.00		
19.	Kayamkulam	70	322.3	29.5	42.8	279.7	12.8	885	2682.00		
20.	Harjoped	30	326.8	82.0	56.3	368.1	18.1	968	3163.00		
21.	Mavelikkara	38	345.5	73.4	55.3	372.8	18.1	898	3103.00		
22.	Alappuzha	98	307.0	89.0	35.5	356.9	15.4	917	2823.00		
23.	Cherthala	67	297.6	89.0	42.3	404.2	15.6	301	2684.00		
24.	Chengannur	41	319.4	83.5	35.6	301.0	13.1	900	2875.00		
25.	Thiruvalla	47	315.0	87.1	36.7	272.8	12.0	865	2722.00		
26.	Changanassery	49	321.3	85.1	49.0	305.7	11.9	920	2954.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Kottayam	105	363.8	75.8	63.7	438.8	12.4	965	3508.00
28.	Ponkunniam	19	365.6	83.4	104.6	548.7	17.2	895	4098.00
29.	Pala	50	417.9	83.4	66.7	425.3	23.1	872	3089.00
30.	Erattupetta	35	286.2	86.7	59.3	374.1	21.4	950	2712.00
31.	Vaikom	39	298.7	81.4	59.2	448.8	18.9	939	2804.00
32.	Muvattupuzha	46	290.3	84.2	51.4	323.4	18.9	884	2586.00
33.	Thodupuzha	31	427.3	77.7	94.2	649.1	28.5	897	3834.00
34.	Kothamangalam	28	424.4	71.6	93.2	537.4	22.0	953	4045.00
35.	Ernakulam	73	348.5	84.6	61.5	952.0	41.3	982	3421.00
36.	Aleppuzha	53	262.7	88.5	30.5	142.1	12.3	815	2208.00
37.	Ankamaty	23	291.6	81.8	39.4	122.0	12.7	789	2390.00
38.	North paravur	38	302.8	78.1	70.0	246.7	18.2	870	2634.00
39.	Perumbavoor	44	326.0	78.5	33.6	277.7	22.8	870	2834.00
40.	Chalakudy	52	316.9	78.3	363.0	503.3	20.0	981	3110.00
41.	Mala	42	364.1	77.8	159.3	438.5	23.2	943	3087.00
42.	Thrissur	83	357.8	78.0	162.8	309.0	17.4	877	3057.00
43.	Puthukkad	13	293.7	74.1	208.0	200.9	38.6	-	-
44.	Gunuvayur	21	503.0	87.2	141.0	1245.6	45.9	962	4837.00
45.	Ponnani	12	468.7	74.1	147.5	1267.3	24.9	916	4783.00
46.	Perinthalmanna	14	438.4	85.4	70.4	617.1	40.4	852	3736.00
47.	Palakkad	91	417.8	89.3	41.0	731.8	18.2	906	3786.00
48.	Maleppuram	24	446.6	83.5	40.7	521.3	27.1	882	3937.00
49.	Kozhikode	82	357.0	88.4	93.0	562.9	14.7	873	3117.00
50.	Tharassasemy	29	261.7	76.8	68.5	211.5	18.4	692	1810.00
51.	SuthanBathery	81	310.8	77.0	120.8	371.6	18.8	811	2518.00
52.	Kannur	76	309.0	89.4	37.3	408.4	18.0	758	2341.00
53.	Payyannur	38	321.8	80.8	22.3	275.7	13.1	744	2393.00
54.	Kasaragod	40	236.7	79.6	20.5	232.5	25.0	812	1920.00
55.	Mananthavady	58	291.7	73.1	22.5	436.5	15.5	836	2445.00
56.	Kalpetta	35	337.7	76.5	22.3	284.2	15.5	789	2665.00
	Total	3495	332.4	79	44.8	280	15.3	875	2807.00

APPENDIX - 7.14

COMMODITY - WISE CARGO HANDLED AT THE INTERMEDIATE AND MINOR PORTS OF KERALA DURING 1994 - 95

Sl.No.	Name of Port	Commodity	Imports		Exports		(in tonnes)		
			Coastal	Foreign	Coastal	Foreign	Total	Grand Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Alappuzha	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Muvambalam	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Kasaragod	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Azhikkal	Timber	..	..	..	3555	..	3555	3555
5.	Kannur	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Badagara	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Thalassery	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Ponnani	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Kovalam-Vizhinjam	Aggregate	..	..	..	..	150	150	150
		Riversand	..	..	..	..	50	50	50
		Other items	..	..	..	..	41	41	41
	Sub Total		..	..	..	..	241	241	241
10.	Kozhikode	Timber	86	..	86	1419	332	1751	1837
		Cement	66	..	66	4604	..	4604	4670
		River sand	..	..	..	2240	..	2240	2240
		Granite Metal	61	..	61	7238	..	7238	7299
		Miscellaneous	555	..	555	2652	111	2763	3318
		HSD Oil	..	..	..	4286	..	4286	4286
		Bricks	..	..	..	2483	..	2483	2483
		Granite Jelly	..	..	..	744	..	744	744
		Rice	..	..	..	2745	..	2745	2745
		Kerosine Oil	..	..	..	360	..	360	360
		Vegetable	..	..	..	46	..	46	46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Pig Iron	510				510		510
		Machuva			225	808		1033	1033
		Soda Ash	1094				1094		1094
		Soda by Carbon	95				95		95
		Calcium Boxite	1355				1355		1355
		Soderdense	906				906		906
		Fishmeal	357				357		357
		Wet dates	890				890		890
		Empty barrel	555				555		555
		Copra	312				312		312
		Coir	21		62	227	21	289	310
		Stationery			145			145	145
		Sugar			1258			1258	1258
		Sub Total	6853		30507	1478	6853	31985	39836
11.	Neendakara					155910		155910	155910
12.	Tiruvaranthapuram								
	Total		6853		34062	157629	6853	191691	196544
			(17.2)		(2.5)	(168.6)	(6.8)	(107.5)	(101)

Figures in brackets denote percentage increase over the previous year

Source: Directorate of Port.

APPENDIX - 7.15

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS WHICH CALLED AT THE INTERMEDIATE AND MINOR PORTS OF KERALA DURING 1994-95

Name of Port	Coastal/Foreign		Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No. of Vessels	Tonnage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Alappuzha	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neendakara	Coastal	10	108232	..	..	10	108232	
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kozhikode	Coastal	53	27229	333	32525	391	59754	
	Foreign	2	..	3	..	..	..
Azhikkal	Coastal	..	..	74	3555	74	3555	
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Backgam	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kannur	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kazargod	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Munnambam	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kovalam-Vizhinjam	Coastal	2	310	..	..	2	310	
	Foreign	3	6479	..	..	3	6479	
Ponnani	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thalassery	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thiruvananthapuram	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Coastal	55	142250	407	36080	480	178330	
	Foreign	15	..	3	..	..	..
Grand Total	Coastal	70	142250	410	36080	480	178330	
	Foreign	(27.3)	(100.9)	(5.4)	(-18.1)	(8.1)	(55.2)	

Figures in brackets denote percentage variation over the previous year

Source: Directorate of Ports

APPENDIX - 7.16

**DETAILS OF DREDGING OPERATIONS CONDUCTED AT THE INTERMEDIATE AND
MINOR PORTS OF KERALA DURING 1994 - 95**

Name of dredger	Capacity of dredger	Ports dredged	Time (in hours)	Quantity dredged		Dredging for Others	
				Quantity dredged (approx.)	Agency	Quantity dredged	Value
CSD Meena Kerala	-	Neendakara	218 Hrs. 30 Min	76660 M ³	-	-	-
CSD Neendakara Grab Dredger	-	Ponnani Beyyore	66 Hrs. 88 Hrs. 25 Min	7920 M ³ 7695 T	-	-	-
Total			369 Hrs. 55 Min.	86580 M ³ & 7695 T	-	-	-

Source: Directorate of Ports

APPENDIX 7-17

NUMBER OF HARBOUR CRAFTS REGISTERED AT THE INTERMEDIATE AND MINOR PORTS OF KERALA DURING 1994-95

Sl.No.	Name of Port	Cargo boats including barges	Canoes including boats	Mechanised fishing vessels	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Alappuzha	-	-	71	-	71
2.	Kozhikode	3	-	32	4	39
3.	Kasaragod	-	63	-	-	63
4.	Munambam	-	-	125	-	125
5.	Neendakara	-	-	1036	-	1036
Total		3	63	1264	4	1324 (-28.6)

Figure in brackets denote percentage variation over the previous year.

Source : Directorate of Ports.

APPENDIX 7.18

CATEGORY-WISE BREAK-UP OF REVENUE COLLECTED AT THE INTERMEDIATE AND MINOR PORTS OF KERALA DURING 1994-95

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Port	1	2	3	4	5	Miscellaneous			Private dredging charges	Total
						dues	Export/Import dues	Tug hire charges			Pilot- age fees	Ground rent, shed rent etc.	Registration and other fees
Alappuzha	-	-	-	16404	-	-	128271	66515	-	212180
Kozhikode	40373	-	253092	131930	5166	-	644135	14515	-	1096211
Neendakara	60042	-	752125	5953586	-	-	948810	212090	-	7900653
Azhikkal	7234	-	26270	-	-	-	16063	-	-	51667
Budagam	-	-	-	-	-	-	21796	-	-	21796
Kannur	-	-	-	-	-	-	6625	-	-	6625
Kasaragod	-	-	-	-	-	-	218744	7650	-	226394
Muvattupuzha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94158	-	94158
Kovvillam/Chirinjilam	5139	-	2420	-	-	-	2456	-	-	10015
Ponnani	-	-	-	-	-	-	9192	-	-	9192
Thalassery	-	-	-	-	-	-	25990	-	-	25990
Thuvannanthapuram	-	-	-	-	-	-	59090	-	-	59090
Dredging Supt., Neendakara	-	-	-	-	-	-	198548	-	-	198548
Directorate of Ports, Trivandrum	-	-	-	-	-	-	16494	-	-	16494
Total	112788	1043307	6107920	5166	2267422	354828	9952031	(-0.4)	(26)	
	(51.1)	(76.6)	(186)	(8.5)	(8.2)					

Figures in brackets denote percentage variation over the previous year.

Source: Directorate of Ports.

APPENDIX - 7.19

NUMBER OF PASSPORTS ISSUED FROM THE PASSPORT OFFICES IN KERALA FROM 1985-86 to 1994-95

Year	No. of applications received				No. of Passports issued				Total
	Thiruvananthapuram	Kochi	Kozhikode	Total	Thiruvananthapuram	Kochi	Kozhikode	Total	
1985-86	—	88362	65246	153608	—	97863	67376	165239	
1986-87	—	70672	59038	129710	—	68332	61307	129639	
1987-88	—	91548	79247	170795	—	81149	67929	149078	
1988-89	—	145361	115062	260423	—	122943	84738	207661	
1989-90	—	153387	132818	286205	—	162949	15449	317396	
1990-91	—	125264	100249	225513	—	128934	110028	238862	
1991-92	34319	304523	228965	567807	3200	153134	119427	275761	
1992-93	156653	NA	206917	—	116737	NA	341000	—	
1993-94	117630	122473	201146	441249	174493	136632	286744	598069	
1994-95	82014	90341	N.A.	—	89319	93296	N.A.	—	

Note :Thiruvananthapuram Passport Office was upgraded as a full fledged office on 10-1-1992.
Source :Passport Offices Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode.

APPENDIX - 7.20
AIR TRAFFICE (INDIAN AIRLINES) FROM THIRUVANANTHAPURAM, KOCHI AND KOZHIKODE (1984-85 TO 1994-95)

Year	Passengers No.														Total	
	Thiruvananthapuram				Kochi				Kozhikode				Total			
	Origin- ting	Termina- ting	Origin- ting	Termina- ting	Origin- ting	Termina- ting	Origin- ting	Termina- ting	Origin- ting	Termina- ting	Origin- ting	Termina- ting				
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1985-86	129778	148696	194477	206900	—	—	324255	355896	1132.20	2175.50	1062.40	1274.00	—	—	2194.60	3449.50
1986-87	133572	153627	196285	209430	—	—	329957	363057	892.10	1977.85	1026.47	1466.13	—	—	1918.57	3443.98
1987-88	134858	147071	194166	207110	—	—	329024	354181	908.21	1906.20	925.09	1260.39	—	—	1833.30	3188.68
1988-89	148652	157699	179900	186650	22182	23241	350734	370590	1138.91	1899.85	831.71	1227.19	8.21	43.23	2078.63	3170.27
1989-90	142908	155082	163965	171610	34644	39454	341418	366156	1355.16	1731.21	1076.92	1127.64	85.52	40.64	2517.90	2899.49
1990-91	112716	128377	134035	148650	32149	48671	278900	315898	1439.25	1622.17	746.72	870.02	69.28	44.87	2255.26	2337.08
1991-92	119703	129941	139441	139653	49771	57048	307915	326842	1735.27	1251.29	809.66	689.43	45.03	64.94	2390.95	2005.66
1992-93	120079	105582	104003	101797	78198	70587	302280	277866	894.00	1433.57	687.99	692.11	110.81	178.40	1783.50	2304.08
1993-94	143000	159000	97000	110000	78000	84000	318000	353000	1859.00	1058.00	506.00	1013.00	596.00	130.00	2920.00	2201.00
1994-95	144308	159952	86084	121758	78334	87523	309727	368233	2284.00	1223.00	646.00	1231.00	617.00	131.00	3547.00	2585.00

Source :- G.M. Southern Region, Indian Airlines Limited.

APPENDIX - 7.21

GROWTH OF POSTAL OFFICES UNDER KERALA CIRCLE DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS

Sl.No.	Category of offices	As on 1st April										
		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Head Post offices	51	50	50	50	50	50	51	51	51	51	
2.	Sub Offices (Departmental and extra departmental)	2026	1971	1971	1971	1971	1971	1968	1968	1970	1969	
3.	Branch offices together with speed post centres	2672	2727	2761	2761	2840	2883	2959	2990	3019	3020	
	Total	4749	4748	4782	4782	4861	4904	4978	5008	5040	5040	

Source: CPMG Kerala Circle, Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX 7.22

CATEGORY - WISE OFFICES IN POSTAL AND OTHER POSTAL SERVICES UNDER KERALA CIRCLE

Sl.No.	Category of Office	As on 1st April	
		1994	1995
a)	Postal Services		
1.	Head Post Office	51	51
2.	Sub Post Offices		
i)	Departmental	1426	1428
ii)	Extra Departmental	544	541
3.	Branch Offices	3019	3020
	Total (a)	5040	6040
b)	Speed Post Centres	6	6
c)	Other Postal Services		
	1. Railway Mail Service Offices		
i)	Head Record Office	3	3
ii)	Sorting Mail Office	28	28
iii)	Sub Record Office	23	23
iv)	Transit Mail Office	9	9
v)	R.M.S. Sections	18	18
vi)	Press Sorting Office	2	2
vii)	Parcel Sorting Office	3	3
	Total (1)	86	86
2.	Mail Motor Service Division	1	1
	Unit	4	4
3.	Central Stamp Depot	1	1
	Total (c)	92	92

APPENDIX 7.23

DIVISION - WISE AND CATEGORY - WISE POST OFFICES UNDER
KERALA CIRCLE AS ON 1.4.1995

Sl.No.	Name of Division	Head Offices	Sub offices			Total
			Departmental	Extra Depart-	Branch	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Thiruvananthapuram (South)	2	66	15	136	219
2.	Thiruvananthapuram (North)	2	76	6	112	166
3.	Kollam	3	64	32	122	241
4.	Thiruvalla	2	62	31	61	156
5.	Panchanambhitta	3	69	53	160	305
6.	Mavelikkara	2	50	23	48	123
7.	Alappuzha	2	47	30	45	124
6.	Kottayam	3	79	44	130	256
9.	Changanassery	2	48	12	104	166
10.	Idukki	2	52	13	231	288
11.	Eranakulam	2	71	5	59	137
12.	Aluva	3	68	33	140	244
13.	Irinjalakuda	2	61	22	107	192
14.	Thirur	3	105	32	156	296
15.	Ottapalam	1	53	22	142	216
16.	Palakkad	3	85	21	123	232
17.	Thrissur	2	53	21	96	172
18.	Manjeri	2	44	21	191	258
19.	Kozhikode	3	74	14	215	306
20.	Vadakara	2	41	37	145	226
21.	Thalassery	1	43	6	156	208
22.	Kannur	2	61	25	139	227
23.	Kasaragod	2	30	16	161	229
24.	Lakshadweep	-	6	3	1	10
Total		51	1426	541	3020	5040

Source; CPMG Kerala Circle, TVPM.

APPENDIX 7.24

DISTRICT - WISE AREA AND POPULATION SERVED BY ONE POST OFFICE DURING 1994-95

Sl.No.	Name of District/Island	Post office (No.)	Area (Sq.kms)	Area served by one post office (sq.kms.)	Population* (In 1000)	Population served by one post office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	417	2192	5.26	3109	7456
2.	Kollam	359	2491	6.94	2512	699
3.	Pathanamthitta	310	2642	6.52	1215	3919
4.	Alappuzha	290	1414	4.88	2060	7103
5.	Kottayam	409	2203	5.38	1885	4609
6.	Idukki	301	5019	16.69	1127	3744
7.	Eranakulam	381	2407	8.32	2945	7730
6.	Thrissur	488	3032	6.21	2873	5887
9.	Palakkad	450	4450	9.96	2544	5653
10.	Malappuram	430	3550	6.26	3470	8070
11.	Kozhikode	418	2344	5.61	2799	6696
12.	Wayanad	161	2131	13.24	731	4540
13.	Kannur	378	2966	7.85	2405	6362
14.	Kasaragod	234	1992	6.51	1173	5013
	Lakshadweep	10	32	3.2	49	4900
	Mahe	4	6.4	2.1	32	8000
	Kerala - excluding Lakshadweep and Mahe	5026	38863	7.73	30848	6138
	Kerala - including Lakshadweep and Mahe	5040	38903.4	7.72	30929	6137

Source: CPMG, Kerala Circle, Thiruvananthapuram

*Projected population as on 1.3.1995

APPENDIX 7.25

DISTRICT-WISE SUMMARY OF EXCHANGES AS ON 31.3.1995

Sl.No.	Name of District	No. of EXGES	Equipped Capacity	Working Conns.	OYT	Waiting List		AREA (Sq.Kms)
						N-OYT	TOTAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Alappuzha	38	32908	27764	1395	18148	19543	1414
2.	Kozhikode	49	55994	43400	2820	32283	35103	2344
3.	Kannur	65	47360	34373	2545	27686	30231	2966
4.	Eranakulam	80	124292	107605	1546	32819	34365	2407
5.	Idukki	59	16400	13967	264	9522	9786	5019
6.	Kasaragod	40	21716	18983	816	15014	15830	1992
7.	Kottayam	59	57058	47528	2269	24169	26438	2203
8.	Lakshadweep	10	3174	2593	0	341	341	32
9.	Malappuram	48	30180	22845	4940	29697	34637	3550
10.	Palakkad	65	35652	27760	1016	14504	15520	4480
11.	Pathanamthitta	41	29462	22562	2159	15747	17906	2642
12.	Pondichery	1	2000	1559	40	1309	1349	10
13.	Kollam	56	42135	35301	1429	19043	20472	2491
14.	Thirissur	50	61388	49385	4040	33355	37395	3032
15.	Thiruvananthapuram	46	79012	65687	867	33660	34547	2192
16.	Wyanad	20	6552	5689	83	5333	5416	2131
TOTAL		727	645283	527201	26249	312630	338879	36905

Source : Directory of Telecom Services 1995.

APPENDIX 7.28

KERALA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD
PERFORMANCE REVIEW 1994-95

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Annual Expenditure		10
							Administrative	Operating	
- Name of Unit	Bed available	Domestic Tourists	Foreign Tourists	Bed Occupancy %	Annual Income	Administrative	Operating	Total	
Masood Hotel - Trivandrum	27070	3218	1207	29.67	174.27	19.24	109.00	128.24	
Hotel Chaltram - Trivandrum	62780	1763	1431	51.81	143.61	24.17	136.97	161.14	
Hotel Samudra - Kovalam	36500	3306	1307	27.23	63.90	6.61	38.61	45.42	
Aramya Nilvas - Thekkady	26280	7079	3416	39.93	135.07	11.71	66.37	78.08	
Periyar House - Thekkady	27375	14362	1496	57.83	43.93	4.75	26.94	31.69	
Bolgaudy Palace Hotel Kochi	8030	1137	1325	57.83	48.02	6.26	35.60	41.88	
Garden house - Melampuzha	11880	7309	92	63.31	50.09	4.71	26.69	31.40	
Nandanam - Guruvayoor	32850	14306	25	47.00	24.10	2.91	16.48	19.39	
Mangalya - Guruvayoor	13870	7642	0	55.00	49.62	6.01	34.07	40.08	
Hotel Alswarya - Kottayam	19710	8025	440	43.00	48.22	6.83	38.67	45.50	
Malabar Mansions - Kozhikode	18981	3539	125	35.31	82.35	10.43	59.10	69.53	
YN Kanoor	22692	7126	103	32.00	50.29	5.98	33.67	39.65	
YN Thrissur	19710	5111	48	38.61	51.47	6.21	35.20	41.41	
YN Kollam	6666	2807	545	56.12	28.77	4.57	25.61	30.48	
Motel Araam Kanoor	1460	972	5	66.79	43.00	3.09	27.76	30.97	
Motel Araam Palakkad	1460	784	1	52.37	16.97	1.39	12.48	13.87	
Motel Araam Suthanbathery	1460	191	6	12.31	10.70	0.91	6.22	9.13	
Motel Araam Alleppey	1448	301	29	24.66	24.69	2.23	20.07	22.30	
Motel Araam Kayamkulam	1340	184	2	12.67	36.76	2.74	24.63	27.37	
Motel Araam Kottarakkara	1460	493	0	34.21	15.65	1.21	10.89	12.10	
Motel Araam Talapady	1460	190	10	49.60	6.38	0.66	6.16	6.85	
Beer Parfour, Other Units & Head Office	0	0	0	0.00	750.47	107.00	781.03	888.03	
Total	344282	105624	11615		1696.55	239.67	1574.74	1614.61	

YN - Yatri Nilvas

APPENDIX 8.1

Item-wise Export through Kochi Port During 1993-94 (9 months)

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Coir Fibre	Qtle.	6000	49.33
Coir Yarn	Qtle.	71326	1356.57
Coir Ropee	Qtle.	1792	38.59
Coir Mate & Metting	Qtle.	125210	5178.88
Coir Braide & Fendere	Qtls.	132	5.76
Coir Matting Stripe	Qtle.	15	0.41
Coir Nets	Qtle.	47	1.36
Coir Poles	Qtle.	31	1.32
Coir Hollow Mats	Qtle.	120	2.95
Coir Bags	Qtle.	94	3.76
Coir P.V.C. Tufted products	Qtls.	368	17.52
Coir Sheets (Rubberised)	Qtls.	56	2.27
Coir Mattress (Rubberised)	Qtle.	139	11.54
Coir Mesh Mattress	Qtle.	302	13.17
Coir Quit Mattrese	Qtle.	36	2.43
Coir Cushions Rubberised with cover	Qtle.	20	1.65
Coir Other products	Qtle.	395	20.06
Aloe Yarn	Qtls.	31	1.27
Aloe Mats & Matinge	Qtle.	87	3.91
Jute Yarn	Qtls.	510	0.51
Jute Mate & Matinge	Qtle.	1655	96.11
Jute Dhurries & Floor Coveringe	Qtle.	210	14.29
Jute Other Products	Qtls.	3	0.11
Black Pepper	Qtle.	330132	12998.90
Green Pepper Dried/Dehydrated	Qtls.	1761	295.95
Green Pepper in Brine	Qtls.	6727	157.43
Pepper Atom/Pinhead etc	Qtls.	1549	20.65
Black Pepper Finee	Qtls.	150	3.58
White Pepper	Qtle.	280	28.76
Ginger	Qtle.	15326	471.92
Turmeric	Qtle.	19403	295.65
Red Chiliee	Qtle.	7539	222.93
Cardamoms	Qtle.	1582	734.43
Bleck Tamarind (Kokkam)	Qtls.	6	0.09
Wiled Turmeric	Qtle.	353	7.60
Angelica Roots (White)	Qtle.	10	0.32
Gelingal/Kolinjan	Qtle.	598	12.50
Zoodary Roots	Qtle.	100	1.23
Kapurkatchily	Qtls.	115	2.50
Tamerind	Qtls.	221	4.90
Spicee	Qtls.	10	0.43
Caehew Kernële	Qtle.	230934	32700.57
Peanut (Groundnut) Kernels	Qtle.	2685	45.15
Coffee Beane	Qtle.	269322	9985.64
Coffes Toffee	Qtls.	500	0.90

Item-wise Export through Kochi Port During 1993-94 (Contd....)

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Instant Coffee Powder	Qtls.	13321	70.82
Black Tea Dust/Leaf	Qtls.	130916	8203.13
Green Tea Dust/Leaf	Qtls.	4070	2.78
Instant Tea Powder/Bags	Qtls.	4164	944.70
Golden Tips Tea	Kgs.	113	0.81
Tea Aroma	Kgs.	8	1.21
Tea Trunks	Kgs.	62	1.63
Shoot Portion of Tea Plant	Kgs.	42	1.02
Ajowan Seeds	Qtls.	15	0.45
Annatto Seeds	Qtls.	20	0.49
Colery Seeds	Qtls.	60	1.16
Chilly Seeds	Qtls.	200	1.33
Coriander Seeds	Qtls.	2020	46.08
Cover Crop Seeds	Qtls.	1645	54.10
Cummin Seeds	Qtls.	539	30.68
Dill Seeds	Qtls.	70	1.75
Fenugreek Seeds	Qtls.	180	2.61
Articles Made of Palmyra	Qtls.	7719	4.19
Pickles & Curry Masalas	Qtls.	10518	410.54
Pappadams	Qtls.	918	26.99
Rice/Rice Flakes etc	Qtls.	23520	219.95
Food Stuffs	Qtls.	3492	121.12
Fruite & Products	Qtls.	2007	38.12
De Onion	Qtls.	18	5.62
Maida	Qtls.	200	1.59
Vegetables	Qtls.	403	4.36
Garlic & Onions etc	Qtls.	20	4.50
Jaggery	Qtls.	1028	17.65
Taploca	Qtls.	454	5.78
Provisions	Qtls.	443	16.82
Merchandise	Qtls.	1905	9.51
Almond Syrup	Qtls.	299	14.91
Mushroom in Brine	Qtls.	31	1.31
Caprolactum	Qtls.	20045	858.04
Dry Anchovies	Kgs.	200	0.38
Honey	Kgs.	50	0.02
Pure Ghee	Gms.	1500	0.02
Black Peppor Spent/Dust	Qtls.	653	6.23
Coriander Spent/Dust	Qtls.	111	0.96
Ginger Spent/Dust	Qtls.	1727	11.92
Sandalwood Spent/Dust	Qtls.	1100	10.37
Turmeric Spent/Dust	Qtls.	426	2.17
Frozen Shrimps	Qtls.	225975	28535.14
Frozen Lobeter	Qtls.	343	115.65
Frozen Squid & Cuttlefish	Qtls.	204063	14120.96
Frozen Other Sea Foods	Qtls.	70294	4445.35
Frozen Eggs (Hen/Fowl)	Qtls.	698	14.00
Frozen Mutton	Qtls.	20	1.26
Frozen Buffalo Meat	Qtls.	5517	151.73
Canned Shrimps	Qtls.	91	11.66

Item-wise Export through Kochi Port During 1993-94 (Contd.....)

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Dried Shrimps	Qtls.	451	328.50
Dried Other Sea Foods	Qtls.	330	14.49
Dries Ses Cucumber	Qtls.	800	0.97
Chitin	Qtls.	50	9.62
Cotton Handloom Shoe Bags	Kgs.	497	2.05
Cotton Shopping Bags	Kgs.	34642	46.26
Cotton Blankets	Kgs.	977	1.92
Cotton Canvas Dyed Bags	Kgs.	556	1.22
Cotton Tassels	Kgs.	563	4.03
Cotton Dhurries/Floor Coverings	Kgs.	458292	339.56
Cotton Neck Tie	Kgs.	15	0.25
Cotton Cassocks	Kgs.	50	0.04
Cotton Laccs	Kgs.	12	4.75
Cotton Socks	Kgs.	754	2.63
Cotton Handloom Pot Holders	Kgs.	4957	21.16
Cotton Pique	Kgs.	3937	8.78
Cotton Napkins	Kgs.	2172	4.76
Cotton Cushion Cover With Frill	Kgs.	400	1.14
Cotton Handloom Laundry Bags	Kgs.	1391	3.20
Handloom Edging Braids	Kgs.	774	1.26
Cotton Swaches for Rag Rugs	Kgs.	34	0.01
Cotton Knitting Accessories	Kgs.	33	0.32
Cotton Dress Materials	Kgs.	163	0.85
Cotton Hospital Bed	Kgs.	1555	1.89
Cotton Wool Surgical	Kgs.	19630	9.95
Cotton Bandages	Kgs.	533	0.93
Cotton Other Made Ups	Qtls.	67427	16599.93
Cotton Piece Goods	Sq.Mtrs.	1634165	795.12
Cotton Waste	Qtls.	139	3.48
Cotton Yarn/Thread etc.	Qtls.	24437	3219.29
Cotton Rag Dolls	Qtls.	61	5.09
Cotton Woven Labels	Qtls.	22	0.25
Cotton Quilt Mattress	Qtls.	3540	2.56
Cotton Quilted Bath Mats	Qtls.	3638	7.87
Cotton Squirs Quilt Pillows	Qtls.	485	0.53
Cotton Single Filled Duck	Qtls.	3255	2.38
Cotton Voile Fabrics	Qtls.	368	1.83
Terry Cotton Shirts/Shirtings	Qtls.	520	2.92
Polyester Yarn/Thread etc.	Qtls.	617	77.84
Polyester Spun Viscose Yarn	Qtls.	3936	262.41
Polyester Garments	Qtls.	287	130.82
Polyester Spun Dhotis etc.	Kgs.	10181	43.73
Polyester Shirts/Shirtings	Kgs.	31904	81.72
Polyester Cotton Jackets	Kgs.	21388	71.59
Polyester Labels/Tags	Kgs.	112	0.44

Item-wise Export through Kochi Port During 1993-94 (Contd.....)

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Polyster Padding	Kgs.	13514	15.54
Polyester Trouseers	Kgs.	330	2.01
Polyester Sarees	Kgs.	35	0.30
Polyester Cloths/Fabrics	Kgs.	8035	16.44
Polyester Resins	Kgs.	10560	4.62
Polypropylene Fabrics/Materials	Kgs.	60306	1281.59
Polyurethane Foam Sheets (Interline::)	Kgs.	2637	6.30
Polythene Empty Bags	Kgs.	171	0.06
Mangers Poly Bags	Kgs.	1492	4.66
Viscose Black/White Trouseers	Kgs.	221	1.14
Stapplr Fibre Yarn	Kgs.	27840	19.04
Canvas Shoes	Kgs.	908	1.70
Raptex	Kgs.	636	5.29
Rexine Products	Kgs.	100	0.41
Fishing Lines with Baite etc.	Kgs.	12171	40.5)
Fishing Tackle with Accessories	Kgs.	648	3.67
Feeding Bottles with Nipples	Kgs.	43597	73.15
Blood Bage	Kgs.	9200	19.00
Tie Ribbon	Kgs.	1200	3.28
Raw Silk	Kgs.	124	1.68
Silk Fabrics	Kgs.	987	9.30
Silk Scarfs	Kgs.	3	0.03
Silk Carpets (Mandknotted)	Kgs.	5	0.10
Art Silk Serees	Kgs.	3022	40.47
Art Fabrics	Kgs.	130	0.60
Kashmir Moogra Green Saffron	Kgs.	10	3.70
Satin Fabrics	Kgs.	20633	122.79
Rayon/Viscose Yarn	Kgs.	180	0.20
Rayon Embrcidary Yarn etc.	Kgs.	21235	53.54
Rayon Sarses	Kgs.	146	1.64
Rayon Fabrics	Kgs.	6291	16.33
Synthetic Rayon Sarees	Kgs.	874	7.55
Nylon Fabrica	Kgs.	19718	52.12
Nylon Trousers	Kgs.	913	3.27
Nylon Jackets	Kgs.	80199	331.52
Nylon Fishing Nets	Kgs.	25004	50.54
Nylon Monofilament Lines	Kgs.	17446	32.16
Maps made from Tubular Spun	Kgs.	355	0.30
Plastic Mangers	Kgs.	648	0.60
Plastic Cups	Kgs.	36978	46.92
Plastic Banana Tree	Kgs.	14	0.03
Plastic Visiting Card Box	Kgs.	89	0.24
Plastic Glass Banglss	Kgs.	27	0.08
Rubber Mats	Qts	5366	73.40
Rubber Gallons Centrifugated	Qtls.	286	0.11

Item-wise Export through Kochi Port During 1993-94 (Contd.....)

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rubber Bands	Qtls.	19	1.19
Rubber Hair Band for Ladies	Qtls.	4	0.03
Rubber/Latex Gloves	Qtls.	7399	761.21
Rubber Sheet in Vulcanised	Qtls.	189	7.20
Rubber Oattery Containers	Qtls.	1125	32.62
Rubber Moulded Goods	Qtls.	0	1.96
Rubber Tyre Tubes & Flaps	Qtls.	54544	3739.81
Rubber Gaskets for Machinery	Qtls.	97	0.35
Rubber Tyre Retreading Materials	Qtls.	626	34.95
Rubber Latex Pincore	Qtls.	158	13.22
Rubber Foot Wears	Kgs.	52341	22.00
Rubber Steps with Steel Clips	Kgs.	4350	34.61
Rubber Textile Components	Kgs.	78	0.33
Rubber Bushes	Kgs.	154	0.66
Rubber O' Rings	Kgs.	4	0.14
Rubber Natural	Qtls.	380	11.00
Books and Publications	Kgs.	12299	5.19
Ruled Paper	Kgs.	1000	2.85
Note Books	Kgs.	67721	24.70
Sheet Calender	Kgs.	522	0.80
Printed Card on Hand made Paper	Kgs.	13	0.04
Tissue Paper and Gum Sticks	Kgs.	188	0.24
Kraft Paper Sacks	Kgs.	37	0.01
Greeting Cards	Kgs.	1733	1.30
Air Mail Envelops	Kgs.	3225	2.86
Other Items made of paper	Kgs.	150	0.08
Coat Hair	Qtls.	335	2.31
Woollen Carpets	Kgs.	4852	17.34
Woollen Shawls/Jackets etc.	Kgs.	34	0.29
Artificial Hair	Kgs.	30	0.03
Gold Jewellery	Grms.	139899	540.43
Malayogam Soft Ware	Nos.	3050	0.72
Horlicks Jars	Kgs.	47210	3.61
Glass Bottles	Kgs.	67000	4.19
Tooth Powder	Kgs.	192	0.31
Tooth Paste	Kgs.	96632	52.33
Tooth Picks - Mint Flavoured	Kgs.	41	0.20
Dental Goods	Kgs.	77	0.18
Agarbathies	Kgs.	10780	18.26
Seedles	Kgs.	10434	18.07
Costume Powder	Kgs.	233	0.43
Liquid Cloth Whitener	Kgs.	1741	1.80
Lacquer Polish	Kgs.	1785	1.42
New Gunny (HDPE)	Kgs.	140	5.75
Leather Foot Wears	Kgs.	3208	4.42
Leather Jackets	Kgs.	7	0.01
Leather Bags/Belts	Kgs.	150	0.42
Leather Other Products	Kgs.	203	1.13
Oleorsein of Goods	Kgs.	650341	3345.25
Celery Oil	Kgs.	10563	114.04

Item-wise Export through Kochi Port During 1993-94 (Contd....)

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Cassia Oil	Kgs.	390	9.01
Clove Oil	Kgs.	3070	13.56
Coconut Oil	Kgs.	26030	21.20
Curry Leaf Oil	Kgs.	5	0.30
Cummin seed Oil	Kgs.	150	3.81
Davana Oil	Kgs.	22	1.45
Dill Seed Oil	Kgs.	2350	20.47
Garlic Oil	Kgs.	20	0.75
Essential Oil	Kgs.	674	14.15
Gingelly Oil	Kgs.	2000	1.44
Ginger Oil	Kgs.	2251	22.39
Hair Oil	Kgs.	1620	2.64
Lemon Grass Oil	Kgs.	32880	89.42
Massage Oil	Kgs.	2911	4.71
Mustard Oil	Kgs.	816	49.22
Nutmeg Oil	Kgs.	230	0.95
Palmoosa Oil	Kgs.	975	6.13
Poppor Oil	Kgs.	13282	85.28
Sandalwood Oil	Kgs.	400	27.21
Sharkliver Crude Oil	Kgs.	2016	5.99
Spices (Drops) Oil	Kgs.	144	1.59
Tumeric Oil	Kgs.	5	0.01
Musk Xylol Bold Crystals	Kgs.	1500	2.35
Olibanam Resinoid	Kgs.	570	2.97
Menthol Crystals	Kgs.	5000	12.07
Cassia Flavours	Kgs.	1234	1.78
Dried Flowers	Kgs.	11934	12.27
Natural Food Colour	Kgs.	4050	18.83
Chloropropamide	Kgs.	15940	37.00
Tobultamide	Kgs.	3500	8.18
Apple Powder/Extract	Kgs.	6124	5.82
Barberto/Valarian Powder/Extract	Kgs.	15500	7.30
Curcumin	"	10038	98.66
Cummin Seed	"	300	3.31
Dock Root/Pasaaiflore	"	2500	1.20
Gotukola/Valerian	"	34000	13.94
Gymnema/Sylvata	"	2000	1.31
Marigold	"	50	0.44
Musk Ambretta	"	2900	10.44
Neem Seed	"	4527	88.30
Off White Onion	"	4000	1.44
Sarasaparilla	"	1975	0.67
Senna Leaves	"	400	3.11
Spices	"	4205	27.82
Red Sandere	"	2910	14.10
Tamarind	"	12020	10.65
Yellow Kock Herb	"	3062	1.78
Diazepam BP-SS	Kgs.	350	2.70
Ayurvedic Preparations	Qtls.	134	19.11
Ayurvedic and Toilet Soap	Qtls.	2296	154.31

Item-wise Export through Kochi Port During 1993-94 (Contd.....)

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Country Drugs	Qtls.	685	19.70
Herbal Products	Kgs.	156	0.45
Medicines for Animal Husbandry	Kgs.	6380	1.87
Aspirin Tablets	Kgs.	1660	3.78
Ampicillin Capsules	Kgs.	1749	14.66
Ampicillin Dry Syrup	Kgs.	11150	4.92
Ampicillin in Injection	Kgs.	3183	5.76
Amoxicillin Oral Suspension BP	Kgs.	1064	1.69
Contim Oxazole Oral Suspension	Kgs.	739	2.61
Paracetamol Tablets	Kgs.	457	0.92
Penicillin in Injection	Kgs.	32907	73.27
Sodium Chlorate & Dextrose Injection	Kgs.	12006	1.91
Streptomycin in Injection	Kgs.	7600	14.37
Other Medicines	Kgs.	10150	5.78
Laboratory Chemicals/Equipments	Kgs.	4331	6.00
Prawns Feed	Qtls	180	5.06
Fertilizer	M.T.	203	9.98
Dicalcium Phosphate	M.T.	3646	235.28
Ossein	M.T.	3343	1384.24
Cashew Shell Liquid	M.T.	2082	148.05
Hydrochloric Acid	M.T.	4220	91.64
Phenol	M.T.	103	17.54
Insecticides	M.T.	261	589.50
Ferric Chloride	M.T.	80	4.22
Ferric Sulphate	M.T.	60	2.12
Oxidium Carbonate	M.T.	12	4.50
Rare Earth Chloride/Fluorides	M.T.	2186	585.14
Magnesium Sulphate	M.T.	147	13.44
Iliminite	M.T.	60	4.69
Potassium Chlorite	M.T.	562	157.92
Granular Silminite	M.T.	318	14.07
Welding Electrodes	M.T.	2	0.39
Silcorn Carbide	M.T.	145	19.75
Caesium Hydrate	M.T.	60	36.22
Abraasive Products	M.T.	151	23.47
Aluminium Oxide Crsins	M.T.	25	32.88
Ammonium BI Fluoride	M.T.	30	17.73
Dried Ksolin (Quartz Powder)	M.T.	95	4.32
Zircon Sand	M.T.	63	2.61
Caustic Soda Flakes	M.T.	60	6.92
Ethil Silicate	M.T.	2	1.43
Ferrous Sulphate	M.T.	75	3.10
Natural Acetone	M.T.	591	6.14
Asbestos Sheets	M.T.	2386	52.34
Asbestos Roofing Accessories	M.T.	124	4.59
Grey Cement	M.T.	72	1.92
White Cement	M.T.	156	2.30
River Sand/Stone	M.T.	24	1.84
Granite Blocks	M.T.	91	22.42
Granite Slabs Polished	M.T.	98	26.01

Item-wise Export through Kuchi Port During 1993-94 (Contd.....)

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Granite Tiles/Vases Polished	M.T.	292	19.17
Aluminium Bus Bar	Qtls.	560	22.45
Aluminium Rods	Qtls.	2698	114.64
Aluminium Sections	Qtls.	704	41.84
Aluminium Utensil	Qtls.	11546	11.66
Aluminium Plates	Qtls.	5088	3.30
Aluminium Trophy	Kgs.	40	0.04
Aluminium Milk Cans etc	Kgs.	200	0.53
Aluminium Profiles in Finished Alloy	Kgs.	294	12.13
Aluminium Vessels	Kgs.	4147	3.85
Aluminium/Alloy Bus Bar	Kgs.	144	4.65
Aluminium Brass Vessels	Kgs.	5183	6.75
Aluminium Other Products	Qtls.	1016	111.66
Hammocks	Kgs.	258	0.26
Glass Lamps - Infra Brand	Kgs.	2500	2.72
Steel Valves	M.T.	259	132.63
Steel Wire Ropes	M.T.	53	17.94
Steel Castings	M.T.	288	151.18
Steel Body & Bonnet Castings	M.T.	53	21.50
Steel Stay Wire	M.T.	36	7.49
Steel Bushes	M.T.	4	9.78
Steel Leaf Spring Assembly	M.T.	866	113.28
Steel Wire Galvanised	M.T.	20	3.98
Steel Disc	M.T.	3	4.00
Steel Pipes Galvanised	M.T.	109	16.74
Steel Empty Drums TE/LA	M.T.	54	6.24
Steel Empty Cylinders	M.T.	6	2.96
Conductors	M.T.	260	114.06
Marine Freight Containers	M.T.	2004	794.88
Bison ADSR Coils (Aluminium+Steel)	M.T.	615	287.50
Damper Tanks	M.T.	23	19.14
CNK Slant Bed Turning Machine	M.T.	15	40.09
Textile Machinery	M.T.	7	13.29
Industrial Castings	Qtls.	205	7.21
Machinery	Qtls.	236	98.50
Wall Clock & Parts	Qtls.	51	10.18
Quartz Clock	Qtls.	150	0.53
Industrial/Automotive Chains	Qtls.	452	55.13
Iron Castings	Qtls.	1752	83.45
Auto Spares	Qtls.	1820	566.53
Hydraulic Lifts & Parts	Qtls.	121	7.07
Semi Hydraulic Lifts & Parts	Qtls.	50	2.84
Brake Equipments	Qtls.	33	1.44
HDPE/LLDPE Brown Filament Plant	Qtls.	42	5.88
Mono Block Pump (Centrifugated)	Qtls.	17	1.49
Water Pump	Qtls.	54	3.91
Tea Machinery	Qtls.	58	7.27
Canning Machinery Unit	Qtls.	18	21.89
Automatic Boiler Control	Qtls.	54	46.37
Vertical Fire Boring Machine	Qtls.	4800	10.55

Item-wise Export through Kochi Port During 1993-94 (Contd.....)

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Vaccum Cleaner Duat Collection Baga	Qtls.	38	3.61
Wet Grinder	Qtls.	39	4.84
M.S. Gear (Iron)	Qtls.	12	0.55
Unlona	Qtls.	113	0.24
Chappathi Press	Qtls.	60	3.81
Weavingloom Accessories etc	Qtls.	4	2.19
P.V.C. Mfgd. Unit	Qtls.	54	1.74
Bakery Equipments	Qtls.	725	0.30
Iron Nails	Qtls.	88	2.54
Diesel Welding Set with Sparsa	Qtls.	36	7.49
Spooling Machine	Qtls.	27	3.28
Coir Machinery	Qtls.	218	34.43
Accessories for Garment Industries	Qtls.	605	3.71
Machine Casted Pipe Fittings	Qtls.	507	23.16
Componenta for watar pump/Motors	Qtls.	61	10.67
Equipments	Qtls.	22	2.19
Tyre Retrading/Vulcanising Machinery	Qtls.	104	12.01
Cutting Machine Tools	Qtls.	57	31.54
Bearing Rings of Stael	Kgs.	160	1.44
Machinery Tools	Kgs.	20	25.41
Tool Molders for Lathe	Kgs.	165	2.89
Industrial part of Sleeving Rim of Disc	Kgs.	150	2.79
Threaded Bushes and Spring Pins	Kgs.	873	1.84
Sealing Machines	Kgs.	295	1.15
Out Board Engine	Kgs.	400	1.54
Marine Sparsa	Kgs.	219	1.67
Coller Cutting Machine	Kgs.	520	0.13
Orthopeadic Applicancea	Kgs.	320	1.98
Injection Needles (Assorted)	Kgs.	1020	1.50
Sewing Nsedles & Pins etc	Kgs.	884	3.63
Thread Bushes	Kgs.	269	0.59
Spares for Lubrication Pump	Kgs.	9	0.08
Platfoam Scale	Kgs.	74	0.09
Washer Talson Crankle	Kgs.	219	0.64
Plastic Building Machine	Kgs.	850	0.41
Cap Gaskets	Kgs.	288	0.66
Screw & Nuta Galvanissd	Kgs.	265	0.27
Wood Ward Governor	Kgs.	88	2.00
Foot Valve Cum Filter Unit	Kgs.	160	0.75
Oil Pump (Protoble)	Kgs.	1490	0.26
Boat Winch	Kgs.	1469	0.77
Mono Block Water Pump	Kgs.	1003	0.85
Cutting Machine	Kgs.	58	0.62
Pipe Fittings	Kgs.	1321	0.82
Pressing Box (Iron)	Kgs.	75	0.01
Paper Curring Machine	Nos.	2	0.32
Compressors	Kgs.	16843	15.90
Transformers	Kgs.	31880	65.48
Frosted Glass Lamps	Kgs.	4800	5.29
Electrical Fittings	Kgs.	106	0.02

Item-wise Export through Kochi Port During 1983-84 (Contd.....)

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
D.T.Control Thermo Couples	Kgs.	200	2.31
Spares for Tube Splicer	Kgs.	33	0.87
Terminal Connectors of Transformers	Kgs.	579	0.76
Hammocks	Kgs.	258	0.26
Items Made of Scion Machined	Qtls.	26	1.26
Tube Cooling Tungton Lamps	Nos.	35000	4.80
Rod & Cap Crinder	Nos.	4	0.47
Bicycle	Nos.	6	0.21
Motor Cycle	Nos.	360	56.96
Motor Cars	Nos.	2	10.90
Motor Tractor With set	Nos.	2	10.32
Tipper Truck with set	Nos.	110	46.91
Valve Seat Cutting Machine	Nos.	1	0.03
Grinding Machine	Nos.	1	0.14
Shaft Impregater	Nos.	1	5.37
Tools	Nos.	1	1.55
D C Power Supply Unit	Nos.	3	0.84
Automatic Boiler Control Burners	Nos.	1	50.92
Car Lift	Nos.	1	0.55
Oil Collection Bags with Sieve	Nos.	400	1.39
Kitchen Mixy	Nos.	2	0.11
Electronic Equipmental Parts etc	Kgs.	14818	118.17
Furnace Digital Control Systems etc	Kgs.	2830	1.16
Electronic Telephones	Kgs.	26	1.10
Spectra Physics	Kgs.	8	5.39
Photographic Chairs (Elec. Operated)	Kgs.	320	2.00
Eliminator	Kgs.	1262	0.81
Compass Computer	Kgs.	10	8.13
Wax Candle (Ear Candle)	Nos.	98000	1.65
Wax Stick (Ear Cleaner)	Nos.	1000	0.01
Gate Nuts	Kgs.	71	0.73
Spares/Tools and Exhibition Aids	Kgs.	50	0.08
Gymnastic Equipments	Kgs.	320	0.02
Palmyra	Qtls.	140	5.36
Antivibration Pad	Qtls.	97	6.99
Block Boards	Qtls.	7909	193.90
Mard Board	Qtls.	3428	34.25
Card Board Cartons	Qtls.	8	0.66
Display Board	Qtls.	40	0.15
Tea Cheat Pannels	Qtls.	770	9.36
Plywood	Qtls.	21920	314.54
Rotary Peeled Veneers	Qtls.	680	10.31
Veneers of Woods	Qtls.	2231	288.40
Teak Wood Items	M.T.	7	7.27
Rosewood Items	M.T.	208	142.53
Other Wood Items	M.T.	5	3.51
Jamil Handlee Teak Wood	Kgs.	263	0.84
Wood-Mueical Instrumental Parts	Qtls.	5628	416.25
Wood-Handicrafts & Curios	Kgs.	182502	185.28
Woodenware (Home/Kitchen)	Kgs.	13904	14.88

Item-wise Export through Kochi Port During 1993-94 (Contd.....)

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Wooden Carved Doors/Windows	Kgs.	8703	21.81
Metal Artware	Kgs.	4556	6.73
Wooden Artware	Kgs.	108891	49.59
Timbex Jigsaw Machine Throat	Kgs.	176	0.15
Wooden Rods	Kgs.	2500	0.47
Wooden Screens	Nos.	1	0.04
Coconut Shell Cups	Kgs.	64469	14.00
Coconut & Phool Jadu (Brooms)	Kgs.	5169	1.15
Grass Mats & Matings	Kgs.	72680	24.20
Wall Carpets	Kgs.	14	0.16
Cora Grass Baskets	Kgs.	2000	1.41
Vine Baskets	Kgs.	13301	3.04
Door Steps Rubberised	Kgs.	1160	0.36
Rubber Wood Components	Kgs.	2271	0.55
Bathroom Cabinet etc	Kgs.	29333	29.79
Wooden Bench with Cane	Nos.	1	0.05
Wiring Desk	Nos.	1	0.19
Wooden Cot Frame	Kgs.	32	0.04
Wooden Carved Table Stand/Lamp Stand	Kgs.	200	0.03
Building Models	Kgs.	74	0.03
Musical Instruments	Kgs.	159	0.35
Artificial Plants	Kgs.	8674	1.56
Wooden Pins	Kgs.	240	0.15
Saloon Chairs	Kgs.	382	0.07
Garden Chairs	Kgs.	397	0.09
Door Shutters	Kgs.	17	0.01
Platform Brush of Coconut Fibre	Kgs.	5598	1.23
Cane Furniture	Kgs.	9450	2.22
Gift Parcel	Kgs.	36	0.03
Wooden Mortoe	Kgs.	55	0.01
Bed Composit.on	Kgs.	275	0.74
Advertising Materials	Kgs.	110	0.03
Complimentary Items	Kgs.	793	0.31
Study Materials	Kgs.	127	0.03
Mosquito Coils & Geometry Box	Kgs.	312	0.24
Gypsum	Kgs.	522	0.55
Traditional Lamps	Kgs.	39	0.02
Rubber Wood Struds/Table Legs	Kgs.	15	0.56
Granite Idol of 'NANDHI'	Kgs.	555	0.01
Hand Mads Lucky Bags	Kgs.	4650	1.73
Tasso Bacc/Rai	Kgs.	24572	24.90
Lenin Bin	Kgs.	15624	7.08
Weight Lifting Materials	Kgs.	956	0.10
Rosewood Cup Board Art Work	Kgs.	95	0.52
Terracotton Items	Kgs.	29679	1.85
Geetha Pannels (Ross Wood)	Kgs.	19	0.11
Fibrs/Palm Cups & Flowers	Kgs.	3975	0.42
Kathakali Sculpture	Kgs.	61	0.05
Ceramic Floor Tiles	Kgs.	500	0.05
Ultered Marble Wash Basin	Kgs.	20	0.01

Item-wise Export through Kochi Port During 1993-94 (Contd.....)

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Decorative Tiles	Kgs.	525	0.01
Clay/Glass Art Work	Kgs.	225	0.43
Pottery Materials	Kgs.	20842	0.37
Clay Jars	Nos.	1	0.15
Porcelain Saddles	Kgs.	562	1.03
Clay Pot	Kgs.	1886	0.96
Ceramic Jars	Kgs.	1200	0.08
Assorted Crockeries	Kgs.	664	0.52
Tiles & Bricks	Qtls.	951	22.55
Others	..	..	22303.44
Total	..	..	189136.67

Source: Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Kochi

APPENDIX 8.2

Export of Coir Yarn from India from 1989-90 to 1993-94

(Q = Quantity in M.T.; V = Value in Rs. 000's)

Trade Division	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Africa	32	370	18	234	46	913	48	927	26	557
America	446	4813	584	7414	660	11326	494	8795	820	16449
East Asia	381	4274	13	146	4	82	27	525	....	2
South Asia	49	309	13	159	167	2593	102	1498	114	2264
West Asia	868	8190	870	9058	1055	13218	889	12040	909	13857
East Europe	564	5764	212	2374	248	3826	204	3463	130	2704
West Europe	11125	110206	11861	144651	12084	185127	9326	162953	10845	211608
Other European Countries	306	3041	539	6549	1002	15738	353	6417	804	16279
Total	13771	136967	14110	176585	15266	232823	11443	196618	13648	263720

Source: Coir Board, Kochi

APPENDIX 8.3

Export of Coir Mats from India from 1989-90 to 1993-94

(Q = Quantity in M.T., V = Value in Rs. 000's)

Trade Division	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Africa	50	902	72	1565	60	1919	109	5258	86	3423
America	1817	33800	1873	39218	3286	112035	4828	183798	5726	245455
East Asia	1308	22623	1142	21075	1273	37495	1742	58764	1747	75528
South Asia	5	71	20	426	23	575	42	1383	94	3248
West Asia	392	7516	299	418	548	17741	658	23899	606	25834
East Europe	168	4232	55	629	130	4679	35	1204	29	940
West Europe	4453	86458	5496	126616	5760	179668	6308	229857	7564	330760
Other European Countries	80	1558	52	1239	83	2825	65	4074	93	4008
Total	8273	157168	9009	201186	11163	356935	13787	508237	15945	689196

Source: Coir Board, Kochi

APPENDIX 8.4

Export of Coir Matings from India from 1989-90 to 1993-94

(Q = Quantity in M.T.; V = Value in Rs. 000's)

Trade Division	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Africa	3	61	....	....	....	....	54	2063	53	2282
America	354	5986	490	10003	563	19336	638	22699	621	28076
East Asia	282	6006	185	4454	236	8736	381	17776	354	17432
South Asia	4	58	....	....	19	622	45	1514	161	5939
West Asia	27	641	8	204	4	192	29	1112	41	2239
East Europe	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	328	....	....
West Europe	2882	61172	2673	64641	2774	88966	3368	130296	3979	173621
Other European Countries	28	568	6	147	48	1520	53	1801	53	2216
Total	3580	74492	3362	79448	3644	119372	4577	177589	5262	231805

Source: Coir Board, Kochi

APPENDIX 8.5

Export of Coir Rugs & Carpets from India from 1989-90 to 1993-94

(Q = Quantity in M.T., V = Value in Rs. 000's)

Trade Division	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	825
America	181	4178	251	7182	372	15549	904	38169	951	47897
East Asia	....	....	1	14	5	199	22	1090	60	3217
South Asia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Asia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	222
East Europe	1313	22968	770	13898	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Europe	72	1599	182	5565	210	7695	390	17536	559	29002
Other European Countries	6	165	4	148	16	686	11	594	49	2763
Total	1572	28910	1208	26807	603	24129	1327	57389	1636	83926

Source: Coir Board, Kochi

APPENDIX - 9.1

DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION PROFILE - 1991

Sl.No.	District	Area K.m. ²	Population	Sex Ratio	Growth rate 1981-91	Density per K.m ²	Effective Literacy rate		
							Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Kerala	38,863	29,098,518	1,036	14.32	749	89.81	93.62	86.17
1.	Kasaragode	1,992	1,071,508	1,026	22.78	538	82.51	88.97	76.29
2.	Kannur	2,966	2,251,727	1,049	16.63	759	91.48	95.54	87.65
3.	Wayanad	2,131	672,128	966	21.32	315	82.73	87.59	77.69
4.	Kozhikode	2,344	2,619,941	1,027	16.69	1,118	91.10	95.58	86.79
5.	Malappuram	3,550	3,096,330	1,053	28.87	872	87.94	92.08	84.09
6.	Palakkad	4,480	2,382,235	1,061	16.52	532	81.27	87.24	75.72
7.	Thrissur	3,032	2,737,311	1,085	12.20	903	90.13	93.77	86.94
8.	Ernakulam	2,407	2,817,236	1,000	11.12	1,170	92.35	95.46	89.27
9.	Idukki	5,019	1,078,066	975	11.22	215	86.94	90.82	82.96
10.	Kottayam	2,203	1,828,271	1,003	7.71	830	95.72	97.46	94.00
11.	Alappuzha	1,414	2,001,217	1,051	7.28	1,415	93.87	96.79	91.12
12.	Pathanamthitta	2,642	1,188,332	1,062	5.60	450	94.86	96.55	93.29
13.	Kollam	2,491	2,407,566	1,035	-10.68	967	90.47	94.09	87.00
14.	Thiruvananthapuram	2,192	2,946,650	1,036	13.50	1,344	89.22	92.84	85.76

Source: Census of India - Kerala - Final Population Totals

APPENDIX - 9.2

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN KERALA - GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

Year	L.P. Sector			U.P. Sector		High School
	L.P. Schools	L.P. Sections in U.P. schools	L.P. Sections in high schools	U.P. Schools	U.P. Sections in high schools	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991	2565	900	427	960	825	961
1992	2565	898	425	960	826	963
1993	2565	898	425	960	828	963
1994	2520	898	424	959	828	967
1995	2520	901	386	958	837	975

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX - 9.3

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN KERALA - PRIVATE AIDED SCHOOLS

Year	L.P. Sector			U.P. Sector		High School
	L.P. Schools	L.P. Sections in U.P. schools	L.P. Sections in high schools	U.P. schools	U.P. Sections in high schools	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991	4068	1293	175	1883	1037	1380
1992	4067	1293	173	1883	1034	1380
1993	4067	1293	173	1883	1034	1380
1994	4045	1293	169	1880	1032	1379
1995	4041	1288	168	1876	1034	1380

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX - 9.4

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN KERALA - UNAIDED SCHOOLS

Year	L.P. Sector			U.P. Sector		High School
	L.P. Schools	L.P. Sections in U.P. schools	L.P. Sections in high schools	U.P. Schools	U.P. Sections in high schools	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991	134	41	47	72	88	111
1992	151	46	63	92	109	129
1993	147	45	63	88	109	129
1994	137	44	63	80	111	129
1995	133	45	59	78	110	131

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX - 8.5

PROGRESS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FROM 1961-1962 TO 1994-95

Year	High School	U.P.School	L.P.School	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1961-62	629	1985	6745	9359
1982-83	1015	2285	6904	10204
1963-64	1020	2285	6914	10218
1964-65	1146	2428	6930	10504
1965-66	1161	2447	6954	10552
1966-67	1278	2475	6933	10684
1967-68	1292	2478	6940	10711
1968-69	1381	2535	6817	10833
1969-70	1382	2532	6929	10842
1970-71	1384	2543	6895	10822
1971-72	1393	2551	6895	10839
1972-73	1399	2550	6887	10789
1973-74	1404	2548	6904	10856
1974-75	1488	2588	9875	11051
1975-76	1521	2606	9875	11102
1976-77	1666	2718	6995	11379
1977-78	1675	2718	6969	11362
1978-79	1680	2739	6970	11389
1979-80	<u>1680</u>	<u>2739</u>	<u>6970</u>	<u>11389</u>
1980-81	1876	2753	6861	11590
1981-82	2075	2779	6811	11665
1982-83	2154	2763	6817	11734
1983-84	-	-	8819	-
1984-85	2397	2856	6848	12101
1985-86	2122	2852	6396	11670
1986-87	2430	2884	6828	12142
1987-88	2431	2885	8817	12135
1988-88	-	-	6819	-
1989-80	2430	2892	6813	12135
1990-91	2452	2915	6767	12134
1991-92	2472	2835	6783	12190
1992-93	2472	2831	8779	12182
1993-94	2475	2920	8702	12097
1994-95	2486	2812	6894	12092

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX - 9.6

ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS - DISTRICT-WISE AND STAGE-WISE
1994-95

District	L.P.			U.P.			H.S.			TOTAL		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	104767	102099	206866	83539	80374	163913	73282	76985	150267	261588	259458	521046
Kollam	80970	77969	158939	72551	68570	141121	68228	68740	136968	221749	215279	437028
Pathanamthitta	37932	36953	74885	32779	30633	63412	32347	31670	64017	103058	99256	202314
Alappuzha	62066	59761	121827	55408	52159	107567	54306	53735	108041	171780	165655	337435
Kotayam	62232	59325	121557	50730	47687	98417	47526	49299	96825	160488	156311	316799
Idukki	37084	33864	70948	31664	28683	60347	24996	26214	51210	93744	88761	182505
Ermakulam	88957	85695	174652	78176	74366	152542	72034	75475	147509	239167	235536	474703
Thrissur	107105	101583	208688	85449	80500	165949	70029	73595	143624	262583	255678	518261
Palakkad	107593	103685	211278	84926	81205	166131	62551	64905	127456	255070	249795	504865
Malappuram	177336	168074	345410	134277	126288	260565	97960	102235	200195	409573	396597	806170
Kozhikode	109045	102516	211561	93232	86801	180033	78669	82435	161104	280946	271752	552698
Wayanad	30425	28938	59363	23715	22489	46204	17876	19070	36946	72016	70497	142513
Kannur	95254	89893	185147	80507	74775	155282	69620	70727	140347	245381	235395	480776
Kasarode	52048	48813	100861	40625	37077	77702	31866	29803	61669	124539	115693	240232
Total	1152814	1099168	2251982	947578	891607	1839185	801290	824888	1626178	2991682	2815663	5717345

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX - 8.7

ENROLMENT OF SC/ST STUDENTS AT SCHOOL LEVEL - 1994-95
STUDENT STRENGTH SC/ST REPRESENTATION IN SCHOOL ENROLMENT

Section	General	Scheduled Caste	Percentage to Total	Scheduled Tribe	Percentage to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lower Primary	2251982	248052	11.01	30122	1.34
Upper Primary	1839185	211534	11.50	20171	1.10
Secondary	1626178	170005	10.45	13184	0.81
Total	5717345	629591	11.01	63477	1.11

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX - 9.8

STANDARD-WISE STRENGTH OF SC/ST STUDENTS - 1995

Standard	Govt. School			Private School			Private unaided School		
	Total numbers	of which SC ST		Total Numbers	of which SC ST		Total numbers	Of which SC ST	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.	202902	25853	4109	302742	29867	3336	23140	736	59
II.	217162	28343	4030	322265	31605	3260	22382	715	48
III.	227080	30474	4214	328188	33574	3371	21533	674	47
IV.	231957	31028	4320	332578	34536	3301	20052	847	29
V.	212225	27959	4043	377674	41284	3280	18692	517	69
VI.	208606	27037	3397	373748	41727	2952	17460	448	59
VII.	217255	28110	3364	399167	44039	2946	16338	413	61
VIII.	245121	28863	3157	357347	37925	2360	14956	399	62
IX.	225677	26204	2668	329809	33931	1942	13651	364	40
X.	173580	18302	1774	253974	23716	1158	12053	301	25
TOTAL	2159575	272173	35074	3377513	352204	27908	180257	5214	497

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX - 9.9
ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS IN KERALA - STAGE - WISE

Year	Enrolment in Schools													
	L.P.S			U.P.S.			H.S			Total			Total	
	Govt	Aided	Total	Govt.	Unaided	Total	Aided	Unaided	Total	Govt.	Aided	Unaided		Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1994	916480	1322880	856892	2325052	651773	1164826	50138	1866837	643749	933364	39103	1616216	5808105	
1995	879101	1285774	871107	2251982	636086	1150609	52490	1839185	644388	941130	40660	1628178	5717345	

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX - 9.10
ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS - KERALA 1994

Year	Standards													
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Total	Total	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Boys	104130	111721	118907	119618	452376	110231	107134	111741	329106	125623	111482	81540	318645	
Girls	98772	105441	110173	112339	426725	101994	99472	105514	306980	119498	114195	92050	325743	
Total	202902	217162	227080	231957	879101	212225	206606	217255	636086	245121	225677	173590	644388	

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

APPENDIX - 9.11
ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS IN PRIVATE AIDED SCHOOLS IN KERALA - 1994-95

		STANDARDS													
		I	II	III	IV	5	6	V	VI	VII	Total	VIII	IX	X	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Boys	153350	164287	167971	169852	655460	193288	191846	204669	589803	161197	161771	118742	461710		
Girls	149392	157976	160217	162727	630314	194386	181902	194518	560806	176150	168038	135232	479420		
Total	302742	322265	328188	332579	1285774	377674	373748	399187	1150609	357347	329809	253974	941130		

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

APPENDIX - 9.12
ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS IN PRIVATE UNAIDED SCHOOLS IN KERALA 1994-95

		STANDARDS													
		I	II	III	IV	5	6	V	VI	VII	Total	VIII	IX	X	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Boys	11837	11584	11185	10362	44976	10125	9507	9037	28669	7936	7011	5988	20935		
Girls	11303	10798	10338	9690	42129	85671	7953	7301	23821	7020	6640	6065	19725		
Total	23140	22382	21533	20052	87107	18692	17460	16338	52490	14956	13651	12053	40660		

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

APPENDIX - 9.13

ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS IN GOVERNMENT, AIDED AND UNAIDED SCHOOLS - STANDARD AND MANAGEMENT - WISE

Year/Management	STANDARDS											
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1983-84												
Government	208257	231249	233723	243253	211505	213979	226288	248288	222805	172856	2212002	
Aided	309142	335008	336352	342378	374651	380460	408815	358045	322834	252485	3421170	
Unaided	23194	22381	20819	19298	18048	16770	15320	14276	13070	11757	174933	
Total	540593	588636	590894	604929	604204	611208	651424	620609	558709	436698	5808105	
1994-95												
Government	202902	217162	227080	231957	212225	206606	217255	245121	225677	173590	2159575	
Aided	302742	322265	328188	332579	377674	373748	398187	357347	329809	253874	3377513	
Unaided	23140	22382	21533	20052	18692	17460	16338	14956	13651	12053	180257	
Total	528784	561809	576801	584588	608591	597814	632780	617424	568137	439617	5717345	

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS IN GOVERNMENT-AIDED AND UNAIDED SCHOOLS - STANDARD AND MANAGEMENT WISE

Year/Management	STANDARDS											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
1971 Government	350656	319732	300003	283427	189792	142416	112391	108308	88796	54125	1948648	
Aided	446259	392704	366132	337902	320439	270533	224440	198761	168323	100732	2826225	
Unaided	3555	2985	2796	2384	2332	2037	1881	2628	2351	1690	24649	
Total	800470	715421	668931	623723	512563	414988	338712	308697	259470	156547	4798622	
1972 Government												
Aided												
Unaided												
Total												
Separate figures are not available												
1973 Government	294181	393735	309124	281742	194980	151913	121478	118403	91075	53107	2909738	
Aided	380014	501878	380459	349412	340198	291809	242821	210896	173175	101486	2971746	
Unaided	5121	4971	4305	3841	4258	3383	2899	4090	3432	2380	38480	
Total	679316	903584	693888	634795	539436	446905	366986	333389	287680	156953	5019944	
1974 Government	280199	320560	368587	298884	198665	164473	137558	99291	116674	72497	2056388	
Aided	362107	389190	434481	363539	347153	312832	276883	177109	213210	142183	3028487	
Unaided	5343	5304	4705	3806	4233	3796	3552	3608	3998	2674	41019	
Total	647849	725054	808773	664229	550051	461101	417793	280008	333882	217354	5125894	
1975 Government	278206	290242	302238	358184	218442	171575	153144	137531	85238	107032	2094892	
Aided	357211	385395	378190	424529	369541	321921	299843	226480	150443	198858	3080211	
Unaided	5055	5187	4751	4163	4079	3855	3305	3394	2801	3472	40652	
Total	640472	660824	683179	779876	592062	497351	456082	369005	238482	309362	5225705	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1976 Government		275456	268750	281166	294070	235596	189773	159447	146252	125600	81038	2067148
Aided	363069	347692	347692	339515	360324	405908	346722	305536	361541	201312	125796	3047405
Unaided	5036	4704	4704	4664	4310	3971	3706	3313	3626	3691	3264	40487
Total	633551	621146	621146	625345	658704	645475	550203	468296	411419	330803	210098	5155040
1977 Government		280102	271629	263655	282888	247596	215654	172418	140554	126222	90794	2091512
Aided	370420	347366	347366	3401551	326280	345689	362179	313829	274896	230301	149867	3060978
Unaided	6981	4819	4819	4543	4412	3784	3743	3661	3063	3316	2787	41088
Total	657503	623814	623814	608349	613580	597049	581576	489908	418513	359839	243448	5193678
1978 Government		280815	285219	270656	269266	213260	193372	97863	160224	132779	104888	2108352
Aided	378204	383170	383170	353284	346414	369955	365541	368223	270751	232256	170116	3240816
Unaided												
Total	660019	668389	668389	625940	615680	583215	558913	566086	430975	365035	275016	5349268
1979 Government		267680	296339	284646	2 07929	270918	190471	182237	190009	149279	106443	2145951
Aided	364847	379916	379916	365316	346552	359091	393620	361684	299098	257047	183009	3220180
Unaided												
Total	632527	676255	676255	649962	617470	567020	494091	543921	489107	406326	289452	5366131
1980 Government		268363	287362	290362	276219	207490	186314	182062	191932	170554	113153	2175811
Aided	367314	373726	373726	369644	357809	370342	350932	352128	308561	280053	191022	3321531
Unaided												
Total	635677	661088	661088	660006	634028	577832	539246	534190	500493	450607	304175	5497342
1981 Government		267342	281494	280991	285762	216579	189751	182642	188333	176151	133381	2203426
Aided	356921	373231	373231	358311	362375	380489	358067	350970	300989	286931	211905	3339098
Unaided	7216	7314	7314	6652	6194	6061	5755	5072	6507	5379	4279	60429
Total	631479	662039	662039	645954	655331	603129	553573	538684	495738	468461	349565	5602953
1982 Government		274709	278413	274879	279415	228882	201694	186318	197745	177583	137596	2237234
Aided	363546	366416	366416	362272	356940	385305	366797	359803	288729	275002	224660	3349470
Unaided	7624	7727	7727	7319	6828	6638	6217	5560	6343	5560	4278	6494
Total	645879	652556	652556	644470	643183	620825	574708	551681	492817	458145	366534	5650798

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1983	Government	264896	282509	269704	271893	227894	216240	198260	202333	181661	139477	2253967
	Aided	354307	366733	353149	356352	378951	372875	367907	290503	268241	216786	3325204
	Unaided	7093	7505	7477	7122	7345	7054	6261	6646	6008	4681	67202
	Total	626296	656747	630330	635367	813590	596179	572428	499482	455910	359944	5646273
1984	Government	250060	272253	273054	266139	226323	216348	211979	208592	182345	141978	2249071
	Aided	344529	360620	355226	349050	378951	371828	376520	306631	272184	209230	3324719
	Unaided	8211	7340	7351	7239	8414	7887	7422	7662	6636	6503	74665
	Total	602800	640213	635213	635631	622426	613588	595863	595921	523135	461165	357711
1985	Government	255053	267837	267568	270398	224721	213938	204772	214294	184478	130659	2233718
	Aided	351110	368858	355944	352108	380198	371933	366477	324198	285221	206646	3362593
	Unaided	11518	10114	8987	8914	9095	8758	8101	7712	6490	5076	84765
	Total	617681	646809	632399	631420	614014	594629	579350	546204	476189	342391	5681076
1986	Government	260874	277696	287529	269638	227210	211684	201889	210541	190390	27223	2243674
	Aided	355364	390806	367503	358395	582874	368146	355034	313502	289219	190636	5371469
	Unaided	14401	13166	11089	9943	10600	10410	9229	6814	7905	5649	101008
	Total	630639	681870	646121	636966	620884	590240	566152	532657	487514	323508	5716151
1987	Government	253615	279531	269632	260523	231295	215875	200985	211021	189074	125241	2236692
	Aided	344902	390154	374816	355817	381593	371992	355191	309967	290934	188314	3363680
	Unaided	18119	15846	14011	11965	11038	11225	10605	9912	8828	7536	117085
	Total	614636	685531	658459	628305	623926	599092	566661	530900	488836	321091	5717457
1988	Government	266257	281147	276461	269535	232015	220326	202742	209844	192088	126073	2276479
	Aided	345984	389748	378230	364997	389771	375130	356100	312284	289819	187286	3383359
	Unaided	17902	16486	16084	14353	12152	11892	11465	10776	9852	7956	128818
	Total	630053	687381	670775	648885	627938	607350	570307	532904	491748	321315	5788856
1989	Government	248146	275421	275343	272741	230716	219276	216798	212025	191153	149357	2290977
	Aided	342720	363075	380044	372222	388627	367168	379599	308417	290105	226524	3427521
	Unaided	17776	16280	15986	15624	12847	12083	11708	10955	10660	8894	139453
	Total	609642	655416	671373	660587	632190	607547	607105	531387	491918	384775	5851951

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1990 Government	240043	258847	269077	270354	27588	219844	228077	118077	302530	152628	2285086	
Aided	335328	354848	356173	373983	402810	385228	385255	328782	290893	230390	3444780	
Unaided	18877	17980	17178	16080	14474	13776	12446	11279	11070	8630	142890	
Total	594548	648675	622428	660417	654972	818848	625778	459118	604283	392849	5982718	
1991 Government	241675	249853	253511	265248	237583	228333	222592	233577	208871	208871	156328	2286572
Aided	338294	348035	348021	355424	407512	396755	393812	333643	305326	305326	228992	345881
Unaided	20061	18493	17770	16018	14987	14941	13311	11670	10957	10957	9527	147715
Total	801090	615381	619302	636690	660062	640029	629715	578890	525154	525154	394848	5901101
1992 Government	227117	251242	245374	251588	231028	227675	228315	240337	214871	214871	165671	2283219
Aided	327846	353177	341720	346930	393267	400750	406977	343222	312984	312984	241521	3468394
Unaided	20946	20071	18218	17169	15909	16000	14258	12545	11588	11588	8788	155392
Total	575909	624490	605312	615687	640105	643425	649550	596104	538443	538443	416980	5907005
1993 Government	222718	236927	244013	242837	221542	223856	229486	243953	216751	216751	178826	2260894
Aided	321984	341651	343554	338976	383753	390933	411690	351028	317629	317629	244923	3446121
Unaided	21724	20772	19315	17814	16676	15470	14135	13388	12367	12367	10260	161721
Total	566426	599350	606882	599427	621971	630258	655294	608369	546747	546747	434011	5868736
1994 Government	208257	231249	233723	243253	211505	213979	226289	248288	222805	222805	172656	2212002
Aided	309142	335008	336352	342378	374651	380460	409815	358045	322834	322834	252485	3421170
Unaided	23194	22361	20819	19298	18048	18770	15320	14276	13070	13070	11757	174933
Total	540593	589638	590894	604929	604204	811209	651424	620609	558709	558709	436898	5908107
1995 Government	202902	217162	227080	231957	212225	206606	217255	245121	225677	225677	173590	2159575
Aided	302742	322265	328188	332579	377674	373748	399187	357347	329809	329809	253974	3377513
Unaided	23140	22382	21533	20052	18692	17460	16338	14956	13651	13651	12053	180257
Total	528784	581809	576801	584588	608591	597614	632780	617424	569137	569137	439617	5717345

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS IN KERALA - STAGE - WISE

Year	Enrolment in students in Kerala													
	L.P.S.				U.P.S.				H.S.					
	Govt	Unaided	Total	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total	Unaided	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1973	12,76,782	16,11,753	18,038	29,08,583	4,68,371	8,74,428	10,540	13,53,339	2,62,585	4,85,555	9,882	7,58,022	50,19,944	
1974	12,67,230	15,59,317	19,158	28,45,705	5,00,696	9,36,668	11,581	14,46,945	2,88,462	5,32,502	10,280	8,31,244	51,25,894	
1975	12,21,870	15,23,325	19,156	27,64,351	5,43,161	9,91,105	11,239	15,45,505	3,28,801	5,75,781	10,267	9,15,849	52,25,705	
1976	11,18,442	14,00,580	18,714	25,38,746	5,84,816	10,56,166	10,992	16,63,874	3,52,890	5,88,649	10,781	9,52,320	51,55,040	
1977	10,98,274	13,84,217	20,755	25,03,246	6,35,668	10,21,687	11,168	16,68,533	3,57,570	8,55,064	9,166	10,21,800	51,83,579	
1978	11,05,956	14,84,072*	-	25,70,028	6,01,495	11,03,719*	-	17,06,214	3,87,901	8,73,125*	-	10,71,026	53,49,268	
1979	11,19,583	14,56,631	-	25,76,214	5,80,537	10,24,395	-	16,05,032	4,45,731	7,39,154	-	11,84,885	53,65,131	
1980	11,22,306	14,66,493	-	25,90,799	5,77,866	10,73,402	-	16,51,268	4,75,639	7,76,636	-	12,55,275	54,97,342	
1981	11,18,589	14,50,838	27,376	25,84,803	5,88,972	10,88,526	16,888	16,94,386	4,97,865	7,99,734	18,165	13,13,764	56,02,953	
1982	11,07,418	14,46,174	28,498	25,86,088*	8,16,894	11,11,905	18,415	17,47,214	5,12,924	7,88,391	16,181	13,71,496	56,50,798	
1983	10,89,002	14,30,541	29,187	25,48,740	6,42,394	11,19,133	20,670	17,82,197	5,22,471	7,75,530	17,336	13,15,336	56,46,273	
1984	10,81,506	14,09,425	30,141	25,01,072	6,54,650	11,26,999	23,723	18,05,372	5,32,915	7,88,295	20,801	13,42,011	56,46,455	
1985	10,80,856	14,27,920	39,533	25,28,309	6,34,431	11,18,608	25,954	17,87,993	5,28,431	8,18,065	19,278	13,64,774	56,81,076	
1986	10,74,737	14,72,058	48,601	25,95,396	6,40,783	11,06,054	30,239	17,77,076	5,28,154	7,93,357	22,168	13,43,679	57,16,151	
1987	10,63,301	14,85,689	57,941	25,88,931	6,46,055	11,08,778	32,868	17,89,899	5,25,336	7,89,215	26,278	13,40,827	57,17,457	
1988	10,93,400	14,78,969	84,725	26,37,094	6,55,085	11,15,001	35,509	18,05,595	5,27,994	7,89,389	28,594	13,45,967	57,88,656	
1989	10,71,651	14,58,051	65,306	25,96,018	8,66,791	11,44,414	36,638	18,47,843	5,52,535	8,25,046	30,509	14,08,090	58,51,951	
1990	10,35,321	14,20,532	70,215	25,27,068	6,85,509	11,73,393	40,696	18,99,598	5,73,236	8,50,635	31,878	14,56,050	58,82,716	
1991	10,09,287	13,90,774	72,342	24,72,403	6,88,508	11,98,079	43,219	19,29,806	5,98,777	8,67,961	32,154	14,98,992	59,01,101	
1992	8,75,321	13,69,673	76,404	24,21,398	6,87,019	12,00,994	45,057	18,33,080	6,20,879	8,87,727	33,921	15,52,527	59,07,005	
1993	9,46,495	13,46,165	79,425	23,72,085	6,74,867	11,86,376	46,281	19,07,524	6,39,532	8,13,580	36,015	15,89,127	58,88,736	
1994	8,16,482	13,22,980	85,692	23,25,054	6,51,773	11,64,926	50,138	18,66,837	6,43,749	8,33,364	39,103	16,16,218	58,08,107	
1995	8,79,101	12,85,774	87,107	22,51,982	6,36,086	11,50,609	52,490	18,39,185	6,44,388	9,41,130	40,660	16,26,178	57,17,945	

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

APPENDIX - 9 - 16
NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN KERALA

Year	L.P. Schools			U.P. Schools			High Schools		
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Government	Private aided	Private unaided
1971	21104	29016	199	15298	27493	242	17290	30894	769
1972	21698	29840	208	15730	28259	245	17785	31773	788
1973	24068	32873	258	16781	29841	290	18355	33858	1091
1974	23391	30414	273	16807	28704	151	18478	33319	852
1975	22902	30885	260	16552	28943	165	20155	33747	882
1976	23299	31298	263	17386	30218	173	20557	34418	899
1977	22923	31820	246	17125	30297	184	23718	36914	981
1978	22743	30551	258	19189	33353	191	20416	40212	1052
1979	22602	30362	256	18497	32149	183	25645	42939	1122
1980	22808	30365	303	18098	32696	221	26731	42099	1289
1981	21009	30658	308	17123	32614	234	27916	43008	1433
1982	20327	30699	295	16006	33165	262	31425	43477	1505
1983	19625	30615	359	14994	32458	251	33796	46704	1615
1984	19220	30680	394	14598	32728	326	34830	47908	1847
1985	19053	30156	467	14667	33569	522	35225	48686	2028
1986	18947	30118	733	15245	33592	476	35850	49740	2543
1987	19298	30436	793	15890	33972	558	36748	50161	2632
1988	19696	30763	830	15835	34524	627	37125	50224	2774
1989	19228	30202	846	15850	33666	656	36534	50072	2771
1990	19100	30211	840	15673	33941	622	36794	49708	2904
1991	18832	29885	883	15568	34263	645	37086	49845	2957
1992	17750	29319	958	15727	34706	750	36893	50450	3241
1993	17577	29122	1000	15958	34799	749	37065	50719	3250
1994	17425	28857	1005	15822	34074	805	37104	51224	3771
1995	17089	28433	1010	15703	34437	950	36950	51310	3811

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX - 9.17
NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN KERALA

Year	L.P.Schools			U.P.Schools			High Schools			T.T.I.	
	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Government	Private aided	Private unaided	Government	Private aided
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1991	18832	29885	883	15568	34263	645	37086	49845	2957	503	541
1992	17750	29319	958	15727	34706	750	36893	50450	3241	515	501
1993	17577	29122	1000	15958	34799	749	37065	50719	3250	528	528
1994	17425	28857	1005	15822	34074	805	37104	51224	3771	488	523
1995	17089	28433	1010	15709	34437	950	36950	51310	3831	484	533

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

APPENDIX - 9.18

NUMBER OF STUDENTS APPEARED AND PASSED
VOCATIONAL HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

Year of Examination	No. appeared			No. Passed		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1991 March	2,796	2,582	5,378	1,449	1,049	2,498
1991 September	803	1,023	1,826	350	379	728
1992 March	3,839	4,874	8,713	1,128	1,174	2,302
1992 September	1,013	1,189	2,202	244	286	530
1993 March	5,017	5,658	10,675	1,807	1,958	3,765
1993 September	1665	1732	3397	425	474	904
1994 March	5339	6005	11404	2669	3089	5732
1994 September			2,478			1,120
1995 October	2,098	2,615	4,713	514	782	1,296

Source: Directorate of VHSE, Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX - 8.19

NUMBER OF ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGES IN KERALA
(University-wise)

Name of University	1994	1995
1. Kerala	45	44
2. Calicut	72	70
3. Gandhiji	57	56
Total	174	170

Source : Directorate of Collegiate Education, Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX - 8.20

NUMBER OF ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGES IN KERALA, 1995

Sl.No.	District	Govt.	Private	Total
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	8	11	19
2.	Kollam	1	12	13
3.	Pathanamthitta	-	8	8
4.	Alappay	-	11	11
5.	Emakulam	4	19	23
8.	Kottayam	1	20	21
7.	Idukki	1	4	5
8.	Thirissur	3	18	18
9.	Malappuram	3	8	11
10.	Palakkad	3	7	10
11.	Kozhikode	6	7	13
12.	Wayanad	2	2	4
13.	Cannanore	2	7	9
14.	Kasaragod	3	1	4
Total		37	133	170

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education, Thiruvananthapuram

ENROLLMENT IN ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES IN KERALA (UNIVERSITY-WISE AND STAGE WISE) 1985

Name of University	Pre-Degree						Degree						Post Graduate						Total
	Boys	Girls	SC	ST	Boys	Girls	SC	ST	Boys	Girls	SC	ST	Boys	Girls	SC	ST			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
1. Kerala	14848	18438	6075	138	5341	9824	1353	44	531	1148	208	21	20720	28910	7637	204			
2. Calicut	17979	19058	6249	384	6739	9073	1467	68	899	923	196	6	25617	29054	7914	498			
3. Gandhi	18481	19908	4981	342	6885	9758	1135	119	710	1552	217	28	24076	31219	6284	489			
Total	48808	57484	17205	845	18965	28155	4006	231	2140	3623	624	55	70413	89182	21835	1131			

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education, Thiruvananthapuram

YEAR-WISE BREAK UP OF PRIVATE REGISTRATION

Year	Kerala University										Calicut University						Mahatma Gandhi University					
	Pre-Degree	BA	MA	B.Com	M.Com	M.Sc.	Total	Pre-Degree	BA	B.Sc.	B.Com	M.A	M.Sc.	M.Com	Total	Pre-Degree	B.A	M.A.	B.Com	M.Com	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1987	36000	2900	3800	7200	1500	-	53400	33782	8091	489	4500	1204	527	370	46963	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1988	28841	4887	5120	8724	1575	-	46967	36547	7850	852	6086	1464	738	670	53885	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1989	26440	3250	5325	9170	2000	-	43185	38771	11700	1173	8086	2021	738	565	64134	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1990	26329	4200	5636	6320	2500	-	44885	44762	12217	1647	9875	2363	809	716	73364	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1991	26000	4283	6880	5977	2342	-	47184	60753	14838	1800	10400	2858	1170	864	92490	32452	2431	-	6310	-	44183	
1992	27000	6000	7000	6250	2200	-	48450	55347	11714	-	8266	2884	-	763	78935	26528	3138	-	7282	-	38948	
1993	27500	5800	8500	7000	1800	690	52190	58800	13147	-	10217	3992	-	829	87085	30777	3582	-	8310	-	42689	
1994	31000	5500	7800	7000	2169	650	53619	54862	7789	-	6419	3000	-	875	72746	28135	4001	-	8946	-	41481	
1995	25000	5100	5875	6200	2400	650	48025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72748	-	-	-	-	-	-	41481

Source: University of Kerala, Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University

APPENDIX - 9.23

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS IN ENGINEERING COLLEGES - 1994 & 1995

1994	Students Enrolment						Teachers				Type of Institutions		
	1995		1994		1994		1994		1994		Men	Women	Total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Government													
College of Engineering, Thuvareethapuram	350	169	519	350	169	519	159	66	224	164	54	218	
Engineering College, Thrissur	320	110	430	320	110	430	69	27	96	67	23	90	
College of Engineering, Kannur	110	50	160	110	50	160	30	17	47	26	18	44	
College of Engineering, Kottayam	117	43	160	117	43	160	23	14	37	26	16	42	
Regional Engineering College, Kozhikode	-	-	350	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Private													
T.K.M Engineering College Kollam	250	180	440	250	190	440	114	62	176	114	62	176	
Mar Athanasius College of Engineering, Kothamangalam	240	100	340	240	100	340	80	36	116	80	36	116	
N.S.S. College of Engineering, Palakkad	251	91	342	251	91	342	99	43	142	99	43	142	
Model Engineering College, Eralaikulam	-	-	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Self Financing College													
Total			2741			2741	573	265	838	576	252	828	

*Details not available

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

APPENDIX - 9.24

TECHNICAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS - KARNATAKA

Sl.No.	Particulars	Government		*Quasi Government		Private		
		No. of Institutions	Total Annual Intake	No. of Institutions*	Total Annual Intake	Aided Total Annual Intake	No. of Institutions	Unaided Total Annual Intake
1.	Engineering College	1	70	4	1184	4923	94	12585
2.	Polytechnics	32	6358	-	-	1884	146	20393

*Note: Comes under University control
Source: Directorate of Technical Education, Karnataka

S 159

APPENDIX - 9.25

TECHNICAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS - TAMILNADU

Sl.No.	Particulars	Government		*Quasi Government		Private		
		No. of Institutions	Total Annual Intake	No. of Institutions*	Total Annual Intake	Aided Total Annual Intake	No. of Institutions	Unaided Total Annual Intake
1.	Engineering Colleges (Including Regional Engineering College, Thiruchy is an autonomous body)	7	13185*	Not applicable	..	..	44	..
2.	Polytechnics	21	23779*	Not applicable	..	..	77	..

* includes Government/Govt.aided/Self finance basis
Source: Directorate of Technical Education, Tamilnadu

APPENDIX - 9.28

TOTAL STUDENTS AND STAFF IN TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOLS

Year	Students			Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1991	7038	869	7907	920	186	1106
1992	6900	1029	7929	962	166	1128
1993	7460	999	8459	899	206	1105
1994	6986	768	7754	838	208	1046
1995	6233	692	6925	818	198	1016

Source: Directorate of Technical Education.

APPENDIX - 9.27

TOTAL STUDENTS AND STAFF STRENGTH IN POLYTECHNICS

Type of Institutions	Students						Teachers					
	1994			1995			1994			1995		
	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
Government	6876	3684	10560	9282	4434	13696	785	268	1053	807	278	1085
Private	2460	451	2911	2625	1125	3750	324	48	372	324	48	372
Total	9336	4135	13471	11887	5559	17446	1109	316	1425	1131	326	1457

Source: Directorate of Technical Education, Thiruvananthapuram

S 161

APPENDIX - 9.28

NO. OF SC/ST STUDENTS & SC/ST TEACHERS IN POLYTECHNICS

Type of Institutions	Students			Teachers		
	1994	1995	Teachers 1995			
	Total No.	SC/ST	Total No.	SC/ST	Total No.	SC/ST
Polytechnics	13471	766/53	1085	108	1085	77
(Including aided Polytechnics)	13471	766/53	1085	108	1085	77

Source: Directorate of Technical Education, Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX - 9.23

APPENDIX - 9 - 29
MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND BEDS IN KERALA - CATEGORY - WISE 1995

Districts	Hospitals		PH Centres including centres, MCH Centres		Community Health Centres		Dispensaries		T.B Centres/ Clinics		Leprosy control Units/Leprosy Sanatorium	
	No	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1. Thiruvananthapuram	19	5957	77	370	6	251	6	34	1	28	1	
2. Kollam	11	1646	63	290	4	70	-	-	3	74	3	
3. Alappuzha	12	3436	68	310	3	178	1	-	2	76	1	
4. Pathanamthitta	7	507	50	281	1	141	1	-	1	12	-	
5. Kottayam	13	2475	61	439	3	264	-	-	2	60	-	
6. Idukki	3	328	57	375	2	140	1	-	1	-	-	
7. Ernakulam	20	2715	79	611	7	320	3	68	4	64	-	
8. Thrissur	19	3399	84	539	3	149	6	6	1	-	2	
9. Palakkad	8	977	84	787	3	241	8	-	1	54	1	
10. Malappuram	7	1151	95	586	5	316	6	-	2	52	3	
11. Kozhikode	11	3972	68	184	6	152	3	-	1	-	2	
12. Wayanad	3	390	27	242	3	176	5	-	1	-	-	
13. Kannur	11	1925	79	248	3	90	8	46	1	28	-	
14. Kasargod	3	257	48	111	3	289	3	-	1	-	2	
Total	147	29135	940	5371	52	2797	51	154	22	448	15	

DISTRICT - WISE AVAILABILITY OF VEHICLES UNDER DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH SERVICES 1995

District	Vehicles in running condition	Vehicles in workshop	Others	Total
1. Thiruvananthapuram	73	7	1	81
2. Kollam	37	8	1	46
3. Pathanamthitta	22	3	4	29
4. Kottayam	35	10	26	71
5. Idukki	22	10	18	48
6. Alappuzha	42	7	4	53
7. Ernakulam	38	8	4	48
8. Thrissur	46	3	20	69
9. Palakkad	66	8	14	88
10. Malappuram	67	8	17	92
11. Kozhikode	44	3	8	56
12. Wayanad	25	5	9	39
13. Kannur	32	8	27	65
14. Kasaragod	22	2	5	29
Total	571	86	157	814

APPENDIX - 9.31

STATEMENT SHOWING NO. OF ATTACKS AND DEATHS DUE TO PRINCIPAL DISEASES DURING 1995

Name of Disease	1994		1995	
	Attack	Death	Attack	Death
	1	2	3	4
1. Diphtheria	35	2	33	3
2. Dysentery	801846	58	779445	81
3. Whooping cough	1660	1	1748	-
4. Poliomyelitis	48	1	8	1
5. Tetanus (Neonatal)	74	8	55	17
6. Meningococcal infection	68	9	115	11
7. Measles	11357	1	8373	4
8. Syphilis	481	-	446	1
9. Gonococcal infection	771	-	1572	-
10. Tuberculosis	40227	210	37774	224
11. Rabies	89	18	187	18
12. Enteric Fever	10285	5	8271	4
13. Pneumonia	-	-	-	N.A.
14. Infective Hepatitis	9979	8	11803	14
15. Acute Respiratory infection	2447668	80	3003468	96
16. Chicken pox	6684	7	74589	11
17. Gastro enteritis	8172	32	6129	12
18. All other diseases	10945410	4096	11422148	4762

APPENDIX - 9.32

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - STATUS KERALA 1985

Sl.No.	Name of Diseases	Population exposed to risk (In Nos)	Prevalence rate (estimated)
1.	Leprosy	30000000	0.22
2.	Tuberculosis	30000000	1.26
3.	Filaria	66.3 lakhs	N.A
4.	Acute Diarrhoeal disease	3900000	199.86
5.	Diphtheria	6000000	0.006
6.	Poliomyelitis	3900000	0.002 _c
7.	Tetanus (Neonatal)	600000	0.091
8.	Whooping cough	3900000	0.448
9.	Measles	3900000	2.147
10.	Acute respiratory infection including Pneumonia	3900000	770.12
11.	Malaria	30000000	N.A.

Note: Prevalence rate is calculated per 1000 population exposed to risk.

APPENDIX - 9.33

DISTRICT - WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONS, BEDS AND PATIENTS TREATED UNDER AYURVEDIC SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE IN KERALA, 1994 AND 1995

Districts	No. of hospitals		No. of Beds		No. of Dispensaries		Total No. of Institutions		No. of patients treated 1995	
	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	Inpatienties	Out patients
1. Thiruvananthapuram	12	13	235	255	51	52	65	65	3504	1111207
2. Kollam	9	9	190	190	38	38	47	47	2015	1274604
3. Pathanamthitta	4	4	80	80	33	34	37	38	862	1791961
4. Alappuzha	10	10	180	180	42	43	52	53	2508	1522526
5. Kottayam	8	8	150	150	33	33	41	41	1315	563920
6. Idukki	3	3	110	110	27	27	31	31	1999	704821
7. Ernakulam	13	13	230	230	49	49	62	62	3180	1603338
8. Thrissur	14	14	223	223	66	69	82	83	1761	1519259
9. Palakkad	5	5	130	130	54	55	59	60	1386	1081128
10. Malappuram	10	10	200	200	55	55	65	65	1341	446833
11. Kozhikode	6	6	170	170	39	39	45	45	1066	1016180
12. Wayanad	2	2	100	100	19	19	21	21	3144	486293
13. Kannur	6	6	211	211	44	44	51	51	2977	989845
14. Kasaragod	5	5	100	100	30	30	35	35	778	589381
Kerala	107	108	2309	2329	582	587	693	697	27836	14710696

APPENDIX - 9.34
DISTRICT - WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONS, BEDS AND PATIENTS TREATED UNDER
HOMOEOPATHY DURING 1994 AND 1995

Districts	No. of hospitals			No. of Beds			No. of Dispensaries			Total No. of Institutions			No. of patients treated 1995																																																																																																																																																				
	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	Inpatienties	Outpatients																																																																																																																																																			
	1. Thiruvananthapuram	4	4	175	175	36	37	40	41	2391	724142	2. Kollam	3	3	75	75	27	30	3571	565875	3. Pathanamthitta	1	1	25	25	18	19	20	263	250451	4. Alappuzha	3	3	75	75	29	30	32	33	502	638803	5. Kottayam	3	3	175	175	31	31	34	34	2709	672738	6. Idukki	2	2	50	50	26	26	28	28	2848	351205	7. Ernakulam	3	3	75	75	40	41	43	44	516	786745	8. Thrissur	1	1	25	25	27	27	28	28	336	360823	9. Palakkad	1	1	25	25	24	26	25	27	118	283449	10. Malappuram	2	2	50	50	32	32	34	34	237	433394	11. Kozhikode	3	3	75	75	32	32	35	35	129	530379	12. Wayanad	1	1	25	25	12	13	13	14	599	119777	13. Kannur	1	1	25	25	24	26	25	27	123	294600	14. Kasaragod	3	3	75	75	16	17	19	20	412	216125	Total	31	31	950	950	374	384	405	415	14754
Total	31	31	950	950	374	384	405	415	14754	6228506																																																																																																																																																							

APPENDIX - 9.35

FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME IN 1995 - DISTRICT WISE

District	Vasectomy		PPS	Minitap	Laposcopic	Total	LL	CU ¹	Total (Col.7to8)	Nirodh supplied C.C.	Oral	Induced abortion
	2	3											4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Thiruvananthapuram	46	11515	2729	2458	16702	8844	3662009	8844	55917	5003		
2. Kollam	5	11345	1399	1844	14588	8569	2238747	8569	67312	3295		
3. Pathanamthitta	7	4132	537	1724	6393	3197	778749	3197	19035	2674		
4. Alappuzha	154	4821	2668	45	7534	6409	1187616	6409	32342	2481		
5. Kottayam	40	4681	331	2483	7495	7383	1531663	7383	38697	2462		
6. Idukki	12	3450	1019	779	5248	4928	1107648	4928	21818	4107		
7. Ernakulam	65	8713	588	2429	11730	7273	1941943	7273	40874	4823		
8. Thrissur	44	6824	808	2584	10216	7236	1560155	7236	42629	2349		
8. Palakkad	6	5615	473	4617	10705	7550	1595361	7550	39562	3855		
10. Malappuram	4	5501	1491	2861	9853	6730	1481505	6730	38314	2355		
11. Kozhikode	64	11845	2899	927	15671	7771	1362309	7771	38442	2322		
12. Wayanad	23	2528	301	..	2829	2769	725507	2769	17324	941		
13. Kannur	26	8041	774	1073	9868	5804	1639870	5804	44221	1820		
14. Kasargod	11	2457	244	914	3615	3559	746767	3559	23142	850		
Total	507	91468	16261	24738	132467	88022	21459849	88022	519629	39337		

APPENDIX - 9.36

DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION COVERED BY RURAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

Sl.No.	District	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	758000	879000	964000	964000	1165278
2.	Kollam	807000	807000	843000	843000	714138
3.	Pathanamthitta	261000	295000	325000	325000	476839
4.	Alappuzha	753000	803000	853000	853000	675266
5.	Kottayam	667000	674000	705000	705000	618408
6.	Idukki	311000	321000	331000	331000	270359
7.	Ernakulam	675000	717000	747000	747000	969346
8.	Thrissur	855000	1109000	1147000	1147000	1038550
9.	Palakkad	1066000	1098000	1151000	1151000	918218
10.	Malappuram	550000	591000	627000	627000	663065
11.	Kozhikode	374000	379000	228000	228000	294279
12.	Wayanad	150000	162000	188000	188000	270569
13.	Kannur	215000	220000	236000	236000	381587
14.	Kasaragod	256000	281000	290000	290000	530739
	Total	7739000	8336000	8835000	8835000	8986642

APPENDIX - 9.37
DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION COVERED BY URBAN WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

Sl.No.	District	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	562375	721140	728200	728700	728700
2.	Koliam	306300	309000	312400	312850	333490
3.	Pathanamthitta	83520	84350	85200	85200	85200
4.	Alappuzha	485000	489000	494700	494700	494700
5.	Kottayam	244000	248000	248000	248250	363310
6.	Idukki	10000	10600	38900	38900	38900
7.	Emakulam	886800	895600	904500	905100	905295
8.	Thrissur	530100	635400	540700	541300	542270
9.	Palakkad	228300	230600	232800	233100	233900
10.	Malappuram	174300	176000	177700	178050	187234
11.	Kozhikode	548500	554000	559400	559866	560116
12.	Wayanad	10500	11000	11500	11500	11500
13.	Kannur	480300	485100	489200	489550	504356
14.	Kasaragod	221400	223600	225800	225800	228850
	Total	4771395	4971990	5049700	5052866	5217821

APPENDIX - 10.1

**PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER
RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES (1991-92 TO 1994-95)**

Sl.No.	Programmes	Unit	Achievement			
			1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
i) A IRDP						
1.	Total Expenditure	Rs. lakhs	1784.84	1770.80	1973.75	2401.97
2.	Families Assisted	Nos.	57562	50517	53898	46294
3.	SC. Families Assisted	"	24682	23810	24939	19443
4.	S.T. Families Assisted	"	2166	1853	1969	1493
5.	Women assisted	"	28063	23770	25579	22518
8.	Subsidy Adjusted	Rs. Lakhs	1813.53	1485.29	1797.03	2173.12
7.	Per family investment	(in Rs.)	7094	7395	8274	13307
8.	S.C. Families	"	6391	6643	7384	12361
9.	S.T. Families	"	5798	6098	7047	11804
B.	Supply of Tool Kits to Rural Artisans	Nos.		716	6658	8247
C. Trysem						
1.	Total Youth trained	No.	7126	7919	5549	5854
2.	Of which No. of SCs.	"	2484	2861	2239	2308
3.	Of which No. of STs.	"	190	182	145	168
4.	Of which No. of Women	"	1352	1194	3742	4070
5.	Total No. Settled including self employed and wage employed	"	3279	3856	4103	5321
8.	Percentage of youth settled out of Nos. trained	%	70	68	74	91
D. DWCRA						
1.	Women Groups Organised	Nos.	347	319	551	753
2.	No. of Groups functioning	"	218	299	297	629
ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana						
1.	Total Expenditure	Rs. Lakhs	7252.79	6843.94	7788.38	7234.60
2.	Mandays generated	Lakh Man days	177.08	134.57	120.43	101.01
3.	Foodgrains Utilised	M.T. Rice	2496.69	1220.18	354.17	—
4.	No. of houses completed	No.	22182	16533	16999	18549
5.	New Roads Constructed	Km.	1873.38	1787.19	1587.14	989.47
6.	Sanitary Latrines Completed	No.	8112	4516	4620	4313
7.	Drinking Waterwells.	"	433	309	350	310
8.	Irrigation Canals	"	273	293	143	183
9.	Area planted under Social Forestry	Ha.	207.14	31.78	257.81	10.40
10.	No. of Seedlings and Fruit Plants distributed	Lakhs.	32.59	34.48	51.47	93.82
11.	Building Constructions (School and other Buildings)	No.	2102	2222	3059	1938
iii) KERAMS						
1.	Volume of business handled	Rs. lakhs	19.12	27.28	33.27	37.14

APPENDIX - 10.2
PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER IRDP,
FAMILIES ASSISTED AND SUBSIDY DISBURSED

Sl. No.	Year	No. of families Assisted	Bank Loans (Rs. in lakhs)	Subsidy given (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	1980-81	58992	662.92	331.46
2.	1981-82	96832	1221.34	610.67
3.	1982-83	127798	2148.72	1173.36
4.	1983-84	120547	2510.94	1255.47
5.	1984-85	104816	2488.12	1241.76
6.	1985-88	71376	1550.56	775.28
7.	1886-87	143399	4021.96	775.28
8.	1987-88	110684	3150.04	1575.02
9.	1888-89	87006	3079.06	1539.53
10.	1989-90	74150	3120.44	1560.22
11.	1990-91	60877	2560.06	1702.09
12.	1881-82	57562	2470.04	1813.53
13.	1992-93	50517	2250.78	1485.29
14.	1993-84	53698	2645.93	1797.03
15.	1995-98	46284	3987.02	2173.12
Total		1264548	37865.93	19609.11

Source : Commissioner, Rural Development

APPENDIX - 10.3
PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER NREP, RLEGP, JRY.

Sl.No	Year	Number of man days generated (Lakhs)			
		NREP	RLEGP	JRY	TOTAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	1980-81	97.00			97.00
2.	1981-82	128.00			128.00
3.	1882-83	93.08			93.08
4.	1983-84	119.00			118.00
5.	1984-85	142.00			142.00
8.	1985-88	72.34	77.62		148.96
7.	1988-87	105.32	113.72		219.04
8.	1887-88	88.75	85.32		184.07
9.	1988-88	149.57	74.11		223.68
10.	1989-80			231.79	231.79
11.	1890-91			180.96	180.96
12.	1991-92			177.08	177.08
13.	1892-83			134.54	134.54
14.	1993-94			120.43	120.43
15.	1994-95			101.01	101.01
Total		1005.06	350.77	845.81	2301.64

Source : Commissioner, Rural Development.

Appendix - 10.4

**District-wise Beneficiaries of Surplus land and Extant
Distributed as on 30-11-95**

Sl.No	District	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Others		Total	
		No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	3099	335	.	-	2390	275	5489	610
2.	Kollam	3419	775	-	-	3208	821	6627	1596
3.	Pathanamthitta	330	86	.	-	394	68	724	154
4.	Alappuzha	3968	2159	48	7	4322	2332	8338	4498
5.	Kottayam	2417	1245	76	60	2841	1232	5334	2537
6.	Idukki	2218	2042	360	315	2411	2138	4989	4495
7.	Ernakulam	3900	735	40	5	2442	417	6382	1157
8.	Thrissur	7590	1411	67	50	12346	2223	20003	3684
9.	Palakkad	12634	5584	1220	948	13195	6276	27049	12808
10.	Malappuram	8242	3387	34	12	7672	3976	15948	7375
11.	Kozhikode	5023	1244	245	102	5991	1286	11259	2632
12.	Wayanad	1388	476	2692	1528	2853	1325	6883	3329
13.	Kannur	3993	2460	1864	1468	8352	5746	14209	9674
14.	Kasargod	3849	3235	787	668	6966	5785	11602	9688
Total:		62020	25174	7433	5163	75383	33900	144836	64237

Source : Land Board.

Appendix - 10.5

**District-wise details of enrolment of SC/ST students at
school level as on 1-7-1995**

District	Lower Primary Schools			Upper Primary Schools			High Schools		
	General	SC	ST	General	SC	ST	General	SC	ST
Thiruvananthapuram	131806	20147	793	98826	16427	938	285955	40413	2473
Kollam	113827	17932	469	91414	16064	367	230845	34164	596
Pathanamthitta	55673	9421	391	33127	6387	277	113043	20240	658
Alappuzha	83461	9204	153	57540	7208	127	193089	22073	324
Kottayam	81438	7180	789	57737	6234	801	176560	17492	2251
Idukki	44001	9496	1940	43951	7319	2506	94487	12819	3714
Ernakulam	104473	11173	321	88797	9668	345	280329	27442	822
Thrissur	133823	18124	393	122146	17223	274	261871	33662	420
Palakkad	129003	22015	2983	168989	29062	1097	205062	28370	1753
Malappuram	237010	17790	607	284608	23147	865	284552	22453	317
Kozhikode	131124	7856	427	196612	15756	261	223894	15393	611
Wayanad	28361	1737	5781	49137	2680	7663	63822	3875	8623
Kannur	113491	4581	734	176684	8888	2242	189391	8549	1021
Kasargod	47361	4096	1091	73800	5711	2111	118522	7867	3092
Total	1434852	160752	16852	1543370	171774	19874	2721422	294812	26675

Source:- Director, Public Instruction

APPENDIX - 10.6

**ADMISSION DETAILS OF SCHEDULED CASTE/SCHEDULED
TRIBE STUDENTS IN MEDICAL AND PARA MEDICAL
COURSES (1993-94 AND 1994-95)**

Sl.No	Courses	1993-94			1994-95		
		General	SC	ST	General	SC	ST
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Medical (MBBS)	700	44	11	700	43	11
2.	Dental (BDS)	34	4	1	34	4	1
3.	Para Medical Courses						
	i. M.L.T	155	16	20	185	29	7
	ii. C.R.A	110	8	30	80	30	8
	iii. Ophthalmic Assistant	80	5	20	55	20	5
	iv. Dental Hygienist				10	1	1
	v. Dental Mechanic				20	9	2
	vi. Diploma in Clinical Child Development (DCCD)				12	1	
4.	D.Pharm				165	13	3

Source : Director, Medical Education.

APPENDIX - 10.7

**HOUSES CONSTRUCTED BY THE SCHEDULED CASTE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT (HOUSING GRANT, REHABILITATION AND I HDP)**

Districts	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Thiruvanthapuram	217	208	447
Kollam	218	224	358
Pathanamthitta	167	72	166
Alappuzha	159	138	231
Kottayam	126	191	155
Idukki	68	96	200
Ernakulam	214	228	265
Thrisur	257	135	398
Palakkad	430	266	451
Malappuram	110	285	276
Kozhikode	82	82	167
Wayanad	14	17	32
Kannur	28	12	89
Kasaragod	183	76	139
Total	2273	2030	3394

Source : Director, SC Development.

APPENDIX - 10.8

DISTRICT-WISE DETAILS OF INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE SCH.
TRIBE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT AS ON 31-12-95.

Districts	Balawadies feeding centres Kinter Garten	Boys Hostels	Girls Hostels	School if any	Other Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Thiruvananthapuram	7	2	1	1	9
2. Kollam	2	2	2	-	4
3. Alappuzha	-	-	1	-	-
4. Pathanamthitta	1	2	1	-	4
5. Kottayam	4	1	2	-	4
6. Idukki	8	13	7	-	9
7. Ernakulam	-	-	-	-	-
8. Thrissur	2	2	1	-	-
9. Palakkad	6	14	3	-	5
10. Malappuram	3	8	3	1	3
11. Kozhikode	2	3	1	-	-
12. Wayanad	17	25	8	2	14
13. Kannur	2	9	2	-	3
14. Kasargod	4	2	-	-	1
Total	58	83	32	4	56

APPENDIX - 10.9

HOUSES CONSTRUCTED BY THE SCHEDULED TRIBES DEVT. DEPT.

Sl.No	Districts	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	11	37	46
2.	Kollam	5	11	18
3.	Alappuzha	8	8	12
4.	Pathanamthitta	14	1	26
5.	Kottayam	28	18	42
6.	Idukki	27	105	139
7.	Ernakulam	2	11	24
8.	Thrissur	8	16	4
9.	Palakkad	41	130	28
10.	Malappuram	-	37	67
11.	Kozhikode	5	15	13
12.	Wayanad	346	390	349
13.	Kannur	36	82	5
14.	Kasargod	95	19	73
Total		626	880	846

Source : Director, Tribal Development.

APPENDIX - 10.10
DETAILS OF ICDS PRDJECTS

Central Sector					
Sl.No	List of projects	No. of Anganwadies		Total No. beneficiaries	SC/ST beneficiaries
		Sanctioned	Functioned		
1.	Chirayinkil	127	115	8659	2120
2.	Thiruvananthapuram	122	114	5723	1320
3.	Vamanapuram	219	198	10759	2070
4.	Klimannur	164	36	2555	1010
5.	Varkala	-	-	-	-
6.	Chavara	152	152	11256	1821
7.	Vattikkavala	179	179	9620	2110
8.	Ithikara	138	137	10457	3415
9.	Chittumala	135	123	7457	1976
10.	Pathanapuram	186	155	8566	1310
11.	Anchal	190	21	1344	740
12.	Kottarakkara	144	28	1437	316
13.	Pullikeezhu	121	116	6307	1421
14.	Konni	178	178	5769	1212
15.	Kulanada	178	85	5045	1710
16.	Pandalam	232	12	903	174
17.	Ranni	208	16	-	-
18.	Thycattusery	111	102	5538	347
19.	Pattanakad	178	178	8836	2104
20.	Ambalapuzha	117	108	5543	127
21.	Alappuzha (U)	186	147	7754	1410
22.	Muthukulam	156	144	11242	2170
23.	Maveikara	117	20	1039	210
24.	Bharanikkavu	150	38	2327	376
25.	Pampady	122	122	6808	410
26.	Madappaly	189	164	10874	1576
27.	Kanjirappaly	228	207	11640	3167
28.	Idukki	123	110	9146	3410
29.	Devikulam	112	106	17740	2970
30.	Arundai	195	131	8326	4285
31.	Kattappana	202	169	13295	2410
32.	Adimali	159	144	9312	2077
33.	Nedumkundam	146	146	8305	3118
34.	Thodupuzha	79	79	4862	1976
35.	Mattancherry	110	110	4734	191
36.	Vypin	125	110	8417	1075
37.	Mulamthurthy	131	97	6051	1210
38.	Vythila	-	-	-	-
39.	Chavakkadu	199	180	11472	1501
40.	Chalakkudy	139	138	6567	1374
41.	Thalikulam	121	109	8050	1713
42.	Pazhayannur	166	150	11523	3123
43.	Mullassery	108	98	5405	1210
44.	Irinjalakuda	135	127	6606	2204
45.	Vadakkanchery	-	-	-	-
46.	Vellangalloor	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	Attapady	115	115	606	3317
48.	Kollangoda	137	127	14313	3410
49.	Alathur	138	130	9920	3124
50.	Sreekrishnapuram	138	131	8183	2075
51.	Ottapalam	174	156	10176	2210
52.	Chittur	160	157	9141	3110
53.	Mannarghat	250	250	22426	3895
54.	Palakkad	303	294	17222	6824
55.	Thrithala	186	186	13015	6710
56.	Pattambi	226	226	17051	7028
57.	Nemmara	71	69	3581	1745
58.	Vengara	135	122	12051	1120
59.	Kondotty	138	136	15341	1640
60.	Manjeri	127	116	10994	1221
61.	Parinthalmanna	134	125	11518	1723
62.	Thannur	124	113	9589	1710
63.	Thirurangadi	192	173	13481	1164
64.	Vandoor	253	251	23102	3765
65.	Kuttiapuram	157	146	10028	3160
66.	Nilambur	211	204	16500	4170
67.	Mankad	228	208	16505	3971
68.	Malappuram	174	142	11467	2760
69.	Andathoda	133	130	9560	2330
70.	Koduvally	158	158	13010	1490
71.	Perambra	144	142	9235	1321
72.	Kozhikode (U2)	111	101	7349	311
73.	Kunnamangalam	133	133	12770	1374
74.	Balusseri	244	219	15004	2943
75.	Mananthavady	185	175	14774	4127
76.	Kalpetta	162	152	10574	2370
77.	Sulthan Battery	170	167	13518	4175
78.	Thaliparambu	149	149	10970	2877
79.	Kannur (U)	106	33	1444	139
80.	Koothuparambu	126	121	22766	4110
81.	Paravoor	128	127	7014	1010
82.	Kannur	156	117	8187	1926
83.	Payyannur	341	283	17851	2120
84.	Irikkur	214	213	15547	3460
85.	Iritty	-	-	-	-
86.	Thalassery	-	-	-	-
87.	Kasargode	176	154	10363	1127
88.	Kanhangad	195	178	10526	1490
89.	Manjeewar	211	21	1758	310
Total		13486	11263	797127	178070

APPENDIX - 10.11
DETAILS OF ICDS PROJECTS

State Sector

Sl.No	List of Projects	No. of Anganwadies		Total No. of beneficiaries	SC/ST beneficiaries
		Sanctioned	Functioned		
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	101	101	12648	1046
2.	Perumkadavite	122	122	11581	2270
3.	Athiyannor	126	125	10968	3510
4.	Nemom	115	115	6839	1260
5.	Oachira	73	73	4322	410
8.	Anchalumoodu	114	114	8849	2416
7.	Sasthamcotta	87	87	5957	1971
8.	Parakode	152	152	9515	2670
9.	Kanjikuzhi	114	114	7979	470
10.	Haripad	117	117	9989	973
11.	Champakulam	116	116	7595	1410
12.	Valkom	108	108	5744	2710
13.	Lalem	100	100	4464	2063
14.	Elamdesom	110	110	7056	1744
15.	North Parur	113	113	7075	1071
16.	Veduvacode	126	126	7373	1271
17.	Anthikad	101	101	6278	1121
18.	Mala	118	117	7995	1644
19.	Kuzhalmannam	117	117	9626	3472
20.	Ponnani	108	96	8934	1237
21.	Tirur	140	132	7926	1211
22.	Kozhikode (U I)	101	101	7021	271
23.	Melady	122	122	7119	764
24.	Edakkad	122	121	7920	313
Total		2723	2700	190773	37298

APPENDIX - 11.1

STATE-WISE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE DISBURSED BY ALL INDIA FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DURING 1993-94

Sl. No.	STATES	IDBI	% to FCI		% to ICICI		% to UTI		% to CIC		% to LIC		% to NABARD		% to NCDC		% to Grand Total		
			Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	Total	% to Total	
1	Andhra Pradesh	495.4	8.54	96.9	4.43	270.1	6.12	41.3	0.75	47.0	12.26	9.0	1.64	335.5	12.22	10.6	3.70	1304.8	5.49
2	Assam	16.0	0.21	18.1	0.84	30.9	0.70	8.4	0.12	1.5	0.39	4.0	0.73	26.9	0.98	0.2	0.08	104.0	0.44
3	Bihar	82.8	0.83	17.8	0.81	111.0	2.52	0.2	—	—	—	7.0	1.28	81.2	2.96	5.5	1.90	285.3	1.20
4	Gujarat	937.2	12.38	352.0	18.27	725.0	18.43	236.2	4.31	28.2	7.35	71.0	12.93	168.8	6.15	3.8	1.32	2522.2	10.60
5	Haryana	170.8	2.25	59.5	2.75	98.3	2.23	5.3	0.10	8.3	1.64	3.0	0.55	141.8	5.18	2.2	0.78	487.0	2.05
8	Karnataka	478.1	8.31	140.8	8.51	228.3	5.17	36.6	0.67	25.1	6.55	40.00	7.29	235.7	8.59	15.2	5.29	1199.8	5.05
7	Kerala	152.0	2.01	34.8	1.60	37.0	0.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	125.3	4.56	23.2	8.09	372.1	1.56
8	Madhya Pradesh	589.2	7.77	217.5	10.06	257.0	5.82	9.8	0.18	5.9	1.54	21.0	3.83	138.0	5.03	20.8	7.24	1259.0	5.30
9	Maharashtra	1919.0	25.32	388.5	17.04	1171.9	26.55	1088.7	19.51	217.1	58.62	190.0	34.60	328.5	11.90	59.2	20.63	5320.9	22.38
10	Orissa	344.9	4.55	17.3	0.80	67.0	1.52	7.9	0.14	1.3	0.33	15.0	2.73	72.6	2.64	8.8	2.98	534.8	2.25
11	Punjab	159.9	2.11	124.2	5.74	87.1	1.97	3.4	0.06	2.1	0.55	6.0	1.09	146.7	5.34	13.8	4.81	543.2	2.28
12	Rajasthan	453.4	5.96	156.9	7.25	231.9	5.25	7.2	0.13	1.5	0.39	19.0	3.46	141.9	5.17	22.8	7.93	1034.6	4.35
13	Tamil Nadu	727.2	9.59	100.8	4.65	454.2	10.29	29.7	0.54	13.0	3.39	19.0	3.46	214.1	7.60	63.5	22.15	1621.3	8.82
14	Uttar Pradesh	509.1	8.72	133.2	8.18	288.8	8.54	18.4	0.30	4.9	1.28	23.0	4.19	446.7	16.27	6.8	2.04	1427.9	6.00
15	West Bengal	282.5	3.73	213.5	9.87	221.2	5.01	8.7	0.18	21.3	5.55	49.0	6.92	100.2	3.65	7.7	2.67	904.1	3.80
Total		7297.5	96.28	2050.2	94.78	4278.7	96.96	1477.6	26.97	375.2	97.84	476.0	86.70	2701.7	98.42	262.9	91.59	18920.8	78.57
Total - All India		7760.7	100.00	2163.1	100.00	4413.3	100.00	5477.4	100.00	383.5	100.00	546.0	100.00	2744.9	100.00	286.7	100.00	23778.8	100.00

Sources : 1. IDBI - Report on Development Banking in India (1993-94)

2. NCDC - National Co-operative Development Corporation.

3. NABARD - National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development - (Annual Report 1993-94)

APPENDIX - 11.2

STATE-WISE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE DISBURSED BY ALL INDIA FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AS AT THE END OF MARCH 1994

Sl. No.	STATES	IDBI	% to Total	FCI	% to Total	ICCI	% to Total	UTI	% to Total	LIC	% to Total	NABARD	% to Total	NCDC	% to Total	Grand Total	% to Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4549.8	8.86	1060.5	8.37	1415.5	6.16	308.8	2.24	508.0	8.82	2346.5	10.93	176.2	6.17	10445.1	7.75
2.	Assam	415.4	0.81	106.9	0.85	108.6	0.47	22.0	0.12	25.0	0.43	289.2	1.25	72.7	2.55	1019.8	0.78
3.	Bihar	1052.7	2.05	158.7	1.27	680.2	2.96	144.5	0.81	310.0	5.38	1085.5	5.06	69.00	2.42	3500.6	2.60
4.	Gujarat	6582.8	12.83	1549.5	12.35	3590.0	15.63	1351.4	7.60	851.0	14.77	1096.8	5.11	75.3	3.64	15096.8	11.21
5.	Haryana	1455.4	2.84	452.1	3.60	552.5	2.41	76.8	0.43	32.0	0.56	1161.4	5.41	55.4	1.94	3785.6	2.81
6.	Karnataka	3309.7	6.45	655.9	5.23	1372.9	5.96	351.3	1.98	254.0	4.41	1682.7	7.84	205.1	7.18	7831.6	5.81
7.	Kerala	1347.6	2.63	176.2	1.40	250.8	1.09	24.8	0.14	41.0	0.71	855.1	3.98	145.0	5.08	2840.5	2.11
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3029.5	5.90	900.3	7.18	1156.6	5.03	335.2	1.89	183.0	3.18	1478.5	6.89	294.5	10.81	7377.6	5.48
9.	Maharashtra	8755.5	17.06	2022.7	16.12	6652.2	28.96	4910.6	27.61	1478.0	25.65	2273.4	10.59	470.2	16.47	26562.6	19.72
10.	Orissa	1692.3	3.30	311.5	2.48	402.9	1.75	72.2	0.41	106.0	1.84	626.2	2.92	87.7	3.07	3298.8	2.45
11.	Punjab	1475.1	2.87	785.1	6.26	445.5	1.94	102.1	0.57	74.0	1.28	1562.8	7.37	170.6	5.98	4635.2	3.44
12.	Rajasthan	2511.3	4.89	778.2	6.21	971.1	4.23	163.6	0.92	149.0	2.59	1061.6	4.95	219.8	7.70	5855.6	4.35
13.	Tamil Nadu	5105.3	9.95	904.3	7.21	2298.3	10.00	496.0	2.79	465.0	8.07	1413.9	6.59	231.3	8.10	10914.1	8.10
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4611.3	8.98	1508.1	12.02	1443.1	6.28	632.7	3.56	232.0	4.03	3406.8	15.87	358.3	12.56	12192.3	9.05
15.	West Bengal	2345.1	4.56	551.0	4.39	945.0	4.10	399.2	2.24	414.0	7.18	782.0	3.64	97.7	3.42	5534.0	4.11
	Total	48236.6	93.98	11912.0	94.94	22265.2	97.00	9481.2	53.31	5122.0	88.90	21122.4	98.39	2728.8	95.57	120890.2	89.75
	All India	51326.2	100.00	12545.1	100.00	22971.9	100.00	17786.1	100.00	5763.0	100.00	21468.00	100.00	2855.1	100.00	134715.4	100.00

Sources 1. IDBI - Report on Development Banking in India. (1993-94)

2. NABARD. (Annual Report 1993-94).

APPENDIX - 11.3

STATE-WISE PERCAPITA ASSISTANCE DISBURSED BY ALL INDIA FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DURING 1992-93 AND 1993-94

(Rupees)

Sl.	STATES	IDBI	IFCI	ICCI	LC	UTI	GIC	TOTAL							
No.		1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89.3	71.1	18.8	13.8	23.0	38.8	1.4	1.3	5.1	5.9	1.5	6.7	167.9	137.6
2.	Assam	21.7	6.7	6.0	7.6	5.0	12.9	0.4	1.7	1.3	2.7	..	0.6	35.4	32.2
3.	Bihar	25.0	6.8	2.4	1.9	14.0	12.1	4.0	0.8	0.3	..	0.3	..	45.7	21.6
4.	Gujarat	251.7	217.6	44.8	81.7	131.6	168.3	25.7	16.5	93.4	54.8	7.0	6.5	485.1	545.4
5.	Haryana	80.0	98.6	42.1	34.4	35.9	56.8	3.9	1.7	0.3	3.1	0.6	3.6	163.0	198.2
6.	Karnataka	74.0	101.3	17.0	29.8	32.2	46.4	4.7	8.5	5.8	7.8	2.2	5.3	145.1	201.1
7.	Kerala	37.9	50.1	2.5	11.4	13.9	12.2	1.1	..	0.7	..	0.2	..	58.3	73.7
8.	Madhya Pradesh	52.5	84.3	26.2	31.1	29.8	38.8	5.5	3.0	2.2	1.4	0.2	0.8	115.9	157.4
9.	Maharashtra	140.0	232.8	33.1	44.7	128.4	142.2	34.5	23.1	126.9	129.7	38.1	26.3	565.3	599.8
10.	Orissa	44.4	103.8	12.3	5.2	12.5	20.2	8.5	4.5	0.7	2.4	2.5	0.4	78.9	196.5
11.	Punjab	49.0	76.3	59.9	59.2	18.0	41.5	9.5	2.9	5.1	1.6	4.0	1.0	146.2	182.5
12.	Rajasthan	109.8	95.7	36.4	33.1	37.8	48.9	4.5	4.0	2.7	1.5	1.4	0.3	192.6	183.5
13.	Tamil Nadu	96.7	125.5	21.8	17.4	54.0	78.4	8.0	3.3	3.8	5.1	3.5	2.2	196.7	231.9
14.	Uttar Pradesh	29.8	34.4	12.9	9.0	-9.3	19.5	1.3	1.6	8.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	55.0	65.9
15.	West Bengal	32.1	39.6	5.7	29.9	18.8	31.0	8.7	6.9	3.3	1.2	4.9	3.0	73.2	111.6
	All India	72.3	87.0	19.8	24.2	37.8	49.4	10.8	6.2	63.5	81.4	6.1	4.3	197.7	232.5

IDBI Report on Development Banking in India 1993-94

APPENDIX - 11.4

STATE-WISE GROWTH OF BANK OFFICES IN INDIA (INCLUDING PRIVATE SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS)

Sl. No.	STATES	No of Banks as at the end of			% to total number of offices			No. of offices per lakh of population		
		June 1989	March 1993	March 1994	June 1989	March 1993	March 1994	June 1989	March 1993	March 1994
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	567	4679	4749	6.9	7.6	7.7	1.4	6.9	6.9
2.	Assam	74	1221	1226	0.9	2.0	2.0	0.5	5.2	5.1
3.	Bihar	273	4897	4910	3.3	5.9	7.9	0.5	5.4	5.3
4.	Gujarat	752	3425	3460	9.1	5.6	5.6	3.0	9.1	9.0
5.	Haryana	172	1286	1312	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	7.5	7.6
6.	Karnataka	756	4334	4364	9.2	7.1	7.1	2.7	9.3	9.2
7.	Kerala	601	2885	2948	7.3	4.7	4.9	2.9	9.6	9.7
8.	Madhyapradesh	343	4412	4439	4.2	7.2	4.2	0.9	6.4	6.3
9.	Maharashtra	1119	5669	5724	13.5	9.3	9.3	2.3	7.0	8.9
10.	Orissa	100	2124	2144	1.2	3.5	3.5	0.5	6.5	6.5
11.	Punjab	346	2169	2206	4.2	3.5	3.6	2.6	10.5	10.5
12.	Rajasthan	364	3090	3138	4.4	5.1	5.1	1.5	9.7	6.6
13.	Tamil Nadu	1060	4368	4438	12.6	7.1	7.2	2.7	7.6	7.7
14.	Uttar Pradesh	747	9557	8606	9.0	14.0	13.9	0.9	5.9	5.9
15.	West Bengal	504	4242	4265	9.1	6.9	9.9	1.2	6.0	9.0
	Total	7777	57357	57931	94.1	93.7	93.7	-	-	-
	Total All India	8262	61235	61952	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.6	7.0	9.9

Source : CMIE - Basic Statistics relating to Indian Economy - August 1994.

APPENDIX-11.5

BANKING STATISTICS OF KERALA (1988-95)

(Rs. Crores)

Ending March	STATE BANK GROUP				OTHER NATIONALISED BANKS				GRAMIN BANKS			
	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposit	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposit	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposit	Total Advance	CD Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1988	1737.73	572.72	1141.47	65.69	1958.24	585.76	1170.69	59.84	57.38	NI	124.57	217.10
1989	2032.18	666.94	1346.26	66.25	2315.32	670.49	1482.66	63.95	71.20	NI	148.67	208.08
1990	2406.71	800.30	1551.12	64.44	2718.06	832.34	1595.29	58.69	87.74	NI	179.83	204.98
1991	2654.86	949.58	1797.91	63.00	3205.41	997.48	1749.20	54.61	109.78	NI	195.81	178.40
1992	3410.27	1196.69	1850.95	54.28	3865.81	1262.86	1830.93	47.36	142.30	NI	213.37	149.90
1993	4285.29	1779.54	2146.10	50.08	4743.08	1815.06	2064.89	43.53	171.56	NI	232.16	135.32
1994	5312.22	2369.60	2404.91	45.27	5753.17	2418.40	2126.10	36.96	211.59	NI	262.75	124.23
1995	6154.52	2896.96	2934.99	47.69	6516.30	2806.37	2387.69	38.64	280.70	NI	313.90	120.41
1995 (Sept)	6450.28	2787.29	3153.38	48.89	6667.52	2844.18	2648.09	39.60	251.54	NI	315.73	125.52
Continued.....												
Ending March	TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS				OTHER PRIVATE BANKS				GRAND TOTAL			
	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposit	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposit	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposit	Of which NRE Deposit	Total Advance	CD Ratio
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1988	3751.35	1158.48	2438.73	64.96	1059.96	210.76	679.32	64.09	4811.32	1369.24	3116.05	64.77
1989	4421.70	1337.43	2977.59	67.34	1245.05	246.32	723.56	58.11	5666.75	1583.75	3701.15	65.31
1990	5212.50	1632.64	3326.24	63.81	1407.58	286.09	791.92	56.82	6620.08	2012.21	4118.16	82.20
1991	6169.85	1947.06	3742.92	60.66	1687.81	357.29	895.27	53.00	7857.67	2304.35	4638.19	59.00
1992	7418.38	2459.55	3895.25	52.51	2252.55	579.33	1107.71	49.18	9670.93	3038.88	5002.96	51.73
1993	9199.93	3594.60	4443.15	48.30	2912.31	904.31	1374.84	47.21	12112.24	4498.91	5817.99	48.03
1994	11276.90	4788.00	4793.76	42.51	3664.17	1226.63	1647.79	44.97	14941.06	6014.63	6441.54	43.11
1995	12831.52	5503.33	5636.58	43.59	4526.39	1382.71	2159.94	47.72	17457.91	5886.05	7796.52	44.66
1995 (Sept)	13389.34	5631.47	6117.20	45.69	4899.84	1821.63	2202.05	44.94	18289.18	7253.10	8319.25	45.46

Source : SLBC, Banking Statistics of Kerala