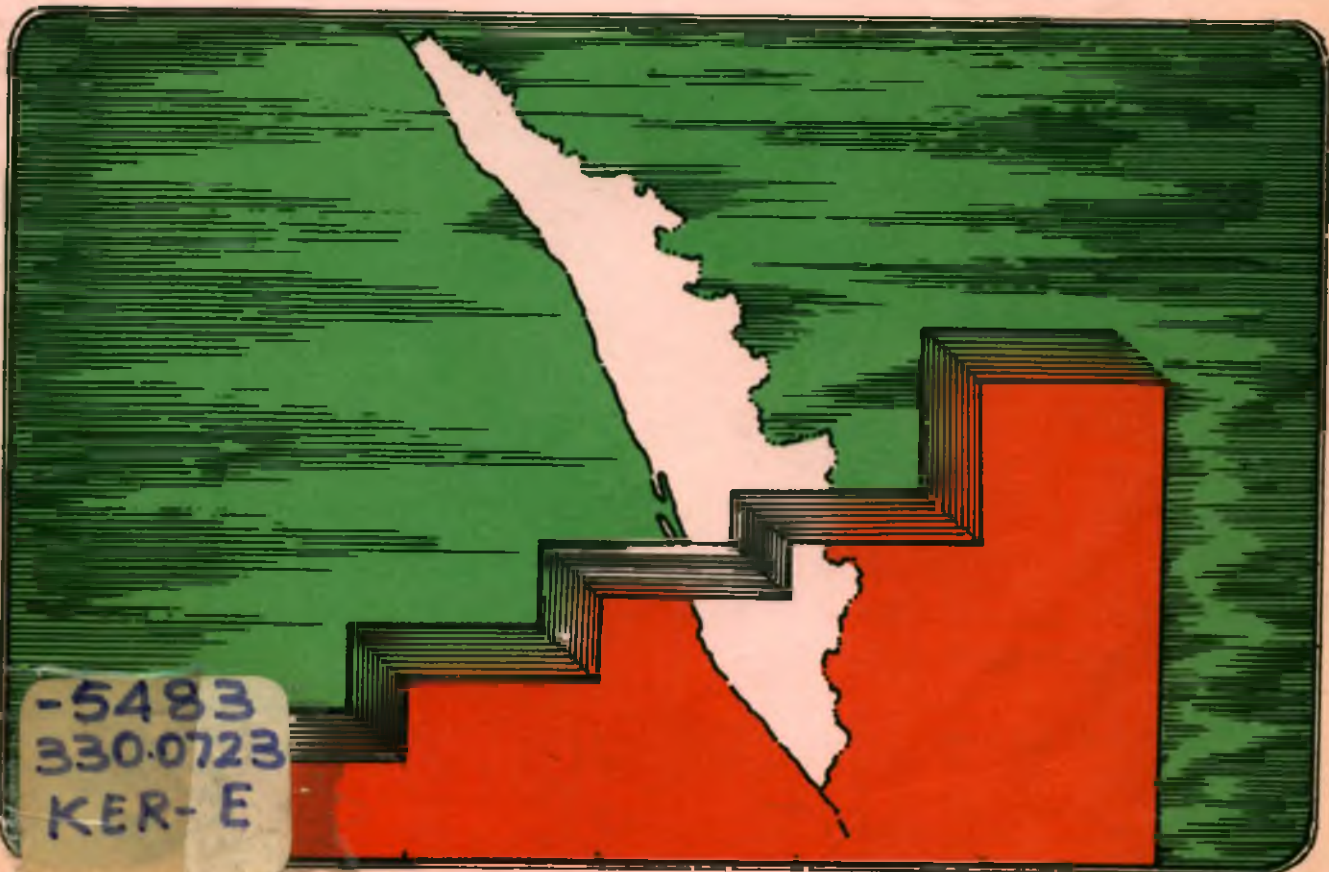




GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

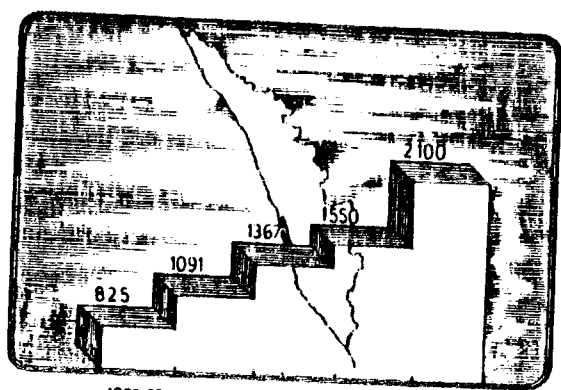
# ECONOMIC REVIEW 1995



9

STATE PLANNING BOARD  
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

# ECONOMIC REVIEW 1995



1992-93 93-94 94-95 95-96 96-97

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERFORMANCE  
FIGURES FOR 1992-93 TO 1994-95 REPRESENT  
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES WHILE THAT FOR  
1995-96 AND 1996-97 REPRESENT OUTLAYS

STATE PLANNING BOARD  
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

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## CHAPTER 1

### GENERAL REVIEW

#### *Developments in the National Economy*

Since the middle of 1991, the Government of India initiated a number of reform measures in a wide range of areas to move the economy into an incentive regime more conducive to rapid economic development. These measures, which were necessitated by the macro economic crisis which came in the early nineties, have fundamentally altered the country's development strategy. Four years ago, India's internal and external imbalances had reached crisis proportions. The rate of economic growth had fallen to less than one per cent. Inflation rate had touched a level as high as 17 per cent. Foreign exchange reserves had touched a low level of 1 billion U.S. dollars sufficient to finance only a fortnight's import requirements of the country. Foreign investment was negligible. The trade regime imposed pervasive licensing requirements on imports of virtually all commodities. The financial sector was dominated by public banks which had little commercial discretion in allocating their lending. Financial markets were also highly controlled. The public sector units, many of which were operating within a protectionist framework, continued to function inefficiently incurring substantial losses, barring a few units. Thus, the country was pursuing inward-looking policies which proved to be out of alignment with the realities of global development. All these factors together set the scene for a major acceleration of the economic reform process.

1.2 Some of the major achievements on the economic front would indicate that the reform process has started yielding positive results beneficial to the rapid transformation of the economy. The annual rate of inflation could be kept under check, and over the years, could be brought down substantially to a level below 5 per cent by the end of January 1996. It has since come down to a level of 4.7 per cent by the beginning of February 1996. Foreign exchange reserves, grew

from a level of one billion U.S dollars to as high as 21 billion U.S dollars by the end of 1994-95. Direct foreign investment picked up substantially over the last four years. The country's foreign investment regime now compares well with those prevailing in many Asian countries which have been successful in attracting foreign investment.

1.3 A significant achievement is the turn around that took place in the overall growth performance of the economy. For the first time the country could break the growth banner of 5.5 per cent touching a rate of 6.7 per cent during 1994-95, which is expected to be sustained during the current financial year also. The major contributory factors were the good performance of the agricultural sector which recorded a rate of growth of nearly 5 per cent, and the highly improved performance of the industrial sector which could register a growth rate of nearly 9 per cent during the year. The manufacturing sector performed extremely well. The foodgrains output is expected to remain at 190 million tonnes in 1995-96 around the same level as in the previous year.

1.4 A noteworthy feature is the buoyancy reflected in savings in the economy. The rate of savings during 1994-95 constituted 24.4 per cent of the GDP as against only 21.4 per cent in the previous year. The rise in savings has been contributed by all the institutional sectors - household, private corporate as well as the public sectors. The spurt in savings is also remarkable for its depth and pervasive nature. If this rate could be sustained and accelerated in the future years, the country would have firmly crossed the traditional threshold of 5 per cent rate of growth. It must, however, be pointed out that though India's savings rate has vastly improved, it is still at a much lower level as compared with other developing countries such as China (40 per cent), South Korea (35 per cent) and Indonesia (31 per cent). Sustained economic growth at more than six per cent would

require a much higher savings rate in the country than at present. Future fiscal policies have to necessarily address this task.

1.5 Though much has been achieved during the last five years, the fact remains that a few other developments in the economy are indicative that certain major problems still remain and that the unfinished agenda is daunting. On the external front, the trade gap has been a matter of concern as proportion of GDP, while total exports are expected to increase to a level of 10 per cent from the previous year's level of nearly 9 per cent, the GDP ratio of imports is expected to increase to 11.3 per cent from 9.6 per cent in the previous year. The fluctuations in the exchange rate of rupee in recent months have also been creating problems.

1.6 Another area of concern is the fiscal deficit. Though from an average level of 8 per cent of GDP during the period 1987-88 to 1990-91, the fiscal deficit could be restricted to an average level of 6 per cent in the post 1990-91 period, it may be noted that the improvement has resulted mainly due to a constriction in critical sectors (including power, education and health) rather than through a reduction in non-plan expenditure or any pronounced increase in revenue. This aspect needs to be underscored. It is also a matter of concern that the burgeoning revenue deficit has not yielded to any process of moderation. The increase in cost of imports of products like petroleum, fertilizers and edible oil, as a result of the impact of the rupee depreciation would also add a new dimension to the management of fiscal deficit and its containment within reasonable proportions.

1.7 Another disturbing element is the rise in outstanding external debt which touched a level of 99 billion U.S. dollars during 1994-95 from the previous year's level of 92.7 billion dollars. However, a redeeming aspect is the slight decline in debt service ratio from 28.6 per cent in 1992-93 to 25.1 per cent in 1994-95.

1.8 There are also certain areas like agriculture, which historically has contributed extensively to poverty reduction, requiring a more focussed effort. While reforms in this sector have been somewhat

partial and uneven, the pace of reforms in other areas like the public enterprises, has yet to pick up the required momentum. Though overall savings rate has improved, efforts for reducing the fiscal deficits of the Central and State Governments, and improving substantially the efficiencies of public enterprises needs immediate attention. This is absolutely essential for restoring the capacity of the public sector to invest, and accommodate higher levels of private investment. Such levels of total investment, particularly in infrastructure and social services such as primary education, are needed to achieve and sustain rates of growth and poverty reduction comparable to high performing countries in Asia. If public sector's savings performance does not improve, which is indispensable for sustained reduction in the public sector deficit, excessive monetary tightening will be required to reduce the inflationary pressures. This would have adverse impact on real interest rates, investment and the process of financial sector liberalisation. The result would be a slide down in the tempo of development placing the country on a lower growth trajectory.

### *Developments in Kerala's Economy*

1.9 A notable feature of the recent developments in the State's economy has been the uptrend in its growth process. On the eve of launching the Eighth Five Year Plan in 1992-93, there was a virtual stagnation in the State's economy with a growth rate of only 2 per cent in real terms. The situation has shown vast improvement in the subsequent years. On the basis of the latest available data, the real rate of growth touched a level of 7 per cent in the first two years of the Plan. There was, however, some slowing down in the year 1994-95 during which the growth rate had come down to 4.8 per cent. On an average, the rate of growth of the State's economy in the first three years was well over 6 per cent which compares very favourably with the annual targeted rate of 5.6 per cent during the current plan period. The highly improved performance of the industrial sector, especially the manufacturing sector, and the satisfactory performance of agriculture contributed to the spurt in the growth of the economy. During 1991-92, the growth registered by the manufacturing sector was only 3.1 per cent. This situation improved

substantially in the subsequent years and on an average, this sector grew at a rate of 8 per cent during the first three years of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

1.10 In terms of real per capita income, the position improved from Rs.1932 in 1992-93 to Rs.2113 in 1994-95. However, Kerala still lags behind the national average per capita which stood at Rs.2401 during 1994-95. A redeeming aspect is that the gap between the two has been narrowing down over the last few years.

1.11 As far as the structural aspects are concerned, the picture has undergone changes. The relative contribution of the agricultural and allied sectors declined from 36.41 per cent in 1991-92 to 32.3 per cent in 1994-95, while that of the industrial sector increased from 23.8 per cent to 25.2 per cent during the same period. The Service Sector growth was significant from 39.7 per cent to 42.5 per cent in the corresponding period. This structural transformation is broadly in keeping with the trends at the national level. With the growing diversification of the economy, the contribution of the agricultural sector in relative terms is bound to decline. However, what is important is that between the industry sector and service sector which includes activities like trade, banking, insurance etc., the development in respect of the former has to be accelerated so as to ensure that economic growth is accompanied by creation of more gainful employment opportunities.

1.12 As far as regional aspects of development are concerned, districts which remained backward at the time of commencement of the Eighth Plan could not show any improvement in their overall development. Alappuzha District in Southern Kerala and Palakkad, Malappuram and Kasargode in the north have continued to remain backward. Special efforts are being made to speed up implementation of the development projects in the northern part of the State. A high level review committee under the chairmanship of Chief Minister has been constituted to review and monitor important schemes and projects in the Malabar area.

1.13 During the year 1995-96, to give emphasis to programmes meant to benefit the poorer and weaker sections of society, the State Government launched a special fifteen point programme. The programme among other things, included special schemes for additional employment opportunities, relief to farmers, development of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, supply of pure drinking water, construction of dwelling houses to the poorest of the poor, improving health services of common people, to mention a few important schemes. These programmes are monitored from time to time and satisfactory progress has been made in the implementation of these special schemes.

1.14 As far as the price situation is concerned, the consumer price index for agricultural and industrial workers reflected an increase of 13 per cent during the year 1995 over the level in the previous year. This may be taken as broad indication of the inflationary trend in the economy. In the case of wholesale price index of agricultural commodities, the increase during January - October 1995 was of the order of 15.3 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase was even higher in the case of food crops. One positive gain as a result of this upward movement was that the terms of trade for agriculture showed a marginal improvement during the year as the percentage increase in prices paid out by the farmers (11 per cent) was lower than the percentage increase (13 per cent) in the prices received by them. Thus, while the upward trend in the cost of living index has been unfavourable to the consumers in general, the farming community stood to gain during the year.

1.15 On the basis of the performance of the State's economy over the course of recent years, the outlook for the future should appear to be bright. However, there are a few disturbing signals, the most important of which relates to the development in the power sector. For a State like Kerala, which depends exclusively on hydel power generation, vagaries of monsoons can spell disaster. This year the failure of the North-East monsoon has substantially curtailed the inflow into the major



reservoirs, thereby adversely affecting the generating capacity. The State is compelled to go in for load shedding and powercut., the major sufferer being the industrial sector. The current power shortage is likely to result in a slowing down of the overall growth witnessed in the past with adverse consequences on production and employment. The State Government has chalked out both long-term as well as short-term programmes, to overcome this situation. While plan allocation for power development has been stepped up significantly, emphasis is being given for speedy completion of certain ongoing projects like Kakkad, Lower Periyar and Bramhapuram Diesel Plant. Taking advantage of the liberalisation measures initiated at the national level, the State Government has drawn up ambitious power development programmes involving large scale private sector participation and a number of agreements to this effect has 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. Much has been lacking on both these counts.

1.16 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 been showing a declining trend in recent years. Similarly adequate support has also not been forthcoming from the all India Financial Institutions, Kerala's share being less than 2 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 the basic infrastructure needs like power and industry. In these sectors, the All India Financial Institutions have not shown sufficient involvement. This position has necessarily to undergo a change in future.

1.17 The overall financial position of the State Government over recent years, has shown

improvement thanks to effective mobilisation of additional resources. However, the position regarding revenue deficits is a matter for continuing concern. The revenue deficit, as a percentage of revenue expenditure in 1995-96 (B.E.), increased to 14.7 per cent from 13.4 per cent in the revised estimate for the previous year. This Review has repeatedly pointed out that financing revenue deficits through borrowings is not a healthy trend as that would lead to increasing indebtedness without the creation of any physical assets. It also inhibits economic growth due to large scale diversion of development funds for non-plan purpose.

1.18 The process of the transfer of powers and functions to the Local Bodies as envisaged in the 73rd and 74th amendment of the Constitution has been set in motion. Orders have been issued for effecting the consequent transfer of funds to the Local Bodies. The administrative machinery is being deployed accordingly to undertake the new responsibilities connected with decentralised planning. The year 1995-96 and 1996-97 can be transitional years during which government schemes that are already under implementation will be completed. Some funds will however 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 1.1.

#### *State Income*

1.19 The State income in 1994-95 at constant prices is estimated (quick estimate) at Rs.6461 crores as against Rs.6165 crores (provisional) in 1993-94, registering a growth rate of 4.8% against the provisional estimate of 7.2% in 1993-94. At current prices the State Income in 1994-95 is estimated at Rs.21358 crores as compared to Rs.18837 crores in 1993-94. The per capita income in 1994-95 at constant prices is estimated at Rs.2113 as compared to Rs.2043 in 1993-94, registering a growth rate of 3.4%. The per capita income at current prices is likely to be Rs.6983 in 1994-95 as against Rs.6264 in 1993-94. The per capita income of the State

continues to lag behind the National average, but during the last few years the gap between the two has been steadily declining.

1.20 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 41.44% in 1993-94 to 42.45% in 1994-95. The share of primary sector has declined from 33.83% in 1993-94 to 32.33% in 1994-95 while that of the secondary sector has marginally increased.

### **Employment**

1.21 There has been a significant improvement in the unemployment position in the State, even though the magnitude continues to be large. The job seekers in the live registers of the employment exchanges have sharply declined from 41.52 lakhs as on 31-3-1995 to 32.26 lakhs as on 31-12-95. This no doubt indicates the positive impact of the measures initiated for development in the State during this Plan period, which helped to ease the conditions in the employment market. Efforts made in this direction have to be pursued vigorously to drastically reduce the backlog of unemployed within a reasonable time frame.

1.22 Latest data regarding the growth of employment in the organised sector and actual placement through Employment Exchanges are not readily available. However according to the data for the year 1994-95 employment in the organised sector remained more or less at the same level of 11.85 lakhs in the previous year. Out of 11.84 lakhs in 1994-95, 6.44 lakhs were in the public sector and 5.40 lakhs in the private sector. Placement through employment exchanges in 1994-95 stood at 18305, compared to 13828 in 1993-94.

### **Price Situation**

1.23 The general price level during the year under review came under severe pressure. The consumer price index went up by 13 per cent during the year. The wholesale price index for agricultural

commodities during the period January to October 1995 reflected an increase of 15.3 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. This resulted in farmers getting remunerative prices for their products excepting in the case of coconut which witnessed a falling price trend.

### **Agriculture**

1.24 For the first time during the past one and a half decades, the agriculture sector witnessed positive growth in the last four 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. Even though a high growth rate of 6.08% was recorded in 1993-94, the average for the first three years of the Plan was lower at 2.2%. Buoyed by the favourable weather conditions, the growth rate remained consistently positive during the last three years. Commercial crops in general, with the exception of cashew and groundnut, coffee and tea, recorded impressive increases in production. Production of coconut and rubber reached new peaks in 1994-95. Cardamom also has recorded impressive growth in production. The increase in production has mainly been made possible by improvement in productivity. The favourable conditions during the last three years appear to have received a set back with the failure of monsoons in the second half of 1995.

1.25 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 5192 million nuts during 1993-94 and to a new peak of 5303 million nuts in 1994-95. Even such an increase in production has not helped to bolster the spirits of the coconut cultivators as the prices remained depressingly low, though the price situation registered some improvement during the latter half of 1995. Production of rubber also reached a new high of 4 42 lakh tonnes, while that of cardamom has also significantly increased from 2424 tonnes in 1993-94 to 4431 tonnes in 1994-95.

1.26 Area under rice and production of rice continued to decline. The area declined from 5.08 lakh ha. in 1993-94 to 5.03 lakh ha. in 1994-95. However, the measures taken during the 8th plan period, particularly the group activity, has helped to reduce the rate of decline from 25000 ha. prior to the Eighth Five Year Plan to an annual average of 16000 ha. Rice production continues to fall from 10.85 lakhs tonnes in 1992-93 to 10.04 lakh tonnes in 1993-94 and is estimated to have declined further to 9.75 lakh tonnes in 1994-95. The decline in production seen in tandem with the fall in area under rice cultivation and fall in productivity, from 1977 Kg. per ha. in 1993-94 to 1937 Kg. per ha in 1994-95, 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 yield varieties (H Y V). Out of the gross cropped area of 5.03 lakh ha. the coverage of HYV is just 1.72 lakh ha. which represents only 34% of the cropped area. Production of other food crops such as tapioca and pulses also declined during 1994-95.

1.27 Non-food crops by and large performed well, with production of most of the crops showing improvement. Production of rubber increased from 4.08 lakh tonnes in 1993-94 to 4.42 lakh tonnes in 1994-95, pepper from 49545 tonnes to 52011 tonnes, ginger from 37676 tonnes to 47673 tonnes, Areacanut from 15357 million tonnes to 15616 million tonnes, cardamom from 4430 tonnes to 4431 tonnes during the period. The crops which recorded fall in production were cashew from 87514 tonnes to 86993 tonnes, groundnut 13304 tonnes to 9133 tonnes, coffee 43472 tonnes to 39000 tonnes and Tea from 66691 tonnes to 65141 tonnes during the same period.

### **Livestock**

1.28 Kerala accounts for 1.75 percent of the total cattle population in the country. About 62% of the breedable cattle in the State is crossbred, made possible by expanding the facilities and veterinary services. So far 2097 Artificial Insemination Centres have been established and the capacity for artificial insemination has been brought

to a level of around 1.4 lakh dozes. 'As a result of these, milk production increased from 10.78 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 to 21.18 lakh tonnes in 1994-95. Of late, the demand for milk has increased considerably with the result the internal supply is not adequate to meet the demand.

1.29 The Kerala Milk Marketing Federation, the implementing agency for Operation Flood programmes, operates through 1721 Anand pattern cooperative societies (APCOS) with a membership of 4.79 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**

1.30 The Fisheries sector supports about 33% of the total population in Kerala. Fishing activities in the State are still concentrated in the inshore area of the marine sector. The potentials of the offshore (deep see) area and inland areas remain largely unexploited. The inland sector with a potential waterspread of 3.6 lakh ha. accounts for only about 0.48 lakh tonnes, about 7.8% 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 off 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.

1.31 The total fish catch during 1994-95 was 6.16 lakh tonnes, which was marginally lower than the catch of 6.20 lakh tonnes in 1993-94. Out of the total catch in 1994-95, the share of marine sector was 5.68 lakh tonnes, and that of the inland sector was 0.48 lakh tonnes.

### **Irrigation**

1.32 The cumulative investment on irrigation amounts to Rs.1628 crores, out of which about 70% is on major and medium irrigation projects. The total irrigation potential created so far is 3.92 lakh ha (net) and 6.40 lakh ha (gross).

The total investment on major and medium irrigation projects amounts to Rs.1144 crores with an irrigation potential of 2.10 lakh ha (net) and 4.24lakh ha (gross). The Eighth Five Year Plan envisaged completion of 10 major irrigation projects. Four projects have already been completed, and another five projects will be completed by the end of the plan. Muvattupuzha irrigation project has been partially commissioned.

1.33 The area brought under irrigation through minor irrigation schemes including ground water sources as at the end of 1994-95 was 1.80 lakh ha (net) and 2.33 lakh ha. (gross).

1.34 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 3/95, 342.6 kms. of new sea wall were constructed and reformation works of 65.02 km. of sea wall were carried out. Till the end of 1994-95, the expenditure on anti-sea erosion works amounted to Rs.153.17 crores.

### ***Command Area Development***

1.35 Command area development, with 50% Central support is implemented in the commands of 14 completed projects. During 1994-95, field channels were constructed to benefit 1084 hectares, varabandi system covered 11117 hectares, adaptive trials in 2049 ha. and demonstration covered 7620 hectares. The programme has to be activated with vigour with peoples' participation to enable the farmers realise the benefits of the irrigation potential created.

### ***Energy***

1.36 The installed capacity as at the end of the year 1994-95 was 1492 MW. The total energy generated during the year was 5737 MU as against 5822 MU in the previous year. The power purchased from Central pool has gone up from 2036 MU in 1993-94 to 2247 MU in 1994-95.

1.37 The cumulative investment for power development upto the end of 1994-95 amounts to

Rs.2296 crores. The outlay during 1995-96 is Rs.459 cores. The energy sold during 1994-95 stood at 7028 MU. Revenue realised by the sale of power during the year amounted to Rs.633.15 crores as against Rs.530.88 crores in 1993-94. The T & D losses remained slightly above 20%. The performance of KSEB during the Eighth Five Year Plan has shown considerable improvement compared to the earlier years. During 1994-95 the Board generated a rate of return of 3.04 per cent.

1.38 Power shortage continues to be the major bottleneck for the development of the State. The existing demand supply gap for energy is 1400 MU. The per capita consumption of electricity in the State is 231 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. The failure of the North East monsoon in 1995 has affected the storage position in the reservoirs and electricity generation resulting in load shedding and power cut. 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 fund for the massive investment required for setting up power plants, private sector participation for power development needs every encouragement.

### ***Industry***

1.39 The development strategy adopted by the State Government on the industrial front, following the industrial policy statement of 1991, helped to lay a reasonably strong foundation for the growth of the industrial sector in the State. Since then, investment of the order of Rs.3000 crores could be attracted into the medium and large industries sectors. The investment in the small scale sector during this period was of the order of Rs.886 crores. Similarly, projects involving foreign investment of Rs.3300 crores could be attracted, and those proposals are at different stages of processing.

1.40 With the financial support of Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC), 28 projects involving a total investment of Rs.133 crores could be commissioned in the large and medium industries. Another 45 projects costing Rs.182 crores were taken up for implementation. The KSIDC has taken investment decisions for 51 projects at a total cost of Rs.225 crores and signed MOUs for establishing 24 projects with a total investment of Rs.166 crores during 1994-95. Among the 45 State Public Sector undertakings, the details of which are available, 22 units were working on profit during the year under review. Those units together earned a total profit of Rs.88.41 crores during the year. The first phase of the electronic technopark has been completed and it has been dedicated to the Nation in November 1995.

1.41 Out of the projects taken up by Kerala Industrial Infrastructural Development Corporation (KINFRA), four major projects are the Export Promotion Industrial Park at Cochi, International Apparel Park at Thiruvananthapuram, Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre at Thiruvananthapuram and the Integrated Industrial Township at Palakkad. These projects together will cost 298 crores, which will provide facilities to 590 industrial units.

1.42 The number of working factories rose to 15357 by the end of 1994 from 15074 in 1993. The number of workers increased from 3.91 lakhs to 4.0 lakhs during the period. The number of industrial disputes declined to 6153 in 1994-95 from 7234 in the previous year.

1.43 During 1994-95, 15836 small scale industries, against a target of 15000, were newly registered. Out of this, 3619 units were run by women entrepreneurs, and 1053 by SC/ST entrepreneurs. The largest new units were registered in Ernakulam district (1915 units) followed by Thiruvananthapuram (1758) while Idukki and Wayanad accounted for the lowest number of units. With this the total number of small scale units stood at 1,26,220 with an aggregate investment of Rs.1367 crores. Those units provided employment to 7.3 lakh persons. The new units registered in 1994-95 provided employment to

73,618 persons. The Kerala Financial Corporation sanctioned an amount of Rs.109.35 crores to 1816 units during 1994-95, out of which Rs.71.07 crores was exclusively for small scale units.

1.44 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 3.83 lakh workers. As on 31-3-95 there were 666 coir co-operative 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. Export of coir and coir products have shown significant increase in 1994-95. The export earnings in 1994-95 stood at Rs.164.75 crores as compared to Rs.126.85 crores in 1993-94. Handloom industry provides employment to about two lakh 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 1995, the accumulated unsold stock of handloom cloth amounted to Rs.26.78 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 2.31 M. tonnes of raw cashew was imported during the year. The internal production of cashew has declined to 86993 tonnes in 1994-95 from 87514 tonnes in 1993-94. Export earnings though the export of cashew Kernels and cashew shell liquid amounted to Rs.1244.26 crores.

1.45 The progress of sericulture development which offered tremendous potential has been below the expected level. Against the Eighth Five Year Plan target of bringing 50000 acres of land under mulberry cultivation, the achievement has been 5591 crores till the end of 1995. 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.

1.46 The share of Central sector investment at 1.29% in 1994 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**

1.47 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 1994-95 was 142343 Kms as against 141010 Kms in the previous year. The total number of motor vehicles stood at 10.06 lakhs in 1994-95 compared to 8.9 lakhs in the previous year. Out of 19988 passenger buses in the State as on 31-3-1995, 3005 buses were owned by KSRTC. Buses owned by KSRTC has increased to 3428 by the end of September 1995. The KSRTC has turned round the corner as the working results during 1994-95 showed an operating profit of Rs.9.50 lakhs, by measures taken for reducing the bus man ratio, better fleet utilisation and better management.

### **Tourism**

1.48 The 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 1994 went upto 104568 from 95209 in the previous year, registering an increase of 9.8 per cent. The total tourist arrivals in 1994 stood at 13.89 lakhs compared to 11.22 lakhs in 1993, registering an increase of 23%. 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.

1.49 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. A Bakel Tourism Development Authority has been formed for implementing the comprehensive tourism programme for the Bakel Fort and adjoining areas.

### **Education**

1.50 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 of 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.

1.51 During 1994-95 there were 12092 schools in the State, out of which 4453 (36.83%) were Government Schools, 7297 (60.34%) private aided schools and 342 (2.83%) private unaided schools. The total number of schools consisted of 6694 Lower Primary Schools, 2912 Upper Primary Schools and 2486 High Schools, in addition to the LP and UP sections attached to the UP and High Schools.

1.52 The school enrolment in 1994-95 stood at 57.17 lakhs compared to 58.08 lakhs in the previous year. The number of teachers in the year under review was 1.91 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, has increased from 1265 in 1994 to 1347 in 1995, comprising 542 Government schools and 805 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 stood at 1493 in 1994.

1.53 There are five Universities in the State. A new University, The Malabar University, is being set up (since inaugurated) to cater to the needs of

the northern most districts of the State. There were 170 Arts and Science Colleges in 1994-95, out of which 37 are Government Colleges and 133 are private colleges. 44 colleges were affiliated to Kerala University, 56 colleges were affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University and 70 colleges to Calicut University. Enrolment of students at the University level stood at 1.6 lakhs out of which Girl students accounted for 0.89 lakh. The teaching faculty had a total strength of 13640 in 1995, out of which women teachers were 5226, constituting 38.3% of the total teaching faculty.

1.54 Technical education in the State consisted of 13 Engineering Colleges comprising of 4 Government Colleges, 3 private aided colleges, 1 Regional Engineering College, 4 Self Financing Colleges and 1 Model Engineering College, 38 Polytechnics and 39 Technical High Schools. The total enrolment in Engineering Colleges stood at 3821 in 1995.

1.55 The total expenditure on education in 1994-95 amounted to Rs.1378 crores as against 1150 crores in the previous year. Out of Rs.1378 crores, Rs.646 crores was spent on primary education, Rs.428 crores on secondary education and Rs.231 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. Government has taken some steps towards increasing the cost recovery of education. This has to be pursued for achieving a rational pricing mechanism to supplement the budgetary allocations in order to ensure the sustainability and quality of education.

### **Health**

1.56 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%.

1.57 The health care facilities consist of 147 Hospitals comprising 5 Medical College Hospitals, 5 General Hospitals, 11 District Hospitals, 36 Taluk Hospitals, 73 Intermediate Hospitals, 8 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 42,126. The number of beds per lakh of population stood at 137 during 1995. Similarly there were 23364 medical and paramedical personnel with the department of health services and 1806 with the Medical education department. Medical education and training is offered through 6 Medical Colleges, 2 Dental Colleges and 3 Nursing Colleges.

1.58 In the field of Ayurveda there were 108 hospitals with 2329 beds and 587 dispensaries. 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.

1.59 During 1994-95 there were 31 Homoeopathic Hospitals with 950 beds and 384 dispensaries, one clinical laboratory, attached to the District Homoeo Hospital, Palakkad and one rehabilitation centre for mentally retarded attached to Government Homoeo Hospital, Thiruvananthapuram. There are 5 Homoeo Medical Colleges in the State of which two are in the Government Sector and three in the private sector.

1.60 The Family Welfare Programmes in the State are implemented through a network of 940 Primary Health Centres and 5094 sub-centres. The present couple protection rate is 63 as against 45.8 at the national level.

1.61 The total expenditure on health stood at Rs.334 crores in 1994-95 (RE). The per capita expenditure on health has increased from Rs.98.53 in 1993-94 to Rs.130 in 1994-95. 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. There is need for a rational pricing policy. The beginning already made in this regard by the Government has to be pursued further in order to mobilise funds for improving the quality of health standards in the State.

### **Housing**

1.62 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 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 is 16 lakhs.

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

1.64 Housing Board is the major public agency which implements about 28 housing schemes. As on 31-3-95 the Board has constructed/assisted more than 3 lakh houses under various schemes. The co-operative Housing Federation extended financial assistance for the construction of 76427 houses with a loan disbursement of Rs.266 crores as on 31-3-1995. The Scheduled Castes Development Department assisted construction of 1844 houses and the ST Department provided

assistance for the construction of 871 houses during 1994-95. Financial assistance received from Institutional agencies such as HUDCO, LIC etc. for housing purposes during 1994-95 amounted to Rs.120 crores.

### **Water Supply**

1.65 Out of the total villages in the State 1343 have been covered with protected drinking water supply. About 1462 rural water supply schemes are under implementation. 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 5.07 lakh houses have been connected with piped water supply. During 1994-95, 236 water supply schemes were completed.

### **Institutional Finance**

1.66 There has been a steady decline in the credit deposit (CD) ratio of the commercial banks in the State. The CD ratio has declined from 64.77 in March 1988 to an all time low of 40.9 in September 1994. But it has shown some improvement thereafter and reached 45.49 as at the end of Septembers 1995.

1.67 Kerala's share of assistance sanctioned by all India Financial Institutions has further declined. As on 31-3-1994, the share was only 1.5%, 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 problems of Kerala could get accentuated making it more difficult to find effective solution. The State government has to make every effort to take advantage of the liberalisation process set in motion by the government of India.

### **Plan Outlay**

1.68. The Plan implementation in the State has steadily improved from year to year since the



commencement of the Eighth Five Year Plan. Against an achievement of 91% in 1992-93 compared to the approved outlay, the performance during 1993-94 and 1994-95 exceeded 100 per cent. In 1995-96, the indications are that the plan outlay would be exceeding the approved outlay. The State Government's performance in the first four years of the Eighth Five Year Plan stands out, as acknowledged by Planning Commission in comparison with many other States, which recorded substantial shortfalls in expenditure during the last three years. In the first four years of the Eighth Five Year Plan the State is likely to achieve 89% of the approved plan outlay for the Five Year Plan in nominal terms.

1.69. The budgetted outlay for 1995-96 is Rs.1550 crores. It is expected that the expenditure during the year would exceed this outlay.

1.70. The Plan outlay for 1996-97 is yet to be approved by Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has informed that as the General elections at the Centre and the State are to be held shortly, it is appropriate that a decision on the Annual Plan 1996-97 is taken by the new Governments that would come to power both at the Centre and the State. In view of this, the discussions with the State Government has not been convened by Planning Commission. Therefore a decision on the final plan size for 1996-97 will be taken only after the new Governments are formed. Pending that approval and since the process of budget preparation has to be completed, the State Government has fixed a Plan outlay of Rs.2100 crores for 1996-97, subject to approval later by the Planning Commission. This plan outlay of Rs.2100 crores represents an increase of 35.5% over the current year's plan outlay. In the next year's plan proposals, the main thrust areas are power, irrigation, industry, transport and communications. At the same time, areas which are capable of large scale employment generation such as crop production, soil conservation, livestock

fisheries, village and small industries are also given higher outlays. Special mention may be made of tourism, the outlay for which has been increased by three times, compared to the outlay in the current year, with a provision of Rs.30 crores considering the potential for employment generation in this area.

1.71. A special feature of the next year's Annual Plan is the emphasis given for decentralised Planning. A special development assistance of Rs.212 crores, in the form of untied funds, is proposed for formulating and implementing local level development programmes. This is in addition to the outlays for the schemes covering the powers and functions listed in the Panchayat Raj Act and Municipalities Act to be transferred to the Local Bodies. Altogether a plan allocation of over Rs.540 crores, about 26% of the total plan outlay, is proposed to be transferred to the Local Bodies during 1996-97. The likely cumulative plan performance from First Five Year Plan onwards and the sectoral outlays for the Annual Plan 1996-97 are given in Figs. 1.1 and 1.2.

1.72. In general the year under review witnessed improvement in the overall financial position of the Government and the performance in terms of Plan implementation. The black spot in an otherwise encouraging scenario is the failure of the north-east monsoon in 1995 causing worry for the economic outlook for this year and the following year. The improvement witnessed in the past three years is not adequate enough to make a dent on the chronic and fundamental problems facing the economy of the State. The challenges will have to be met squarely by appropriate policy measures and decision. With the formation of the Local Government Institutions, it is hoped that some of these issues would be addressed effectively and solutions found at the local levels. At the State level 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**

Item	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. State Income at current prices (Rs.crores)	1255	3823	6436	9182	10165	12173	15102	17175	18837(P)	21358(Q)	---
2. State Income (1980-81) Prices (Rs.crores)	1255**	3823	4042	4584	4892	5262	5365	5752	6165(P)	6461(Q)	---
3. Per Capita Income (at current prices) (Rs.)	594	1508	2395	3251	3730	4200	5140	5768	6242	6983	---
4. Output of important commodities											
a) Rice-lakh tonnes	12.98	12.72	11.73	10.13	11.41	10.87	10.60	10.85	10.04	9.75	---
b) Coconut - Million Nuts	3981	3008	3377	4215	4358	4232	4641	5124	5192	5303	---
c) Arecanut - Million Nuts	12738	10805	10664	11450	11964	13074	13116	13643	15357	15616	---
d) Pepper - 1000 tonnes	25.03	28.52	33.12	43.24	54.14	46.80	50.31	49.67	49.55	52.01	---
e) Rubber - 1000 tonnes	78.73	140.33	184.70	238.41	275.40	307.52	343.11	368.65	408.31	442.83	---
f) Tea - - do -	41.45	50.72	52.63	65.77	57.08	63.42	66.80	54.44	66.69	65.14	---
g) Coffee - do -	12.57	36.48	23.55	47.43	23.80	35.70	30.96	36.17	43.47	39.00	---
5. Prices											
a) Wholesale price index of Agricultural Commodities (Base 1952 - 53 = 100)	222	551	688	957	906	1028	1263	1377	1550	1492	1690
b) Consumer price index number (Base 1970 = 100) @@	264	202	314	395	413	435	497	553	599	671	757
6. Plan Outlay (Rs. crores) (Accounts)	59.35	311.31	411.95	543.13	620.28	662.70	719.53	825.32	1091	1358	1550(BE)

(P) Provisional (Q) Quick Estimate (\*) Ten months average for 1995

(@@) Relates to calendar years from 1980 onwards and eleven months average for 1995. (\*\*) At 1970-71 prices

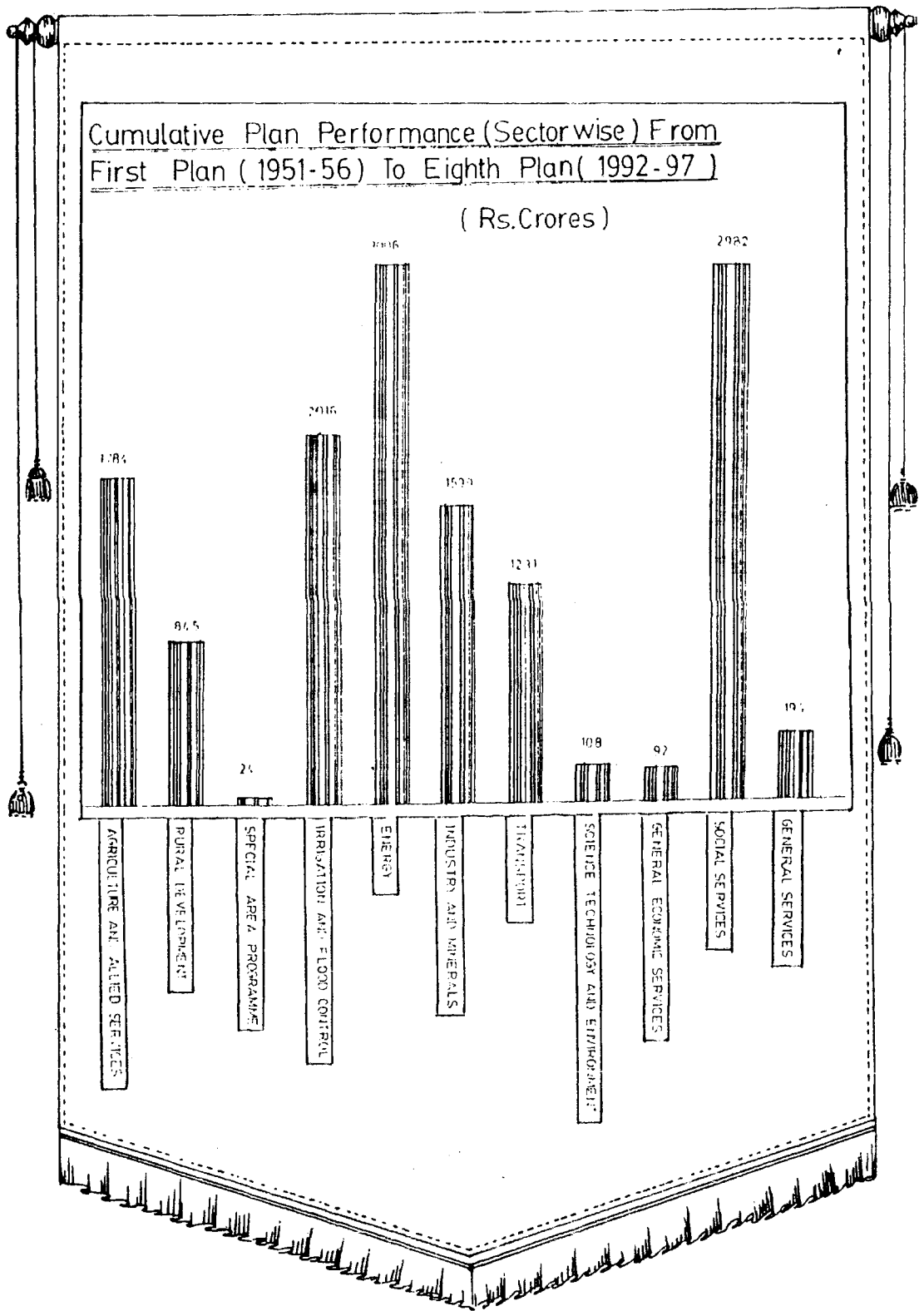
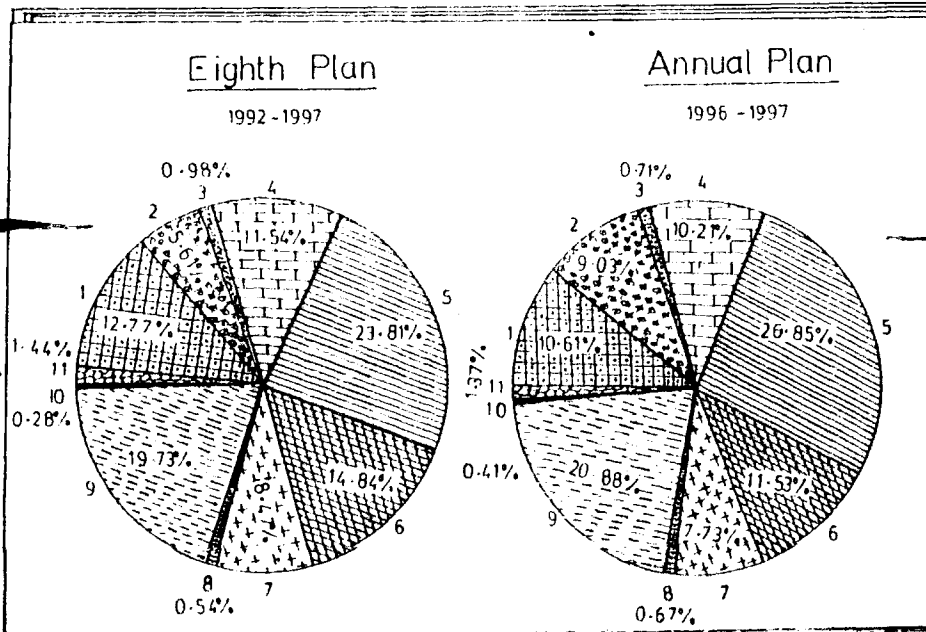


Fig 1-1

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF OUTLAYS IN PERCENTAGES



- 1 AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES
- 2 RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- 3 CO-OPERATION
- 4 IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL
- 5 POWER
- 6 INDUSTRY AND MINERALS
- 7 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
- 8 SCIENTIFIC SERVICE AND RESEARCH
- 9 SOCIAL SERVICES
- 10 GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES
- 11 GENERAL SERVICES

Fig:1-2

## CHAPTER - 2

## INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

**National Income**

The overall economic performance of the country during the first three years of the Eighth Five Year Plan was encouraging and satisfying on many dimensions. There was substantial pick up in the growth rate of the economy supported by better performance in both agriculture and industry. The revival of the industrial output witnessed in the first year of the Eighth Five Year Plan continues to remain strong in the current year running. The annual growth rate in national income in the first three years of the Eighth Plan would work out to 5.4 per cent. A sharp upturn in industrial activity was the most significant feature of 1994-95, with capital goods as well as consumption goods sector posting significant improvement.

2.2. The National Income (net national product at factor cost) continued to grow steadily from 5 per cent in 1992-93 to 6.7 per cent in 1994-95. At constant prices the National Income in 1994-95 is estimated at

Rs.245600 crores as against Rs.230100 crores in 1993-94, a growth rate of 6.7 per cent. In 1995-96 the growth in National Income at constant prices is expected to be 6.3 per cent. At current prices the National Income in 1994-95 is estimated at Rs.839500 crores as compared to Rs.708500 crores in 1993-94, representing a growth rate of 18.5 percent.

2.3. The growth rate of 6.7 per cent in national income during 1994-95 has been mainly due to high growth in agriculture, manufacturing, electricity, construction, trade, hotels and restaurants, transport other than railway and communication.

2.4. The per capita national income, in real terms, is estimated at Rs.2401 in 1994-95 compared to Rs.2292 for 1993-94, registering a growth rate of 4.8 per cent. At current prices per capita national income is estimated at Rs.8237 in 1994-95 as against Rs.7060 for the previous year representing a growth rate of 16.7 per cent.

TABLE 2.1

**National Income and State Income**

Item	Unit	1980-81	1990-91	Growth Rate	1991-92	Growth Rate	1992-93	Growth Rate	1993-94 (P)	Growth Rate	1994-95 (Q)	Growth Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
National Income	Rs. Crores											
At Current prices		110685	416495	16.4	477868	14.7	618400	13.9	708500	14.6	839500	18.5
At Constant Prices		110685	185683	4.6	185503	(-)0.1	220100	5.0	230100	4.5	245600	6.7
State Income	"											
At Current Prices		3823	12173	13.1	15102	24.1	17175	13.7	18837	9.7	21358	13.4
At Constant Prices		3823	5262	5.4	5365	2.0	5752	7.2	6165	7.2	6461	4.8
Per Capita National Income	Rs.											
At Current Prices		1630	4964	10.0	5583	12.5	6249	11.9	7060	13.0	8237	16.7
At Constant Prices		1630	2213	2.5	2167	(-)2.1	2216	2.3	2292	3.4	2401	4.8
Per Capita State Income	Rs.											
At Current Prices		1508	4200	11.7	5140	22.4	5768	12.2	6242	8.2	6983	11.9
At Constant Prices		1508	1815	4.1	1826	0.6	1932	5.8	2043	5.7	2113	3.4

Note: P - Provisional  
Q - Quick Estimate

Source: (1) Department of Economics and Statistics.  
(2) Central Statistical Organisation.  
(3) Economic Survey - 1995-96.

### **State Income**

2.5 During 1994-95 the state income at constant prices is estimated at Rs.6461 crores (Q. Estts) as against Rs.6165 crores (Provisional) in 1993-94 registering a growth rate of 4.8 per cent against the estimated 7.2 per cent growth in 1993-94. The State income at current prices has increased from Rs.18837 crores to Rs.21358 crores registering a growth rate of 13.4 per cent as compared to 9.7 per cent in 1993-94.

2.6 Per capita income of the state at current prices increased from Rs.6242 in 1993-94 to 6983 in 1994-95, showing an increase of 11.9 per cent in 1994-95 from 8.2 per cent in 1993-94. At constant prices per capita income is estimated at Rs.2113 during 1994-95 registering a growth rate of 3.4 per cent. The provisional estimates during 1993-94 was Rs.2043 with a growth rate of 5.7 per cent.

2.7 Although the per capita income of the State continues to remain below the national per capita income, the gap between the two has considerably narrowed down during the past few years. The National Income and State Income figures are given in Table 2.1.

### **Sectoral Distribution of Income**

2.8 An analysis of sectoral share of state income shows that the share of primary sector to the State income at current prices has slightly decreased from 33.31 per cent in 1993-94 to 32.89 per cent in 1994-95. At the same time the share of secondary and tertiary sectors remained more or less same during this period.

2.9 At constant prices when the primary sector suffered a marginal fall i.e., 33.83 per cent in 1993-94 has come down to 32.33 per cent in 1994-95, the share of secondary and tertiary sectors increased marginally during this period. The yearly movement of the sectoral share of the state income at current and constant prices is given in table 2.2. The sectoral distribution of net domestic product of India is given in appendix 2.1 and that of Kerala in Appendix 2.2 and Appendix 2.3.

### **Regional Distribution of Income**

2.10 The district wise distribution of State income under the three sectors at current and constant prices for the period from 1980-81 to 1994-95 is given in Appendix 2.4.

2.11 Ernakulam district continues to have the highest per capita income followed by Idukki and Thrissur. Per capita Income of Ernakulam district went up from Rs.9703 in 1993-94 to Rs.10824 in 1994-95. Though the per capita income of Malappuram increased by Rs.449 in 1994-95 it has the lowest income among the districts of Kerala. Per capita income of districts with their respective ranking from 1980-81 to 1994-95 is given in Table 2.3.

### **Regional Variation in sectoral Growth Rate**

2.12 District wise growth rate of sectoral and total income at constant prices during 1994-95 is given in Table 2.4. As regards sectoral growth rates of income primary sector shows only marginal variation among the districts. Whereas secondary sector witnessed marked variation among the districts interse. During 1994-95 Thiruvananthapuram district registered higher growth rate (5.71%), followed by Ernakulam (5.49%), Alappuzha (5.47%) and Thrissur (5.12%) while the lowest growth rate was observed in Idukki (2.92%) followed by Wayanad (3.33%), Kasarkod (3.79%) and Malappuram (3.97%).

### **Unemployment**

2.13 The number of unemployed persons registered with the employment exchanges has shown significant reduction in 1995 as compared to 1994-95, from 41.52 lakhs as on 31-3-1995 to 32.26 lakhs as on 31-12-1995. Of the unemployed, Thiruvananthapuram with 7.56 lakhs (23.43%) is on top followed by Kollam with 3.35 lakhs (10.40%), and Ernakulam 3.24 lakhs (10.06%). The sharp decline in the number of registrants with the live registers of the employment exchanges is a commendable achievement, which is undoubtedly the reflection of the policies and programmes followed in the previous years of the 8th Plan period. It may, however, be pointed out that the magnitude of the problem still remains large, requiring redoubled efforts to devise and implement such of those schemes to increase output and employment on a sustainable basis to find a lasting solution to the unemployment problem. The districtwise distribution of job seekers is given in Table 2.5

2.14 Data on distribution of job seekers by educational levels as on 31-12-1995 could not be given as the details were not readily available at the time of the final printing of the Economic Review. Data relating to the previous years is given in Appendix 2.6 and 2.7.

### **Employment in the Organised Sector**

2.15 Employment in the organised sector declined marginally during 1994-95. In the public sector when the employment went down from 6.49 lakhs in 1993-94 to 6.44 lakhs in 1994-95, the same in the private sector went up from 5.36 lakhs to 5.40 lakhs during the same period. Employment in the public sector and private sector are given in Appendix 2.8.

### **Placement through Employment Exchange**

2.16 The details of placement through employment exchanges is given in Table 2.6. Compared to the previous year placement through employment exchange has shown some improvement. During 1994-95 18305 job seekers could get employment as against 13828 in the previous year.

### **Placement through ODEPC**

2.17 During 1995 Overseas Development and Employment Promotion Consultants Ltd. (ODEPC) the only government agency helping the job seekers to secure job abroad could provide job to 112 persons consisting of 98 in Saudi Arabia 13 in UAE and 1 in Yemen. The total includes 32 doctors, 6 Engineers, 13 para medical staff 16 technicians. The Country-wise deployment of personnel is given in Appendix 2.9.

### **Self Employment Assistance Scheme**

2.18 The self employment assistance scheme was introduced in the State with effect from 1-11-1982. As at the end of March 1995 out of 3.06 lakhs application received 1.43 lakhs were sanctioned and 1.14 lakhs applications were rejected. Till the end of March 1995 1.33 lakh persons benefitted of which 28206 person received loans from banks, 1.05 lakh persons availed of lumpsum assistance @Rs.600/-. The banks have advanced Rs.9.46 crores and Rs.8.00 crores were paid as seed money/lumpsum assistance upto March 1995.

### **Unemployment Assistance Scheme**

2.19 11.17 lakh applications were received for unemployment assistance upto March 1995. Out of this 9.43 lakhs were disposed of and 1.74 lakh applications are pending for disposal at various levels. An amount of Rs.14.03 crores has been disbursed under the scheme to 2.62 lakh beneficiaries during 1995-96 (as on 31-10-1995).

### **Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rate**

2.20 Selected demographic indicators of the major States of India is given in Appendix 2.15. Kerala continues to occupy the first position in reducing the growth of population. During 1993 birth rate in Kerala was 17.4 and death rate 6 per thousand population. Infant mortality rate came down to 13 from 17 per thousand population in 1992.

TABLE 2.2

### **Sectoral share of Net Domestic Product : Kerala**

Sector	At current Prices						At Constant Prices (1980-81)					
	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Primary	39.23	32.91	39.34	36.03	33.31	32.89	39.23	35.99	36.43	34.17	33.83	32.33
Secondary	24.37	26.35	24.76	26.13	27.22	27.37	24.37	23.92	23.83	25.59	24.73	25.22
Tertiary	36.40	40.74	35.90	37.84	39.47	39.74	36.40	40.09	39.74	41.24	41.44	42.45
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(Per cent)

TABLE 2.3

*District-wise per capita Income at constant and at current prices : 1980-81 to 1994-95*

District	Constant Prices						Current Prices					
	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Thiruvananthapuram	1484(6)	1842(7)	1786(6)	1955(4)	2075(4)	2165(4)	1484(6)	4220(8)	4925(8)	5708(6)	6256(5)	7039(5)
2. Kollam	1536(5)	1866(6)	1734(11)	1874(10)	1980(10)	2046(10)	1536(5)	4350(5)	4889(10)	5740(5)	6183(10)	6879(6)
3. Pathanamthitta	--	1981(4)	1832(5)	1919(7)	2040(6)	2114(6)	--	4408(4)	5056(5)	5590(9)	6032(8)	6770(8)
4. Alappuzha	1311(9)	1815(9)	1684(12)	1758(13)	1864(13)	1940(13)	1311(9)	4268(7)	4865(11)	5255(13)	5730(13)	6417(13)
5. Kottayam	1452(8)	1824(8)	1772(7)	1897(8)	2008(8)	2073(8)	1452(8)	4038(9)	4945(7)	5473(11)	5892(10)	6612(10)
6. Idukki	1995(2)	2095(2)	2116(2)	2101(2)	2211(2)	2246(2)	1995(2)	4612(2)	6073(2)	6433(2)	6772(3)	7535(2)
7. Eranakulam	2017(1)	2779(1)	2768(1)	2967(1)	3139(1)	3268(1)	2017(1)	6502(1)	8010(1)	8857(1)	9703(1)	10824(1)
8. Thnssur	1462(7)	1895(5)	1889(4)	1996(3)	2110(3)	2189(3)	1462(7)	4422(3)	5277(4)	5921(4)	6447(3)	7219(4)
9. Palakkad	1307(10)	1623(12)	1757(9)	1813(11)	1915(11)	1972(11)	1307(10)	3082(13)	4922(9)	5376(12)	5798(12)	6508(12)
10. Malappuram	1045(11)	1094(14)	1167(14)	1197(14)	1262(14)	1295(14)	1045(11)	2592(14)	3275(14)	3619(14)	3866(14)	4315(14)
11. Kozhikode	1588(3)	1670(10)	1742(10)	1936(5)	2046(5)	2117(5)	1588(3)	3949(10)	4837(12)	5936(3)	6430(4)	7179(3)
12. Wayanad	--	1999(3)	1762(8)	1928(6)	2038(7)	2076(7)	--	4301(6)	4967(6)	5707(7)	6010(9)	6724(9)
13. Kannur	1571(4)	1665(11)	1930(3)	1890(9)	1995(9)	2057(9)	1571(4)	3872(11)	5364(3)	5626(8)	6077(7)	6818(7)
14. Kasargodu	--	1559(13)	1652(13)	1803(12)	1902(12)	1948(12)	--	3659(12)	4663(13)	5487(10)	5850(11)	6538(11)
State	1508	1615	1826	1932	2043	2113	1508	4200	5140	5768	6242	6983

Figures in bracket show ranks



TABLE - 2.4

*Growth Rate of District Income during 1994-95 (at 1980-81 prices)*

(Per cent)					
Sl.No.	District	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	0.06	7.75	7.52	5.71
2.	Kollam	0.39	6.70	7.38	4.71
3.	Pathanamthitta	0.11	8.52	7.76	5.04
4.	Alappuzha	0.23	8.00	7.16	5.47
5.	Kottayam	0.05	8.80	7.42	4.64
6.	Idukki	0.14	5.86	7.13	2.92
7.	Eranakulam	0.30	5.46	8.29	5.49
8.	Thrissur	0.14	6.23	7.55	5.12
9.	Palakkad	0.04	7.65	6.83	4.35
10.	Malappuram	0.18	6.94	6.97	3.97
11.	Kozhikode	0.37	7.43	6.81	4.87
12.	Wayanad	0.02	9.53	7.40	3.33
13.	Kannur	0.09	7.16	6.88	4.45
14.	Kasarkod	0.15	7.71	6.77	3.79
State		0.17	6.89	7.37	4.81

TABLE 2.5

*District wise Distribution of job seekers as on 31-12-1995*

Sl.No.	District	No.	Per cent
1	2	3	4
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	756015	23.43
2.	Kollam	335412	10.40
3.	Pathanamthitta	118771	3.68
4.	Alappuzha	256524	7.95
5.	Kottayam	207629	6.44
6.	Idukki	89977	2.79
7.	Eranakulam	324360	10.06
8.	Thrissur	247170	7.66
9.	Palakkad	187011	5.78
10.	Malappuram	147009	4.56
11.	Kozhikode	248867	7.72
12.	Wayanad	55993	1.74
13.	Kannur	194349	6.02
14.	Kasarkod	57218	1.77
Total		3226305	100.00

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training.

TABLE 2.6  
*Placement through Employment Exchange*

Year	No. of Placement	Monthly average No. of Employers 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	492
1994-95	18305	412

Source : Directorate of Employment and Training.

TABLE 2.7  
*Self Employment Assistance Scheme*

Year (at the end of December)	Applications received (no)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1987	18241	1042	6.25
1988	13556	13248	79.48
1989	10042	4965	29.79
1990	10127	4665	27.99
1991	10279	2653	15.92
1992	-	45	0.27
1993	6382	100	0.60
1994	2802	5741	34.45

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training.

## CHAPTER - 3

### PRICES, COST OF LIVING AND WAGES

#### Wholesale prices

Unlike in the previous year, during the year under review, the wholesale price index of agriculture commodities showed a sharp increase. The index increased by 224.5 points from 1466 to 1690.5 during January to October 1995 compared to the corresponding period in 1994, registering a marked increase of 15.31%. Such an increase was witnessed in the case of all the commodities, barring molasses. While the price index of molasses decreased by 17.09%, that of plantation crops went up by 34.15%, rice by 26.76%, fruits and vegetables by 17.32%, condiments and spices by 14.06% and oil seeds by 3.68%. Compared to non - food crops (9.74%), the increase in price index was comparatively more in the case of food crops (19.25%). In 1994, when the price index of condiments and spices fell by 6.10% compared to the previous year, during the first ten months from January to October 1995 the index went up by 14.06% compared to the corresponding period of previous year. After a sharp rise in 1993 (55%) the price index of molasses declined by 1.2% in 1994 and by 17.09% during the first ten months from January to October 1995. The price index which stood at 1377.1 points in 1992 shot up to 1549.7 points in the 1993, decreased to 1491.7 points in 1994, but sharply rose afterwards and touched an all time high of 1690.5 points during the first ten months from January to October 1995. Thus, a disturbing trend observed was that, excepting molasses, the general price level ruled high among various brands of commodities, moving with in a narrow range during 1995 compared to that in 1994 when the indices of certain commodities were very low (see table 3.1). The trend of wholesale price indices of agricultural commodities in Kerala since 1986 is shown in Fig-3.1.

3.2. The month-wise analysis show that price indices of all crops put together witnessed a mixed trend during the period under review, with the lowest (1657.1) recorded in April and the highest (1741.1) in October 1995. The indices for individual crops also showed more or less the same trend, but for rice which maintained a steady rate at 1161.9 in all the ten months. The price index of molasses showed a very erratic trend, which moved down from 1511.9 points in January

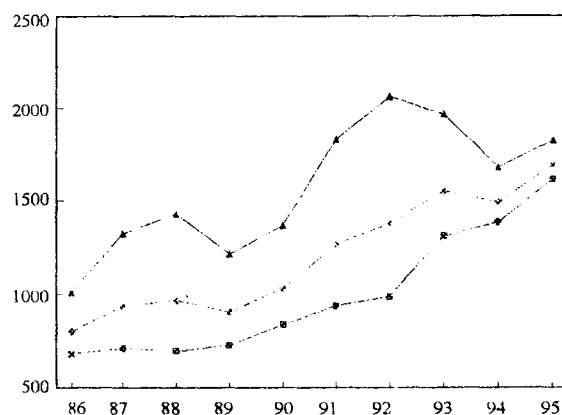


Fig 3.1 Trend of Wholesale price indices of Food Crops, Non-Food Crops and All Crops

to 1417.7 points in March. Afterwards the index moved up without any definite trend reaching an all time high of 1523.7 points in September and then steeply declined to reach a low of 1440.5 in October, 1995. The index of condiments and spices which moved up gradually from 1734.5 points in January 1995 to 2658.9 in June declined to 1645.4 in October, the lowest during the period under review. While the index of fruits and vegetables showed a general up-trend, the index of oil seeds showed declining trend from January to July and then a tendency to rise till the end of the year. The price index of plantation crops which stood at 1405.4 in January 1995 went up gradually to 1556.6 in June and then came down to 1479 in October. The month-wise wholesale price indices of agricultural commodities during the first ten months from January to October 1995 are given in Appendix 3.1.

#### Retail prices

3.3 On analysing the retail prices of 22 essential commodities it is observed that excepting for the prices of blackgram, banana, egg, sugar and electric bulb, prices of all other commodities showed moderate to relatively large increases during the period. The prices of dhal, potato and onion which showed downward trend in 1994 showed a rising trend in 1995 with significant increases in the price index of onion (88%), dhal (64%), dry chillies (38%), coriander (29%), firewood (25%), baby food (22%) and green gram (17%). Details are given in Table 3.2. After a severe setback in 1993, the prices of coconut oil and coconut which showed a declining trend in the

Table 3.1  
Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities 1991 - 95

(Base 1952 - 53 = 100)

Crops	Weight	Wholesale Price Index						% Change over previous year			
		1991	1992	1993	1994	1994*	1995*	1992	1993	1994*	1995*
A. Food Crops	63.5	936.1	983.6	1310.3	1384.0	1353.6	1614.1	5.07	33.22	5.62	19.25
Rice	40.4	638.1	638.1	837.1	957.4	916.6	1161.9	Nil	31.19	14.37	26.76
Condiments & Spices	10.4	1542.4	1688.4	1894.5	1778.9	1786.9	2038.1	9.47	12.21	6.10	14.06
Fruits & Vegetables	10.7	1449.3	1570.5	2434.2	2533.7	2502.3	2935.7	8.36	55.00	4.09	17.32
Molasses	2.0	1061.2	1161.0	1802.7	1781.1	1767.6	1465.6	9.41	55.27	-1.20	-17.09
B. Non- Food Crops	36.5	1832.0	2061.6	1966.2	1678.9	1661.5	1823.3	12.53	4.63	-14.61	9.74
Oil Seeds	25.5	2240.1	2543.3	2367.8	1914.9	1906.7	1976.8	13.54	-6.90	-19.13	3.68
Plantation Crops	11.0	888.1	948.1	1037.9	1133.7	1094.7	1468.5	6.76	9.47	9.23	34.15
C. All Crops	100.00	1263.1	1377.1	1549.7	1491.7	1466.0	1690.5	9.03	12.53	-3.74	15.31

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala

\* Average from January to October (10 months) only

first half of the year picked up in the latter half sending positive signals to the farming community in general. The price of sugar which was Rs. 9.66 rose to Rs.13.09 in 1993 and then declined to Rs.12.83 in 1994 and further to Rs.12.60 in 1995.

3.4 The month-wise details of prices showed rather moderate to heavy fluctuations in respect of most of the commodities. The prices of baby food and mutton witnessed more or less steady increases. The price of baby food rose from Rs.85 in January to Rs.103.29 in December,

registering an increase of 22%. The month - wise retail prices of essential commodities are given in Appendix 3.2.

### Consumer Price Index

3.5 Consumer price index, a broad indicator of inflationary trend, for agricultural and industrial workers, increased by 86 points from 671 points in 1994 to 757 points in 1995 registering an increase of 13%. The index was the highest in Meppady (791), followed by Malappuram (787)

Table 3.2  
Average Retail Price of Essential Commodities 1991 - 95

(Rupees)

Commodities	Unit	Prices as the end of December					% Changeover previous year.				
		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1. Rice	Kg	6.99	7.69	7.61	9.47	9.78	10.01	-1.04	24.44	3.27	
2. Greengram	"	11.99	14.20	15.52	18.48	21.54	18.43	9.30	19.07	16.56	
3. Blackgram	"	13.85	13.89	13.95	28.92	27.33	0.29	0.43	107.31	5.50	
4. Redgram	"	9.34	10.25	14.06	14.13	15.06	9.74	37.17	0.50	6.58	
5. Dhal	"	20.28	19.53	20.96	20.14	33.03	3.70	7.32	-3.91	64.00	
6. Coconut Oil	"	56.04	51.94	37.02	38.35	44.30	7.32	-28.73	3.59	15.52	
7. Groundnut Oil	"	44.46	40.61	39.45	43.71	45.31	8.66	-2.86	10.80	3.66	
8. Refined Oil	"	65.18	62.27	58.75	59.48	64.84	-4.47	-5.65	1.24	9.01	
9. Tapioca	"	2.16	2.71	2.81	3.04	3.52	25.46	3.69	8.19	15.79	
10. Banana (Green)	"	6.64	6.90	7.24	8.46	8.29	3.92	4.93	16.85	-2.01	
11. Milk (Cow)	Ltr	6.75	7.68	7.82	8.79	9.75	13.78	1.82	12.40	10.92	
12. Egg. (Hen)	Dozen	10.57	13.02	13.93	14.40	14.21	23.18	6.99	3.37	-1.32	
13. Potato	Kg.	5.79	4.55	7.96	7.25	7.36	-21.42	74.95	-8.92	1.52	
14. Corriander	Kg.	17.61	18.39	19.39	19.42	25.11	4.43	5.44	0.16	29.30	
15. Chillies	Kg.	54.14	45.48	24.14	46.33	64.00	-16.00	-46.92	91.92	38.33	
16. Onion	Kg	4.26	6.99	8.25	6.68	12.54	64.09	18.03	-19.03	87.72	
17. Sugar	Kg.	8.46	9.66	13.09	12.83	12.60	14.18	35.51	-1.99	-1.79	
18. Coconut (without Husk)	100 Nos.	472.14	478.49	351.79	374.17	413.57	1.35	26.48	6.36	10.53	
19. Firewood (Local split)	Qtl	72.50	84.29	84.38	102.53	128.33	16.26	0.11	21.51	25.16	
20. Washing Soap (Sunlight)	Each	4.48	5.00	5.30	5.59	5.82	11.61	6.00	5.47	4.12	
21. Electric Bulb	Each	8.21	8.95	9.52	9.64	9.51	9.01	6.37	1.26	-1.35	
22. Baby food	Kg.	74.08	81.50	82.00	85.00	103.29	10.02	0.61	3.66	21.52	

Source : Department of Economics &amp; Statistics, Government of Kerala

and Kannur (770). The lowest index was registered at Punalur (704). See Table 3.3. The trend of consumer price indices in Kerala since 1985 together with their variations over the preceding years are given in Fig. 3.2. The month-wise consumer price index for selected 15 centres are given in Appendix 3.3. In all centres, the indices are on increase from month to month.

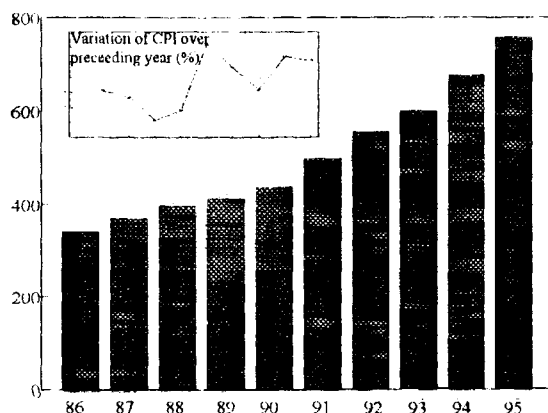


Fig. 3.2 Trend of Consumer Price Indices (CPI) and their variations over preceding year

### Parity Index

3.6 In 1995, the parity index, a measure of prices received by farmers over the prices paid by farmers, went up by one point from 77 in 1994 to 78 in 1995. During the year under review, when the prices received by farmers increased by 13%, the prices paid by farmers increased only by 11%. This shows that even though the cost of living index has been unfavourable to the consumers in general, the farming community stood to gain, which would help in boosting their morals to a certain extent. The parity from 1986 to 1995 are furnished in Table 3.4

### Farm Commodity Prices

3.7 Average farm prices of important agricultural commodities in Kerala generally ruled high during 1994-95 except in the case of coconut which has remained far below the expectations throughout the year. The maximum increase was recorded in the case of ginger (83%) followed by pepper (71%). Although the decreases in the average prices of coconut for the year 1994-95 was only 6% during the peak harvesting months, it came

Table 3.3  
Annual Average Consumer Price Index Numbers in Selected Centres of Kerala 1991-95  
(Base 1970=100)

Centres	Consumer Price Index numbers						% Change over previous Year			
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994*	1995*	1992	1993	1994	1995
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thiruvananthapuram	498	552	596	673	668	758	10.84	7.97	12.92	13.47
Kollam	515	571	615	687	684	769	10.87	7.71	11.71	12.43
Punalur	488	544	586	640	637	704	11.48	7.72	9.22	10.52
Alappuzha	493	552	599	676	672	759	11.97	8.52	12.86	12.95
Kottayam	500	555	599	676	672	759	11.00	7.93	12.86	12.95
Mundakkayam	497	552	599	675	671	749	11.07	8.52	12.69	11.62
Munnar	487	541	590	667	664	731	11.09	9.06	13.05	10.09
Eranakulam	481	540	589	658	656	731	12.27	9.07	11.72	11.43
Chalakydy	499	559	608	687	683	770	12.02	8.77	12.99	12.74
Thrissur	482	539	587	668	663	758	11.83	8.91	13.80	14.33
Palakkad	486	543	591	675	670	766	11.73	8.84	14.21	14.33
Malappuram	516	572	617	696	692	787	10.85	7.87	12.80	13.73
Kozhikode	501	553	597	668	664	749	10.38	7.96	11.89	12.80
Meppady	513	565	611	695	690	791	10.14	8.14	13.75	14.64
Kannur	499	554	602	680	676	770	11.02	8.66	12.96	13.91
State Average	497	553	599	675	671	757	11.27	8.32	12.69	12.82

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala

\* Average from January to November (11 Months) only

Table 3.4  
Index Numbers of Prices Received and Prices Paid by Farmers

(Base 1952-53 = 100)

Year	Price received by farmers	Farm Cultivation cost	Domestic expenditure	Price paid by farmers	Parity as col.2 to col.5
1	2	3	4	5	6
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	1494	2579	1303	1834	82
1994	1582	2891	1464	2057	77
1995*	1787	3216	1620	2283	78

Source : Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, Government of Kerala

\* Average upto August 1995

down as low a level as Rs. 250 per one hundred nuts. In spite of operating a market intervention scheme (with a support price of Copra Rs. 2350 per qtl) for copra in an unprecedented scale with a procurement of over 55000 tonnes the price situation could not be improved. The tendency for coconut price falling below remunerative levels and persisting for considerably long periods particularly when the prices of other commodities were showing upward trends would put the rural economy of Kerala in dire straits. Another noteworthy feature of the price trend during 1994-95 was the increase in the prices of cashewnut in spite of withdrawal of the monopoly procurement of the commodity by the Government.

Data on trend of prices during the last six years are given in table 3.5

### Public Distribution System

3.8 The Public Distribution System (PDS) in the state was introduced under the provisions of Essential Commodities Act 1955 through the Kerala Rationing order 1966. It plays an important role in ensuring the availability of essential commodities and price stability. The public Distribution System in Kerala is well within the reach of almost all households in the State through a well designed network of ration shops. This is quite important for a consumer state like Kerala deficient in foodgrains and other essential commodities.

3.9 As soon 30-9-1995 there were 14172 authorised retail outlets for the distribution of rationed articles. At present, a ration norm of 250

Table 3.5  
Average Farm Prices of Principal Crops

Commodity	Unit	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	Percentage increase during 1994-95 over 1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Paddy	Rs./Qtl	291.89	299.61	374.76	420.80	414.53	494.86	19.4
Tapioca	"	138.69	150.33	157.68	187.34	197.60	217.13	9.9
Coconut	Rs./100 Nos	203.82	301.23	393.25	420.14	325.55	307.83	-5.4
Pepper	Rs./Qtl	3473.06	3229.85	2950.05	2616.59	3909.02	6687.43	71.1
Ginger	"	2192.89	2523.55	2177.95	2490.50	2858.06	5250.29	83.7
Cashewnut	"	1162.27	1330.75	2037.74	2000.41	2134.34	2355.36	10.4
Sugarcane	Rs./M.T	340.97	376.35	365.49	354.41	440.00	546.23	24.1
Areca nut	Rs./100 Nos	14.59	26.49	31.57	33.01	33.65	36.73	9.2
Banana	"	70.05	75.41	80.77	93.89	108.56	125.70	15.8

cards per outlets is adopted for sanctioning new outlets by delinking the cards from existing nearby authorised retail distributors having more than 300 ration cards. On an average, there is one outlet for every 405 card holders covering a population of 283.4 lakh with 228.1 lakh adults and 55.3 non-adults as shown in table 3.6

3.10 Government of India allots rice, wheat, sugar and kerosine oil in every month in advance for distribution to the card holders. The allotments of rice, wheat, sugar and kerosine from the central pool for the year 1995 is given in the table 3.7.

3.11 The Government is closely monitoring the price situation and availability of all essential commodities. The meeting of the Food Advisory Committees at State, district, taluk and panchayat levels are being conducted regularly to monitor the price situation and distribution of all essential commodities. Moreover, monitoring cells and surprise squads headed by District Collectors are conducting raids and surprise inspections in order to curb malpractices. People's Assembly (Janakeeya Sabha) along with Taluk Sabha is conducted to deal with grievances of public sector officials who are attending to the complaints received in the Sabha.

3.12 In the light of the Government decision to make available pulses, spices etc. at reasonable price a scheme was initially implemented in the three cities of Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode through 150 outlets from 2-12-1987 which was extended to other parts of the State through ARDs, co-operative outlets etc. Now there are 3161 outlets comprising 2418 selected ARDs and 743 selected co-operatives for distributing those commodities. Government have decided in principle to have two Maveli Stores in each Community Development Blocks in the State. At present 652 Maveli stores inclusive of 19 Super Maveli Stores, 10 Super Markets 2 Mini Super Markets and 25 mobile maveli stores are functioning in the State.

3.13 With a view to providing food stuffs of good quality at reasonable rate, it was decided to open one Annapporna hotel each in every assembly constituency. At present 120 Annapporna hotels are functioning and action is being taken to open the remaining ones.

3.14 The State Commission and 14 District Fora are functioning effectively to ensure the protection of consumers interest and to provide an effective and speedy redressal to their complaints against unfair trade practices and defective goods.

Table - 3.6  
Public Distribution System in Kerala - A Profile 1995

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	No of Ration cards & Permits.							
a.	Ration cards for families	in lakhs	50.5	50.4	53.4	54.7	55.7	56.5
b.	Ration permits for Institution	No.	9016	9041	9882	11229	11950	13557
2.	No. of FCI sub depots Including main depots	No.	39	39	39	39	39	39
3.	No. of wholesale shops							
a.	Co-operatives	No.	50	49	49	49	49	50
b.	Others	No.	246	249	249	249	259	266
c.	Total wholesale shops	No.	296	298	298	298	308	316
4.	No. of retail shops							
a.	Co-operatives	No.	1193	1174	1161	1134	1095	1083
b.	Others	No.	11814	11876	11996	12191	12780	13089
c.	Total retail shops	No.	13007	13050	13157	13325	13875	14172
5.	Quantity of coarse cloth (Alloted)	MT						
6.	Sugar (Alloted) (in MTs.)	MT	150853	140112	138398	154761	143423	150427
7.	Palmolein Oil (in MTs.)	MT	40500	2900				
8.	Kerosine (in K.L.)	KL	338462	334446	341036	342488	350946	359554

\* As on 30-09-1995

Source : Directorate of Civil Suppliers.

Table 3.7  
Allotment of rice, wheat, sugar and kerosine oil for 1995

Month	rice (in Tonnes)	wheat (In Tonnes)	sugar (in Tonnes)	kerosine oil (in K. Tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5
January	150000	35000	11958.7	28948
February	150000	35000	11958.7	28948
March	150000	35000	11960.0	28948
April	150000	35000	11960.0	29430
May	150000	45000	11966.0	29430
June	150000	45000	11960.6	29430
July	150000	45000	11967.8	29430
August	150000	65000	17360.6	29930
September	150000	50000	12558.6	31265
October	150000	50000	12258.6	31265
November	150000	50000	12258.6	31265
December	150000	50000	12258.6	31265
Total	1800000	540000	150426.8	359554

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies

### Wages:

As witnessed in the previous years, during the year under review also wages went up. Among the skilled workers in Agriculture sector, wages of carpenter rose from Rs. 76.49 in 1994 to Rs. 87.44 in 1995 and that of mason from Rs. 76.57 to Rs. 87.00 registering increases of 14.3% and 13.6% respectively. When the wages of male or a skilled worker in Agriculture sector showed an increase of 17.1% in 1995 that of female workers registered a still higher rate of increase at 18.12%. More or less similar has been the situation with regard to the wages of construction workers. Average daily wage rates in Agriculture sector and construction sector are given in Table 3.9 to Table 3.12.

Table 3.8  
DISTRIBUTION OF RICE AND WHEAT THROUGH THE PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN KERALA 1990-1995

Month 1995	rice distributed (Qty. in MT)						wheat distributed (Qty. in MT)					
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
January	95419	124964	133058	132201	145119	99847	17847	21773	20241	14362	16995	31489
February	9970	117262	157474	119231	90244	92694	12963	21787	23752	14470	15084	25082
March	118192	131806	154983	132886	77297	91143	17087	24000	17096	17123	18902	27954
April	124854	136882	135277	136899	73724	82232	14664	26062	14347	12586	16973	27927
May	121475	145847	153477	130125	79995	92286	17660	29885	12310	14910	20854	34538
June	128522	137330	154506	126017	91122	89331	18622	32019	20189	16846	22890	32779
July	147936	148720	166985	137251	98923	102202	20067	304031	17837	20069	26797	36067
August	137862	193624	175579	189578	110111	109723	20206	31063	17101	18620	26600	45136
September	107638	147792	171574	109698	111753	94352	14746	29021	8600	21380	26887	39436
October	114444	146478	138772	136340	82306	89143	14828	28715	19660	27401	33108	43519
November	124987	155836	132226	139837	85057		14981	31218	15974	20881	30762	
December	141102	163916	130331	156755	107325		17557	28492	17463	19982	35529	
Total	1462001	1750457	1804240	1646819	1152975	942953	201228	334438	3204569	218630	219380	343926

Source : Directorate of Civil Supplies



**Table 3.9**  
**Average Daily Wage Rates of Skilled Workers in Agricultural Sector**  
(Rupees)

Year	Average daily wage rates		% change over previous year	
	Carpenter	Mason	Carpenter	Mason
	1	2	3	4
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	26.22	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	49.80	49.55	4.84	4.96
1989-90	51.82	51.45	4.06	3.83
1990-91	54.47	53.98	5.11	4.92
1991-92	59.00	58.55	8.32	8.47
1992-93	68.28	67.63	15.73	15.51
1993-94	76.49	76.57	12.02	13.22
1994-95	87.44	87.04	14.32	13.62

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala

**Table 3.10**  
**Average Daily Wage Rates of Unskilled Workers in the Agriculture Sector.**  
(Rupees)

Year	Average daily wage rates of Paddy field workers		% change over previous year	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4
	1980-81	11.13	7.91	..
1981-82	12.74	8.63	14.47	11.63
1982-83	13.29	9.55	4.32	8.15
1983-84	15.86	11.02	19.34	15.39
1984-85	23.60	11.89	48.80	7.90
1985-86	26.08	15.10	10.51	27.00
1986-87	28.36	16.39	8.74	8.54
1987-88	30.36	17.68	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	15.16	23.73
1992-93	48.40	32.31	16.97	23.70
1993-94	54.26	35.49	12.11	9.84
1994-95	63.53	41.92	17.08	18.12

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala

**Table 3.11**  
**Average Daily Wage Rates of Skilled Workers in the Construction Sector**  
(Rupees)

Year	carpenter	Mason	Rural	Urban
	1	2	3	4
	1980-81	18.66	19.33	18.75
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	58.00	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	79.39	84.35	79.09	83.98

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala

\* Provisional

**Table 3.12**  
**Average Daily Wage Rates of Unskilled Workers in the Construction Sector**  
(Rupees)

Year	Men		Women	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	1	2	3	4
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	56.20	61.20	46.41	49.80

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala

CHAPTER - 4  
AGRICULTURE

The performance of agricultural sector in Kerala in the recent past evokes mixed feelings. Despite the fact that the growth rate has been positive during the four years from 1990-91 to 1993-94, it lacked consistency and the vacillating trend in growth is still persisting. Though the growth rate recorded during 1993-94 was 6.08 percent, the average for the last 3 years is at a low level of 2.2 percent. This is in spite of the very favourable rainfall received by the State during the last four years in succession, thereby exposing the systemic weakness of the agriculture scenario of the State which is unable to acquire the required resilience in agricultural production to the extent desired

### Rainfall

4.1 Kerala received on an average less than normal rainfall during 1995. The rainfall received lower than normal in all the 3 seasons but the deficiency was significant during the North East Monsoon. In a State like Kerala where perennial crop dominates the spread of the rainfall throughout the year particularly during the Summer months is more critical in deciding the agricultural fortunes. Among the districts Ernakulam received the

Table 4.1  
Percentage Departure of Rain fall  
(1984 to 1995)

Year	Annual	South West Monsoon	North East Monsoon
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1984	-13	-13	-30
1985	-8	-17	-26
1986	-51	-21	-20
1987	-55	-31	30
1988	-15	-1	-64
1989	-30	-9	-18
1990	-28	-25	-4
1991	-39	18	-21
1992	-37	15	35
1993	08	-12	32
1994	11	15	13
1995	-6	-6	-22

Source: Meteorological Centre :  
Thiruvananthapuram

maximum rainfall of 3592.7 mm while the lowest (1546.1) was in Trivandrum district. See Fig. 4.1

4.2 Data on rainfall along with the percentage departure from normal and the district-wise distribution are given in tables 4.1 to 4.3.

Table 4.2  
Monthwise- Distribution of normal rainfall and average rainfall for last 10 years (in mm)

Month	Normal Rainfall	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Deviation from normal rainfall during 1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
January	15.64	4.1	0.3	1	6	15	14	3.4	0.0	32.5	11.01	-4.63
February	16.21	15.0	0.7	19	0	5	6	1.0	18.1	31.0	7.17	-9.04
March	37.14	5.3	3.5	19	19	17	34	0.1	21.0	20.3	41.31	+4.17
April	109.78	65.3	57.6	144	107	42	98	44.8	70.6	145.7	173.62	+63.84
May	252.42	122.7	118.8	142	153	489	119	226.1	169.5	151.9	348.52	+96.10
June	711.35	264.4	559.0	585	725	603	1084	813.3	888.8	836.2	531.75	-179.60
July	720.71	318.2	187.8	608	577	652	837	802.3	804.6	941	719.82	-0.89
August	433.31	349.7	394.2	427	354	349	471	503.6	293.2	478.9	458.17	+24.86
September	248.57	261.7	150.7	498	294	106	50	296.5	91.7	205.8	293.29	-44.72
October	297.28	156.3	261.2	76	313	326	291	318.4	442.7	448.5	208.16	-89.12
November	162.71	200.8	214.3	79	87	174	100	338.7	169.1	163.7	180.59	+17.88
December	42.35	8.9	91.6	25	7	2	3	4.8	49.3	42.5	0.10	-42.25
Total	3047.87	1772.4	2039.7	1653	2642	2730	3106	3353	2818.6	3497.9	2973.51	-74.36
Average	253.98	147.7	169.98	221	220	232	259	279.41	234.9	291.5	247.79	-6.19

Source: Meteorological Centre : Thiruvananthapuram.

DISTRICT WISE

RAINFALL IN MM. FOR 1995

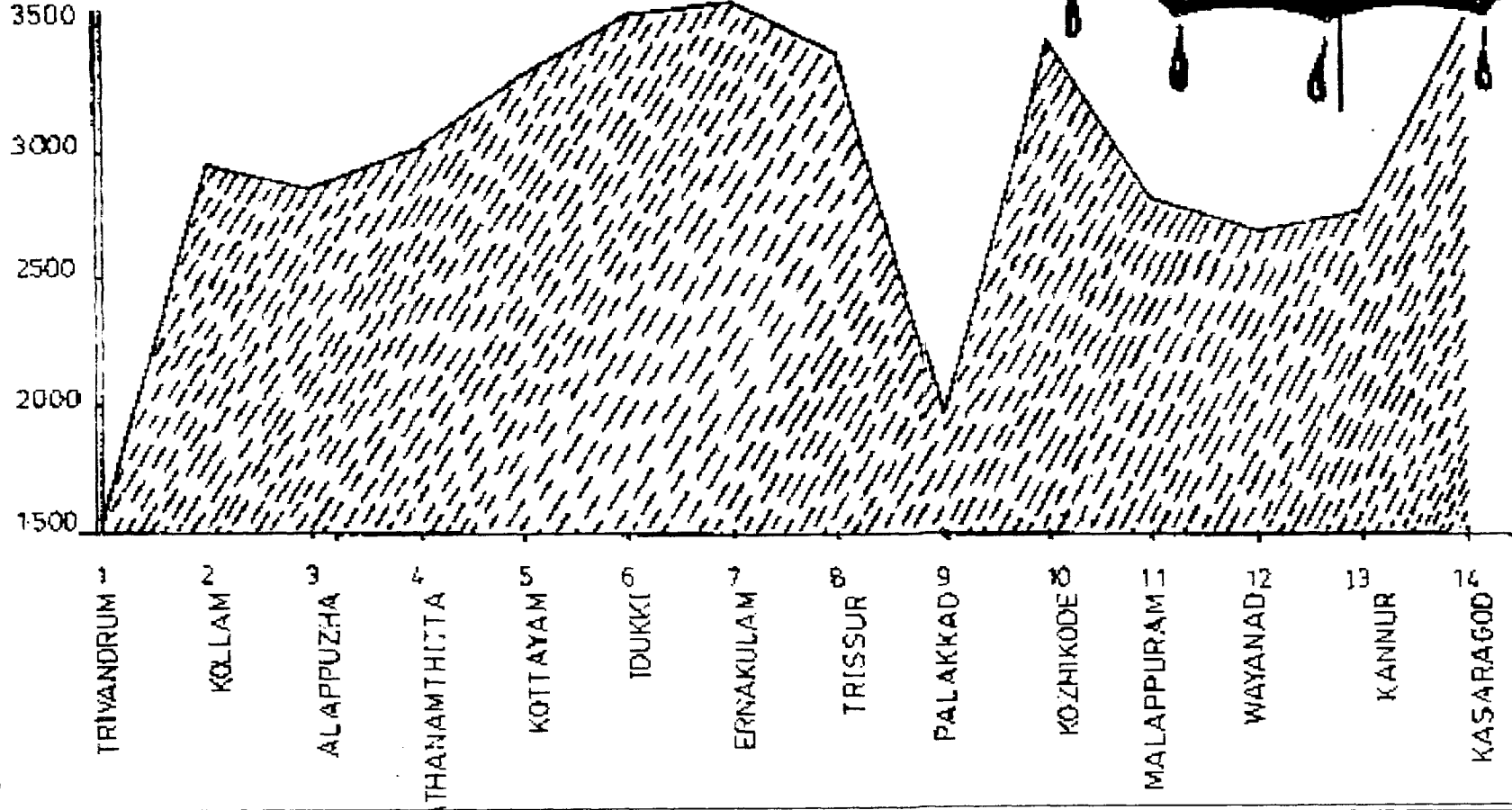


Fig. 4.1

Table 4.3  
District-wise Monthly rainfall in mm for 1995

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	14.3	3.4	34.3	146.3	320.5	215.0	164.8	98.8	118.4	208.7	220.2	1.4
2.	Kollam	77.9	23.4	153.5	217.5	405.2	356.7	460.0	383.5	264.6	308.2	317.5	0.0
3.	Alappuzha	11.8	19.5	85.4	186.9	325.6	503.1	526.1	392.6	354.8	216.4	161.0	0.0
4.	Pathanamthitta	0.0	30.0	49.7	282.6	374.2	425.4	553.7	493.7	303.6	252.9	263.0	0.0
5.	Kottayam	3.4	0.0	96.3	217.8	490.9	540.8	624.2	563.6	395.1	233.7	188.5	0.0
6.	Idukki	30.5	9.8	66.0	209.6	410.5	566.3	718.5	659.3	478.5	178.9	226.9	0.0
7.	Ernakulam	8.7	6.6	69.6	156.0	471.6	615.5	764.4	570.3	358.7	331.6	239.7	0.0
8.	Thrissur	0.1	0.0	11.3	114.0	504.0	654.9	834.4	518.0	304.6	196.1	124.8	0.0
9.	Palakkad	1.6	0.4	11.3	61.8	166.7	357.2	588.6	277.6	242.3	103.2	156.5	0.0
10.	Kozhikode	2.3	0.2	0.0	133.0	250.8	761.8	1062.4	618.5	282.6	207.4	122.8	0.0
11.	Malappuram	0.8	2.6	0.0	102.6	417.7	523.5	687.8	422.6	273.4	191.2	191.4	0.0
12.	Wayanad	0.8	4.5	0.8	197.7	227.2	431.1	789.6	469.2	329.4	145.9	107.0	0.0
13.	Kannur	1.6	0.0	0.0	35.2	268.2	614.3	957.7	446.6	165.0	164.1	122.3	0.0
14.	Kasaragod	0.4	0.0	0.0	73.1	246.3	878.9	1345.6	500.1	235.0	176.0	86.7	0.0

Source : Meteorological Centre, Thiruvananthapuram

### Agricultural Income

4.3 The trends in agricultural income in Kerala during the last decade is given in table 4.4. Eventhough the sector has recorded positive trend in growth performance after 1990-91 it has not been consistant. The growth rates during 1990-91 was abnormally high (13.83%) and thereafter it was fluctuating from year to year. The forecast

of a negative growth for 1994-95, though marginal, speaks of the fragile base of the agricultural production in the State. Agriculture particularly the small farm sector, which provides livelihood to every two out of three workers in Kerala, perhaps did not receive the much needed techno economic backing.

### Land Use

4.4 Data on land use pattern in the State for 1994-95 are yet to be finalised. The latest data available is for 1993-94 which is presented in table 4.5. The land put to agriculture in Kerala has almost reached a saturation point recording a level of around 57 percent. However the net area sown during 1993-94 showed a decline of around 11491ha; caused by the increases in the area under current fallow (+7193) and land put to non-agricultural uses (+5641). In a State like Kerala with high density of population, the diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural uses particularly for residential purposes as well as for creation of transport and communication facilities is not easily avoidable. But on the other hand the increasing trend in categories like current fallows, fallow other than curent fallow and cultivable waste is a matter of serious concern. The data for 1993-94 reveals that nearly 1.7 lakh ha. of such land still remain uncultivated in Kerala. With the technological advancement in agricultural production encompassing more and more crops

Table 4.4  
Growth of Agriculture Income in Kerala

Year	Agricultural income in 1980-81 prices (Rs. in crores)	Rate of Growth (%)	Percentage contribution to state income
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1981-82	1304.83	0.84	34.94
1982-83	1286.38	-1.41	33.62
1983-84	1185.76	-7.82	32.30
1984-85	1319.75	11.29	33.86
1985-86	1379.24	4.50	34.13
1986-87	1309.49	-5.05	32.79
1987-88	1366.01	4.32	32.79
1988-89	1568.94	14.86	34.23
1989-90	1547.30	-1.38	31.67
1990-91	1761.35	13.83	33.47
1991-92	1818.16	3.23	33.89
1992-93	1826.06	0.43	31.75
1993-94*	1937.08	6.08	31.42
1994-95**	1935.14	-0.10	29.95

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics

\* Provisional

\*\* Quick estimate

Table 4.5  
Land use Pattern in Kerala

Sl. No.	Classification of land	1992-93		1993-94		Change in area between 92-93 & 93-94	
		Actual	%	Actual	%		%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Total Geographical area	3885497	100.00	3885497	100.00	-	-
2.	Forest	1081509	27.83	1081509	27.83	-	-
3.	Land put to non-agricultural uses	302798	7.79	308439	7.94	5641	1.86
4.	Barren and Uncultivated land	55229	1.42	51530	1.33	-3699	-6.70
5.	Permanent pastures and grazing land	1699	0.04	1569	0.04	-130	-7.65
6.	Land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in net area sown	34054	0.88	36713	0.94	2659	7.81
7.	Cultivable waste	91233	2.35	89769	2.31	-1464	-1.60
8.	Fallow other than current fallow	27404	0.71	28695	0.74	1291	4.71
9.	Current fallow	41978	1.08	49171	1.27	7193	17.14
10.	Net Area sown	2249593	57.90	2238102	57.60	-11491	-0.51
11.	Area sown more than once	796878	20.51	804599	20.71	7721	0.97
12.	Total Cropped area	3046471	78.41	3042701	78.31	-3770	-0.12
13.	Cropping intensities	135.42	-	135.95	-	-	0.53

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics

around the globe, there is no justification for keeping such a considerable proportion of cultivable land without using for any productive purposes. More so when viewed in the background that the State has attained a very high cropping intensity of around 136% as early as in seventies and subsequent trends reveal only intercrop adjustments, keeping the cropping intensity more or less constant. See Fig. 4.2

Overall trend in the performance of different categories of crops.

4.5 The indices of area, production and productivity of major categories of crops for the

last one and half decades are given in table 4.6. The index for overall production which was 100.17 for the triennium ending 1978-79 has been steadily increasing from 132.67 in 1992-93, 138.56 in 1993-94 and 141.66 in 1994-95. The increase in production is largely contributed by increase in productivity of crops as evidenced by the sharp rise in the productivity index from 98.71 in 1978-79 to 118.32 for 1994-95. The area index during the period, on the other hand, has only marginally increased from 101.48 to 104.54 during the period. It implies that perhaps Kerala Agriculture has already passed its expansion phase and the future lies in vertical growth.

Table 4.6

Index of Area, production and Productivity of Crops in Kerala  
Base average of Triennium ending 1979-80

Sl. No.	Crops	Area			Production			Productivity					
		Average of 3 years 1976-77 to 1978-79	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	Average of 3 years 1976-77 to 1978-79	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	Average of 3 years 1976-77 to 1978-79	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
	All Crops	101.48	104.19	103.73	104.54	100.17	132.67	138.56	141.66	98.71	114.94	117.51	118.32
A.	Food Grains (1+2)	102.55	67.00	63.18	62.89	98.67	84.47	78.15	76.07	96.22	126.10	123.60	121.20
1.	Cereals	102.59	67.11	63.38	63.83	98.85	84.35	78.07	75.86	96.35	125.84	123.31	120.91
2.	Pulses	101.53	64.72	58.42	64.11	87.06	92.40	82.94	89.68	85.25	142.70	141.97	139.85
B.	Non Food Grains (3 to 8)	101.00	121.30	122.38	123.71	100.52	143.85	152.56	156.86	99.52	112.35	116.10	117.65
3.	Oil seeds	101.66	129.34	130.23	132.21	103.48	164.11	166.10	169.66	101.79	125.37	126.39	126.39
4.	Plantation Crops	95.04	175.22	176.93	178.88	93.54	211.52	238.16	248.39	98.74	120.30	138.96	144.93
5.	Condiments & spices	100.65	129.45	130.99	134.09	89.40	132.32	145.01	155.24	88.82	108.32	109.09	114.51
6.	Drugs & Narcotics	82.29	32.66	28.38	27.44	89.54	29.82	29.39	23.57	108.85	104.52	127.12	88.70
7.	Fruits & Vegetables	103.20	79.36	79.96	79.66	105.94	87.62	87.50	87.04	102.65	93.61	93.06	92.78
8.	Miscellaneous crops	103.59	141.77	154.40	147.00	98.02	120.58	126.05	115.02	94.62	76.52	71.99	67.04

**LAND USE PATTERN IN KERALA  
1993-94**

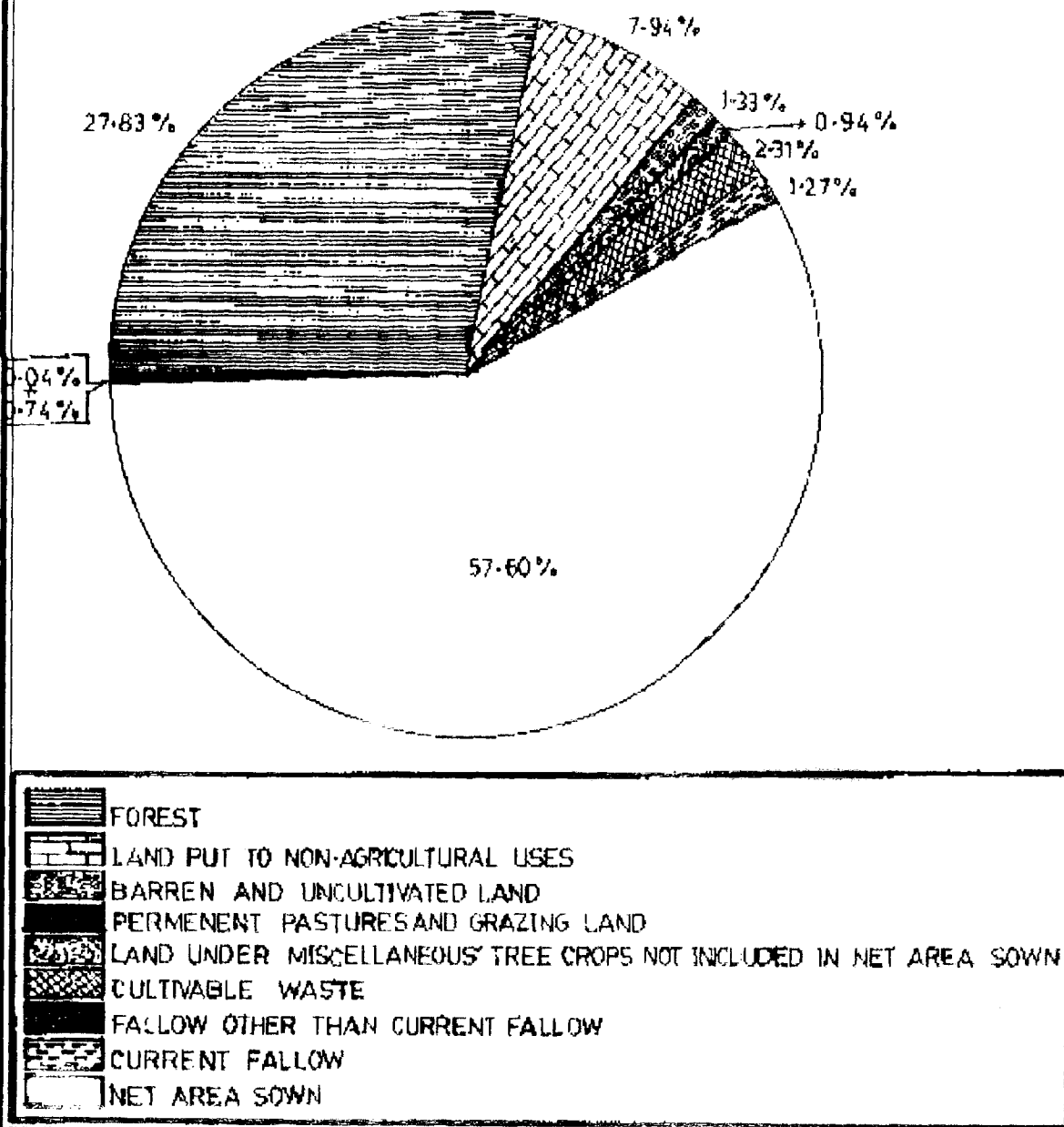


Fig. 4.2

4.6 A further analysis of the trend among the various categories of crops also bring to focus very interesting observations. Foodgrain crops in general have become a losing proposition with their area indices falling at an alarming rate from 102.55 to 62.89. The productivity index eventhough maintaining a positive trend the growth rate is only marginal not adequate enough to compensate the loss in production due to fall in area. This observation holds good for both cereals and pulses though at varying degrees.

4.7 The non-foodgrain sector comprising of the plantation sector and other commercial crops present a trend which is just the reverse of the trend observed in the case of food crops. The overall area index in respect of plantation crops has been rising very fast touching a peak of 123.71 compared to the base level of 101 for 1978-79. But on the other hand the productivity index showed only a low growth rate (from 99.52 to 117.65) compared to the area index. It is evident that the structural adjustment of the Kerala Agriculture started from the mid seventies is still persisting. It is also important note that the expansion in area under commercial crops, with the exception of rubber, is taking place in Kerala without adequate capital investment for providing the basic infrastructure and without providing the needed attention and management, which would, in a sense, explain the reasons for the lack of adequate momentum in the agriculture sector in the State. Among the various categories under the non-foodgrain sector plantation crops comprising of rubber, tea, coffee and cardamon has recorded the maximum growth in area as revealed by the enormous increase in their area index from 95.04 to 178.88. In respect of these crops the productivity index also show substantial growth from 98.74 to 144.93. Oil seeds group, where coconut is the main crop, is also more or less in a comfortable setting with encouraging growth both in area and productivity indices. Long term trend in respect of condiments and spices also reveal a similar trend. On the contrary Fruits and Vegetables as well as "drugs and narcotics" present a very dismal picture. The poor performance of fruits and vegetables is largely explained by the steep fall in the area of tapioca which has also been categorised under the category as vegetables for the purpose of this analysis.

## Area production and productivity of Crops

4.8 Current statistics on area, production and productivity of major agricultural commodities as estimated by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics are furnished in table 4.7

4.9 Out of a gross cropped area of 30.42 lakh ha. in 1994-95, food crops comprising of rice, pulses, minor millets and tapioca occupy only 22%. Kerala State which had a very low base in food production due to a low proportion of the cultivable area being devoted to these crops, compared to other States, is now facing serious challenges in retaining even this meagre area. The Kerala Agricultural economy was undergoing a structural transformation from the mid seventies by switching over a large proportion of its traditional areas which were devoted for subsistence crops like rice and tapioca to more remunerative crops like coconut and rubber. The data for 1994-95 shows that this trend is still continuing though at a reduced scale. The area under rice which was 5.37 lakh ha. in 1992-93 has come down to 5.08 lakh ha. in 1993-94 and further to 5.03 lakh ha. in 1994-95. In the case of tapioca also the area has declined from 1.35 lakh ha. in 1992-93 to 1.30 lakh ha. in 1994-95. The only solace in the otherwise discouraging scenario is that the degree of fall in area has come down considerably during the recent years. It appears that both the crops are getting stabilized in locations where they are sustainable on socio-economic considerations.

4.10 The area under commercial crops in general and rubber in particular has increased considerably during the last two decades. The trend during 1994-95 also is not different either. Coconut ranks first in area expansion followed by Rubber. The increase in area under coconut was from 8.77 lakh ha. in 1992-93 to 8.82 lakh ha in 1993-94 and 9.01 lakh ha. in 1994-95. While it was from 4.28 lakh ha. to 4.37, 4.43 lakh ha respectively for rubber. Other commercial crops which have recorded expansion in area during 1994-95 over 1992-93 level include Pepper (+5209 ha.), Turmeric (+716 ha.), Arecanut (5118 ha.) & plantain (+4212 ha.). The crops which have lost their coverage in area include cashewnut (-3355 ha), banana (-1764 ha), groundnut (-3107 ha.) and sesamum (-643 ha.). It is a paradox that most of these crops lost their area inspite of State

Table 4.7

**Area, Production and Productivity of Principal Crops in Kerala**

(Area in ha. production in tonnes and productivity in kg/ha)

Sl.No.	Crops	Area			Production			Productivity		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Rice	537608	507832	503290	1084875	1003988	978065	2018	1977	1937
2.	Jowar	5935	5486	5565	3021	2794	2889	509	509	519
3.	Ragi	1706	1558	1573	1380	1254	1285	809	805	817
4.	Other millets	2629	2687	2628	2044	2100	2783	777	782	1059
5.	Pulses	23123	20874	22904	17070	15322	16567	738	734	723
6.	Sugarcane	6100	6235	5278	49874	50907	44876	8176	8165	8502
7.	Pepper	183478	184410	188687	49666	49545	52011	271	269	276
8.	Chillies	521	465	527	520	461	551	998	991	1046
9.	Ginger	13937	11125	14018	45403	37676	47673	3258	3387	3401
10.	Turmeric	2938	3250	3654	5662	6296	5626	1927	1937	1540
11.	Cardamom	43386	43456	43320	2424	4430	4431	56	102	102
12.	Areca nut (million nuts)	63929	69153	69047	13643	15357	15616	213409	222073	226164
13.	Banana	25667	23850	23903	308871	332980	332980	12034	14256	13930
14.	Other Plantains	44290	48298	48522	211186	233674	239801	4768	4838	4942
15.	Cashewnut	109035	106733	105680	95623	87514	86993	877	820	823
16.	Tapioca	135033	130987	130107	2629127	2602212	2578892	19470	19866	19821
17.	Sweet potato	2492	2279	2171	20323	18281	16841	8155	8022	7757
18.	Groundnut	15535	16514	12428	11546	13304	9133	743	806	735
19.	Sesamum	8012	7891	7378	1696	2074	1807	212	259	245
20.	Coconut (million nuts)	877012	882293	900717	5124	5192	5303	5843	5885	5888
21.	Cotton	12253	13753	13753	19776	22197	22197	1614	1614	1614
22.	Tobacco	164	182	119	317	341	201	1933	1874	1689
23.	Coffee	84000	82348	82348	36170	43472	39000	431	528	474
24.	Tea	34488	34124	34656	54435	66691	65151	1578	1926	1880
25.	Rubber*	428864	437138	443300	368648	408311	442830	830	934	999

Sources : Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics

1. Rubber Board Kottayam

2. UPASI

Government operating special programmes for preserving and expanding their area.

4.11 On the productivity side Kerala Agriculture does not present an encouraging picture. In the context of severe competition in the national and international farm front, greater efficiency in production through improvement in productivity and competitiveness through cost reduction is crucial even for sustaining the present share we hold in the national and international trade. Unfortunately Kerala does not appear to have a competitive edge in respect of any crop except perhaps in the case of rubber. Crop estimates for 1994-95 reveals that even in the case of food crops we could not maintain the increasing trend in productivity which we were upholding all these years. Productivities of both rice and tapioca have declined. Quite contrary to the past trend the commercial crops sector in general showed a positive trend in productivity during 1993-94 &

1994-95. They include Rubber (830 Kg to 999 Kg/ha.) Tea (1578Kg. to 1880Kg/ha.), Coffee(431 Kg to 474Kg./ha.) Coconut (5843 nuts/ha. to 5888). Areca nut (2.13 lakh nuts/ha to 2.26 lakh nuts), Cardamom (56 Kg. to 102 Kg/ha.), Pepper (271 Kg to 276 Kg./ha.), Ginger (998 Kg. to 1046 Kg./ha.) Turmeric (1927 Kg. to 1340 Kg/ha.), etc. Coffee and Tea though recorded increases in productivity during 93-94 it could not be sustained during 94-95. Two major crops which registered negative growth in productivity during the period are cashewnut (877 Kg. to 823 Kg/ha.) and banana (14256 to 13930 Kg/ha.).

4.12 On the production front there was spectacular improvement in the production of rubber (4.08 lakh tonnes to 4.42 lakh tonnes) and coconut (5124 million nuts to 5303 million nuts) both reaching new peaks during 1994-95. Other crops which have recorded positive growth in production include pepper (from 49666 tonnes to 52011 tonnes), ginger



(45403 tonnes to 47673 tonnes, cardamon (2424 tonnes to 4431 tonnes, Arecanut (13643 million nuts to 15616 nuts and banana and plantain (5.19 lakh tonnes to 5.71 lakh tonnes. Coffee from 36170 tonnes to 39000 tonnes and Tea from 54435 to 65141 tonnes. In the commercial crops sector the crops which have recorded negative growth in production are very few and they include cashewnut (from 95623 tonnes to 86993 tonnes) and groundnut (11546 tonnes to 9133 tonnes).

4.13 Among the food crops, rice which has shown a spectacular recovery in production during 1989-90, again slid back to the path of decline during 1993-94 and 1994-95. Rice production which was 10.84 lakh tonnes in 1992-93 has plummeted to an all time low of 9.75 lakh tonnes during 1994-95. The plight of pulses and tapioca, the other important food crops in Kerala has also been more or less similar, both losing in production substantially. Pulses production fell from 17070 tonnes in 1992-93 to 16567 tonnes while in the case of tapioca the fall in production was from 2.62 lakh tonnes to 2.57 lakh tonnes.

### Performance of major crops

#### Rice

4.14 With just 1.1% of the country's area Kerala has to support about 3.4 percent of her population. The high pressure of population beyond the carrying capacity of the land, coupled with a cropping system traditionally oriented towards cash crops, contributed to its being a food deficit from the very beginning. The gap between demand and supply which was around 50 percent till the mid seventies started widening there after consequent to the large scale shift in paddy lands for cultivation of other remunerative crops like coconut. The area and production of rice which was steadily increasing till the mid seventies had to succumb to economic pressure emanating from other remunerative crops resulted in the decline of more than 3 lakh ha of land under paddy cultivation during the last two decades. Rice production which has attained a peak level of around 14 lakh tonnes in seventies has gradually declined to 10 lakh tonnes. Eventhough the State could maintain the productivity of rice at a level much higher than the national average, and showed regular improvements, it was not adequate enough to compensate the loss in production consequent to the fall in area.

Table 4.8

### Area, Production and productivity of Rice in Kerala & India

Sl. No.	Year	Area ('000ha)		Production ('000 tonnes)		Productivity (Kg/ha.)	
		Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	1989-90	583.388	42690	1141231	74290	1966	1740
2	1990-91	559.450	42640	1086578	74680	1942	1751
3	1991-92	541.327	42649	1060350	74678	1969	1751
4	1992-93	537.608	41637	1084878	72610	2018	1744
5	1993-94	507.832	-	1003938	-	1977	-
6	1994-95*	503.290	-	975065	-	1937	-

\* Provisional

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics

4.15 The area production and productivity of rice during the last five years are given in table 4.8. See also Fig. 4.3. The declining trend in area is still continuing though at a lesser degree. The annual average decline in area during the 5 year period after the introduction of group farming programme for rice was 16000 ha. while it was around 25000 ha. in the earlier period. The provisional estimates for 1993-94 and 1994-95 also show that even the massive infrastructural support programme implemented by the State involving an outlay of over 60 crores for providing the necessary supporting facilities like irrigation, drainage, land development etc. required for sustaining paddy cultivation could not succeed in arresting the declining trend in area completely. However the estimates for 1994-95 forecasts only a marginal decline of around 4000 ha. On the production front there was further decline from the level of 11.41 lakh tonnes recorded at the time of introduction of the group farming programme in 1989-90. Subsequently though a marginal recovery was observed in 1992-93 production is anticipated to touch its lowest level of 9.75 lakh tonnes in 1994-95. Unlike in previous years the decline in production during 1994-95 has been not only on account of fall in area but also due to the decline in productivity. In the matter of productivity the State could so far maintain a track record of continuous improvement. But unfortunately the forecasts for 1993-94 and 1994-95 reveal that the State has failed in sustaining the increasing trend in productivity. The average productivity which has touched its peak of 2018 Kg. per ha. in 1992-93 has come down to 1977 Kgs. in 1993-94 and further to 1937 Kgs. in 1994-95. Rice cultivation in Kerala is thus

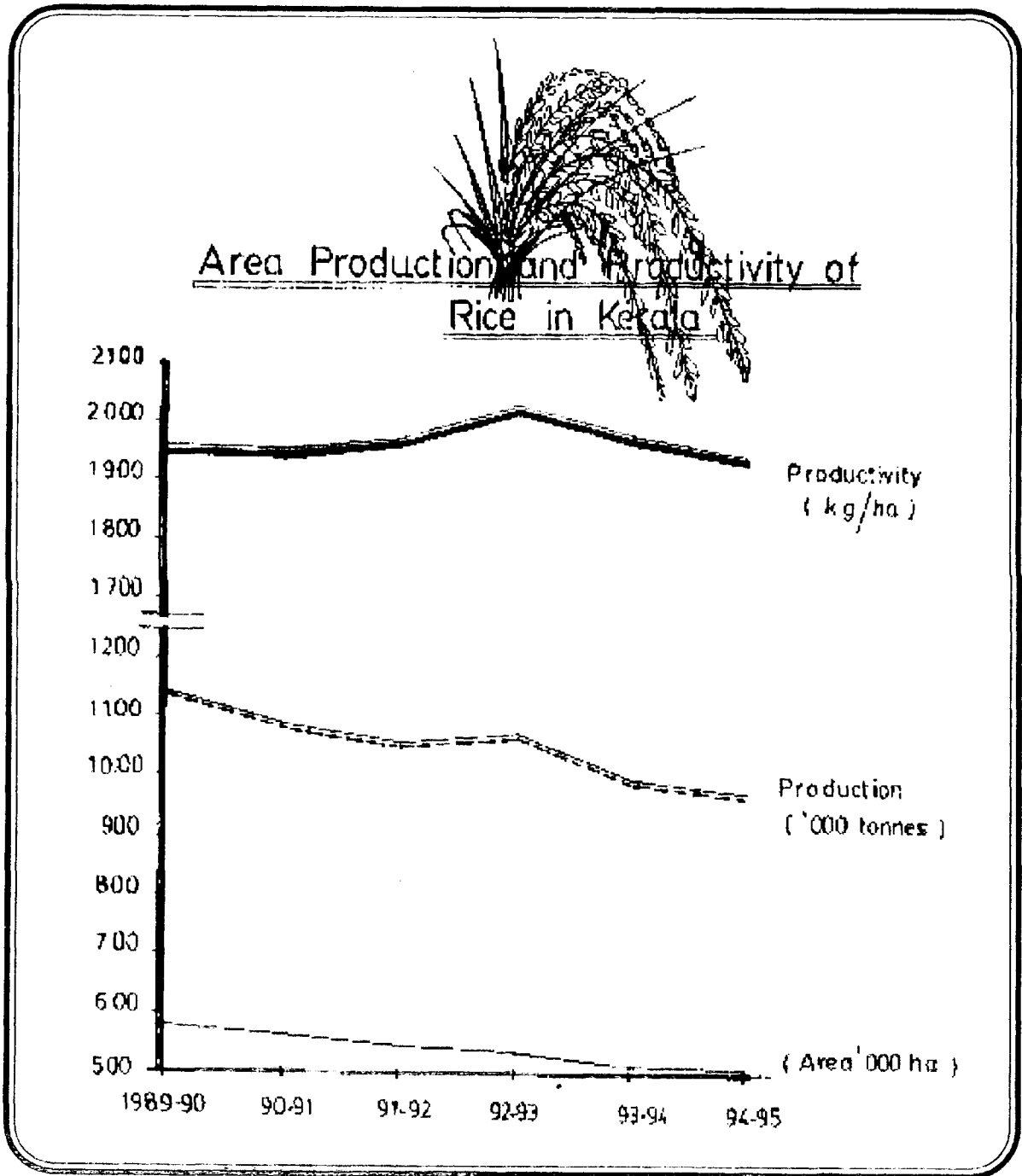


Fig. 4.3

passing through the worst ever crisis making all efforts for salvaging the crop in a state of utter despair. Although attaining self-sufficiency in food production in Kerala may continue to remain an elusive dream, the location of the State at the Southern most part of the country and the enormous problems of moving large quantities of food across the length and breadth of the country warrant all out efforts to improve local rice production for narrowing down the self-sufficiency ratio to the extent possible. What emanates from the situation is that instead of pumping in more money by way of additional incentives, rice production can perhaps be improved only through major socio-economic correctives coupled with appropriate institutional arrangements for organising certain common services. The Group Farming Programme for rice production which has been conceived as an institution to fill this gap has failed to fulfill this mission. Development of appropriate machinery suitable to the various operations and services connected with rice production also require special attention. The enormous increase in the prices of fertilizers and wages and non-availability of labour in time during peak operating seasons, the failure of the irrigation system to service the areas to the extent desired etc. are all problems that make the organisation of rice cultivation in Kerala a formidable task. Strengthening of the group farming samithies on a wider base with the required facilities and gradually raising them to the level of self-supporting institutions is perhaps one way to circumvent these problems.

#### Season-wise performance

4.16 Swason-wise data on the performance of rice during the last 3 years are given in table 4.9. The decline in area has been large in Virippu

season while in the other season it shows signs of slowing down. The area under Virippu crop is gradually shrinking and as per the present data the area during Virippu season is lower by about 5000 ha. The reasons for leaving sizable extent of paddy lands without raising paddy during virippu season require detailed study. The infrastructural programme operated by the Department of Agriculture through Group Farming Samithies should concentrate their efforts in such areas with a view to bringing such areas under double cropping. Similarly catch crops like pulses, vegetables etc. should be promoted in the summer fallows on a selective basis depending on the availability of moisture in the rice fields.

4.17 With regard productivity Mundakan season is far ahead of Virippu season. The average productivity in Mundakan during 1994-95 was 2102 Kg. per ha. against 1647 Kg. recorded for Virippu season. However the Punja crop still retains its supremacy in productivity with 2214 Kg./ha. in 1994-95. The productivity during virippu is not only low compared to Mundakan but also is on the declining (1992 Kg/ha. in 1992-93 to 1647 Kg/ha. in 1994-95). The declining trend applies to the Punja crop also (from 2305 Kg/ha. in 1992-93 to 2214 Kg/ha. in 1994-95). The productivity of Mundakan crop has increased from 1953 Kg/ha. in 1992-93 to 2102 Kg/ha. in 1994-95.

#### HYV Coverage

4.18 The poor performance of rice in Kerala is also attributable to the relatively low coverage of high yielding varieties. Out of a gross cropped area of 5.03 lakh ha. the coverage under high yielding varieties is only 1.72 lakh ha. In percentage term it works out to 34 percent. The coverage is

Table 4.9

#### Season-wise area, production and productivity of rice in Kerala (Area in ha., production in Tonnes and productivity in kg/ha.)

Sl No.	Season	Area			Production			Productivity(Kg/ha.)		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Virippu	218751	203776	198725	435794	398357	327375	1992	1955	1647
2.	Mundakan	244096	236757	237788	476748	461156	499877	1953	1948	2102
3.	Punja	74761	67299	66777	172336	144425	147813	2305	2146	2214
4.	All seasons	537608	507832	503290	1084878	1003938	975065	2018	1977	1937

Figures for 1994-95 are provisional

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics

more or less stagnant. The fact that the coverage under HYV remaining more or less constant is ample proof that inspite of steep fall in area under rice and several odds, and the farmers are not hesitant in raising HYVs and adopting new technologies in areas where the required infrastructural facilities are available. Eventhough Mundakan season accounts for the largest share in coverage of area under rice its contribution by way of high yielding varieties is lower compared to virippu season. This is mainly because of the failure of research support to evolve a variety with multiple resistance suitable for cultivation in different localities in Kerala during Mundakan Season. As the Mundakan crop is subjected to many vagaries of nature like floods in the earlier phase, drought in the later phase as well as severe

was later converted as investment subsidy for taking up long term improvement works like irrigation, drainage, land development etc. for which 85% cost was met by Government. Accordingly 1375 works involving an outlay of Rs.68.12 crores were taken up for execution dovetailing the programme with the special fund made available to the State, under Prime Ministers' programme to compensate for the hike in fertilizer prices. The execution of the works was through beneficiary committees. Under this scheme 564 works were completed till the end of 1994-95 and the remaining works are in different stages of execution. Eventhough priority was given for those works which facilitate raising of additional crops of rice the implementation of the scheme as per the district

Table 4.10  
Coverage of HYV rice in Kerala 1984-85 to 1994-95

Sl. No.	Year	Coverage in HYV (ha)				% to total coverage in HYV area under rice			
		Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	1984-85	112400	63687	44452	220539	50.97	28.88	20.15	100
2.	1985-86	83782	40650	38846	163278	51.31	24.90	23.79	100
3.	1986-87	80076	44604	41253	165933	48.26	26.88	24.86	100
4.	1987-88	54760	33763	31311	119744	45.70	28.20	26.10	100
5.	1988-89	62354	37971	36691	137016	45.52	27.71	26.77	100
6.	1989-90	78997	36910	39718	155625	50.80	23.70	25.50	100
7.	1990-91	80025	40005	42786	162816	49.15	24.57	26.28	100
8.	1991-92	73304	49745	43287	166336	44.07	29.91	26.02	100
9.	1992-93	78090	45417	51589	175096	44.60	25.93	29.46	100
10.	1993-94	73243	51192	47983	172418	42.48	29.69	27.83	100
11.	1994-95*	72478	55574	44391	172445	42.03	32.23	25.74	100

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics  
\* Provisional

incidence of pest and diseases, Kerala requires a hardy and High stable variety for the Mundakan seasons. Details are given in Table 4.10

### Production Programme

4.19 Sustaining the area under rice cultivation by arresting the shift from the crop was one of the major strategies approved under the Eighth Plan. Group Farming Programme with the support of infrastructural development was accepted as an important measure for salvaging rice cultivation. Financial assistance provided for the purpose of taking up location specific and need based programmes during 1992-93 and 1993-94

wise statistics available, did not appear to have made any impact by way of sizable improvement in area in a substantial scale under rice cultivation in any part of the State.

4.20 Farm Mechanisation is another area given emphasis during the Eighth Plan. During the last three years 137 Tractors, 344 Power Trillers, 174 Threshers, 29 winnokers and 48 sprayers were supplied and 85% of its cost was met by the State Government. The financial assistance extended to rice growers in this regard during the Eighth Plan works out to 4.93 crores.

4.21 A Special scheme for developing the

traditional single cropped lands like Kari land in Kuttanad, Kole lands in Thrissur and high lands in Wayanad was also launched with sizable outlay. The investment under this programme was largely concentrated in Thrissur Kole for completing the construction of permanent bunds, the implementation of which had come to a halt half way due to problems connected with institutional funding. However the State could spend nearly 9.37 crores during the last 4 years through budgetary support and the aspirations of the Kole cultivators could be kept alive. With the approval of NABARD for funding the scheme under the

“Rural Infrastructural Development Fund” the scheme is expected salvaged after a long period of waiting. Under the agreement signed with NABARD a special assistance of Rs.20 crores would be made available for the completion of the project while the State has to contribute Rs.11 crores. Details of development support given to rice cultivation are given in table 4.11

### Coconut

4.22 Although Kerala regions supreme amongst Indian States for coconut production

Table 4.11  
Details of Development Support given for Rice Production

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Activities supported	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5
1	Group farming for Rice production	a. Community nurseries b. Distribution Weedicides  c. Area covered under Plant Protection d. Distribution of Sprayers e. Distribution of power tillers	Infrastructure Development and works in Conjunction with Prime Ministers Programme Power tillers 1048 Nos.  Threshers 965 Nos.  Works 350 Nos.	Infrastructure Development and works in conjunction with Prime Ministers Programme  -  -  -
	Targets (Rs lakhs) Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)		800.00 1107.99	379 Nos. 1450.00
2	Seed Programme for Food Crops through Group Farming Samithies/ Service Co-operatives	a. Registered Seed growers Programme (ha) b. Paddy Seeds distribution (MT)	1517 2955	1450.00 2949
	Targets (Rs. lakhs) Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)		200.00 202.45	3538
3	Integrated cereal development Programme for Rice (the programme changed as above from 1994-95)	a. Field demonstration b. I P M demonstration c. Training to farmers d. distribution of productivity awards	- - - -	100.00 82.45  275 Nos. 266 Nos. 107 Nos. 54 Nos.
	Target (Rs. lakhs) Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of kits distributed (Nos)	- 3765	48.50 50.727
4	Mini kit of rice (100% CSS)		2.00	32031 Nos.
	Target (Rs. lakhs) Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		0.91	2.00 7.9145
5	Development of rice in areas with special problems	Development authorities have been constituted for Kari and Kole lands and infrastructural works facilitating additional cropping are supported		
	Targets (Rs. in lakhs) Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		200.00 290.00	500.00 500.00

Source : Directorate of Agriculture

immunerable problems related to its cultivation and marketing in the State are likely to deprive it of its supremacy in the years to come. The trend has already started with many of our neighbouring states marching ahead with ambitious programmes for expansion of area under the crop. The problems are likely to be compounded further in view of the low level of productivity of the crop compared to the newly emerging coconut producing States. The

Table 4.12

### Area, Production and productivity of Coconut in Kerala & India

Sl. No.	Year	Area('000ha)		Production (Million nuts)		productivity (Nuts/ha.)	
		Kerala	India	kerala	India	kerala	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1990-91	870.02	15139	4232	9700.2	4864	6407
2	1991-92	863.06	1528.9	4641	10079.6	5377	6593
3	1992-93	877.012	1617.6	5124	11375.4	5843	7032
4	1993-94	882.293	-	5192	-	5885	-
5	1994-95*	900.717	-	5303	-	5888	-

\* Provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

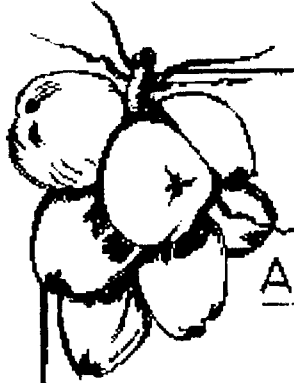
trend of area production and productivity of coconut in Kerala during the last four years are given in table 4.12. See also Fig. 4.4. The area under the crop shows continuous improvement in Kerala. The increase in area registered Kerala State alone during the last 10 years works out to over 2 lakh ha. and a large chunk of this newly planted area is yet to attain stability in yield. Expansion in area in coconut is not singular to Kerala and it is happening at a much faster rate in other South Indian States. Production of coconuts also is on the increase though at a lower rate than the speed with which area is expanding. According to the estimates available for 1994-95 the area under coconut in Kerala was 9 lakh ha. and the production was 5303 million nuts, creating new records in both the aspects. The productivity also touched a new high of 5888 nuts eventhough it is still lower than the national average of over 7000 nuts per ha. The unregulated spurt in area is likely to result in a very serious glut in the market in the near future the inklings of such a disastrous trend is already evident in the coconut trade front. The depression in coconut prices to such a low level of around 2 to 2.5 rupees a nut experienced and persisted throughout 1994-95 is a pointer to the inherent

damagers in pursuing an indiscriminate expansion policy for coconut. Future strategy should therefore be one of regulating the area based on detailed demand studies and concentrating the efforts for securing higher levels of productivity from the areas already planted. Over reliance on a single end use namely coconut oil also has its adverse consequences in stabilizing prices. In the fast changing coconut economy in the country the commodity should necessarily get attention and research support for diversified uses in the food front as coconut and its products particularly at tender stages can form the base for excellent and nutritious food

### Production Programmes

4.23 The reasons for the productivity remaining low in Kerala are prevalence of root wilt disease affecting about 1/3 of the area, cultivation under rainfed conditions without adequate facilities for supplementary irrigation, adoption of poor management practices, and instability in income due to fluctuation in prices. In order to save the crop as well as about 30 lakh farmers dependent on it a massive scheme with a comprehensive approach for better management of the coconut plan covering 1 lakh ha. over a period of 3 years was launched by the State involving an outlay of Rs.215 crores and the programme is under implementation from 1994-95 onwards.

4.24 Prices of coconut has recorded unprecedented fall in 1994 and the small farmers dependent on this crops were in utter distress. Government of India has introduced several measures to rescue to crop which includes withdrawal of the 50% excise duty newly announced on small pack of coconut oil treating it as hair oil, lifting of the two decade old ban on the use of coconut oil for manufacture of Vanaspathy, allowing blending of coconut oil with other oils for the manufacture of Dhara oil by NDDB, continuing the ban on the import of copra and coconut oil, operating a market intervention scheme with a support price of Rs.2350 per Qtl. of copra. In spite of all these measures coconut oil prices remained low throughout 1994-95 season. With the large scale supplies anticipated from the enormous expansion in area that has taken place both in Kerala and outside, diversification of the end use of coconut and strengthening its marketing base through a technology mission approach with focus



### Area, Production and Productivity of Coconut in Kerala

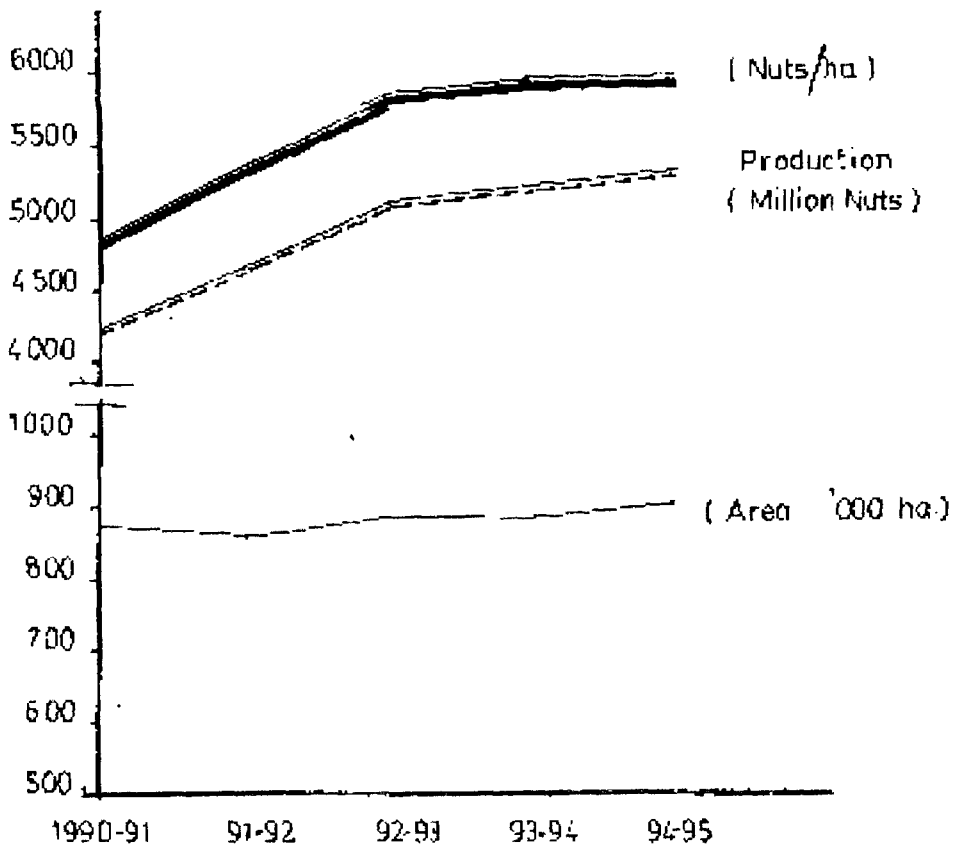


Fig. 4.4

Table 4.13

## Details of Development Support given for Coconut production during 1994-95

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Activities supported
1.	Comprehensive Coconut Development Programme on area Basis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishment of filter point tube wells-825 Nos.</li> <li>2. Construction of Open dug wells (with 33 1/3 % subsidy) - 23511 Nos.</li> <li>3. Construction of Open dug wells (with 90% subsidy) for SC/ST - 600 Nos.</li> <li>4. Installation of pumpsets - 24175 Nos.</li> <li>5. Payment of failed well compensation - 38 cases</li> <li>6. Community Irrigation (Units) - 3104 Nos.</li> <li>7. Group Irrigation - 34 Nos.</li> <li>8. Distribution of green manure seeds 22.284 MT</li> <li>9. Distribution of coconut climbing devices - 497 Nos.</li> <li>10. Distribution of Rocker Sprayer - 567 Nos.</li> <li>11. Training to farmers - 1593 Nos.</li> </ol>
2.	Production and distribution of Quality Coconut Seedling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. W.C.T. (Seedlings distributed - 5.458 lakhs)</li> <li>2. D x T (Seedlings distributed - 0.458 lakhs)</li> </ol>
3.	Integrated farming in Coconut Small holdings for productivity improvements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No. of senile/ Diseased palms cut - 137500</li> <li>2. Area Covered Under Multi Species cropping - 16500 ha.</li> <li>3. Replanting - 137500 Nos.</li> <li>4. Fertilizer application - 4347225 Nos.</li> </ol>

Source :- Directorate of Agriculture

on product diversification would be necessary to sustain the coconut economy on long term basis.

Details of development support given for coconut production are given in table 4.13

## Pepper

4.25 Among spices in India pepper is the major commodity accounting for the largest share in export. For quite some time now all was not well with the Indian spices Industry with the country finding it extremely difficult to maintain its share in the World Market. Relatively new entrants like Brazil and Guatemala have posed new challenges by offering higher volumes at much lower prices. The high cost of production resulting from abysmally low levels of productivity has rendered Indian spices uncompetitive in the global market. Though the country has the largest area under pepper, almost the entire area is concentrated in Kerala. It ranks the lowest in terms of productivity. Data on area, production and productivity of pepper in Kerala and India are given in table 4.14. See also Fig. 4.5. As in the case of other cash crops

Table 4.14

### Area, Production and Productivity of Pepper (Kerala & India)

Sl. No.	Year	Area('000ha)		Production (Milion tonnes)		productivity (Nuts/ha.)	
		Kerala	India	kerala	India	kerala	India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	1989-90	167.10	171.49	54.14	55.19	323	322
2	1990-91	168.51	173.43	46.80	47.95	278	276
3	1991-92	178.13	184.20	50.31	52.01	282	282
4	1992-93	183.48	177.36	49.67	54.93	271	310
5	1993-94	184.410	183.45*	49.55	46.10	269	251
6	1994-95**	188.687	-	52.01	-	276	-

Source: 1. Directorate of Economics & Statistics  
2. Spices Board

\* Provisional

\*\* Forecast figures

the area under pepper is also on the increase. In 1994-95 the area under the crop was 1.88 lakh ha. During the last five years area has increased by over 20,000 ha. but on the other hand the productivity during the period was more or less stagnant, in the range of 275 to 300 Kgs. per ha. The productivity in India is only 1/10 of the productivity in other competing countries in the



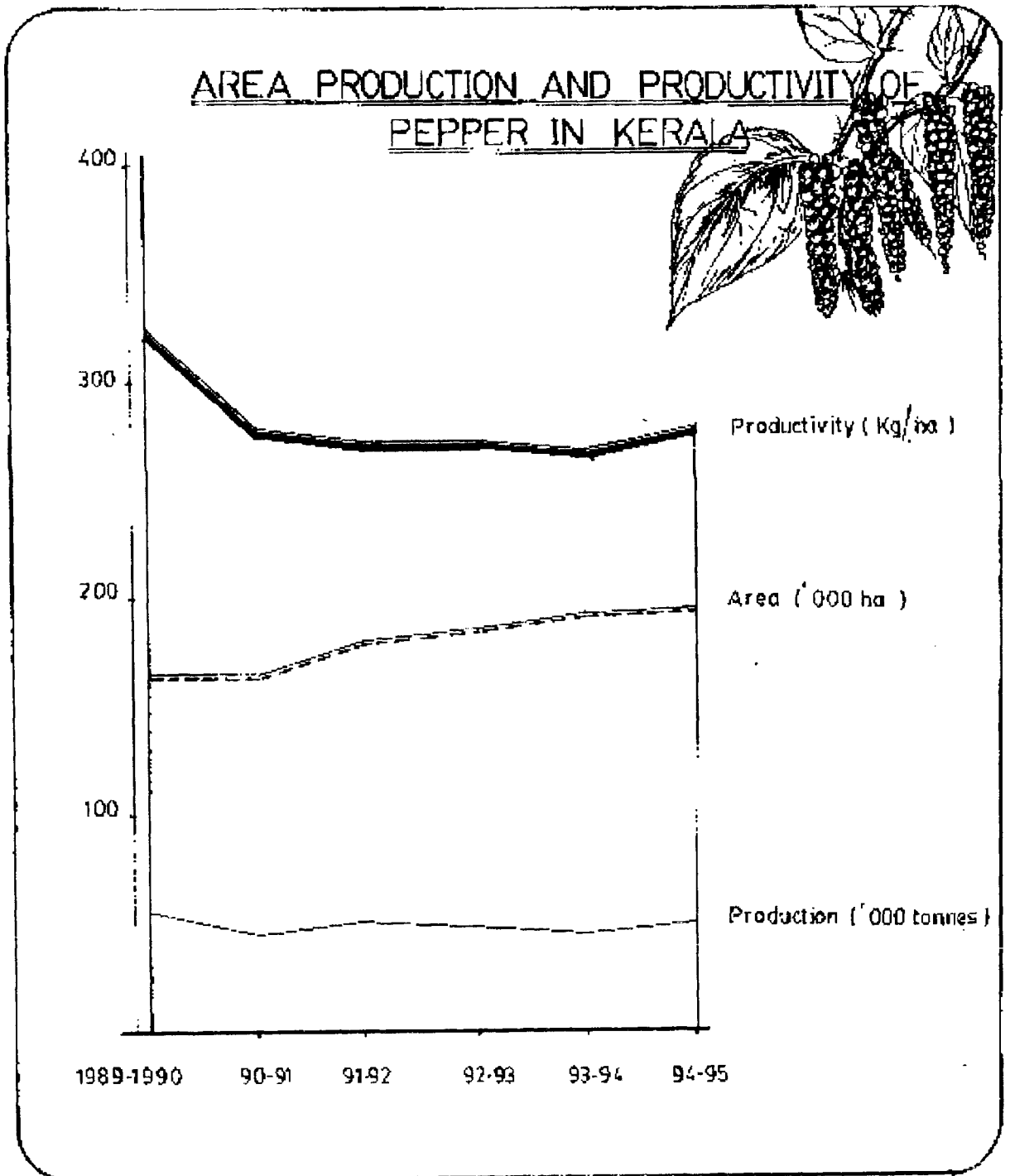


Fig. 4.5

World like Malaysia and Thailand.

4.26 During 1994 there was a price boom triggered by low production both in India and other exporting countries. The price of garbled varitey has sky rocketed to about Rs.65 a Kg. such abnormal increases in prices will have only a depressing effect in augmenting the demand for the commodity. The prices has to stabilize at normal levels and the country should be in a position to supply quality products at competitive prices in World Market. The solution lies in augmenting the productivity of the crop in Kerala through organised efforts.

4.27 Being an export commodity earning substantial foreign exchange it is for the Government of India to provide the required technical and financial support for organised efforts in this direction. The Central scheme launched for pepper development during Eighth Plan enabled substantial increase in the coverage for rehabilitation of the old and uneconomic plantations. Similarly the sudden spread of the quick wilt disease of pepper in 1993-94 could be controlled only with the support of Union Government through timely control measures. During 1994-95 nearly 22000

ha. of pepper received scientific management under the rehabilitation programmes of the Central & State Governments and 86571 ha. received plant protection treatment.

Details of physical achievements under the various programmes are given in table 4.15.

### Cashew

4.28 Cashewnut is one of the traditional export commodities on which Kerala had a monopoly in the past. The Cashew industry built up in the country comprises of 690 processing units with an installed capacity of around 6 lakh tonnes employing about 5 lakh workers. The internal production is only around 3.5 lakh tonnes and the gap is met through imports. The import during 1994-95 was around 2.31 lakh tonnes. Increasing the internal production of cashewnut is one of the important mission taken up by Government of India during the Eighth Five Year Plan. But unfortunately the message appeared to have not percolated down in right spirit to the Kerala farm front. Area and production trend as given in table 4.16 shows that the commodity is still in a vascillating trend both in area and production. The

Table 4.15

#### Details of Deveopment Support given for Pepper/Spices Production during 1994-95

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Activities Supported
1	Integrated Programme for Development of Spices	1. Production and distribution of rooted pepper cuttings - 49.90 lakhs.
		2. Rehabilitation of pepper garden I year - 4000 ha
		3. Maintenance of area rehabilitated - 9988.8 Ha
		4. Demonstration plot of pepper I Year - 300 Nos.
		5. P.P. measures against Quick wilt disease - 86571.6110 ha
		6. Area expansion I Year - 400 ha.
		7. Production of foundation seed of Ginger - 33.125 MT
		8. Demonstration plot of ginger - 800 Nos
		9. Distribution of input kit for Ginger - 1000 MT
		10. Area expansion of ginger (ha) - 600 Ha.
		11. Area expansion of Turmeric - 600 Ha.
		12. Clove seedling distributed 38000
		13. Nutmeg graft distributed - 600
		14. Cinnamon seedlings distributed - 4000
		15. Distribution of P.P. equipments - 1520
		16. Soil Conservation measures - 700.48 Ha.
		17. Seed material distribution of Turmeric - 19.2 MT.
2	Development of Spices	1. Rehabilitation of pepper garden - 6939 ha (II year)
		2. Maintenance of pepper garden - 2032.35 ha (III Year)

Source :- Directorate of Agriculture

Table 4.16

**Area, Production and productivity of  
Cashewnut in kerala**

Sl. No.	Year	Area ('000ha)	Production ('000tonnes)	Productivity (Kg/ha.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1985-86	137.74	80.20	582.25
2.	1989-90	123.66	106.25	859.20
3.	1990-91	115.62	102.77	888.86
4.	1991-92	112.05	104.60	933.00
5.	1992-93	109.04	95.62	877.00
6.	1993-94	106.733	87.514	820.00
7.	1994-95**	105.680	86.992	823.20
** Forecast figures				
India				
1.	1992-93	560.290	349.390	623.59
2.	1993-94	565.420	348.150	615.73
3.	1994-95*	-	-	-

Source : Directorate of Cashew Development,  
Directorate of Economics and Statistics

forecasts for 1994-95 reveals that both area and production have marginally declined from 1.06 lakh ha. to 1.05 lakh ha. and 87.51 lakh tonnes to 86.9 lakh tonnes respectively. The productivity is also very low compared to the potential. In the technological front cashew is receiving a new impetus through the evolution of varieties which have an yield potential of over 15 Kg. per ha. and their popularisation through vegetative propagation techniques. Unfortunately Kerala is yet to assimilate the new technology and disseminate it in right earnest. As a large proportion of the existing cashew plantation belong to the earlier generation non-descript material it is high time we take up a

Table 4.17

**Details of Development Support given for  
Cashew Production during 1994-95**

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Activities Supported
1.	Area Expansion programme for cashew	1. New planting - 1650 ha. 2. Cashew grafts distributed - 2.23 lakh Nos.
2.	Integrated Programme for Development of cashew	1. Cashew new planting - 400 ha 2. Plant protection measures 3. Area covered for spraying 9863.40 Ha.

Source : Directorate of Agriculture

programme for replanting them with improved cultivars on a large scale.

Details of development support given for Cashew development during 1994-95 is given in table 4.17.

**Plantation Crops**

4.29 Kerala accounts for about 46% of the area under plantation crops in the country comprising of tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom. These crops cover more than 26 percent of the net cropped area in this State and provide permanent employment to over 3.6 lakh workers.

4.30 Kerala accounts for 85% of the area and 94 % of the production of rubber in the country. The forecasts for 1994-95 shows that the area has further increased from 4.37 lakh ha. to 4.43 lakh ha. Production figures also show a very positive trend with a record level of 4.12 lakh tonnes in 1994-95. The increase in production during 1994-95 was more than 34,000 tonnes accounting for a growth rate of around 8.45%. Rubber is thus the

Table 4.18

**Area, Production and productivity of Rubber in kerala & India**

Sl. No.	year	Area('000ha)		Production (M.T)		Productivity(Kg/ha.)	
		Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	1988-89	383.562	440.500	233.414	259172	967	974
2.	1989-90	396.467	460.341	275.397	297300	1025	1029
3.	1990-91	407.821	475.083	307.521	329615	1079	1076
4.	1991-92	419.174	488.514	343.109	366745	1139	1130
5.	1992-93	428.864*	499.374*	368.648	393490	1164	1154
6.	1993-94	437.138*	508.420*	408.311	435160	1228	1215
7.	1994-95*	443.300*	515.572*	442.830	471815	1282	1265

\* Provisional

Source : The Rubber Board, Kottayam

only crop in Kerala which has proved its sustainability by maintaining a steady increasing trend both in area expansion and productivity. Details of area, production and productivity of rubber in Kerala & India are given in Table 4.18

4.31 The steep rise in the price of natural rubber during 1994-95 has revealed the contradictions in the rubber industry involving rubber growers and the user industry. While the increase in price was welcomed by the growers the industry circles showed nervousness at the high levels of prices. Even though Government of India permitted import of around 20000 tonnes according to press reports the actual import was only around 6400 tonnes. This is mainly because the international prices also remained high during the period. According to the growers organisations the country has almost attained self-sufficiency in rubber. The price of natural rubber has risen to an all time high of Rs.66 a Kg. during 1994-95. The Union Government has also increased the bench

Table 4.19

### Consumption of Rubber in Kerala & India (in tonnes)

Sl. No.	Year	Kerala			India		
		N.R	S.R	RR	N.R	S.R	RR
1	1991-92	51,197	14,893	4,853	350,150	105,650	54,015
2	1992-93	52,462	15,646	5,365	414,105	107,440	62,470
3	1993-94	54,108	16,441	5,333	450,480	109,895	63,110
4	1994-95*	64,660	18,984	6,100	485,850	122,710	64,855

\* Provisional

NR - Natural Rubber

SR - Synthetic Rubber

RR - Reclaimed Rubber

Source: The Rubber Board, Kottayam

Table 4.20

### Average Market Price of indigenous & Natural Rubber in Kottayam Market (Rs./ Quintal)

Sl. No.	Year & Month	RMA-4	Ungraded
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	1987-88	1791	
2.	1988-89	1815	
3.	1989-90	2131	
4.	1990-91	2129	
5.	1991-92	2141	
6.	1992-93	2550	
7.	1993-94	2569	
8.	1994-95	3638	
9.	April 1995	5441	5350
10.	May 1995	6047	5898

4/133/96-4A

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
11.	June 1995	6171	5729
12.	July 1995	5231	4793
13.	August 1995	4295	3982
14.	September 1995	4197	4064
15.	October 1995	4694	4153
16.	November 1995	4925	4219
17.	Average	5125	4774

Source: The Rubber Board, Kottayam

mark price for rubber for RMA 4 to Rs.24900 per tonne againsts Rs.23450 per tonne fixed earlier in January 1993. Details on consumption of Rubber in Kerala & India are given in Table 4.19. Average market price of rubber in Kottayam market are given in Table 4.20

4.32 Cardamon is another plantation crop which is on the verge of making a breakthrough in production and productivity. Thanks to the new varieties identified and propagated through biotechnology the crop has registered substantial improvement in productivity in recent years. The average productivity which was hovering around 50 Kg/ha. during the last two decades has nearly doubled during the last two years. The average productivity recorded during 1994-95 is 102 Kgs. per ha. The improvement in productivity has helped to pitch the production also on a comfortably high level. The forecast of production for 1994-95 is 4430 tonnes

4.33 Kerala Cardamom which was once considered as a speciality in the export basket, the country lost its glory due to the severe and cut throat competition from Guatemala. The export market has shrunk to a very low level. During 1994-95 the export was only 225 tonnes valued at Rs.7.37 crores. The prices of cardamom continues to be low during 1994-95 with the prices hovering around Rs.255 per Kg. during the year.

## Coffee

4.34 The area and production of Coffee in Kerala during 1994-95 was 82348 ha. and 39000 tonnes. The productivity of Coffee in Kerala is low compared to its potential. In view of its biennial nature of production it always fluctuate. The productivity during 1994-95 was only 474 Kgs./ha. which is lower than the natural average.

4.35 The year 1994-95 witnessed so many up heavels in the marketing system for Coffee.

The Coffee prices registered abnormal hike due to severe shortage in global supplies caused by repeated frost and consequent crop damages in Brazil. Consequently the export demand has increased tremendously which has led to growers demanding permission for free sale of the commodity. The Coffee Board has ultimately permitted free sale by all small growers owning upto 10 ha. In respect of large growers having more than 10 ha, 70% pooling is still insisted. Eventhough the international prices have reversed to the pre-frost levels internal prices still rule very high. More than anything else the experience with coffee marketing during the last two years has shown the need for sophisticated market mechanism with over 95 percent of India's Coffee growers being small and marginal growers, they need some institutional arrangement for guidance for marketing even under a free market system. Perhaps comark, the multistate co-operatives

recently registered could play a meaningful role in this regard. Domestic prices of Coffee has increased enormously in the internal market up to a level of Rs.200 a Kg. during 1994-95 against Rs.60 a year ago, as a result of the removal of the restrictions for export making the commodity beyond the reach of the common man

### Tea

4.36 The area and production of tea in Kerala during 1994-95 were 34656 ha and 65141 tonnes respectively. The production in Kerala as well as India during the year was lower than the previous year. According to press reports the decline in production during 1994-95 has come as a blessing in disguise as during the whole of 1994 the country has to carry forward an unsold stock of about 40 million Kgs. from the record crop

Table 4.21

### Plantation Crops Area, Production, Productivity and Export

	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
<b>Area (Ha)</b>								
Tea	34708	420500	34488	422592	34624	422432	34656	424469
Coffee	84016	270513	84000	270513	82348	292467	82348	292467
Rubber	419174	488514	428864	499374	437138	508420	443300	515572
Cardamom	44008	81113	43386	81113	43456	81113	43320	81113
<b>Production (Tonnes)</b>								
Tea	66803	754192	54435	703931	66691	758063	65141	743780
Coffee	30960	180000	36170	161500	43472	208000	39000	180000
Rubber	343109	366745	368648	393490	408311	435160	442830	471815
Cardamom	3460	5000	2424	3000	4430	6600	4431	7000
<b>Productivity(Kg/ha)</b>								
Tea	1925	1794	1578	1666	1926	1795	1880	1752
Coffee	466	801	431	719	528	711	474	615
Rubber	1139	1130	830	1154	934	856	999	915
Cardamom	79	62	56	37	102	81	102	86
<b>Export(Qty in Quintals)</b>								
Tea	55820	216449	43168	180690	46363	154548	-	151050
Coffee	111457	111457	113602	113602	136690	136690	136404	136404
Rubber	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardamom	553	553	190	190	342	342	255	255
<b>Value (Rs. crores)</b>								
Tea	258.42	1212.27	218.54	1058.70	298.68	1062.04	-	974.89
Coffee	349.01	349.01	380.00	380.00	586.00	586.99	1085.89	1085.89
Rubber	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardamom	16.07	16.07	7.51	7.51	13.86	13.86	7.37	7.37

Sources : 1. Farm Guide  
2. UPASI

\* Export figure of Kerala refers to South India. Figures relating to tea area, production and yield refer to Calendar year.

production in 1993. In Kerala also the production of tea during 1993-94 was higher than the estimates for 1992-93. Consequent to the collapse of U.S.S.R. the country lost its traditional market and it is yet to regain its original position.

Production statistics relating to plantation crops are given in table 4.21.

### Supplies and Services

4.37 Distribution of seeds and seedlings arranged by the Department of Agriculture during 1994-95 includes 4598 M.T. of paddy seeds, 191.85 tonnes of pulses, 608.5 M.T. groundnut seeds, 9.87 lakh coconut seedlings, 60 lakh pepper cuttings and 1.78 lakh cashew grafts. The policy of Government is to build up a vibrant private seed industry through the introduction of a private nursery programme has not become fully operational. The private nurseries established with an one time assistance of Rs.25,000/ ha. requires careful patronage and support of the extension machinery during the initial phases

4.38 The trend of fertilizer distribution during 1994-95 shows that the State has successfully overcome the initial shock and resultant decline in consumption during 1993-94 consequent to the sharp increase in fertilizer prices during 1993-94. However the consumption level has not been restored to the 1992-94. However the consumption level has not been restored to the 1992-93 level. The consumption which was 2.02 lakh tonnes in 1992-93 has dropped to 1.77 lakh tonnes in 1993-94 but subsequently increased to 1.99 lakh tonnes in 1994-95. Phosphatic fertilizer as a group is yet to recoup its original position. The increase in consumption recorded during 1994-95 has helped the State to improve its position in respect of

average consumption per ha. from 58.04 to 65.42 against all India average of 66.56 for 1993-94.

Fertilizer consumption statistics are given in table 4.22

### Plant Protection

4.39 Keeping with the strategy of need based application of plant protection chemicals pursued by the State the consumption of chemicals was maintaining more or less a unavoidable minimum level till 1993-94. But the wide spread incidence of the quick wilt disease on pepper has desorted this balance by compelling the State to go in for large scale chemical control consequently the use of fungicides has recorded a four fold increase during 1994-95 compared to the previous years.

4.40 The average price of agriculture inputs during 1994-95 are given in Appendix 4.6.

### Horticulture

4.41 Kerala has many comparative advantages for commercial production of certain selected fruits and vegetables. Pineapple, banana & plantain, special types of mangoes, sapota, jack etc. are some of the fruits which offer tremendous potential for commercial production. Kerala will be able to emerge as a major supplier in the international horticultural trade if the production processing and marketing of fruits and vegetables are systematically planned and organised through appropriate institutions which can acquire the knowhow, internalise them to suit our conditions and disseminate them for preparing the small farmers for quality improvement and enhanced production of the desired types. Eventhough most of the Southern State have geared their production fronts to make them competitive serious efforts in this direction are lacking in Kerala. The EEC aided Kerala Horticulture Development Programme is perhaps the only venture where systematic efforts in this direction are being done. The project which commenced its operation in 1992 is due for completion in December 1999. During 1994-95 a total of 125 farmers groups have been set up involving 2322 farmers. Cultivation of vegetables has been organised in 543 ha., banana in 173 ha and Mango in 16 ha. Establishment of the fruit processing plant is in progress at Moovattupuzha

4.42 Details of other programme implemented by the department of Agriculture are given in table 4.23 selected indicators of agricultural development are shown in table 4.24. Average farm prices of principal crops are given in table 4.25.

Table 4.22

#### Consumption of Fertilizers Kg. per ha. of Cropped area in Kerala

Sl.No.	Year	N	P	K	Total		NPK %
					Kerala	India	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	1991-92	27.43	16.92	30.44	74.79	70.70	57.92
2	1992-93	27.55	15.51	23.57	66.03	65.53	70.50
3	1993-94	25.48	10.87	21.70	58.05	66.56	73.23
4	1994-95*	26.65	13.10	25.67	65.42	NA	68.74

\* Provisional

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

Table 4.23

**Details of Other Programmes implemented by the Department of Agriculture**

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Activities Supported
1.	Development of Arecanut	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No. of Irrigation units established - 100 nos.</li> <li>2. Control of fruit rot disease - 9598.65 Ha.</li> <li>3. Eradication of Palms affected with Yellow leaf disease - 6450 Nos.</li> <li>4. Sprayers distributed - 190 Nos.</li> <li>5. Distribution of Arecanut Seedlings - 50500 Nos</li> </ol>
2.	Development of Cocoa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Laying out of new demonstration plots - 70 Nos.</li> <li>2. Establishment of Irrigation Units - 5 Nos.</li> <li>3. Rejuvenation of Unproductive Gardens (New) 252 Nos.</li> </ol>
3.	National Biogas development Programme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No. of biogas plant Constructed - 1956</li> <li>2. No. of Users training conducted - 24</li> <li>3. No. of construction-cum-maintenance training conducted -10</li> </ol>
4.	Soil testing and Quality Control	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fertilizer Samples Collected - 3489 Nos.</li> <li>2. Fertilizer samples Analysed - 3554 Nos.</li> <li>3. Pesticide Sample collected - 2095 Nos.</li> <li>4. Pesticide Sample analysed - 2284 Nos.</li> <li>5. Seed Sample collected -1 987 Nos.</li> <li>6. Seed sample analysed - 1487 Nos.</li> <li>7. Soil Samples Collected - 2.311 lakh Nos.</li> <li>8. Soil samples analysed - 1.67 lakh Nos.</li> </ol>
5.	Development of Organic Manures through farmers organisation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Distribution of Green manure seeds - 587.05 MT</li> <li>2. Production and distribution of Urban Compost - 6000 MT.</li> <li>3. Production and distribution of rural compost - 2.214 lakh MT</li> <li>4. Trainings conducted - 10427 Nos.</li> <li>5. Bio fertilizer demonstration - 360 Nos.</li> <li>6. Farmers benefitted - 3,509 lakhs</li> </ol>
6.	Promotion of Approved Nurseries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assistance given to establish Private Nurseries - 117 Nos.</li> </ol>
7.	Public participation in Agricultural production programme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Seminarts Conducted <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Krishi Bhavan Level - 2118 Nos.</li> <li>2. District Level - 14 Nos.</li> <li>3. State level - 1 No.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
8.	Procurement processing and marketing of paddy.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Paddy procured - 21692.5 MT.</li> </ol>

Source : Directorate of Agriculture

Table 4.24

**Selected Indicators of Agricultural Development**

Sl. No.	Programme	Unit	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Fertilizer Consumption					
	(a) Nitrogen	Tonnes	82874	83296	77599	81182
	(b) Phosphorus	"	51109	47250	33122	39939
	(c) Potash	"	91954	71792	66110	78205
2.	Plant Protection					
	a. Fungicide (Liquid & Solid) in terms of technical grade	"	374.46	394.01	264.50	1038.99
	b. Insecticides (Liquid & Solid) in terms of technical grade	"	325.24	302.17	297.64	305.67
	c. Weedicide (in terms of technical grade)	"	20.46	36.72	20.46	16.63
	d. Rodenticides (in terms of technical grade)	"	4.09	17.65	21.10	20.12
	e. Area under Plant protection coverage	lakh ha.	7.25	8.10	8.70	10.50
	f. Rodent Control Operations	"	0.989	0.81	0.97	0.90
	g. Biological Control of Nephantic Serinopa parasites liberated	Lakh No	233.814	200.93	207.278	184.918
	h. Weed Control	"	1.432	1.39	1.42	1.20
3.	High Yielding Varieties of Paddy Seeds distributed	Tonnes	1675	2865.74	4500	4598
4.	Quality Planting materials distributed					
	a. Cocunut Seedlings	Lakh No	14.16	3.95	10.04	9.870
	b. Rooted Pepper Cuttings	"	39.00	35.00	55.00	60.00
	c. Cashew layers	"	-	0.79	3.95	1.78*
5.	Soil testing					
	Soil Samples analysed	Nos	213441	185400	187740	166869

\* Cashew grafts

Source Directorate of Agriculture

Table 4.25

**Average farm prices of principal crops**

Commodity	Unit	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	Percentage increase during 1994-95 over 1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Paddy	Rs./Qtl	291.89	299.61	374.76	420.80	414.53	494.86	119%
Tapioca	"	138.69	150.33	157.68	187.34	197.60	217.13	109%
Coconut	Rs./100 Nos	203.82	301.23	393.25	420.14	325.55	307.83	94%
Pepper	Rs./Qtl	3473.06	3229.85	2950.05	2616.59	3909.02	6687.43	171%
Ginger	"	2192.89	2523.55	2177.95	2490.50	2858.06	5250.29	183%
Cashewnut	"	1162.27	1330.75	2037.74	2000.41	2134.34	2355.36	110%
Sugarcane	Rs./MT	340.97	376.35	365.49	354.41	440.00	546.23	124%
Arecanut	Rs./100Nos	14.59	26.49	31.48	33.01	33.65	36.73	109%
Banana	"	70.05	75.41	80.77	93.89	108.56	125.70	115%



## Soil Conservation

4.43 Soil and moisture conservation assumes priority attention in view of the high rainfall pattern and the undulating terrain which make Kerala soils vulnerable to soil erosion. Unfortunately Kerala could not provide this basic infrastructural support in a uniform scale for all the crops and areas. Plantation crops particularly rubber & tea are the only crops which invariably receive this support before planting. In respect of crops like Coconut, Pepper, Cashew etc. the importance of providing proper soil conservation and land development support is not quite often realised by the small land marginal farmers. A large extent of the land coming under these categories requires integrated soil and moisture conservation and management for upgrading their productivity. According to a rough assessment about 15 lakh ha. are reported to be vulnerable to soil erosion. Against this the area so far covered through the regular programmes operated by the Soil Conservation Department till the end of 1994-95 is 1.28 lakh ha. During 1994-95 the area covered was 2519 ha against 2269 ha. in 1993-94. It is evident that the State could not earmark adequate resources under the State Plan for this important development support. However the activity received considerable thrust and momentum under two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely National Watershed Development Programme and the River Valley Project, Kundah. The coverage under the programmes are given in table 4.26(A)

**Table 4.26(A)**

Name of Scheme	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	
	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95
State Plan	2269	2520	278.58	356.73
River Valley Project Kundah	3142	2658	90.79	197.04
National Watershed Development Programme	3607	4200	356.00	180.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>9018</b>	<b>9378</b>	<b>725.37</b>	<b>733.77</b>

4.44 The Soil conservation measures will be effective and perfect 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 Programme sanctioned by Government of India for Kerala with a financial assistance of Rs.35.83 crores is to be considered as a boon for accelerating the soil conservation activities which are otherwise moving in a very slow pace of implementation for want of adequate budgetary resource. The programme which has commenced its implementation from 1990-91 is due for completion by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan and the 114 Watersheds where the programme is under implementation together would cover about 88276 ha. of area. The progress of implementation of the programme, however shows that there is huge shortfall in expenditure under certain categories of activities approved by Government of India. Item-wise progress under the scheme as on December 1995 is given in table 4.26(B)

4.45 The implementation of the programme requires close monitoring and appropriate modifications in programme content in respect of certain components to suit the local requirements.

4.46 OPEC assisted rainfed farming project under implementation in Kerala from 1991-92 onwards also provides soil conservation support of a substantial scale. The project is under implementation in 50 watersheds in the northern districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Malappuram covering an area of 30340 ha. The outlay approved for the project was Rs.54.42 crores including the credit component to be routed through NABARD. The implementation of this project particularly the soil conservation component is also not progressing satisfactorily. Poor performance of both these Government sponsored projects resulting in large proportion of the outlay remaining unutilised bring to light the inherent weakness of the organisational support provided for the implementation of such integrated development programmes where multi disciplinary service support is vital. It is high time that the responsibility for implementation of such programmes are entrusted to Non-Governmental Organisations or Watershed Development Committees. Soil conservation activities are expected to get a further boost during 1995-96 and 1996-97 under the special programmes involving an outlay of Rs.8.188 crores approved by NABARD under their Rural Infrastructural Development Fund.

## Soil Survey and Land use Planning

4.47 Soil survey work is in progress covering 3.00 lakh ha. under reconnaissance survey and 0.55 lakh ha. under detailed soil survey during 1994-95.

4.48 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 Kasargode districts

Table 4.26(B)

### NWPRA - Progress of Implementation

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

	State as a whole		
	Earmarked	Utilized	Unspent Balance
1 Basic activities	1433.20	370.56	1062.64 75%
2 Conservation drainage line treatment	1146.56	651.52	495.04 43%
3 Production System	788.36	221.45	566.81 71%
4 Livestock Management	214.98	50.37	164.61 76%
Total	3583.00	1293.90	2289.10 36% 64%

## Animal Husbandry

4.49 Livestock management and allied activities make substantial contribution to the Kerala Economy by way of income generation, creation of employment opportunities particularly

for women, enrichment of soil through organic recycling, adding calorific value to the nutrition of people and above all constituting the most important source of farm power. It has established its sustainability over the years as a supplementary enterprise along with Agriculture in rural Kerala. Management of Livestock under the backyard system as originated in Kerala may perhaps be the ideal one which can find harmonious integration with the homestead system of living prevailing in Kerala. The State has made rapid strides in dairy sector through a well organised and scientific cross breeding programme. The fact that Kerala produces more milk than its staple food of rice itself speak of the commendable progress the State could make in this important sector. Even in the midst of such a colourful performance the emerging agricultural scenario in Kerala cannot be considered to be congenial for giving a commercial 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 and also the sharp decline in the area under rice cultivation act as major deterrents for sustaining the momentum in growth already achieved.

4.50 According to the latest census conducted in 1987 the State accounts for 34.24 lakhs cattle, 3.29 lakhs of buffaloes, 15.8 lakhs goat and sheep, 1.37 lakh pigs and 180 lakhs poultry. The share of State's livestock sector to the country is 1.75% of cattle, 0.43% buffaloes, 1.59% goat and sheep, 1.27% pigs and 6.62% of poultry. Details are furnished in the table 4.27.

4.51 Paddy based farming system and cattle rearing has been closely interdependent in the State

Table 4.27  
Live Stock Population of Kerala and India

Sl. No	Species	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. Live Stock Census 1982 and 1987

ii. Report of the Technical Committee of direction in improvement of Animal Husbandry and Dairying statistics Government of India.

until a decade also. Consequent to the enormous shift in cropping pattern from food to cash crops farmers are not in a position to keep as much cattle as in the past and the situation has compelled the farmers being selective in maintaining the livestock. As a result there has been a drastic reduction in draught cattle with a corresponding increase in milch cattle. The need for systematic improvement in productivity of the stocks through herd improvement was also keenly felt. In the present day situation dairy farmers in Kerala are even reluctant to maintain the animals under dry conditions and the trend is to maintain always animals in milk through replacement

4.52 Expansion of cross breeding facilities and strengthening the veterinary services are the major strategies adopted by the State for livestock development. Accordingly Artificial Insemination (AI) facilities have been expanded with the objective of one unit for every 750 breedable cattle. So far 2097 AI Centres have been established and the capacity for artificial insemination has been stepped up to a level of around 14 lakh doses. As a result 62% of the breedable cattle has been converted as crossbred and the milk production increased from 10.78 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 to 21.18 lakh tonnes during 1994-95. The per capita availability of milk has also increased from 126 gm. to 192 gm. during this period.

4.53 The KLD Board has been entrusted with the responsibility for large scale production and distribution of frozen semen and the Department of Animal Husbandry is responsible for insemination through its ICD Projects and AI Centres. It is reported that the annual calving of crossbred animals is of the order of around 3 lakhs which is low compared to the total number of artificial inseminations performed. The performance of the AI Centres are presented in the table 4.28.

4.54 KLD Board is the sole agency for the production and supply of inputs to the livestock sector. The Board maintains four bull stations at Mattupatti, Peerumade, Dhoni, Kulathupuzha for production of frozen semen of crossbred and pure bred bulls and buffalo bulls. The Board maintains 206 breeding bulls and murah buffalo bulls.

4.55 During the year the production of frozen semen was only 24.85 lakh doses against the production of 26.81 lakhs in the previous year.

Table 4.28

**Number of Artificial Inseminations done and the calving recorded during the period from 1987-88 to 1994-95**

Sl. No.	Year	A.I. done	Calvings recorded
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	1988-89	1203755	238473
2.	1989-90	1251492	243055
3.	1990-91	1312613	221876
4.	1991-92	1376761	262549
5.	1992-93	1233760	261286
6.	1993-94	1353058	299358
7.	1994-95	1343533	327195

Source : Animal Husbandry Department

The distribution of frozen semen within the State was 15.36 lakhs tonnes which is higher than the previous year's achievement of 14.99 lakhs. Details of production and distribution of frozen semen by KLD Board is given in Table 4.29. The production of semen by the Board has declined from 26.81 doses to 24.85 in 1994-95 and it is mainly

Table 4.29

**Production and Distribution of frozen semen and Artificial Insemination Conducted from 1988-89 to 1994-95**

Sl. No.	Period	Production of Frozen semen (lakh doses)	Distributed inside the state (lakh doses)	Distributed outside the state (lakh doses)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	1988-89	20.12	13.64	6.48
2.	1989-90	23.46	14.29	7.80
3.	1990-91	25.52	15.92	6.75
4.	1991-92	26.57	15.92	8.15
5.	1992-93	29.43	14.61	9.90
6.	1993-94	26.81	14.98	9.90
7.	1994-95	24.85	15.36	10.83

Source :- K.L.D. Board

due to reduced demand from outside the state. Apart from the Frozen Semen technology the Board is also engaged in livestock research and development activities like embryo transfer, production of liquid nitrogen, fodder seed production and training programmes. During 1993-94 the KLD Board started a new programme namely Premium Bull AI programme. As per the programme the Animal Husbandry Department has

identified 63 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 at a rate of Rs. 50/- per dose. Details of production and utilization of frozen semen during 1994-95 is given table 4.30.

Table 4.30

**Production and Utilisation of frozen semen and the Number of Artificial Inseminations conducted during the period from 1988-89 to 1994-95**

Sl No	Year	Production of frozen semen (lakh doses)	Utilisation of frozen semen Kerala (lakh doses)	Number of Artificial insemination conducted (lakh Nos.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1988-89	20.12	13.64	12.96
2	1989-90	23.45	14.29	13.58
3	1990-91	15.52	15.95	15.00
4	1991-92	26.57	15.92	15.12
5	1992-93	29.43	14.61	13.88
6	1993-94	26.81	14.99	14.24
7	1994-95	24.85	15.36	14.88

Source : K.L.D. Board

4.56 During 1994-95, 6950 doses were distributed. Under the Embryo transfer programme 36 embryos were transferred on recipient cows during the year. During 1994-95, special training were arranged for 395 professional and technicians in different courses on Animal Husbandry and Fodder Development.

4.57 While KLD Board is sole responsible for the production and supply of frozen semen, AI Service is rendered by the Animal Husbandry Department through the network of AI Centres. Total AI Centres in the State during 1994-95 come to 2097 nos. comprising 1921 ICDP and Non ICDP centres run by the Department, 50 centres by Dairy Department and another 126 nos. of AI Centres are operated by APCO's, Tata Tea and other voluntary agencies. The details are furnished in the table 4.31.

Table 4.31

**A.I. Centres in the State During 1994-95**

Department/Institution	No. of A.I. Centre
Department of Animal Husbandry (Both ICDP and Non-ICDP)	1921
Department of Dairy Development	50

APCOS	61
Tata Tea	27
Other Voluntary Agencies	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>2097</b>

4.58 Livestock development in general has witnessed sustained growth with steady and continuous improvement in the production of almost all livestock products though in varying degrees. During 1994-95 Milk production increased to 21.18 lakh tonnes from 20.01 lakh tonnes in 1993-94. Egg production increased to 1918 million from 1844 million. Meat other than poultry meat increased to 103551 tonnes from 101223 tonnes. Poultry meat also increased to 30,000 tonnes from 28000. The growth rate of products other than milk is not that much impressive. Kerala once surplus in the matter of egg production is now dependent on other states for meeting her daily requirement. Similarly, in respect of meat also almost the entire supply of livestock that is from the cattle that is brought from the neighbouring states. It is high time Kerala lays more attention on those important segments of livestock development also. Broiler poultry, piggery and male calf rearing etc. offer tremendous potential for commercial development in Kerala. Year-wise details of production of livestock products are presented in the table 4.32.

Table 4.32

**Year-wise estimates of Milk, Egg and Meat Production in Kerala from 1989-90 to 1994-95**

Sl No.	Year	Milk (lakh tonnes)	Egg (million Nos.)	Meat other than Poultry (tonnes)	Poultry Meat (tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	1989-90	16.00	1500	90,000	20000
2.	1990-91	16.90	1550	95,000	22000
3.	1991-92	17.85	1605	96,645	24000
4.	1992-93	18.89	1661	105,000	26,000
5.	1993-94	20.01	1844	101,223	28,000
6.	1994-95	21.18	1918	103,551	30,000

Source :- Department of Animal Husbandry

4.59 Though the infrastructure and supporting facilities built up over the years helped in attaining a breakthrough in production of milk, the productivity still remains far below the potential. The productivity is only around 5.26 kg which needs to be increased through scientific feeding & better management. Likewise there is considerable scope for bringing down the age at first calving from 40 to 30 months and reduce the intercalving

period. As the cost of rearing the crossbred calves upto the breeding stage is considerable, most of the small growers do not pay adequate attention for scientific feeding and proper care of these young ones. The State Government is therefore implementing scheme for subsidising the concentrate feed to be supplied for the purpose covering around 250000 calves combined with the veterinary cover and insurance. As a result it is reported that, there is significant improvement in productivity in the case of animals under this feeding programme and has also helped in bringing down the age at first calving from an average of 43 months to 30 months. Year-wise details of calf insurance is detailed in table no.4.33.

Table 4.33  
Year-wise details of Calf Insurance

Year	No. of Calves insured under feed Subsidy	Amount Subsidised (Rs. in lakhs)
1987-88	1432	0.645
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

4.60 Kerala State has a very fragile fodder base and the scope for further improvement in production and supply of fodder is limited. The large scale conversion of paddy lands for other crops has further aggravated the problem by reducing the supplies of paddy straw. In the matter of concentrated feed also the State is not self-sufficient and the supplies are erratic and costly. The present capacity for supply of cattle feed built by KLD Board is around 500 tonnes per day which is not adequate to meet the requirement. The State is therefore going ahead with a programme for establishing another cattle feed plant with a capacity of 500 tonnes.

4.61 The Animal Health Care Programmes are implemented by the department of Animal Husbandry through the network of veterinary institutions comprising Veterinary poly clinics, Veterinary hospitals, Mobile Farm Aid Units and District Veterinary Clinics. With a view to strengthening the Veterinary health care facilities in the rural areas State Government has declared

it as a policy to establish one veterinary dispensary in every panchayat of the State by the end of 1995-96. Veterinary services normally cover about 33 lakh animals and the achievement during 1994-95 was 33.18 lakhs. The State has already established its own facilities for the production of vaccines and other veterinary biologicals. The Veterinary Biological Institute at Palode is assigned with this responsibility. Details of production from the institute is given in appendix 4.7.

4.62 The traditional backyard system of poultry rearing needs reorientation and commercial touch to make it viable. Availability of good quality chicks for regular replacement is a major constraint in sustaining and augmenting the production. The Kerala State Poultry Development Corporation has made a small beginning in the area of chick production by establishing a broiler chick production unit of 2.5 lakh capacity at Thiruvananthapuram and an egg chick unit at Kottiyam in Kollam District. A Poultry feed mixing unit with a capacity of 500 M.T. is also on the process of establishment.

4.63 In the area of duck production also the State is gradually losing its past glory. Organised programmes on commercial lines for establishing the activity in suitable locations is therefore called for. A programme for insuring ducks owned by the traditional duck farmers is now in operation.

4.64 Livestock Insurance Scheme for cattle introduced through the United India Insurance Company is getting popular among small and marginal farmers. Under the scheme 10,000 calves were enrolled during 1994-95. The details are furnished in the table 4.33.

The average market price of the livestock products as well as livestock feeds for the last three years are given in appendix 4.8.

### Dairy Development

4.65 Dairy Industry in Kerala comprises of the organised sector led by the Kerala State Co-operative Milk marketing Federation as well as the unorganised sector supporting large number of milk vendors. With the advent of Operation Flood Programme under the aegis of the KCMMF a well established system for regular procurement of milk from producers and distribution of standard milk to the regular consumers became a reality. With the commissioning of the North Kerala Dairy Project the entire State had been brought under

the network of APCOS for procurement of milk. Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation is the implementing agency of Operation Flood Programmes in Kerala. The Federation operates through 1721 Anand Patem Co-operative Societies with a membership of 4.79 lakh. Data on procurement and distribution of milk by the KCMMF in the past decades show that the milk co-operatives are making inroads into the unorganised sector and giving a very effective lead in stabilizing the marketing of milk in stronger grounds. During 1994-95 the procurement programme of the Federation increased by 7% and the distribution by 11%. Details of the activities supported by the Federation is furnished in the table 4.34.

the milk production has not shown any increase during the months of November and December due to poor spread of rainfall during the North East Monsoon. On the otherhand the demand for milk has increased considerably. The seasonal shortage in milk supplies is thus more or less a regular phenomenon in Kerala. The total deficit, i.e., actual sales in excess of actual procurement during the current season was to the tune of 58 lakh litres. During the previous year also the quantity of milk sold in excess of procurement was 58 lakh litres. The deficit in milk procurement in the State during 1995 was met by purchase of fluid milk and milk powder from Karnataka and Maharashtra respectively. Upto 110 lakh litres of milk was

Table 4 34  
Performance of KCMMF

Sl No.	Particulars	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	No. of Apcos registered (Cum)	1305	1500	1619	1712	1824
2.	No. of Apcos functional	1283	1471	1523	1621	1721
3.	No. of Members in Apcos (Cum)	300433	351883	382898	438952	479158
4.	No. of Women in Apcos	35083	44287	47600	59896	65033
5.	No. of SC:ST members in Apcos	18952	22976	25121	25183	26747
6.	Average Milk procured/day by KCMMF (litre)	224818	309732	355200	406009	435528
7.	Average Milk Marketed per day	291685	320763	390700	408640	454567
8.	Direct Employment generated (Persons)	2903	3283	3608	4052	4302
9.	Average price paid to SOC/LI (Rs./Ps.)	5.31	6.34	6.34	6.95	7.69
10.	Average price paid to producers/litre (Rs./Ps.)	5.18	6.15	6.15	6.76	7.55
11.	Mobile regular vety routs	19	18	19	17	16
12.	No. of cases treated by regular routes (yearly)	29686	35205	34859	34492	30679
13.	No. of emergency Vety route	13	13	14	15	15
14.	No. of Cases treated Yearly	194444	206718	207846	211199	182423
15.	Cattle feed sales (MT)	44139	47439	42626	53917	-
16.	Quantity of Ghee Produced	794990	830805	862080	-	-

4.66 In a State like 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 periods is a very difficult task. The milk procurement in Kerala normally shows a declining trend from January to May and again during August and September. The surplus period coincides with the South West Monsoon in June/July, and with the North East Monsoon in October-December, during which period the milk production increases by about 25%. However, during the calendar years 1994 and 1995,

thus procured from outside the State during 1995. All attempts are being made to maintain the supplies by procurement of milk and milk powder from outside sources for meeting the present crisis as well

4.67 The Veterinary services rendered by the Federation is noteworthy. During the year 16 mobile regular veterinary routes and 15 emergency routes were operated. Under regular routes 30679 and under emergency routes 182423 cases were treated during 1994 - 95.

The price of milk paid by KCMMF for

procurement and received for sale is shown in table 4.35.

**Table 4.35**  
**Average price of milk paid by KCMMF**

Sl. No.	Year	Procurement/ litre (Rs.)	Sales/ litre (Rs.)
1.	1992-93	5.66	8.00
2.	1993-94	6.95	9.00
3.	1994-95	7.69	10.00

Source: KCMMF

The procurement and sale details of the dairies in the State during 1994 are furnished in appendix 4.9.

4.68 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 cultivation is very limited. Enrichment of fodder base through a multipronged approach of encouraging homestead cultivation, commercial fodder production through milk co-operatives, appropriate treatment and conservation of house wastes for feeding cattle, preservation of green matter etc. being pursued. Commercial fodder production initiated by the Dairy Department involving selected dairy co-operatives and arranging the market tie up through them is slowly picking up. During 1994-95 additional fodder cultivation was organised in 107 ha. and 17,000 MT. of fodder was produced. In the department own farm 5476 M.T fodder was produced during 1995.

During the year 135.15 MT of fodder seed were supplied to the farmers and the fodder produced are furnished in table 4.36.

**Table 4.36**  
**Production, procurement of fodder and Area under Fodder Cultivation**

Sl No	Year	Qty. of seeds produced(MT)	Qty. of seed supplied to farmers(MT)	Area Covered under fodder (HA)	Qty of fodder produced (MT)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	1989-90	36.16	150.00	4060	101500
2.	1990-91	48.01	100.00	3800	100000
3.	1991-92	50.73	100.00	3780	99500
4.	1992-93	68.30	100.00	6844	151000
5.	1994-95	30.71	135.15	6951	168000

Source :- KLD Board and Dairy Development

## Fisheries

4.69 Kerala with its long stretch of coastline extending over 590 Kms. is endowed with rich marine resources. The economic zone upto a depth of 200 meters with proximity to Kerala sea coast is spread over 36000 sq. Kms. Marine wealth of Kerala is not only rich in its resource base but also in species diversity. The per capita availability of fishable area in Kerala is only 10 ha. as against 177 ha. in Gujarat and 37 ha. at the national level. There are about 222 fishing villages fringing the coastline of Kerala, with nearly 300 fish landing centres.

4.70 Fisheries sector in Kerala supports about 3.3% of the population in Kerala. According to the recent estimates by the Department of Fisheries, the total marine fisherfolk population is around 769163 and the population dependent on inland sector is around 223137. Among the districts the Alapuzha ranks first in the number of population (168771) followed by Thiruvananthapuram (163136). Palakkad has the least fisheries population (1008). District-wise details of population are given in Appendix - 4.10.

4.71 Fishing efforts are largely concentrated in the marine sector, the pressure on the marine sector particularly in the inland coast quite often exceeding its carrying capacity. There are about 50024 crafts operating in the marine waters of Kerala. Of which 4206 are mechanised, 17362 are moto-rised, and 28456 are non-moto-rised. The district-wise details of crafts in Kerala are given in Appendix 4.11

4.72 Fishing in the marine sector is largely concentrated in the inshore areas of 50 metre

depth. Since 1980 the fish production in Kerala was on the increase except in the 1985. When the production declined to an abnormal low of 3.33 lakh tonnes. The peak level of production was recorded in 1989 and 1990 touching a level of around 6.5 lakh tonnes. However the data on fish catch for the subsequent period shows that such high level of catches are not sustainable. Production has come down to around 5.5 to 5.7 lakh tonnes in the subsequent years. The growth rate worked out based on the sustainable level of around 5.5 lakh tonnes attained by the end of the decade (1980-90) was around 141% which is much higher than the national growth rate of 50% recorded during the period. Consequently the contribution of Kerala in the total production of fish in the country has increased from 18.96% to 30.66%.

4.73 In contrast to the impressive growth recorded by the Marine sector, the Inland sector in Kerala presents a very dismal picture with its contribution to the national fishnet remaining almost constant all these years. The inland production in Kerala (1990) is only 0.34 lakh tonnes against 14.83 lakh tonnes for the country. The percentage of contribution is only 2.34%. Even though there is marginal improvement in the growth of inland fish production in recent years it is nowhere near the all India growth rate. The blue revolution which has embraced most of the Southern states during the late eighties and early nineties by passed Kerala. Details of fish production in India and Kerala are given in table 4.37.

**Table 4.37**  
**Fish Production in Kerala and India**  
(000 tonnes)

Year	Inland Production		Marine Production		% of Kerala to all India	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Inland	Marine
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1981	26.0	999.2	274.4	1444.8	2.60	18.96
1982	26.5	939.6	325.4	1427.4	2.82	22.78
1983	27.0	987.4	385.3	1519.3	2.73	25.35
1984	27.3	1082.1	424.7	1779.3	2.52	23.87
1985	28.5	1090.1	332.5	1734.1	2.61	19.17
1986	29.0	1214.1	335.8	1708.0	2.38	19.66
1987	26.5	1259.1	283.1	1652.0	2.10	17.14
1988	27.8	1369.4	468.8	1775.0	2.03	26.41
1989	32.5	1381.05	647.5	2230.2	2.35	29.03
1990	34.7	1483.63	662.9	2162.3	2.34	30.66
1991	40.6	N.A	564.1	2222.1	--	25.38
1992	42.3	N.A	560.7	2277.0	--	24.59
1993	45.5	N.A	574.7	2245.1	--	25.60
(93-94)						
1994	48.2	N.A	568.0	N.A	--	--
(94-95)						

4.74 The landing pattern of the marine fisheries in recent years also shows some unhealthy trends. The fishing efforts are always directed towards high value species even beyond their maximum sustainable level. Data on catches of prawn speaks of this trend. Against the maximum fishable potential of around 56000 tonnes, the landing of prawn during 1994 was 71871 tonnes. It was only 49118 tonnes in 1993. Species-wise trend of fish production both under inland and marine sector is given in Appendix 4.12 and 4.13 respectively.

4.75 The Fish Farmers' Development Agencies are functioning in all the districts for promoting and popularising aquaculture. They have so far enrolled 1160 farmers surveyed 1597 ha water area and organised fish culture in 342.5 ha. Input subsidy to the tune of Rs.3.13 lakhs and reclamation subsidy to the tune of Rs.4.33 lakhs were also disbursed through these agencies during 1995.

4.76 Brackish water Fish/Prawn Farmers' Development Agencies are functioning only in 6 districts. An area of 46 ha. has been brought under prawn culture through the promotional programmes operated by them in 1995. An amount of Rs.33.75 lakhs has been disbursed as financial support through these agencies - since their inception. These agencies have so far brought an area of 877.81 ha under prawn culture.

4.77 Supply fish seeds for aquaculture is mainly through the five fish seed farms functioning under the Fisheries Department. During 1995 117.18 lakh fish seeds were distributed from these seed farms.

4.78 In the inland sector culture fisheries has been organised in five reservoirs namely Malampuzha, Peechi, Vazhani, Pothundy, Chulliar under an externally aided project with German assistance. The programme organised on a pilot basis has been successful in evolving a viable and sustainable management system. Consequently the project is likely to be extended to other reservoirs as well.

4.79 Kuwaiti Fund assisted Prawn culture project implemented by ADAK (Agency for Aquaculture project, Kerala) is the major venture launched by Kerala in the inland fisheries sector. The preliminary survey for identifying the areas suitable for prawn culture is already over and they



have identified about 65000 ha. brackish water area suitable for the purpose. The project provides for private participation in prawn culture and the initial investment including the lay out of the farm will be done by the Project authorities on a turn key basis. The initial response for participation in the project is very encouraging and the pilot studies were successful. Accordingly the Agency could cover 195.94 ha. are under semi-intensive prawn farming. Setting up of hatcheries and feed mills under the project is also progressing.

4.80 The Kerala State Co-operative Federation for Fisheries Development Ltd. (MATSYAFED), the apex body of the Fishermen Co-operatives has been implementing the NCDC assisted Integrated Development Project. The Phase-I of the project with a total outlay of Rs.555.84 lakhs was completed during 1985-86 to 1990-91 covering 23 primary co-operatives and enabling 3158 fishermen to become owners of fishing inputs. Phase-II of the project with an estimated cost of Rs.1034.28 lakhs has been completed benefiting 6659 fishermen. The third phase of the project at a cost of Rs.3560 lakhs is now under implementation. So far an amount of Rs.1979.19 lakhs has been spent and 8223 fishermen were benefitted. The details of physical and financial achievement of this NCDC project are given in Appendix 4.14.

4.81 Project Report has been prepared at an estimated cost of Rs.210 crores for the implementation of a IV phase of the NCDC assisted 'Integrated Fisheries Development Project'. and is send to Government for approval and onward transmission to NCDC. On implementation of this project it is expected that 75% of the small scale fish workers (1.25 lakhs) will be brought under the co-operative fold.

4.82. Housing is one of the important activities supported by the Federation. The HUDCO assisted subsidised housing scheme is under implementation through the Federation. So far 29017 houses have been completed under the scheme, which includes 708 houses constructed in 1995. In addition to this the Department of Fisheries also operates a housing scheme through panchayats with assistance from the National Fishermen Welfare Fund. Under this scheme 1229 number of houses have been completed including the achievement of 315 houses during 1995.

4.83 The performance on the export front

was encouraging during 1994-95 when compared to the previous year. The quantity exported from Kerala was 74576 tonnes in 1994-95 which showed an increase of 10767 tonnes over the previous year. However Kerala could not cope up with the level of increase recorded at the All India level, The all India exports during 1994-95 was 307337 tonnes (25.98 %) when compared to the quantity exported during 1993-94. The exports from Kerala in 1994-95 valued at Rs. 81496 lakhs compared to Rs.62153 lakhs in 1993-94 an increase of about 31%. The All India exports in 1994-95 valued at Rs.353529 lakhs. The emerging trend thus reveals that Kerala is finding it difficult to sustain the level of export both in quantity and value. A breakthrough is possible only by promoting prawn culture on an organised scale. The details of marine products exports from Kerala and India from 1982-83 to 1994-95 are furnished in Appendix 4.15

#### **Fishing Harbours and Landing Centres**

4.84 The Harbour Engineering Department is entrusted with the responsibility of constructing Fishery Harbours and Landing Centres. Vizhinjam , Neendakara , Thankassery , Munambam , Puthiyappa , Moplay Bay , Chombal and Kayamkulam are the Harbours under construction. Of these Neendakara Harbour has been commissioned in 1988. Thankassery , Munambam and Puthiyappa are expected to be completed by the end of VIII Plan. New Mahe , Thottapally , Palacode , Cheruvathur , Dharmadom , South Paravoor and Chettuvai are the seven centers taken up for landing of mechanised boats. Five centres have been commissioned and the work in one centre is in progress. Construction in the South Paravoor centre has been deferred for want of required land. Landing centres for traditional fishermen at Vizhinjam South, Vallikkunnu, Vellayil Beach , Quilandy , Chalil Gopalpettah , Arthungal are at various stages of construction. The cumulative investment so far made on fishing harbours and landing centres works out to Rs. 5515 lakhs as on 31-3-1995. Details of physical and financial achievements are furnished in Appendix 4.16

#### **Kerala Fishermen Welfare Fund Board**

4.85 The Kerala Fishermen Welfare Fund Board is concerned with the welfare and social security of fishery population. Under the various Welfare and Relief schemes the Board has

distributed an amount of Rs.325.88 lakhs benefiting 35151 families during 1994-95. This is against Rs.3.14 crores disbursed to 28969 families in 1994-95. Scheme-wise physical and financial details for 1993-94 and 1994-95 are furnished in Appendix 4.17

4.86 Another major relief scheme implemented by the Fisheries Department is the Saving-cum-Relief scheme. The scheme has good appeal among fishermen. During the year under review an amount of Rs.802.94 lakhs has been disbursed to 81089 nos. of fishermen.

### Forestry & wild life

4.87 The Forest area in Kerala, as per the data published by the Forest Department is 11232.82 Sq. Km. This includes 9157.16 Sq. Kms of reserve forests, 134.79 Sq. Kms. of proposed reserve forests and 1890.87 Sq. Kms. of vested forests. A marginal decrease of 9.15 Sq. Kms. has been reported in the area under forest during 1994-95.

4.88 There is increasing awareness among the public in protecting the forest eco system in Kerala and as a result there is gradual but steady improvement in regenerating the degraded forests. Thanks to civic consciousness and the vigilant protective measures of the Forest Department there are very positive signs of improvement in forest protection and management. The State Forest Report published by the Forest Survey of India for the years 1991 and 1993 bear testimony to this observation. The variation in recorded forest area and actual vegetation cover as published by them are given in table 4.38

**Table - 4.38**

Recorded Forest Area and Actual Vegetation Cover - Comparative situations

(Area in sq. Kms.)

Sl. No.	Station/Union Territories	Recorded Forest Area		Actual Vegetation Cover	
		1991	1993	1991	1993
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63726	63726	47290	47256
2.	Himachal Pradesh	37591	37591	11780	12502
3.	Assam	30708	30708	24751	24508

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4.	Kerala	11222	11222	10292	10336
5.	Madhya Pradesh	155414	155414	135785	135596
6.	Maharashtra	63861	63861	44044	43859
7.	Tamil Nadu	22699	22699	17713	17726
8.	Uttar Pradesh	51502	51502	33609	33961
	All India	770078	770078	639182	640107

4.89 Among the various forest plantations Teak occupies the prominent position with 48.56% of the total area. Compared to the total area under forest plantation in 1994 (155072 ha.) there is a marginal increase in 1995 (155750 ha.). The increase is mainly in Teak, Bamboo, Rosewood and in Mixed plantations. Species-wise area under forest plantations from 1989 to 1995 is furnished in Appendix 4.20

4.90 Forest revenue in Kerala has recently become a major source of income to the State. The revenue earnings are mainly from the sale of forest and non-forest produces. The net revenue from forest sector during 1994-95 was Rs. 136.88 crores which shows an increase over the previous year. Details of forest revenue from 1989-90 to 1994 are furnished in Appendix 4.21

4.91 Among the various forest produces. Timber, Firewood, cardamom, Honey, Reeds Bamboo, Sandal wood etc. are the major items. Production of timber both round logs and round poles shows an increase in 1994-95 over the year 1993-94. Round log increased by 44810 cum. and the round pole increased by 54276 nos. Production of charcoal during 1994-95 was 293.250 tonnes. On the other hand the production of Reeds, Bamboo, and sandal wood has declined. The details of major forest produces during the last 4 years are given Appendix 4.22.

### Social Forestry

4.92 Phase II of the project which has been conceived as an integrated project for management of forest ecosystem in Kerala is under negotiation with World Bank for assistance.

### Wildlife

4.93 The Wild life sancturies (II), Tiger reserve (I) and national Park (2) cover about 20% of the total forest area in the state. Sanctuary wise details are furnished in Table No 4.39

Table 4.39

Sl. No.	Name of Wild life Sanctuary	Area	District	Year of formation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Eravikulam National Park	9700	Idukki	1976
2.	Silent Valley " "	8952	Palakkad	1985
3.	Neyyar Wild life Sanctuary	12800	Trivandrum	1958
4.	Peppara " "	5300	"	1983
5.	Shenduriny " "	10032	Quilon	1984
6.	Idukki " "	7760	Idukki	1976
7.	Chinnar " "	9044	"	1984
8.	Thattakad Bird " "	2516	"	1983
9.	Peechi-Vazhani"	12500	Trissur	1958
10.	Chimmoni " "	1000	"	1984
11.	Parambikulam " "	27414	Palakkad	1985
12.	Wayanad" "	34444	Wayanad	1985
13.	Aralam " "	5500	Kannur	1984
14.	Periyar Tiger Reserve	77754	Idukki	1950

### Agricultural Marketing

4.94 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 predominated by export oriented cash crops and their production is concentrated in the small farm sector, marketing support is critically important for Kerala 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 market for commodities like pepper, ginger, mbber cardamom and cashewnut in which the state had a near monopoly in the past, many of them are facing severe competition in the global markets as well as domestic markets. As the production is spread over millions as 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 indepth 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 advice the

Government and the farming community on policy matters the state Government has set up a Prices Board as an advisory body.

4.95 The main agencies functioning in the co-operative sector for marketing of agricultural produce are 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 (CAMPO), 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 and 1994-95 are given in table 4.40

Table 4.40

### Commodities handled by MARKETFED

Sl No.	Commodities	1993-94 value Rs. in lakhs	1994-95 value Rs. in lakhs
1.	Fertiliser	1563	1459
2.	Pesticides	93	1071
3.	cement	10	14
4.	Sprayer	..	..
5.	Copra & oil	702	3055
6.	Spices & Agricultural Products	673	345
7.	Spices in consumer packets	..	26
8.	Raw cashewnut	..	5277
9.	Arecanut	..	22
10.	Export spices pepper & other	3	12
Total		3049	11281

### Procurement under Government schemes

(Amount Rs. lakhs)

1.	Copra	..	2400
2.	Pepper	495	..
3.	Cloves	..	..
4.	Raw Cashewnuts	..	4900
		495	7303

4.96 The Rubber Marketing Federation together with 25 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 fertilizers and other inputs and undertaking serial spraying of rubber plantations. The Federation has a network of seven sales branches in New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Jalandhar and Ahmadabad and ten purchase depots in Thiruvananthapuram, Vithura, Puthuppady, Arakkunnam, Nilambur, Iritty, Poovathilappu, Karuvarakundu, Yendayar, and Sullia. Details of procurement of Rubber are given in table 4.41.

Table 4.41

**Details of Procurement of RUBBER MARK during 1993-94 and 1994-95**

Commodity	1993-94		1994-95	
	Quantity MT	Value Rs.lakhs	Quantity MT	Value Rs.lakhs
Rubber	41500	8836.00	38556	13912.29

4.97 The Central Arecanut and Cocoa marketing and processing Co-operative Limited (CAMCO) is a joint venture which has its area of operation in Kerala and Karnataka. The Governments of Kerala and Karnataka are share holders of the organisation. The Head office of the organisation is at Mangalore in Karnataka State. CAMCO is mainly engaged in procurement and sales of cocoa and Arecanut. It has also one Chocolate Factory and one Factory for production of copper sulphate. The activities of CAMCO during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are presented in Table 4.42 and 4.43.

Table 4.42

**Business of CAMCO during 1993-94 & 1994-95**

Sl. No.	Commodity	1993-94		1994-95	
		Qty MTs	Value Rs. in lakhs	Qty MTs	Value Rs. in lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. Arecanut</b>					
a	Procurement	1795.73	9647.03	2421.66	15867.50
b	Sales	1865.17	10891.82	2329.67	16177.45
<b>2. Cocoa</b>					
a	Cocoa pods	4.98	1.80	2.08	0.53
b	Wet Beans	215.19	286.66	343.10	560.07
c	Dry Beans	7.85	16.03	1.55	10.00
3.	Copper sulphate	92.775	41.50	381.852	166.61

Table 4.43

**Production and sales of Chocolate by CAMPCO during 1993-94**

Sl. No.	Item	Production		Sales	
		Qty. (MTs)	Value	Qty MTs	Value
		Rs. in lakhs			
1.	Chocolate	484.400	468.71	468.71	466.19
2.	Semi finished	827.900	598.59	598.59	608.54

CAMPCO is manufacturing Chocolate for M/s NESTLE INDIA LTD. during 1994-95 2675.01 MTs of chocolate was produced for NESTLE. CAMPCO has produced 258 MTs of copper sulphate during 1994-95.

4.98 The Regional Agro Industrial Co-operative of Kerala Ltd. (RAIDCO) is a co-operative Organisation engaged in the production and distribution of Agricultural implements. During 1993-94 RAIDCO distributed 4931 Pumpsets, 3068 Sprayers, 573 Rubber Rollers and 60 Tillers.

4.99 The Kerala Kerakarshaka Sahakaran 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.

Procurement and Sales by KERAFED during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given Table 4.44

Table 4.44

**Procurement and Sales by KERAFED during 1993-94 and 1994-95**

Sl. No.	Particulars	1993-94		1994-95	
		Qty MT	Value Rs. in lakhs	Qty MT	Value Rs. in lakhs
<b>I. PROCUREMENT</b>					
1)	Copra	2225.94	5743.24	50318.04	11839.63
<b>II. SALES</b>					
1)	Copra	613.53	1528.64	50318.04	11839.63
2)	Coconut Oil	877.30	3177.17	1183.25	4078.85
3)	Coconut oil cake	408.79	241.41	286.21	164.93

4.100 KERAFED was appointed by NAFED as the procurement agency on behalf of them under the support Price Scheme. The spectacular improvement in procurement operation by the Federation during 1994-95 was due to this arrangement. Apart from acting as a designated

agent for procurement of copra on behalf of NAFED Kerafed by themselves could not make any contribution in salvaging coconut from the sharp decline in price which the commodity faced in 1994.

4.101 KERAFED is selling coconut oil in container packets under the brand name 'KERA' in packs of size 1000 gms, 1000 ml, 500 ml, 200 ml and 100 ml. Medium Size packages of 5 Kg and 15 Kg are also available.

4.102 As regards processing units the first oil mill was commissioned at Karunagappilly in Kollam District with a capacity for 200 Tonnes of copra per day. The other two units proposed at Naduvannur in Kozhikode district and at Vytilla in Ernakulam District are under construction. The project is under suspended animation pending clearance from EEC for rescheduling and revalidation of the project.

Production by KERAFED during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given in Table 4.45.

Table 4.45

Sl No.	Particulars	1993-94 Production MT	1994-95 Production MT
	Copra crushed	1864.19	1971.99
	Coconut oil	938.32	1259.94
	Coconut oil cake	462.43	624.50

4.103 In Karunagappally the capacity utilization is deplorably low. Quantity of Copra crushed in only 1971 tonnes against the installed capacity of 60000 tonnes per annum. It appears that the project is not operating on the lines it was originally conceived without any proper planning for procurement, processing and marketing of coconut.

4.104 The Kerala State Warehousing Corporation provides scientific storage facilities for agricultural commodities to farmers, cooperatives producers public sector undertakings etc. At present the corporation has 64 warehouses with a total storage capacity for 191,636 MTs. Out of this 1,49,181 MTs capacity is housed in corporation own godowns. Besides providing storage facilities corporation has diversified its activities in areas such as clearing, fumigation service transportation, procurement of agricultural produces, disinfection extension services, courier services and

manufacturing and marketing of motorised coir ratts.

4.105 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 4.46.

Table 4.46

**Grading of Agricultural Commodities under 'Agmark' Scheme**

		(Qty in Qtls)				
Sl. No.	Year	Coconut oil	Gingelly oil	Honey	Ground spices	Chee
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	1989-90	27294	842	1964	511	--
2.	1990-91	15239	693	1467	1069	--
3.	1991-92	13259	4304	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

Source :- Directorate of Agriculture, Kerala

**Kerala Agricultural Market Project**

4.106 The Kerala Agricultural Markets project under implementation in Kerala with EEC assistance from 1990 onwards is scheduled for completion in March 1997. The project is meant for establishing 6 markets viz., 3 major markets one each in Thiruvananthapuram, Cochin and Kozhikode and 3 major feeder markets namely Nedumangad, Moovattupuzha and Sultanbathery. Construction works have been started in all the market yards after completing the land acquisition and land development. The project is expected to be completed within the scheduled time. Agricultural Credit

4.107 The organised sector which supports the largest share of Agricultural Credit needs in Kerala comprises of Cooperatives and Commercial banks. The Credit operation of the sector includes those finance from the funds raised by the banks as well as those refinanced by NABARD.

4.108 NABARD provides financial support for both Co-operatives and Commercial Banks. The refinance Co-operatives and Commercial banks. The refinance assistance through NABARD has steadily increased from Rs.58.06 crores in 1987-88 to Rs.127.55 crores in 1994-95

in Kerala. The refinance to Kerala during 1994-95 works out to 4.2 percent of the total disbursement by NBARD. In the country the increase in refinance during 1994-95 was only 0.64 percent which was much lower than the earlier growth rate. Kerala State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd. has absorbed the largest share of refinance (41.11%) followed by Commercial banks (34.46%), Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd. (14.85%) and Regional Rural Banks (9.58%). During 1994-95 the share of KSCARD Bank decreased by 2% where as the Commercial banks have increased their share by 2.56%. Purpose-wise disbursement during the year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given in appendices 4.24. The disbursement to farm front accounts for 60% of the total for 1994-95 which compares favourably with the level in increase in 1993-94. The proportion of credit support to farm sector recorded during 93-94 & 94-5 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 nineties. A further analysis of refinance disbursement shows that the major share was absorbed by Plantation and Horticulture (18.20%) followed by Minor Irrigation (12.60%). However their percentage share was lower than those in 1993-94 i.e. 18.57% and 16.02% respectively.

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.

4.108 During the year 1993-94, Commercial Banks performed very well in the Dispensation of Rural Credit. The Loan disbursement to the priority sector during 1994-95 was to the tune of 2097.24 crores against Rs.1542.40 crores during 1993-94. In terms of percentage growth it works out to 35.97% which is commendable. The Agriculture and allied sectors accounted for the major share of Rs.748.71 crores (45.25%) followed by Tertiary Sector Rs.635.35 crores (30.29%) and SSI sector Rs.513.18 crores (24.47%). The share of SSI increased from 18.78% to 24.47%. The share of Agriculture sector decreased from 49.08% to 45.24%. The share of tertiary sector decreased from 32.14% to 30.29%. The relevant data from 1990-91 is given in Table 4.47

Table 4.47  
Loan Disbursement under priority  
sector by Commercial Banks  
(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Priority Sectors			Total
		Agriculture	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	748.71	513.18	635.35	2097.24

Source : State Level Bankers Committee Kerala

4.109 The Kerala State Cooperative bank Ltd. with 14 District Cooperative Banks and 1583 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies cater to the short term and medium term cooperative credit requirement. being the apex bank, The Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd coordinates the working of District Cooperative 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 4.48.

Table 4.48  
Statement showing Working of  
Kerala State Cooperative Bank Ltd.  
for the years 1992-93, 1993-94 & 1994-95.  
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Share Capital	1256.49	1277.06	1500.00
2.	Reserves	1983.25	2100.20	2207.20
3.	Deposits	35667.56	50251.60	50159.20
4.	Borrowings	15421.95	17735.37	21607.18
5.	Working Capital	53934.74	70980.00	75006.46
6.	Loans & Advances	34327.78	41132.89	49661.15
7.	Investments	9354.00	15107.12	18847.36
8.	Net Profit	79.87	84.02	194.23

Source : The Kerala State Cooperative Bank Ltd.

4.110 The loan outstanding during 1994-95 was to the tune of Rs.496.61 crores against Rs.411.33 crores in 1993-94, which represent a growth of 20.73%. 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.312.36 crores against Rs.521.61 crores during 1993-94 showing a decrease of 40.11%.

The disbursement for agricultural purposes for 1994-95 was Rs.115.20 crores which is 36.88% of the total disbursement compared to Rs.22.64% during 1993-94. The purpose wise disbursement of Loans during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given in Table 4.49.

4.112 The short fall during 1994-95 was due to the lower disbursement in categories like

Procurement/Marketing/	
Distribution	- Rs.167.12 crores
Other Industries	- Rs.55.53 crores
Cosumption purposes	- Rs.19.02 crores
Other purposes	- Rs.15.80 crores
and Agriculture	- Rs.2.91 crores

4.113 The huge short fall in disbursement under the category of marketing was almost entirely due to the discontinuance of the monopoly procurement of Cashew through the Co-operatives by the Governments and the consequent termination of the line of credit extended for the purpose.

Table 4.49  
Purpose wise Disbursement of Loans of the  
Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd.  
during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95.

Sl No.	Purpose	Loan Disbursement		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
		(Rs. in crores)		
1.	Agriculture (Production & Investment)	81.94	118.11	115.20
2.	Procurement/Marketing distribution	297.29	211.01	43.89
3.	Cottage & Small Scale Industries	5.32	4.00	60.54
4.	Other Industries	0.71	61.29	5.76
5.	Consumer activities	11.04	9.52	3.86
6.	Consumption purposes	10.02	33.21	14.19
7.	Housing	14.13	15.64	15.89
8.	Other purposes	74.99	68.83	53.03
	Total	495.48	521.61	312.36

Source : Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd.

4.114 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 a membership of 103.85 lakhs and a resources 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 with an average share capital base of Rs.8.51 lakhs with an average working capital of Rs.205 lakhs. The average deposit per society increased from 95.35 lakhs to Rs.199.47 lakhs in 1993-94.

The average loan per member has increased from Rs.1485/- to Rs.1986. Percentage of borrowing members increased from 40.61 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 34.20% over the previous year. Out of the total disbursement of loans, short term credit comprises 78.24% (Rs.1573.37 crores) Medium term 18.45% (Rs.371.12 crores) Long term 3.31% (Rs.66.47 crores). The disbursement of short term, medium term and long term loans have recorded growth rates of 30.86%, 47.59%, 48.70% respectively. The credit for agricultural purpose increased from Rs.540.13 crores (36.05%) to Rs.718.05 crores (35.71%). Non farm 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.

4.115 The remarkable progress showed by the co-operative is 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 1994-95 was Rs.200.00 crores and the achievement was Rs.541.39 crores. The data on working of primary societies reveals that during 1993-94 out of 1583 societies 764 is running at a profit 784 at loss and 35 without loss or profit. 17 societies are Dormant. 1553 societies have paid secretaries 1432 societies have 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

4.116 The long term credit structure consists of the Kerala State Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd. at apex level and 43 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, coffee, pepper, cardamom etc. The Bank also advances non farm lending consisting of composite loan, small road transport operation scheme integrated loan scheme with 100% assistance from NABARD. During 1994-95 the Bank had disbursed a sum of Rs 111.31 crores against Rs 84.90 crores during 1993-94. The advances include Rs 10.63 crores under ordinary lending Rs 45.60 crores under schematic lending Rs 30.77 crores under non farm lending and Rs 24.31 crores under rural housing. The increase is mainly in schematic and non farm lending. The details of ordinary and scheme loans

advanced and Loans advanced and debentures floated are given in appendices 4.28, 4.29 and 4.30.

4.117 National co-operative Development Corporation is an 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 1994-95 was Rs.38.09 crores compared to Rs.23.18 crores during 1993-94. The fund flow from NCDC and purpose wise release are shown in Appendices 4.31 and 4.32.



## CHAPTER - 5

### IRRIGATION AND POWER

#### Irrigation

The Irrigation system in Kerala is serviced through major, medium and minor irrigation as well as ground water and command area programmes. The emphasis is, being gradually shifted from major irrigation system to minor irrigation programmes restricting the investment on the major irrigation segment for completion of the ongoing projects. The cumulative investment so far made in the irrigation sector amounts to Rs 1627.82 crores and the total irrigation potential created is 3.92 lakh hectare (net) and 6.40 lakh hectare (gross). Out of the total investment made, the major share (Rs. 1143.53 crores) ie, 70% is for major and medium irrigation projects followed by minor irrigation and command area programmes. Due to the escalation in costs and delayed completion of projects the cost of the projects have gone up considerably without commensurate increase in irrigation potential. During the 8th plan period, State Government have accepted it as a policy that only after completing the ongoing major projects, proposals for new projects would be considered. A time bound action programme was also drawn up for completion of all the projects taken up during 3rd and 4th plan with in the 8th plan period.

#### Progress of Major and Medium Projects

The Eighth five Year Plan envisages completion of 10 major irrigation projects. Against this the State could complete 4 projects namely Kuttiyaidi, Pamba, Periyar valley and Chitturpuzha. Phase-I of the Kallada project is also nearing completion. Kanhirapuzha, Pazhassi, Muvattupuzha, Chimmoni-Mupli, Karapuzha and Kanakkankadavu projects are also progressing. All these projects will be completed by the end of the 8th plan. NABARD has constitute a Rural Infrastructural Development Fund during 1995-96 for providing financial assistance to State Governments for completion of medium and minor irrigation projects which are in advanced stages of completion. NABARD has approved funding of three projects namely Chimmoni - Mupli, Karapuzha and Kanakkankadavu in the medium irrigation category.

Due to the delay in commissioning of the projects the physical achievement remains far

below the target. Against the target of 148,000 Ha. (gross) to be additionally brought under irrigation during the 8th plan period, the actual achievement during the first 3 years was only 26767 Ha. The cumulative area benefited by the projects as on 3/95 comes to 2.10 lakh Ha. (net) 4.24 lakh Ha. (gross). During 1994-95 additional irrigation potential was created only in the 3 major projects namely Kallada 3685 Ha. (net), Chitturpuzha 1127 Ha. (net) and Periyar valley 472 Ha. (net) and 1455 Ha. (gross). Project -wise details of ongoing and completed projects are shown in Table 5.1 and Appendix 5.1

#### Minor Irrigation

The State could not pay adequate attention for the development of minor irrigation and ground water development due to financial constraints. The inability to complete the major irrigation projects continuing from Plan to Plan, and the consequent pressure on the scarce resources for continuing those works had in fact restricted giving new starts for the expansion of minor irrigation coverage in the past. With a view to enable taking up maximum number of projects with the available resources a new philosophy of implementing minor irrigation schemes with people's participation introduced during the 8th plan period. Janakeeya Jalasechana Padhathy and Jaladhara Padhathy are the major programmes which were introduced with this objective. The Dutch assisted community irrigation scheme and the EEC assisted minor irrigation programme now under implementation were also conceived more or less on these lines. The community irrigation project started in January 1994 focussed on ground water development, land and water management development, extension and training. The Project aims at drilling of 210 bore wells out of which 152 are intended for irrigation. So far, 26 community water groups were organised, seven bore wells were drilled and irrigation distribution works completed in two communities. The EEC assisted minor irrigation scheme started in 1992-93 aims at establishing or rejuvenating all types of minor surface irrigation schemes such as vented cross bars, small lift irrigation tanks, weirs and sub surface dams for providing irrigation support to 20,000 Ha. As per the approved work plan, 312 tank schemes, 148 lift irrigation schemes

Table - 5.1  
Project - Wise details of the Ongoing Projects

(Rs. Lakhs)											
Sl. No.	Name of Project	Year of Starting	Original Estimate	Revised estimate	Year of revision	Cost Escalation %	Expenditure upto 3/95	Expected Area to be irrigated		Physical Achievement till 3/95	
								Net Hectare	Gross Hectare	Net (Area Ha.)	Gross (Area Ha.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Kallada	1961	1328.00	45780.00	1990	3347	45185	61630	92806	26772	40158
2.	Chimmoni-Mupli	1975	633.00	3615.00	1990	471	4550	13000	262000	6500	13000
3.	Kanhirapuzha	1961	365.00	8200.00	1992	2146	6641	9713	21853	7266	16348
4.	Pazhassi	1962	442.00	10000.00	1992	2162	8391	11525	23050	6348	12696
5.	Muvattupuzha	1974	2086.00	38800.00	1992	1760	11802	18616	52200	—	—
6.	Vamanapuram	1981	1982.00	15230.00	1992	668	656	8803	18014	—	—
7.	Idamalayar	1981	1785.00	10700.00	1992	499	3717	14396	43190	—	—
8.	Kurirkutty-Karapara	1978	1036	10000.00	1992	865	306	11736	23472	—	—
9.	Chaliyar (Beyyorepuzha)	1981	1061.00	64500.00	1992	5979	360	73235	108035	—	—
10.	Kakkadavu	1979	1335.00	9885.00	1990	640	232	13986	41760	—	—
11.	Attappady	1975	476.00	8367	1992	1658	810	4500	8398	—	—
12.	Karapuzha	1975	760.00	12500.00	1992	1545	4577	4650	9300	—	—
13.	Meenachil	1980	3500.00	8950.00	1992	156	403	9980	14510	—	—
14.	Banasurasagar	1979	800.00	2826.00	1992	253	175	2800	4800	—	—
15.	Chamaravattom	1985	870.00	1327.00	1986	52	291	—	—	—	—
16.	Kanakkadavu		235.00	855.00	1995	264	84	—	—	—	—

and 115 cross bars are to be established to benefit 17500 Ha of land, the emphasis is being on irrigating paddy. The project is in the initial stage of implementation.

The area brought under minor irrigation including ground water development during 1994-95 was 15508 Ha (net) and 20500 Ha (gross) and an amount of Rs 3104.51 lakhs has been expended to bring so much area under irrigation. The schemes completed under the regular minor irrigation programme during 1994-95 includes 60 class I works, benefiting an area of 4663 Ha (net) and 6995 Ha (gross) 93 class-II works benefiting 1645 Ha (net), 17 lift irrigation works providing irrigation support to 1258 Ha (net). Minor irrigation support was provided under the special component plan also by taking up 26 works irrigating an area of 436 Ha (net) and 4 works benefiting an area of 171 Ha under tribal sub plan. Repairs were carried out in 130 minor irrigation structures which has helped bringing an additional area of 3281 Ha (net) under irrigation. The cumulative area brought under irrigation as on 3/95 as per the estimates of the Minor Irrigation Department is 1.80 Lakh Ha (net) and 2.33 lakh Ha (gross). The physical and

financial achievement of the minor irrigation programmes are given in Appendix 5.2.

In a situation of acute water scarcity experienced in many parts of the State particularly during summer season ground water development can play an important role in water supply both for irrigation and drinking water purposes. In spite of the fact that there exists plenty of untapped potential for ground water utilisation, the State could not make much progress in this important segment of irrigation for want of adequate technical manpower and facilities for ground water tapping and utilization at the field level. The organisation is still in a nascent stage. The activities of the ground water Department include ground water exploitation, resource evaluation and management, ground water development for purposes like irrigation, domestic and industrial requirements. During 1994-95, investigations were conducted in 2396 applications, cleared sites for the construction of 679 borewells, 349 filterpoint wells and 9 tubewells, technical clearance for 5276 pumpsets, analysed 540 water samples, conducted hydrogeological survey in 1735 Km<sup>2</sup> and constructed 410 wells (144 Bore wells 255 filterpoint wells and 11 tube wells)

creating an additional potential of 1435 Ha. Under Janakeeya Jalasechan Padhathy 28 irrigation units (31 wells) were constructed benefiting an area of 212 Ha and cleared sites for the construction of 37 irrigation units. Failed well compensation was given to 34 beneficiary farmers and drinking water facilities were provided to 12000 families by constructing 278 bore wells, 2 filter point wells and 1 Tube well during the year under report. Under special component plan 65 ground water structures (55 borewells and 10 filter point wells) were built to benefit 1200 families and under tribal sub plan 15 bore wells were constructed benefiting 300 families.

### Flood Control and Anti-Sea Erosion

The flood control activities undertaken are construction of embankments, retaining walls, groynes, etc. to protect the banks of the rivers from the ravages of floods. During 1994-95, embankments were constructed covering a length of 1.136 Km. and an area of 2400 Ha. were protected. An amount of Rs. 655.27 lakhs has been expended for the purpose. Constructing New sea walls and reforming the old sea walls are the activities taken up under Anti-Sea erosion. The total coastal line identified as vulnerable for sea erosion is 448.226 km. Till 3/95, 342.6 Kms. of new sea-wall were constructed and reformation works of old sea-wall were done to the tune of 65.02 Kms. The cumulative expenditure upto 3/95 comes to Rs. 153.17 crores. The physical and financial achievement of the flood control and anti-sea erosion programmes are given in Table 5.2

Table 5.2.  
Physical and Financial Achievement of Flood Control and Anti-sea Erosion Programme

Sl. No.	Item	Achievement during 1994-95		Cumulative till the end of 3/95	
		Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	Area benefited (Ha.)	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	Area benefited (Ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Flood control Programmes	655.27	2400.00	3616.17	43892
2	Anti-Sea Erosion	1021.93	New Sea Wall-6.20 Km Reformation of old damaged sea-wall 6.82 Kms	15316.83	New Sea-wall 342.6 Km Reformation of old sea wall-65.02 Km

### Command Area Development

Command Area Development implemented as a Centrally sponsored programme, in the

commands of the 14 completed projects namely Malampuzha, Walayar, Pothundy, Gayathri, Mangalam, Peechi, Vazhani, Cheerakuzhy, Chalakkudy, Neyyar, Pamba, Periyarvalley, Chitturpuzha and Kuttiyadi aims at optimal utilisation of the irrigation potential already created.

The programmes include construction of field channels, field drains, land development programmes, introduction of warbandhi system, demonstration and adaptive trails for better water management practices and scientific and improved methods of water use etc.

During 1994-95, field channels were constructed to benefit 16907 hectares, introduction of warbandhi system in 11117 hectares, adaptive trials in 2049 Ha. demonstration in 7620 hectares. The physical achievement under CAD Programmes are given in Appendix 5.3 Data on physical achievement shows that full capacity utilization of the irrigation potential could not be achieved even in the case of 10 projects where the programme has been under implementation for the last ten years. The programme has to be activated with vigour ensuring people's participation to enable the farmers realise the benefits of the irrigation potential created.

### Energy Development

Kerala Power System, the fulcrum on which rests the pace of growth and development at present is quite inadequate to meet the fast growing requirements of the State. In the absence of any significant capacity addition after 1977 and the failure to complete the ongoing projects, have led to a crisis situation where the demand supply gap is widening to critical proportions. The existing Demand for power is 7220 Mu whereas the supply is just 5820 MU. The projected demand and availability of power in the State for the period upto 2001 A.D. is depicted in Fig. 5.1.

The growth of Kerala Power System at a glance during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given in appendix 5.7. The only addition to the installed capacity during the year 1994-95 was 7.5 MW, by commissioning the Kallada Small H.E. Project, which was started in 1982. Maniyar H.E. Project, the first scheme under private participation, was successfully commissioned in June 1995. This scheme was implemented by M/s. Carborandum Universal Ltd. as a captive power generating Plant. Including this the total energy generated during

1994-95 was 5737 MU. The project wise details of units generated during 1994-95 is given in appendix 5.8. The total energy sold in the State during 1994-95 was 7027.63 MU, which is 742.63 MU more than that of the previous year. The total revenue realised by K.S.E.B. by the sale of power during 1994-95 works out Rs. 633.15 crores as against Rs. 530.81 crores in 1993-94.

The quantum of energy purchased from Central sector/ joint venture power stations with unit cost during 1993-94 and '94-95 are given below:

Energy loss as a percentage of energy available for sale has come down from 20.17% in '93-94 to 20.09% in 94-95. This marginal decrease was achieved by implementing various measures for reducing the T&D losses by K.S.E.B. The installed capacity, generation and system loss from 70-71 to 94-95 is depicted in Fig. 5.3.

The particulars regarding the location of the projects, original and latest revised estimate of costs and expenditures till '94-95 and expected year of commissioning of ongoing projects etc. are given below:

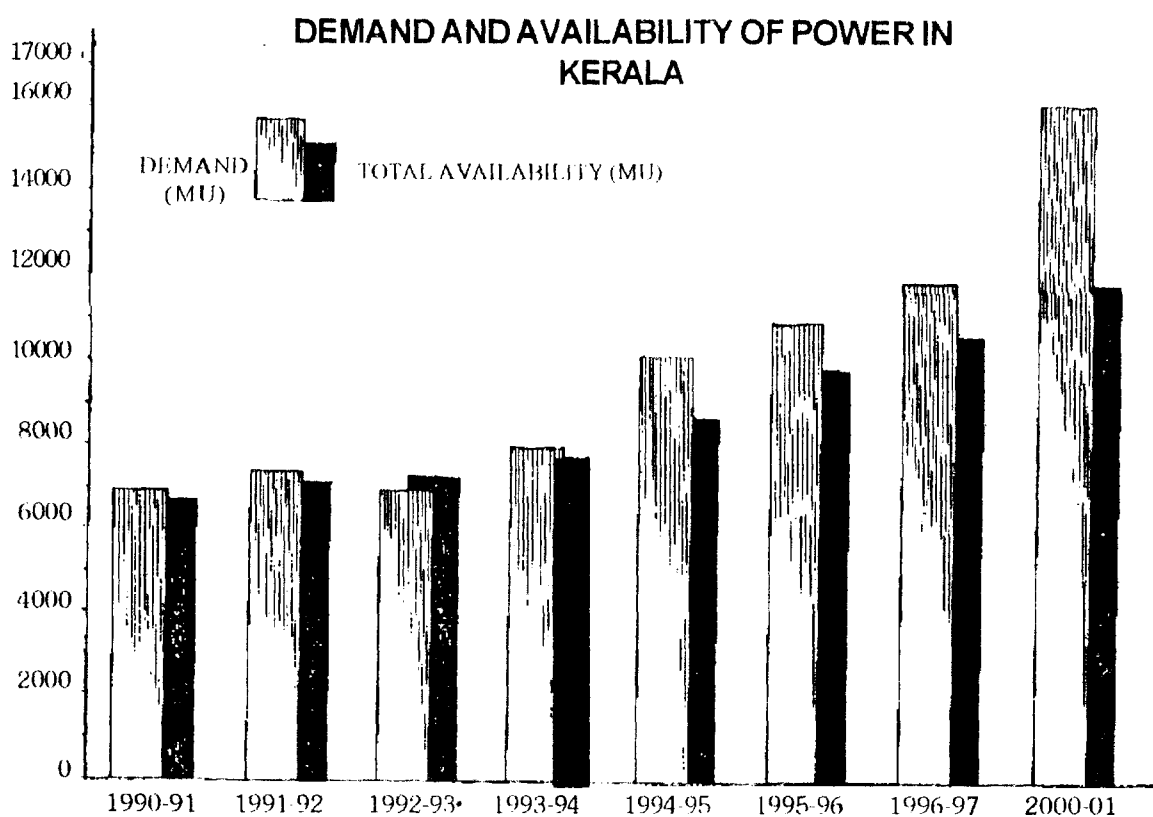


Fig. 5.1

Year	Purchase (MU)	Unit cost (Ps/Kwh)
1993-94	2035.97	90.57
1994-95	2247.19	96.84

The per capita consumption of electricity in the State during the year '94-95 was 231 kwh. This was the lowest among the southern states and far below the national average. A graphic representation of number of consumers and percapita consumption of power in the State from '70-71 to '94-95 is given in Fig. 5.2.

in appendix 5.9. Time over run and consequent cost escalation are the common problems in almost all the projects. Inordinate delay in the commissioning of the projects due to various reasons such as labour troubles, contract failures, changes in the original design, defective planning and implementation of schemes, local pressures and rehabilitation of evictees and forest act environmental consideration etc result in the benefits being delayed. The consequent escalation of costs make many of the schemes economically unviable.

**CONSUMERS AND PERCAPITA CONSUMPTION**

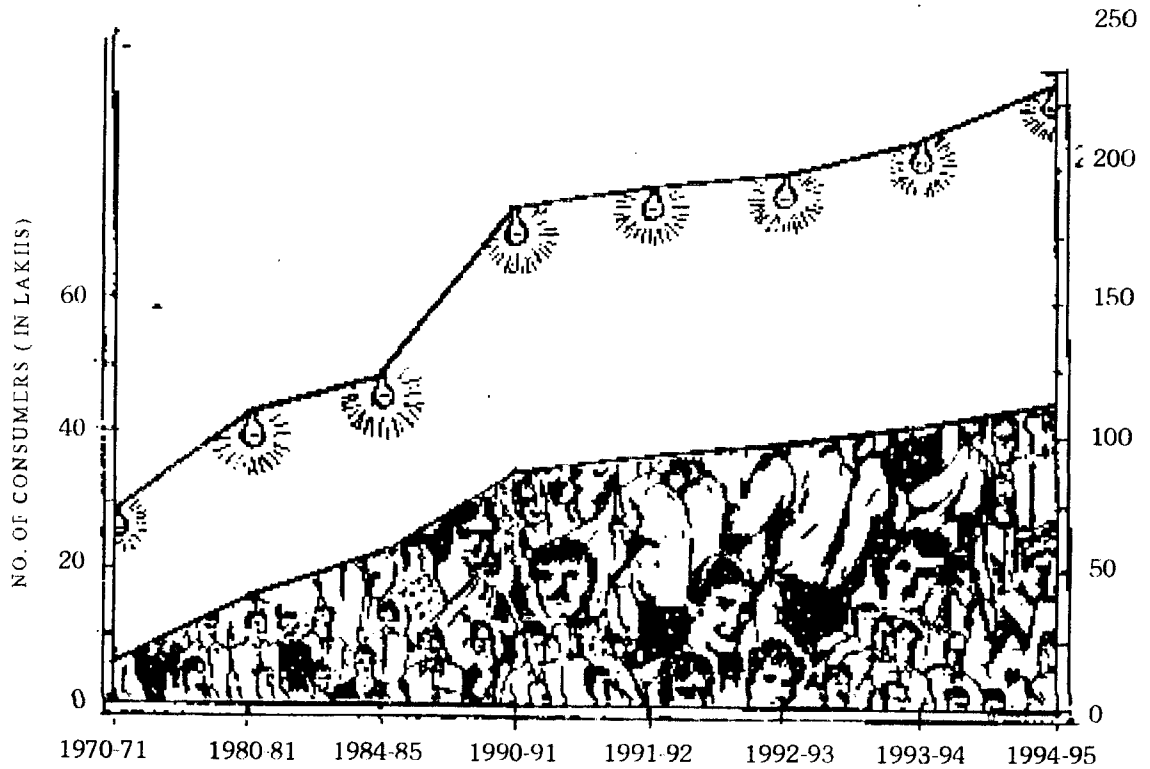


Fig. 5.2

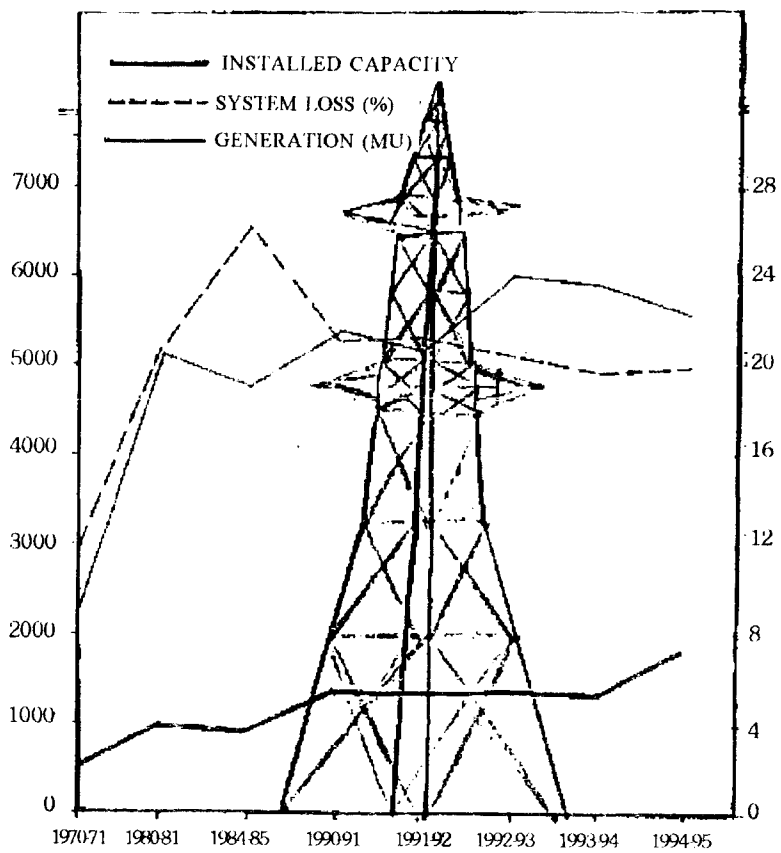


Fig. 5.3

Remarkable progress has been achieved in the transmission and distribution sector during the year under review. 3 Kms. of 220 KV lines; 54.12 Kms. of 110 KV lines; 23 Kms. of 66 KV lines, 1054 Kms. of 11 KV lines and 5453 Kms. of L/T lines have been completed, during the year 94-95. 1337 distribution transformers of capacity 5453 KVA have been installed during the year under review. One 220 KV substation and five 110 KV substations were commissioned during 94-95 Total number of consumers as on 94-95 was 44.17 lakhs as against 41.17 lakhs during the previous year, registering an increase of 2.63 lakhs during the period.

The pattern of energy consumption in the State shows that the industrial sector consumes the largest share, (36.97%), followed by domestic sector (32.74%) during 1994-95. The consumption pattern of power is depicted in Fig. 5.4. and Appendix 5.11.

The aggregate investment for power development up to the end of 1994-95 comes to Rs. 2296 crores. The outlay earmarked during 1995-96 is 45900 lakhs. The outlay and expenditure on power development during the period from 1951-52 to 1994-95 are given in Appendix 5.10.

**PATTERN OF POWER CONSUMPTION**

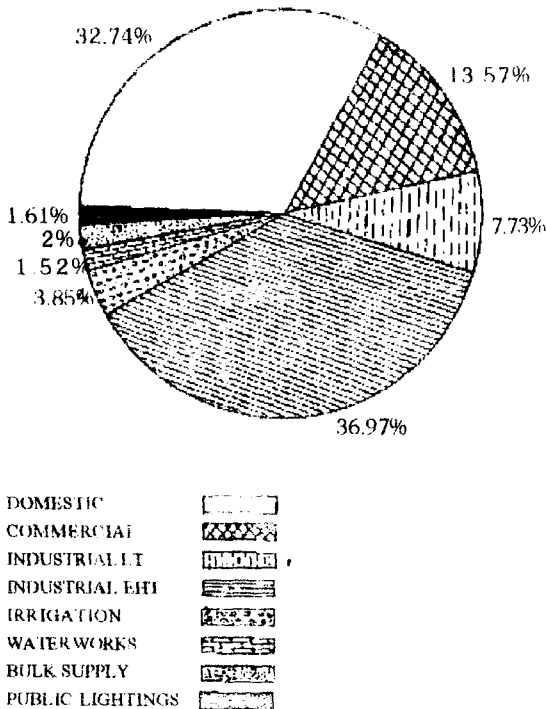


Fig. 5.4

No load shedding or power cut was resorted to in 1994-95. However low voltage was a major concern. But inadequate rainfall during 1995-96 has considerably reduced the water levels in the reservoirs resulting in significant fall in power generation forcing the Government to resort to load shedding and power cut in the last quarter of the financial year 1995-96. Government has to accord very high priority to substantially step up power generation within the State including short term measures to improve the situation. During the 8th Five Year relatively high priority has been given for energy sector. Obviously that is not enough. In spite of the fact that larger share of the outlay has been earmarked for power, the pace of execution of the ongoing projects has been slack and uncertainty of the completion of the projects still continues. The policy of concentrating on hydel power generation has to change drastically. Even though some beginning has been made to generate thermal energy, the progress is too slow. An appropriate hydel thermal mix has to be evolved with strict vigil on completion of the projects. The much talked about private sector participation in power generation has not yet picked up the way it ought to have been. Three years ago Kerala State Electricity Board has signed MOU'S with private sector group for implementation of 8 mini/small generating schemes. Most of the MOU'S signed remain as non-starters. A conscious effort is needed to set the wheel rolling at a much faster rate to set up and commission power projects, that too of short gestation periods. If the state has to achieve the required economic growth for taking it to the 21st century with self respect, as the magnitude of the problem is too large that this cannot be solved with Governments' own funding. Large scale private participation for power generation is a must for generation of power.

Escalation in prices of all commodities and services including plant and equipment and also construction materials resulting in increased operation and maintenance costs of supply system, increased rate of interest payable on loans, and subsidised tariff given to certain categories of consumers due to social obligations have all led to a situation in which the present tariff rate has become inadequate for the Board to make the minimum surplus of 3%. The increased cost of imported power from Central Pool forced the Board to revise the tariff rate to all categories of consumers with effect from 1.10.94 and to certain

categories of consumers with effect from 1.10.1995. The tariff rate applicable to Extra High Tension consumers has been made two part tariff, one rate with effect from 1.10.'94 to 31.03.'95 and another rate from 1.4.'95 to 31.3.96. The details on the average rate of sale of power to various categories of consumers during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given in Appendix 5.12

### Financial Position of Kerala State Electricity Board

The total revenue from the sale of power by K.S.E.B. during 1994-95 was Rs.63334.51 lakhs which was higher Rs. 10226 lakhs during the previous years. Total income of KSEB including revenue from subsidies, grants and other income works out to Rs. 65260.68 lakhs in 1994-95 as against Rs. 53773.62 lakhs during the previous year, registering an increase of 11847 lakhs. The total revenue subsidy/grant receivable by KSEB during 1993-94 and 1994-95 was Rs. 1788 lakhs and Rs.2567 lakhs respectively. During 1994-95 the overall expenditure registered an increase of 200% over the last year's position. The major reason for this was that the exemption for payment of Electricity Duty under Section 3 (1) of KED Act, exempted for 5 Years from 1989-90, in order to compensate the loss sustained to KSEB due to the non receipt of tariff from certain category of consumers and to comply with the World Bank norms, was withdrawn in 1994-95 resulting in larger outgo during that year. From

the provisional balance sheet it is seen that the net asset of KSEB as on 31.3.1995 is Rs.2323.91 crores as against to Rs. 1944.71 crores as on 31.3.1994 and the carry forward loss of KSEB as on 31-3-95 was Rs.5787 lakhs as against Rs.7975 lakhs as on 31.3.94. Surplus during 1994-95 works out Rs. 2187 lakhs as against Rs. 2411 lakhs in 1993-94. Surplus as a percentage of the value of the fixed asset of the Board at the beginning of the year 1994-95 works out to 3.04% as against the minimum of 3% specified. The operating results from 1970.71 to 1994-95 is given in Fig.5.5.

The outstanding dues of K.S.E.B. to Central undertakings as on 31.3.1995 is given below.

Organisation	Dues upto 31.3.1995 (Rs. in Crores)
National Thermal Power Corporation	2.42
Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	3.39
Nuclear Power Corporation	4.57
Neyveli Lignite Corporation	74.90
TNEB Wheeling Charges	1.07
Total	86.35

### Non-Conventional Sources of Energy

The Agency for Non-Conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT) acts as a nodal agency for the non-Conventional source of energy in the State. It is engaged in spreading the message of renewable sources of energy and energy

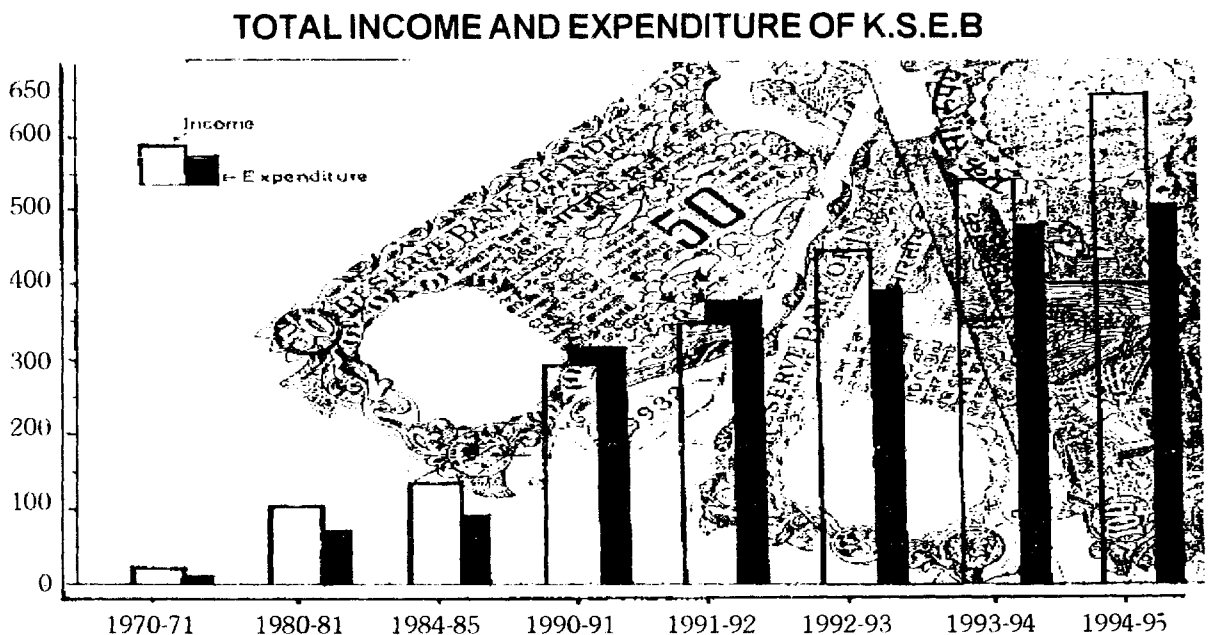


Fig. 5.5

conservation among various sections of the society. The Department performs the following activities in the State.

National Programme on Improved Chulahs  
Solar Thermal Programme  
Solar Photo Voltaic Programme  
Integrated Rural Energy Programme  
Bio-energy Programme  
Wind Programme  
Energy Conservation and Energy Audit

Total expenditure incurred for the development of non-conventional sources of energy including that for K.S.E.B. during '94-95 comes to Rs.827.64 lakhs. The cumulative expenditure till the end of March '95 comes to Rs. 1916.35 lakhs.

#### **National Programme on Improved Chulahs**

This is a partially Central Govt. assisted programme, aimed at providing improved chulahs through the selected 16 IREP Blocks in the State. Under this programme 34430 fixed domestic chulahs, 516 community chulahs and 38008 portable chulahs were distributed. The department distributed 27129 numbers in hill areas and 3670 numbers to the SC/ST beneficiaries in the State during the year under review. 21 training camps were conducted for the rural people for installing improved chulahs and 19 refresher courses were also conducted for the self-employed rural youth. In order to create awareness among the people, 18 awareness camps were conducted during 1994-95.

#### **Solar Thermal Programme**

Under this Programme, 7 units of Industrial Solar Water Heating Systems of total capacity 11000 litres/day with 192 m<sup>2</sup> of Solar Collector Area, 35 Domestic Solar Water Heating systems of 100 L.P.D capacity each are installed in '94-95. During the year under review, 45 Solar Cookers and 15 Solar Stills were distributed.

#### **Solar Photo Voltaic Programme**

The major items of activities under this programme are the distribution of SPV lanterns, Solar Televisions, SPV Water Pumps and SPV fencing systems. 185 SPV street lighting systems, 670 domestic lighting systems, 5806 street lighting systems, 10 solar televisions, 49 SPV water pumps and two SPV fencing systems were installed in the year under review. A SPV operator Refrigerator was given in one of the hospitals in

Alappuzha for the preservation of vaccines is a notable achievement during 1994-95.

#### **Integrated Rural Energy Programme**

The major activities under IREP include propagation of improved chulahs and energy saving devices. These programmes were implemented through 16 IREP blocks in the State during the year under report

Under this programme, 24626 numbers of fixed chulahs, 18490 portable chulahs and 828 community chulahs were distributed to the beneficiaries in the rural areas. As a part of the new energy and energy saving device, ANERT distributed 6885 electronic chokes, 1490, CFL with electronic chokes, 9824 kerosene stoves, 12205 pressure cookers, 3872 solar lanterns, 409 solar domestic lights etc. during the year under report.

#### **Bio-Energy Programme**

Under this programme, the work for the construction of 60 m<sup>3</sup> bio-gas plant using poultry droppings at Pattanakkad in Alappuzha District was taken up. Installation of Biomass Gasifier at HITECH Industries, Kollam was completed and Synthetic Chemicals, Ernakulam was also taken up during the year 1994-95. As a part of research and development, a study on the generation of Biogas from rubber processing effluent was taken up during the year under review

#### **Wind Programme**

Under Wind Programme, 15 Wind Mill Water Pumping Units were commissioned in the State during 1994-95. A report on the Wind energy potential of Kanjiccode and adjacent areas in Palakkad district was prepared in 1994-95. 8 site surveys for establishing Wind Monitoring Stations were done in the State. The project report was prepared to set up a Wind Farm-2.25 MW at Ramakannedu during the year under review.

#### **Energy Conservation and Energy Audit**

The department has successfully conducted preliminary survey in energy auditing in the industrial concerns such as Meat products of India Ltd. Always Fertiliser Industries Ltd. AMP Tools (India) Private Ltd. and Sun Tech Tools Pvt. Ltd. The efficiency tests on new models of wood stoves, kerosene stoves and fluorescent lights are also being arranged. A load study on transformers at MRF Ltd. Kottayam was completed during the year under review



## CHAPTER - 6

### INDUSTRY

#### An Overview

The developmental strategy adopted by the State Government on the industrial front following the Industrial Policy Statement of 1991 helped to set a strong foundation for the systematic growth of the industrial sector in Kerala. The major policy being followed in attracting more private investment in the industrial sector in the State by providing infrastructure facilities and promotional support by the Government and its agencies helped to mobilize sizeable investment during the last few years. It is estimated that investment of the order of Rs. 3000 crores could be attracted into the medium and large industries sector since the announcement of the industrial policy in 1991. The investment in the small scale sector during this period was Rs. 886 crores. Projects involving foreign investment of Rs. 3300 crores could be attracted and those proposals were at different stages of processing. It is hoped that the industrial sector in the State would achieve new heights provided the present tempo in the implementation of schemes aimed at improving the basic facilities required for starting industries in Kerala is maintained.

6.2 The Index of Industrial Production in the State, as per the latest data available has increased by 22 per cent in 1993-94 from the level of 217 in 1992-93. The number of working factories rose to 15357 by the end of 1994 from 15074 in 1993. The number of workers also increased during this period from 3.91 lakhs to 4.00 lakhs. In the meanwhile, the number of industrial disputes declined to 6153 in 1994-95 from 7234 in 1992-93. The total number of workers affected by the industrial disputes has also come down to 58298 from 1,25,925 during this period. The Central sector investment in Kerala increased to Rs. 2566 crores by the end of March, 1994 keeping the percentage share of the State in the total Central investment in the Country more or less at the same level of 1.29 as in March, 1993.

6.3 With the financial support of Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation, 29 projects involving a total investment of Rs. 133 crores with an employment potential of 2943 could be commissioned in the medium and large industries sector during 1994-95. Another 45 projects costing Rs. 182 crores were taken up for implementation

during this period. Besides, the Corporation had taken investment decisions for 51 projects at a total cost of Rs. 255 crores and signed Memoranda of Understanding with private parties for developing and establishing 24 projects with a total investment of Rs. 166 crores in 1994-95. As at the end of March, 1995 as many as 67 projects with an aggregate cost of about Rs. 248 crores were under various stages of implementation while 15 projects with an investment of Rs. 246 crores were under finalisation. The Kerala Financial Corporation, the major State agency which extends financial assistance to the Small Scale sector sanctioned an amount of Rs. 109.35 crores and disbursed Rs. 68.42 crores in 1994-95. The performance of KITCO and SISI which are engaged in the promotion of small scale industries in the State was also encouraging. The Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) besides vigorously pursuing the execution of the projects taken up by them for providing industrial infrastructure facilities in the State, formed two subsidiary companies viz. Kinfra Export Promotion Industrial Park and Kinfra International Apparel Park for implementing specific projects.

6.4 Among the 45 State Public Sector Undertakings under the Industries sector, the details of which are available, 22 units were working on profit during the year under review. They together earned a total profit of Rs. 81.41 crores during this period. The remaining 23 units incurred a total loss of Rs. 75.27 crores during 1994-95. The total accumulated loss of 48 units as at the end of March, 1995 stood at Rs. 678.23 crores as against their paid up share capital of Rs. 540.86 crores. In the meanwhile, the accumulated loss in respect of 34 units had exceeded their paid up capital by March, 1995.

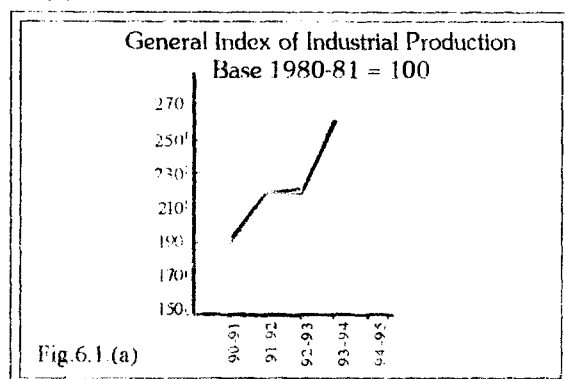
6.5 Under the Small Scale Sector, a total number of 15,836 units, as against the target of 15,000, have been registered during 1994-95. The total number of small scale units in Kerala stood at 1,26,220 by the end of March, 1995. This achievement was made possible by the Intensive Industrialisation Programme launched by the State Government in February, 1993. The new units registered during 1994-95 provided employment

to 73,618 persons. The total investment in the small scale industrial units registered in Kerala as on 31.3.1995 is placed at Rs.1367.34 crores. They were employing a total number of 7.03 lakh persons during 1994-95.

6.6 In the traditional industries sector, industries like coir and hadloom have evinced much improvement in respect of production and implementation of developmental schemes aimed at the stabilisation of existing level of employment in respective areas. But the sericulture development programme taken up in the State could not achieve any progress during the year under report also. Under the mining sector, a major programme has been initiated with the assistance of BRGM of France for the exploitation of placer gold deposits in Nilambur in Malappuram district.

### Index of Industrial Production

6.7 The index of Industrial production in Kerala, according to the latest figures available, increased by 22.08 percent in 1993-94 to 265.30 from the level of 217.31 in 1992-93 (Base year: 1980-81). The quarterly indices for all the quarters in 1993-94 showed an upward trend. A group wise analysis of production during the year 1993-94 shows that there were increases in production of Cotton Textiles, Textile products, Paper and Paper products, Basic Chemicals and Chemical products except products of Petroleum and Coal, Non-metallic Mineral products and Machinery and equipment products including Transport equipment and Parts. A close examination reveals that the increase has been only marginal in the case of production of Textile and Basic Chemicals and Chemical products except products of Petroleum and coal. The remaining major industry groups reported decline in production during the year 1993-94. The industry wise indices for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 are furnished in Appendix 6.1 (Fig. 6.1(a)).



### Working Factories and Employment

6.8 There were 15357 registered working factories in the State comprising 14853 private sector and 504 Public Sector units at the end of 1994 as against 15074 factories (14575 in private sector and 499 in Public Sector) in December 1993. (Fig. 6.2) The increase in the number of factories during 1994 was 283, which accounts for 1.88 per cent. While an increase of 1.91 per cent in the number of factories under private sector was noticed during the year, it was only one percent under public sector. But, over a period of seven years from 1988 to 1994, there was a growth of 70.88 percent in the number of factories under public sector, while it was only 26.38 percent under private sector.

6.9 The total number of workers employed in the registered working factories in the State has increased by 8546 to 3.995 lakhs in 1994 over the previous years level of 3.910 lakhs, showing a growth of 2.19 percent. (Fig. 6.3) While there was a growth of 3.05 percent in the number of employees in the private sector during the period under review, it was only 0.40 percent in the public sector. But it increased by 94.56 percent in the Public Sector during 1994 from the level of 1988. The increase in the number of employees under private sector during the period was only 26.30 percent. The details on the growth of working factories and average daily employment there-in during the period from 1988 to 1994 can be seen from Table 6.1.

TABLE 6.1

#### Growth of Working Factories and Employment in Kerala, 1988 to 1994.

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(R)	14113	495	14608	248198	127538	375736
1993(P)	14575	499	15074	263175	127824	390999
1994(P)	14853	504	15357	271204	128341	399545

R- Revised P- Provisional

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram.

6.10 The growth in the number of factories during the year 1994 has been noticed in all districts

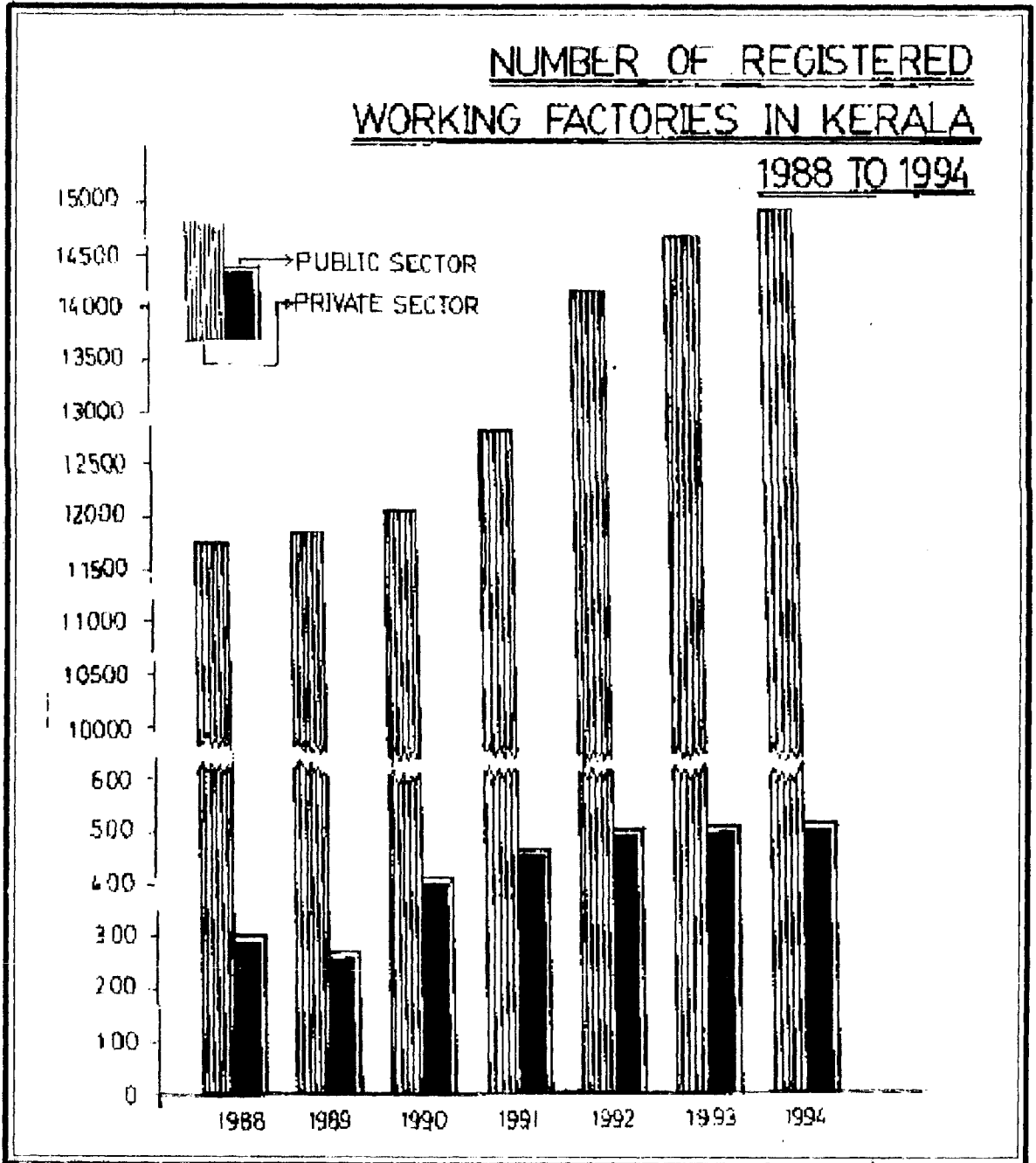


Fig. 6.2

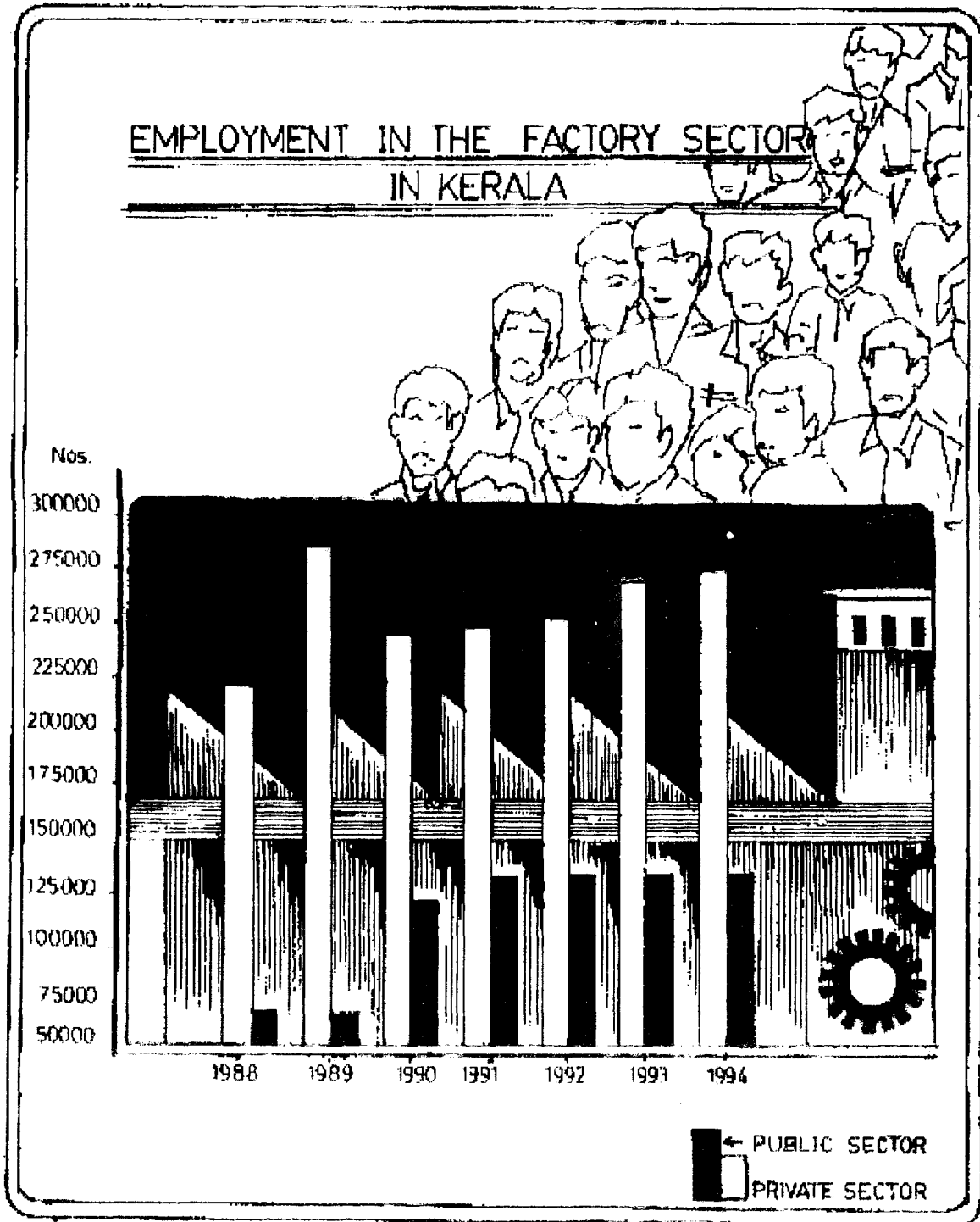


Fig. 6.3

except in Pathanamthitta, Idukki and Kozhikode districts. In the case of total number of factories, Ernakulam district continued to remain on top with 2404 factories during 1994 followed by Thrissur (1936 factories) and Kollam (1554 factories) districts. Kollam district witnessed the largest increase in the number of factories from 1502 in 1993 to 1554 in 1994. The number of workers in all districts except in Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Idukki and Kozhikode districts increased during this period. Maximum increase in the number of workers was noticed in Kollam district where it increased by 3990, from 149519 in December 1993 to 153509 at the end of 1994. The district wise distribution of registered working factories and workers employed there-in during 1993 and 1994 is furnished in Table 6.2.

TABLE 6.2

**District-wise Distribution of Registered Working Factories and Employment as on 31st December (Provisional)**

District	No. of Factories		Employment(Nos)	
	1993	1994	1993	1994
Thiruvananthapuram	744	791	26881	27541
Kollam	1502	1554	149519	153509
Pathanamthitta	378	376	6080	5941
Alappuzha	935	985	18645	18459
Kottayam	1153	1154	14587	14613
Idukki	294	288	7627	7487
Ernakulam	2362	2404	58817	60873
Thrissur	1934	1936	31196	31508
Palakkad	1619	1666	18492	19074
Malappuram	827	844	8847	9088
Kozhikode	1607	1600	26981	26946
Wayanad	129	134	1945	2102
Kannur	1385	1415	19384	20359
Kasaragod	205	210	1998	2045
<b>Total</b>	<b>15074</b>	<b>15357</b>	<b>390999</b>	<b>399545</b>

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram.

### Industrial Disputes

6.1! Industrial disputes in the State have been occurring in 36 different types industries. The number of such disputes handled in the State decreased from 12617 in 1992-93 to 11477 in 1994-

95. While a total number of 7234 fresh disputes arose in 1992-93, it declined to 6153 in 1994-95. The percentage of disputes settled has increased to 57.64 percent in 1994-95 from 53.06 percent in 1992-93. The number of disputes that led to strikes and lockouts increased from 72 in 1992-93 to 82 in 1994-95, while the number of workers affected by strikes and lockouts decreased from 125925 in 1992-93 to 58298 in 1994-95. The total number of mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts during 1994-95 was 31.32 lakhs as against 28.83 lakhs in 1992-93 and 26.24 lakhs in 1993-94. The details of industrial disputes arose, handled, settled etc. in the State during the period from 1992-93 to 1994-95 are furnished in Table 6.3.

TABLE 6.3

**Industrial Disputes Arose, Handled, Settled etc. in Kerala from 1992-93 to 1994-95**

Sl.No.	Particulars	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.	No. of Disputes at the beginning of the year	5383	5922	5324
2.	No. of Disputes arose during the year	7234	6578	6153
3.	No. of Disputes handled during the year(1+2)	12617	12500	11477
4.	No. of Disputes settled during the year			
	(a) By Voluntary Negotiation between parties	2449	2229	2725
	(b) By conciliation	1578	2106	1611
	(c) By withdrawal	2084	2162	1787
	(d) Referred for Arbitration	---	---	---
	(e) Referred for Adjudication	584	679	493
	(f) Total number of Disputes Settled (a to e)	6695	7176	6616
5.	No. of Disputes pending at the end of the year (3-4)	5922	5324	4861
6.	No. of Disputes led to :			
	(a) Strike (Including cases pending previously)	43	47	50
	(b) Lock out ( Including cases pending previously )	29	31	32
	(c) Total(a + b)	72	78	82
7.	No. of workers affected due to :			
	(a) Strike	115198	51209	41230
	(b) Lock out	10727	11885	17068
	(c) Total (a+ b)	125925	63094	58298
8.	Mandays lost due to :			
	(a) Strike	1785205	518396	1295380
	(b) Lock out	1098163	2105226	1836990
	(c) Total (a+b)	2883368	2623622	3132370

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Thiruvananthapuram.

## Industrial Promotion Agencies

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

6.12 Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited is one of the major industrial promotional institutions functioning in the State. During 1994-95, the Corporation earned a record profit of Rs.11.63 crores as against Rs 2.11 crores in the previous year. With the financial assistance by way of share capital contributions and loans from the Corporation, 29 projects involving a total investment of Rs 133 crores having direct employment potential of 2943 could be completed and commissioned during 1994-95. Besides, 45 projects involving a total cost of Rs. 182 crores were taken up for implementation during the year. The total employment potential of these projects is estimated at 2252. The Corporation, during the year under review, took investment decision for 51 projects costing about Rs.255 crores. The total direct employment potential of these projects is estimated at 4587. The Corporation signed Memoranda of Understanding with private parties for developing and establishing 24 projects involving a total investment of about Rs.166 crores during the year under report. As at the end of March 1995, as many as 67 projects with an aggregate cost of about Rs.248 crores were under various stages of implementation. In addition, 15 other projects with an estimated investment of Rs.246 crores were under different stages of finalisation.

6.13 The total financial sanctions, comprising share capital contributions and loans, to various industrial units, by the Corporation during the year under review amounted to Rs.51.89 crores and disbursement totalled at Rs.32.79 crores. The Corporation's total recovery of principal and interest on loans from assisted units amounted to Rs.24.78 crores as against Rs.16.38 crores in the previous year, 1993-94.

6.14 In the joint sector, 37 projects have been completed and commissioned with the financial and promotional assistance of the Corporation. Out of these, the Corporation's share holding in as many as 11 companies have since been partly/fully disinvested as at the end of March, 1995. Thus, currently there are only 26 companies on the 'Joint Sector' roll of K.S.I.D.C. with its share holding amounting to 26 percent or more. The details on the physical and financial performance of the Corporation during the period

from 1992-93 to 1994-95 are furnished in Table 6.4

TABLE 6.4

<b>Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited -Physical and Financial Performance, 1992-93 to 1994-95</b>				
Sl. No.	Particulars	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Projects completed:			
	(a) Number of Projects	33	42	29
	(b) Aggregate Cost (Rs. Crores)	84.80	132.47	133.00
	(c) Employment Potential (Nos.)	2907	3888	2943
2.	Projects taken up for implementation:			
	(a) Number of Projects	39	46	45
	(b) Aggregate Cost (Rs. Crores)	274.24	147.99	182.00
	(c) Employment Potential (Nos.)	5060	2870	2252
3.	Projects cleared by KSIDC Board			
	(a) Number of Projects	51	47	51
	(b) Aggregate cost (Rs. Crores)	489.41	253.62	255.00
	(c) Employment Potential (Nos.)	6985	4946	4587
4.	Memoranda of Understanding Signed with Private Parties			
	(a) Number of Projects	54	27	24
	(b) Estimated Aggregate Cost (Rs. Crores)	983	333	166
5.	Financial Assistance Sanctioned and Disbursed			
	(a) Gross Sanction (Rs. Crores)	55.49	48.73	51.89
	(b) Disbursement (Rs. Crores)	27.24	29.85	32.79
6.	Net Profit (Rs. crores)	1.32	2.11	11.63

*Source: KSIDC Ltd., Thiruvananthapuram*

### Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Limited.

6.15 Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. with the main activities of designing, manufacturing and marketing of various electronic products/systems, has been managing eight subsidiary and five associate units and operating nine manufacturing divisions of its own. The performance of the Corporation in terms of value of production and sales turnover during 1994-95 was not encouraging. The value of production of the Corporation during the year under review was Rs 23.79 crores as against Rs.63.47 crores in 1993-94. Sales turnover has declined sharply to Rs.72.50 crores in 1994-95 from the previous year's level of Rs.136.67 crores. Lack of new product line and paucity of funds for diversification have limited its operations during 1994-95. The provisional accounts of the Corporation shows an estimated loss of Rs.31.65 crores as against a profit of Rs 1.68 crores attained

in 1993-94. The accumulated loss of the Corporation has increased to Rs.98.26 crores by the end of March, 1995 from Rs.66.61 crores in March, 1994.

#### **Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Limited**

6.16 As a holding company, Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Ltd. has been engaged in the management of the affairs of its five subsidiary companies viz. Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd., Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Ltd., Kerala State Salicylates and Chemicals Ltd. and Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd., which are fully owned by Government of Kerala. Most of these subsidiary companies have been defunct for more than three years and they have been listed for disinvestment by the State Government. The other major activities carried out by the holding company during 1994-95 were trading and the operation of air cargo complexes at Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode. The air cargo complex at Kozhikode became functional in August, 1995. The Company could provide warehousing facilities for international air cargo landing at Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode air ports. The warehousing and other facilities at Thiruvananthapuram air port have been improved by constructing additional storage space. The total turnover was Rs.136.63 lakhs through the trading activities of the company and it earned an income of Rs.150.31 lakhs from the air cargo complexes during 1994-95. The total income of the company including stock differential during 1994-95 amounted to Rs.304.17 lakhs against Rs.99.93 lakhs in the previous year. These activities of the Company resulted in a net profit of Rs.11.61 lakhs during the year under review as against Rs.0.80 lakh in the previous year, 1993-94. The operations of air cargo complexes and trading activities enabled the company to reduce its accumulated loss to Rs.0.94 lakh by the end of March, 1995 from Rs.12.55 lakhs in the previous year.

#### **Kerala State Industrial Products Trading Corporation Limited**

6.17 This Corporation has been engaged in the trading activity of the products of Government Companies and industrial concerns. It is the marketing agency for the sale of products manufactured by Travancore Titanium Products

Ltd. since 1979. The Corporation has been running on profit since 1979-80, and paying dividend to the State Government at 20 percent since 1981-82. In spite of the fact that the sales turnover of the company during the year 1994-95 stood at Rs.78.86 crores as against Rs.54.93 crores in the previous year, the profit earned by the it has declined to Rs.35.26 lakhs during the year under review from Rs.58.18 lakhs in the previous year. An amount of Rs.25.44 lakhs was remitted to Government by way of service charge during 1994-95 in addition to the payment of dividend. The additional revenue to the State by way of Kerala State Sales Tax, as a result of canalisation of sales through this Corporation during 1994-95 is estimated at Rs.15.24 crores. Besides, the Corporation also collected and remitted Rs.2.85 crores by way of Central Sales Tax during the year under review.

#### **Kerala State Textile Corporation Limited.**

6.18 This Corporation has under its fold four textile mills, viz., Prabhuram Mills, Kottayam Textiles, Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills and Edarikkode Textiles. The modernisation programmes of Prabhuram Mills and Kottayam Textiles commenced in 1988-89 were completed in 1992-93 and 1994-95 respectively. The capacity expansion of Edarikkode Textiles and modernisation of Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills are still delayed for want of approval of the revised financing pattern by Government. The production of cotton yarn by these four mills declined to 25.17 lakh Kgs. in 1994-95 from the level of 27.06 lakh Kgs. in the previous year. But, the value of production increased to Rs.30.63 crores from Rs.26.59 crores during the same period. The Knitwear and Elastic Division of the Corporation was not fully functional during the year though the Corporation could produce 0.48 lakh metres of elastic tapes worth Rs.2.19 lakhs during 1993-94. The total sales turnover of the Corporation during 1994-95 reached Rs.30.40 crores with an increase of 13.56 percent from the previous year's level of Rs.26.77 crores. According to the Corporation, the cost of raw materials increased by 11.56 percent during the period between 1993-94 and 1994-95. Hence, the operation of the Corporation during 1994-95 resulted in a loss of Rs.40.06 lakhs as against a net profit of Rs.180.48 lakhs in the previous year. Its accumulated loss has gone up to Rs.433.61 lakhs by the end of March, 1995 from the level of Rs.394.28 lakhs in the previous year.

### **Electronics Technology Parks, Kerala.**

6.19 The Electronics Technology Park, Kerala, known as 'Technoparks' is India's first Electronics Technology Park and has been set up at Karyavattom in Thiruvananthapuram district exclusively for the promotion of Electronics and Software industries in the State. The Park was formed in 1990 and the construction activities started in 1992. Industrial units started moving to the Technopark Campus in September, 1994. Over these years, the Park has been able to create a favourable image among prospective investors, both within and outside the country. It is also recognised as one of the most promising members of the International Association of Science Parks. Recently, the Park has been elected to the International Board of the Association. So far 28 industrial modules has been constructed in the Park. All the built up space so far constructed has been taken up by industrial units of which 7 have started commercial operations. A satellite earth station with high speed data communication links for Software experts has also been established in the Park. The Technopark has been dedicated to the nation in November, 1995.

### **Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)**

6.20 Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation, set up as a statutory body with the objectives of accelerating the industrial development of the State by providing World class infrastructure facilities to industries, has already undertaken projects for providing the industry with such structures and facilities as may be necessary for its growth and development. Four major projects, viz., Export Promotion Industrial Park at Kochi, International Apparel Park at Thiruvananthapuram, Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre at Thiruvananthapuram and Integrated Industrial Township at Palakkad are being implemented by Kinfra. These projects together will cost Rs 298.40 crores. Facilities will be provided to 590 industrial units on completion of these projects and a total capital investment of Rs.2372 crores is expected from these units. The total employment potential anticipated from these units is estimated at 90,000. Kinfra has so far acquired 600 acres of land in Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam, Palakkad and Malappuram districts for various types of projects. Government land of around 65 acres in Irappuram and 172 acres in

Mazhuvannur villages of Ernakulam district are being transferred to Kinfra for implementing various projects. Two subsidiary companies viz., Kinfra Export Promotion Industrial Park and Kinfra International Apparel Park were formed during 1994-95 for the speedy completion of the respective projects at Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram.

### **State Public Sector Manufacturing Industrial Enterprises**

6.21 There were 44 manufacturing Industrial Enterprises in the State under the administrative control of the Industries Department as at the end of March, 1995. Among these, 20 enterprises were fully owned by the State Government, while the majority shares of the remaining 24 enterprises were jointly held by the State Government and its holding companies. The Kerala Special Refractories Ltd. has not started commercial production, as the Company has been proposed for liquidation. The performance of Foam Mattings, (India) Ltd. has been dealt with elsewhere in this chapter. Some of the units are yet to finalise their accounts for the year 1994-95. The working of all the five units managed by the Kerala State Industrial Enterprises during the last three years have been seriously affected and all of them are more or less defunct. However, 33 companies including Foam Mattings (India) Ltd. have furnished the details of their performance during 1994-95.

6.22 Among the 20 public sector manufacturing industrial enterprises, whose shares are fully owned by State Government, 14 enterprises have furnished the details of their performance in terms of value of production and sales turnover during 1994-95. Out of these, the performance in respect of value of production of 12 enterprises were encouraging during 1994-95. The Kerala Hitech Industries Ltd. has started commercial production during the year under review. The plant of Kerala State Salicylates and Chemicals was not functioning during 1994-95. The value of production of all these enterprises increased to Rs.386.02 crores in 1994-95 from the level of Rs.304.92 crores in the previous year. The sales turnover of these 14 enterprises except the Kerala State Salicylates and Chemicals and the Kerala Hitech Industries Ltd. also improved in 1994-95 from the level of 1993-94. The total sales turnover of all these 14 enterprises, except the Kerala State Salicylates and Chemicals Ltd. during 1994-95 amounted to Rs.366.23 crores against



Rs.318.33 crores in 1993-94. Among the remaining six units which have not furnished the details of their performance in 1994-95 include Scooters Kerala Ltd., Kerala Ceramics Ltd and four subsidiary units of KSIE Ltd. Kerala Automobiles Ltd. and Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd. showed better performance in their capacity utilisation during 1994-95 compared to that in 1993-94. The Malabar Cements Ltd. could retain almost the same level of its capacity utilization in 1994-95 as in the previous year. The performance in regard to the capacity utilization of all the remaining 11 enterprises except Kerala Hitech Industries Ltd. was not found satisfactory. As the Kerala Hitech Industries Ltd. started commercial production only in 1994-95, it is too early to assess its capacity utilization. Relevant data relating to these enterprises are given in Appendix tables 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4.

6.23 Among the 24 public sector manufacturing industrial enterprises in which the State Government and its holding companies are holding majority shares, 19 enterprises have furnished the details of performance in terms of value of production and sales turnover during 1994-95. The enterprises which have not furnished these details for 1994-95 were Kerala Construction Components Ltd., Sidkel Televisions Ltd., Steel Complex Ltd., The Chalakudy Refractories Ltd and Kerala Garments Ltd. Out of the 19 enterprises which furnished the details, the performance of six enterprises in terms of value of production during 1994-95 was not satisfactory compared to that in the previous year. They were Keltron Counters Ltd., Keltron Magnetics Ltd., Keltron Power Devices Ltd., Keltron Rectifiers Ltd., Keltron Crystals Ltd. and the Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd. Among the Keltron Group of companies the Keltron Component Complex Ltd., Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd. and the Keltron Resistors Ltd. showed better performance in terms of value of production. Through Keltron Magnetics Ltd. showed poor performance in terms of value of production in 1994-95, its performance in sales turnover during the year under review was encouraging. Among the remaining 18 enterprises, the performance in respect of sales turnover by 13 enterprises was better in 1994-95 than that in the previous year. The enterprises which showed poor performance in terms of sales turnover during 1994-95 were Keltron Counters Ltd., Keltron Power Devices Ltd., Keltron Rectifiers Ltd., The

Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd. and Keltron Crystals Ltd. The capacity utilisation of majority of the enterprises in this group during 1994-95 was not encouraging. The enterprises which showed satisfactory performance in terms of its capacity utilisation during 1994-95 compared to that in the previous year were Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd., Keltron Component Complex Ltd., Keltron Crystals Ltd., Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd., Keltron Resistors Ltd., The Metal Industries Ltd., The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd., The Travancore Cements Ltd., Traco Cable Company Ltd. and Astral Watches Ltd. The relevant details of the enterprises under the Government majority group are furnished in Appendix tables 6.5, 6.6 and 6.7.

6.24 Out of 33 manufacturing enterprises reported, 12 units have suffered loss of mandays and production during 1994-95 for various reasons. Loss of mandays of these units increased to 96919 in 1994-95 from 87994 in the previous year. The loss of mandays in these units resulted in loss of production to the extent of Rs. 15.92 crores in 1994-95 as against Rs. 14.64 crores in the previous year. Certain units among these 12 enterprises have not yet estimated the quantum of its loss of production on account of mandays lost in 1994-95. The unit-wise details of loss of mandays and production during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are furnished in Table 6.5

6.25 As at the end of March 1995, there were 59 public sector enterprises, excluding the Khadi and Village Industries Board in the State under the administrative control of the Industries Department. Among these, the details of working results pertaining to 1994-95 have been furnished by 45 enterprises only. On re-viewing these enterprises, it is seen that 22 units were working on profit. This included 14 units under the group of modern manufacturing industries, one unit each under the groups of wood based industry and trading units. The groups of traditional industries and promotional units represented 4 and 2 units respectively. These 22 units together earned a net profit of Rs. 81.41 crores, major contributors being the Chemical Industries group. On the other hand, 23 units together incurred a net loss of Rs. 75.27 crores during the year under review. The latest available figures of the 14 enterprises which have not furnished the details of their performance in 1994-95, indicate that 48 units out of 59 were having

TABLE 6.5  
 DETAILS OF MANDAYS LOST AND PRODUCTION LOSS IN THE STATE PUBLIC SECTOR  
 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES DURING 1993-94 and 1994-95

Sl. No	Name of Company	Main Reasons	Mandays Lost (Nos.)		Production Loss (Rs. lakhs)	
			1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A. Govt. Owned Companies</b>						
1.	Autokast Ltd.	Absence on loss of pay and Bandh	23098	23442	NE	NE
2.	Kerala Automobiles Ltd.	Strike and Bandh	262	864	6.75	20.25
3.	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engg Company Limited	Bandh, power failure, lay off etc.	2434	3033	51.24	51.38
4.	Sitaram Textiles Limited	All Kerala Mill Workers Strike,	2	16	6.51	88.00
5.	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd	Shortage of raw materials and power, machine breakdown	9744	5578	565.00	591.00
6.	Steel Industrials Kerala Limited	Bandh, power failure, breakdown of machinery	11180	NE	42.69	NE
Sub Total (A)			46720	32933	672.19	750.63
<b>B. Govt. Majority Companies</b>						
7.	Keltron Counters Limited	-	-	19354	-	NE
8.	Keltron Rectifiers Ltd	Bandh	378	236	1.32	0.54
9.	Metal Industries Ltd	Mechanical and Electrical breakdown and absenteeism	5226	3915	43.36	24.36
10.	The Travancore Cements Ltd	Standardisation, repairs and powercut	69	70	644.00	710.28
11.	Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	Power failure and break down	33415	37963	67.02	66.56
12.	Traco Cable Company Ltd	Machine breakdown, Raw material shortage, power failure	2186	2448	35.61	39.88
Sub Total (B)			41274	63986	791.31	841.62
TOTAL (A+B)			87994	96919	1463.50	1592.25
NE: Not Estimated						

accumulated loss amounting to Rs.678.23 crores as against their total paid up capital of Rs. 540.86 crores. The accumulated loss of 34 companies had exceeded their paid up share capital and the total accumulated loss of these companies stood at Rs. 625.27 crores as at the end of March 1995. The details of these units are given in Table 6.6. The group wise working results of the State Public Sector Undertakings coming under the administrative control of the Industries Department are furnished in Appendix 6.8

TABLE 6.6  
 DETAILS OF PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS WHOSE ACCUMULATED LOSS EXCEEDED THEIR PAID UP CAPITAL  
 (Amount in Rs.lakhs)

Sl.No	Name of Undertaking	Paid up Capital as on 31.3.95	Accumulated Loss as on 31.3.1995
1	2	3	4
<b>Electronics</b>			
1	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Limited	8490.38	9826.15
2.	Keltron Counters Ltd.	459.90	1138.42
3.	Keltron Crystals Ltd.	133.98	164.82

4. Keltron Magnetics Ltd.	25.09	93.34
5. Keltron Resistors Ltd.	139.81	145.46
6. Keltron Power Devices Ltd.	410.23	2148.57
7. Sidkel Televisions Ltd.	43.50*	173.35*
8. Keltron Rectifiers Ltd.	274.36	1152.07
<b>KSIE Group</b>		
9. Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Ltd.	154.63**	1556.72**
10. Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	430.00*	2546.49*
11. Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd.	185.69@	2313.00@
12. Kerala State Salicylates and Chemicals Ltd.	638.00*	1711.50*
13. Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd.	48.59*	1057.58*
<b>Chemical</b>		
14. The Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd.	3093.27	5009.94
<b>Electrical and Cable</b>		
15. The Metropolitan Engineering Company Ltd.	192.91	381.31
16. Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd.	1357.54	3327.87
<b>Engineering</b>		
17. Steel Complex Ltd.	400.00*	1196.81**
18. Scooters Kerala Ltd.	229.99*	316.85*
19. Astral Watches Ltd.	8.00	77.30
20. Kerala Automobiles Ltd.	730.99	1529.10
21. Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd	450.00	1491.00
22. Autokast Ltd.	1310.00	6291.26
<b>Ceramics and Refractories</b>		
23. Kerala Construction Components Ltd.	28.07*	53.78*
24. The Kerala Ceramics Ltd	1301.98*	1206.11*
25. The Chalakudy Refractories Ltd.	346.64**	488.81**
<b>Textiles</b>		
26. Kerala Garments Ltd	20.00*	108.21*
27. Sitaram Textiles Ltd.	420.00	1658.00
28. Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd.	294.25	819.78
<b>Agro based</b>		
29. The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.	51.00	226.91
<b>Traditional</b>		
30. Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	473.03	565.36
31. Kerala State Coir Corporation Ltd.	257.54	267.62
32. Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation Ltd.	3058.95	13576.30
<b>Welfare Agencies</b>		
33. Kerala Artisans Development Corporation Limited.	8.00	97.39
<b>Promotional</b>		
34. Kerala Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd.	625.04*	811.11*
<b>Total</b>	<b>26091.36</b>	<b>62527.29</b>

\* As on 31.3.1994

\*\* As on 31.3.1993

@ As on 31.3.1992

### Central Sector Investment in Kerala

6.26 As on 31st March 1994, Central Investment (in terms of Gross Block) in Kerala has increased to Rs. 2566 crores from Rs. 2275 crores in March, 1993. (Fig. 6.4) The share of Central Sector Investment in Kerala has been steadily declining from 3.24 percent in 1975 to 1.29 percent as on 31st March, 1994. (Fig. 6.5) The total Central sector investment in the Country has increased from Rs. 173501 crores in March, 1993 to Rs. 198912 crores by the end of March, 1994,

showing an increase of Rs. 25411 crores during the financial year 1993-94. Out of this, Kerala received only Rs. 291 crores constituting just 1.15 percent of the incremental investment made by the Central Government in the country as a whole. The data relating to the Central Sector investment in the country and Kerala at different intervals are furnished in Table 6.7.

TABLE 6.7  
Central Sector Investment in Kerala  
(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Year	Investment (Gross Block) as on 31st March		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

Source : Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy,  
Bombay.

6.27 Eighteen Central Sector Undertakings including five textile mills managed by the National Textile Corporation Ltd. were functioning in Kerala during 1994-95. They were

1. Cochin Refineries Ltd., Kochi.
  2. Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Kochi.
  3. The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Aluva.
  4. Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Kottayam
  5. Hindustan Latex Ltd., Thiruvananthapuram.
  6. Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Rare Earths Division, Aluva and Minerals Division, Kollam.
  7. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Palakkad
  8. Instrumentation Ltd., Palakkad.
  9. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Udyogamandal.
  10. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., Edappally.
  11. H.M.T. Ltd., Kalamasseri.
  12. Balmer Lawrie & Company Ltd., Aroor.
  13. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Kochi.
- Units under National Textile Corporation Ltd.
14. Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kannur.

## CENTRAL SECTOR INVESTMENT IN KERALA ( Investment in Rs Crores )

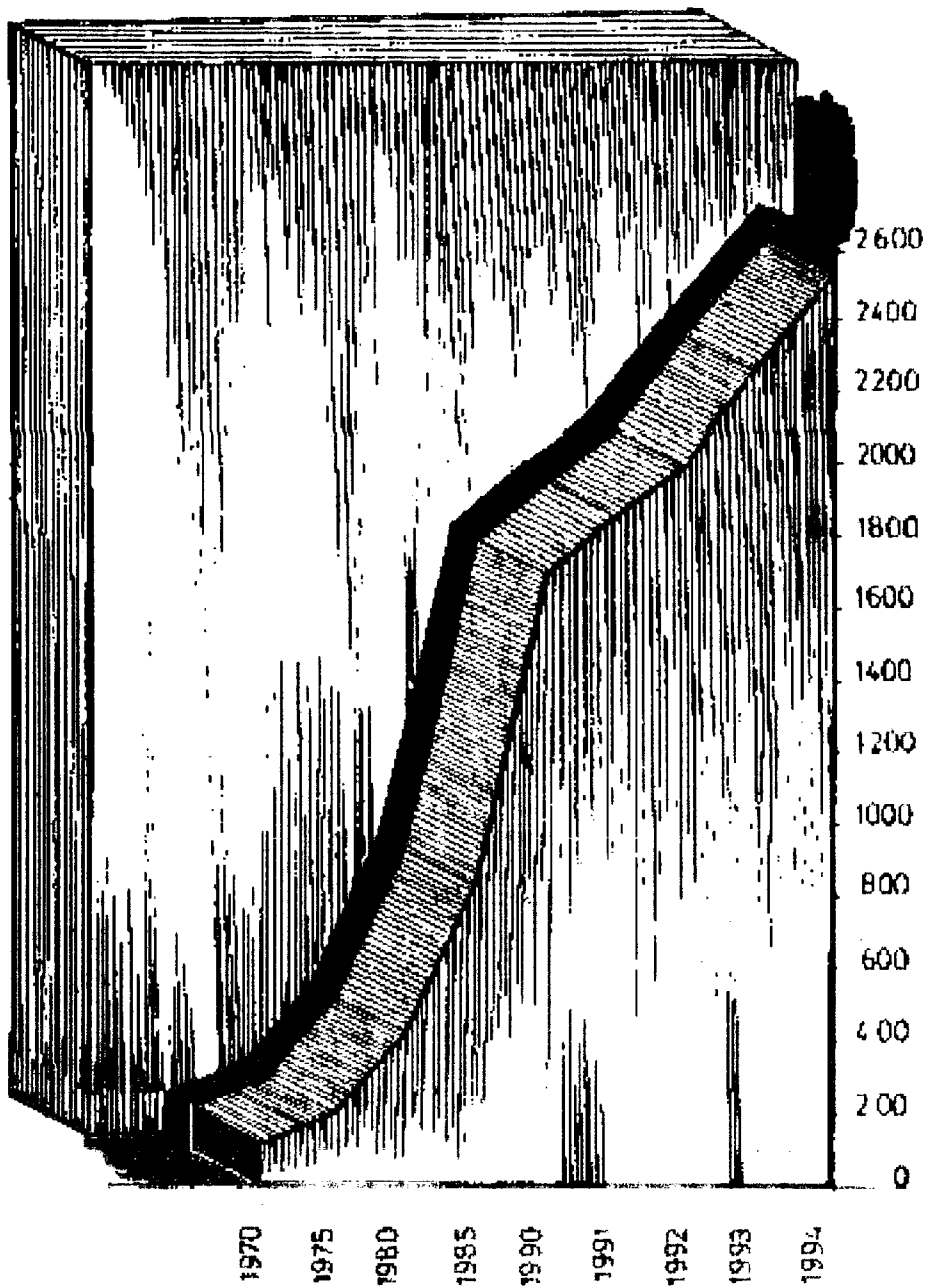


Fig 6.4

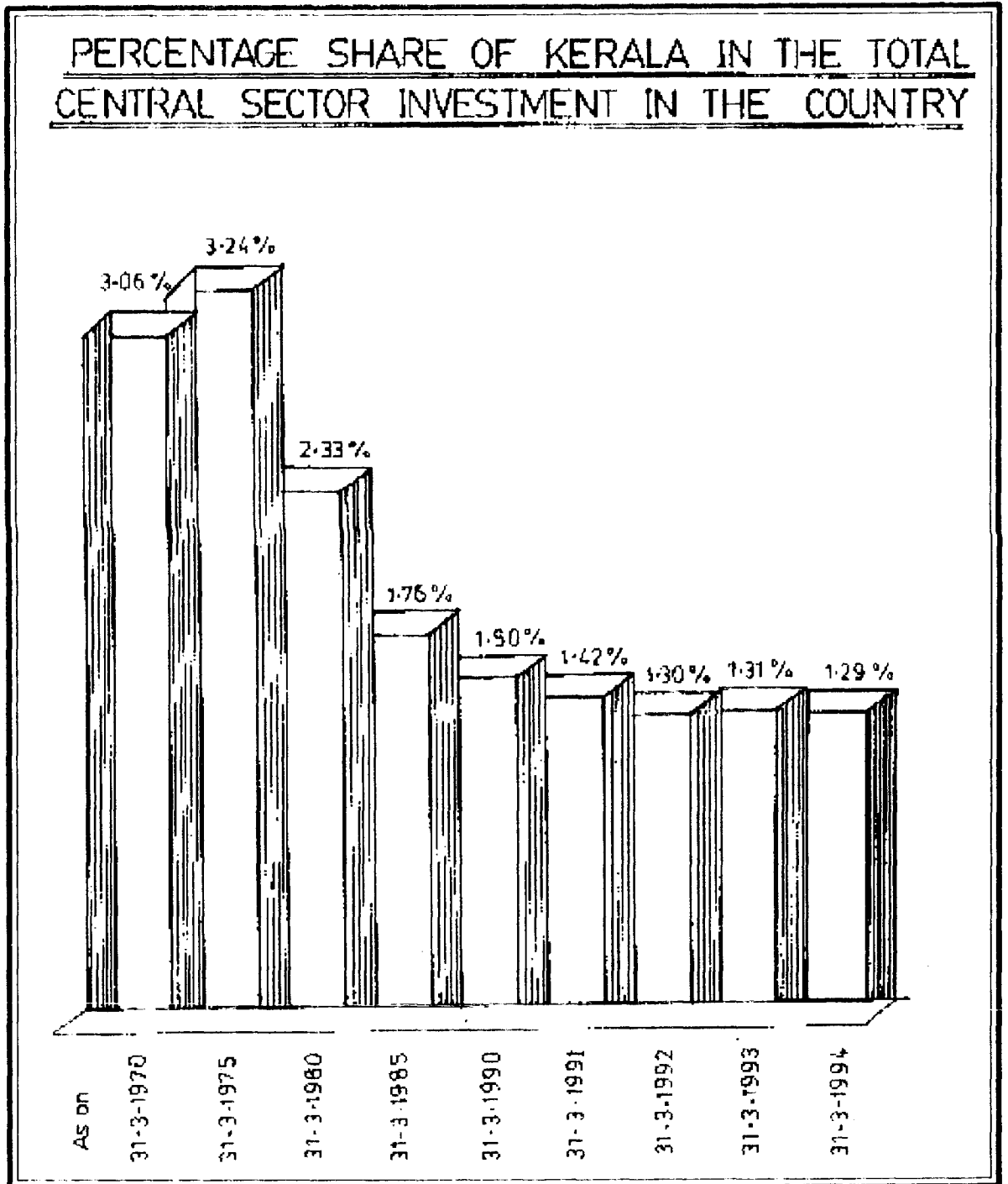


Fig. 6.5

15. Vijayamohini Mills, Thiruvananthapuram.
16. Parvathy Mills, Kollam.
17. Kerala Lakshmi Mills, Thrissur.
18. Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Mills, Thrissur.

6.28 Certain salient features of the Central Sector manufacturing units working in Kerala are furnished in Appendix tables 6.9 to 16.12.

### Small Scale Industries

6.29 During 1994-95, 15836 Small Scale Industrial units were newly registered in the State, against a target of 15,000 units marking a growth of about 9 percent over the previous year. The capital invested by these units amounted to Rs.19217.92 lakhs whereas the value of goods and services produced by them in 1994-95 stood at Rs.65232.56 lakhs. These Units have created employment opportunities to 73618 persons. Of the total number of 15836 SSI units registered during this period, 3619 units were run by women entrepreneurs and 1053 by SC/ST entrepreneurs. The district wise performance shows that Ernakulam (1915 units) and Thiruvananthapuram (1758 units) continue to maintain the top position. Ernakulam district accounted for 12 percent of the total number of new SSI units registered during the year followed by Thiruvananthapuram with 11 percent. Idukki and Wayanad districts accounted for the lowest number of new SSI units with only 355 and 281 units respectively. District-wise details of the SSI units registered in Kerala during the year 1994-95 are furnished in Appendix - 6.13. The unprecedented growth in the number of industries was made possible by the measures taken up under the New Industrial Policy and the Intensive Industrialisation Programme launched by the Government. The Intensive Industrialisation Programme (IIP) launched on 1st February, 1993 had the objective of promoting 30,000 new SSI units within a period of two years. But the State could promote 30584 new SSI units in the stipulated period. It is worth mentioning here that a total number of 41780 new small units could be registered during the first three years of the Eighth Plan against the five year target of 50000 numbers.

6.30 Total number of Small Scale Industrial units registered in Kerala as on 31st March, 1995 reached a level of 126220 with a total investment of Rs. 136734.18 lakhs and employment potential of 703161. (Fig. 6.6) Among these, 19361

units were promoted by women Entrepreneurs. [Fig. 6.7] District-wise details of registered small scale units in Kerala as on 31.3.1995 are given in Appendix 6.14. Out of 126220 registered units, 4058 units remained closed during 1994-95 and 2705 units were found sick. Thirty six sick units were revived during the period. District-wise details of working status of SSI units as on 31.3.1995 are furnished in Appendix. 6.15. During 1994-95, 392 prospective entrepreneurs were trained under the Entrepreneurship Development Programme while 30 persons trained under the programme had started new SSI units. District-wise details of Entrepreneurship Development Training Programmes are given in Appendix 6.16.

6.31 During 1994-95, about 926 Artisan units were established. The district wise performance (Appendix 6.17) indicates that the districts of Wayanad and Thiruvananthapuram were on the top position in this regard. Under Self Employment Programme (Appendix 6.18) an amount of Rs.57.22 crores was sanctioned to 11123 persons for establishing their own ventures, under industries Service and Business category during 1994-95. Out of this, Rs.34.78 crores was disbursed to 7238 beneficiaries during the year under Prime Ministers' Rozgar Yojana Scheme (PMRY) for setting up their own self employment ventures. Under the Co-operative Sector, 143 industrial co-operative societies were newly registered during 1994-95 (Co-operative year) as against 76 in the previous year, taking the aggregate number of societies to 1918 as on 30-6-1995 (Appendix 6.19)

### Kerala Financial Corporation

6.32 The Kerala Financial Corporation is the major State sector financial institution in Kerala for providing credit to industrial units especially those in the small scale sector. During the year under review, the Corporation received 1977 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs.13460.45 lakhs as against 2165 applications for Rs.10528.95 lakhs received during the previous year. The Corporation sanctioned an amount of Rs.10934.58 lakhs to 1816 units against Rs.7734.15 lakhs to 1856 units during the previous year. The summary statement indicating the operations of the Corporation is furnished in Appendix 6.20. Of the total net effective sanction of Rs.10934.58 lakhs, sanctions to small scale units amounted to Rs.7107.48 lakhs whereas the

NUMBER OF REGISTERED SMALL SCALE UNITS  
IN KERALA  
( CUMULATIVE )

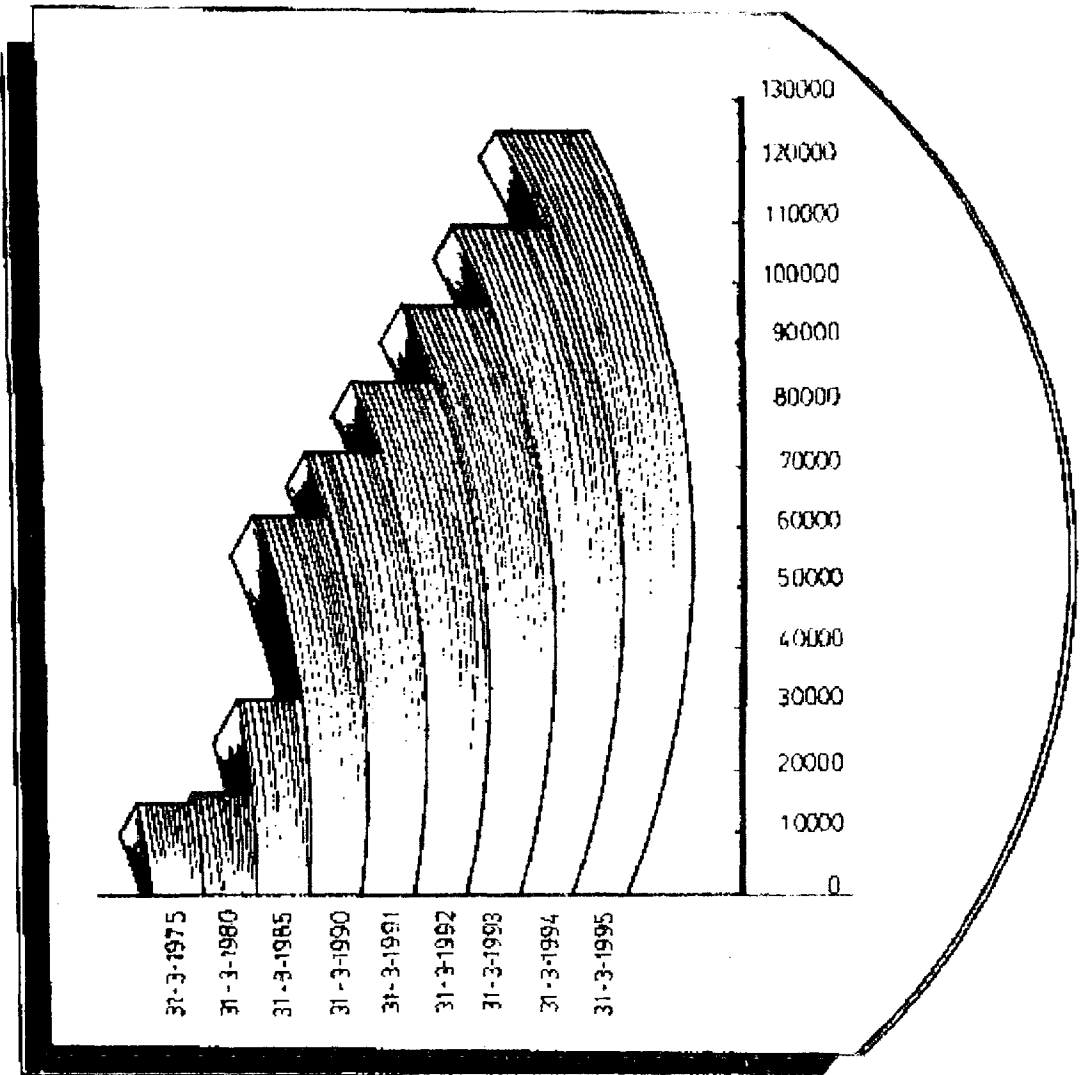


Fig 6.6

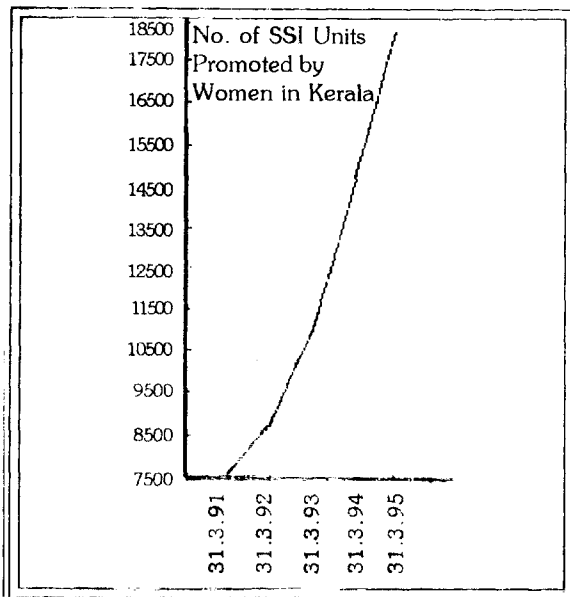


Fig. 6.7

assistance sanctioned to units in the backward areas amounted to Rs 5686 lakhs for 1032 units. With the sanction of Rs 10934.58 lakhs during 1994-95, the cumulative effective sanction by the Corporation as on 31.3.1995 stood at Rs. 73288.57 lakhs.

6.33 The total disburseable amount of the Corporation stood at Rs.20157.67 lakhs against which the disbursement during the year under report amounted to Rs 7538.54 lakhs which works out to 38 per cent of total disburseable amount. This is against Rs 6842.43 lakhs disbursed in 1993-94 representing 42.59 per cent of total disburseable amount during that year. Of the total amount of Rs.7538.54 lakhs disbursed for 1131 units during 1994-95, an amount of Rs.3725.95 lakhs (49.43%) was disbursed to 645 industrial units in backward districts. The details of district-wise disbursement of loan by the Corporation during the year 1994-95 is furnished in Appendix 6.21

6.34 In spite of its best efforts, disbursement by the Corporation is not picking up at the expected pace with the result that the gap between sanction and disbursement is increasing. This is mainly due to the high interest rates which force the loanees to delay the drawal of loan. Recovery of dues has been given the highest priority during the year under review. The total amount of collectible arrears at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs 15581 lakhs. Including the current demand, the total amount collectible during 1994-95 amounted to Rs.28395 lakhs.

Against this, the recovery during the year was Rs.9704 lakhs representing 34.17 per cent of the total collectible amount. The rate of recovery during the year increased by 16% over that of Rs.8362 lakhs in 1993-94. The total amount of arrears at the end of the year amounted to Rs 18691 lakhs.

6.35 An analysis of the industry-wise classification of loans sanctioned by the Corporation upto 31.3.1995 (Appendix 6.22) indicates that the transport sector continues to constitute the largest single category which received 18% of the total effective sanctions. Rubber goods, food processing, hotels, chemical products, metallic products and textiles are the other sectors which have received substantial assistance from the Corporation. It is also seen that loans of the size between Rs 2 lakhs and Rs.5 lakhs constitute the major part of the total effective loans sanctioned. The total share capital of the Corporation including share advance stood at Rs.5600.42 lakhs as on 31.3.1995. The operations of the Corporation during 1994-95 resulted in a net profit (after provision and transfer to reserve) of Rs.58 lakhs. Progress of the working of Kerala Financial Corporation during the year 1994-95 is given in Appendix 6.23

### Kerala Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO)

6.36 The Kerala Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO), a fully owned Government Corporation, was registered as a Company on 6.11.1995. The major activities of this Corporation during 1994-95 centred on distribution of raw materials and extending marketing assistance to registered SSI units in the State. The Rawmaterial Division of SIDCO procured and distributed scarce raw materials like iron and steel, paraffin wax, coke, coal, TiO<sub>2</sub>, LDPE, HDPE, PVC, Palm fatty acid etc. through its raw material depots in each district. The total quantity of various raw materials distributed through its different depots amounted to 18,062 tonnes in 1994-95 benefiting about 1714 SSI units. The Marketing Division rendered marketing assistance to registered SSI units through its sales emporia in Kannur, Kozhikode, Emakulam, Kottayam, Kollam and Trivandrum districts. A total number of 125 SSI units were benefited by the assistance of this Division and products worth Rs.176 lakhs could be marketed during 1994-95.



6.37 The Corporation is having 17 major Industrial Estates. All the 527 sheds in these estates had been occupied by 323 SSI units in March 1995. Of these, 295 units were working in 1994-95. About 25 defunct/idle units were closed during the year. The Corporation provided employment to a total number of 854 persons as on 31.3.1995. The paid up share capital of the Corporation amounted to Rs.626.57 lakhs at the close of the year 1994-95 whereas its long term borrowings stood at Rs.370 lakhs. The total value of production and the total income earned by the Corporation during this period were Rs.34.20 crores and Rs.33.46 crores respectively. Total sales turnover of the Corporation during 1994-95 attained a level of Rs.32.14 crores as against the previous year's turnover of Rs.29.87 crores. The provisional accounts of the Corporation for the year 1994-95 shows a net loss of Rs.172.81 lakhs.

#### Small Industries Service Institute (SISI)

6.38 The Small Industries Service Institute, Trichur, a field agency of Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) in Kerala is functioning with the main objective of providing techno-economic and managerial consultancy services to the existing and prospective small scale industries in the State and the Union territory of Lakshadweep. It also imparts workshop training in Machine Shop practices, Electric and gas welding etc. at the workshop attached to the Institute. The Footwear Services Training Centre of the Institute provides training in the manufacture of footwear and other fancy leather goods and the Vegetable Preservation Division imparts special training in fruits and vegetable preservation. Other important activities of the Institute include conducting implant and diagnostic studies for rehabilitation of sick units, modernisation studies for technology upgradation, quality control, energy conservation and pollution control, specialised training programmes on export marketing, entrepreneurial development and management. The SISI also conducts surveys and studies for identification of industries having scope for promotion and development with specific emphasis on resources availability of infrastructure facilities and other growth potential.

6.39 During the year 1994-95, the Institute undertook a total number of 554 job works and provided common facility services to 237 SSI units.

It earned a revenue of Rs.2.88 lakhs by way of service charges, consultancy charges and sale proceeds of technical literature. The Institute prepared 29 project profiles, study reports, technical literature, publications, manuals and directory and circulated for the benefit of the existing and prospective entrepreneurs during the year under report.

6.40 The technical divisions of the Institute provided consultancy services in 2252 cases including 2089 cases relating to new units. Details of technical assistance given to existing and prospective entrepreneurs by the Institute during the year 1994-95 is furnished in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8  
Details of Technical Assistance offered by SISI during  
1994-95.

Sl. No.	Type of Assistance Provided	No. of Cases
1	2	3
1.	Technical Consultancy	1809
2.	Product Development	17
3.	Training	263
4.	Assistance through DICs and other developmental agencies.	163
Total		2252

6.41 Under the programme of Modernisation, the Institute conducted various studies/programmes viz. cluster group study on Latex products, Unit specific study under cluster group of Latex products. Plant guide on ceramic kiln, furniture and modernisation guide on glazed sewerpipes. The main activities undertaken by the Institute under the Programme of Ancillary Development include Plant Level Committee Meetings, Buyers-Sellers Meet and Sub contracting arrangements. During the year 1994-95, supplies worth Rs.548 lakhs were made by ancillaries to various large and private sector undertakings and a Directory of Ancillary Units has been prepared. Under the Sub Contract Exchange Programme, a total number of 1093 eligible units were registered in Kerala upto 31.3.1995. Under the programme of Export promotion, the Institute conducted a Training Programme in packaging for Export of processed fish products during the year. The Institute also offered export related assistance to 256 Units. The Economic Investigation Division supplied brief market information to various prospective entrepreneurs during the year 1994-95. The section also compiled and updated a State profile of Kerala for the benefit of various development agencies engaged in the promotion of SSI units in the State.

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, implunt 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 in 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, Vishakapatnam, 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

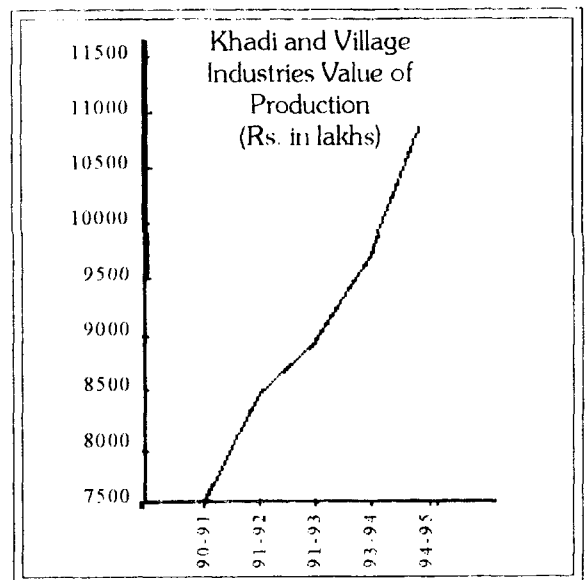


Fig. 6.8

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 dyeing-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 kernels during 1994-95 and earned foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 1241.97 crores as

compared to 69884 M.T. of cashew kernels 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 kernels 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 kernels 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.

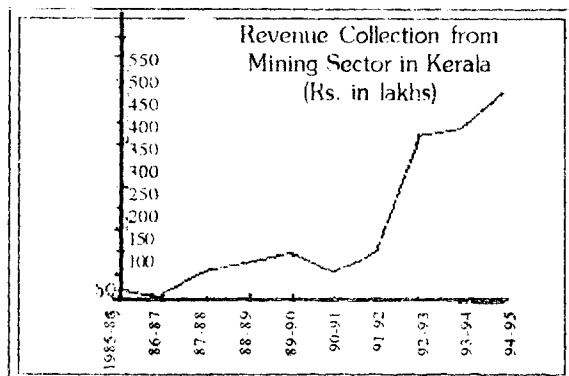


Fig. 6.9

## 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	17408	19107	19836	20283	20414	20663	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	66158	81515	96951	99022	101067	103888	106277	106920
4.	Motor Vehicles	Nos.	119720	174704	319259	591054	647742	708172	781398	887672	1005922
5.	Motor Vehicles per 100sq.km.	"	308	450	821	1495	1667	1822	2011	2276	2588
6.	Buses & Stage Carriages	"	7828	8705	12910	20290	21454	22833	25345	30370	34862
7.	Goods Vehicles	"	15875	211215	40879	61106	66190	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	896	916	914	998	998	1055	1198	1198	1198
10.	Post Offices	Nos.	4024	4512	4751	4861	4911	4978	5009	5040	5040
11.	Telephone Exchanges	"	286	441	561	636	649	675	688	715	727
12.	Total Equipped Capacity (Telephone)	"	70410	104595	144462	246190	281607	344536	428212	524006	645283
13.	Public Call Offices	"	2352	2292	2766	3794	4958	6246	8229	10603	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 NH 47, 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	2161.116	5891.847	9516.804	1448.901	19018.668
Length added in 94-95	183.848	(-)109.387	607.510	(-) 350.976	393.995
Length as on 31-3-1995	2344.964	5782.460	10187.314	2097.925	19412.663
<i>Water Bound Mecadam</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	84.475	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	499.918	1734.636	2254.794
Length added in 94-95	(-) 3.090	(-) 11.553	(-) 74.844	114.390	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	21651.334
Length added in 94-95	+168.308	(-) 168.362	615.018	(-) 152.111	462.853
Length as on 31-3-1995	2353.835	5810.693	10715.178	3234.481	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	6185	6540
Major District Roads	758	15458	16216
Other District Roads	613	18374	18987
Village Roads	113	4331	4444
Total	1839	44348	36187

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	1802 (1.3)	1812 (1.3)
Total		141010 (100.0)	1,42,343 (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 Castes	
	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 State	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.

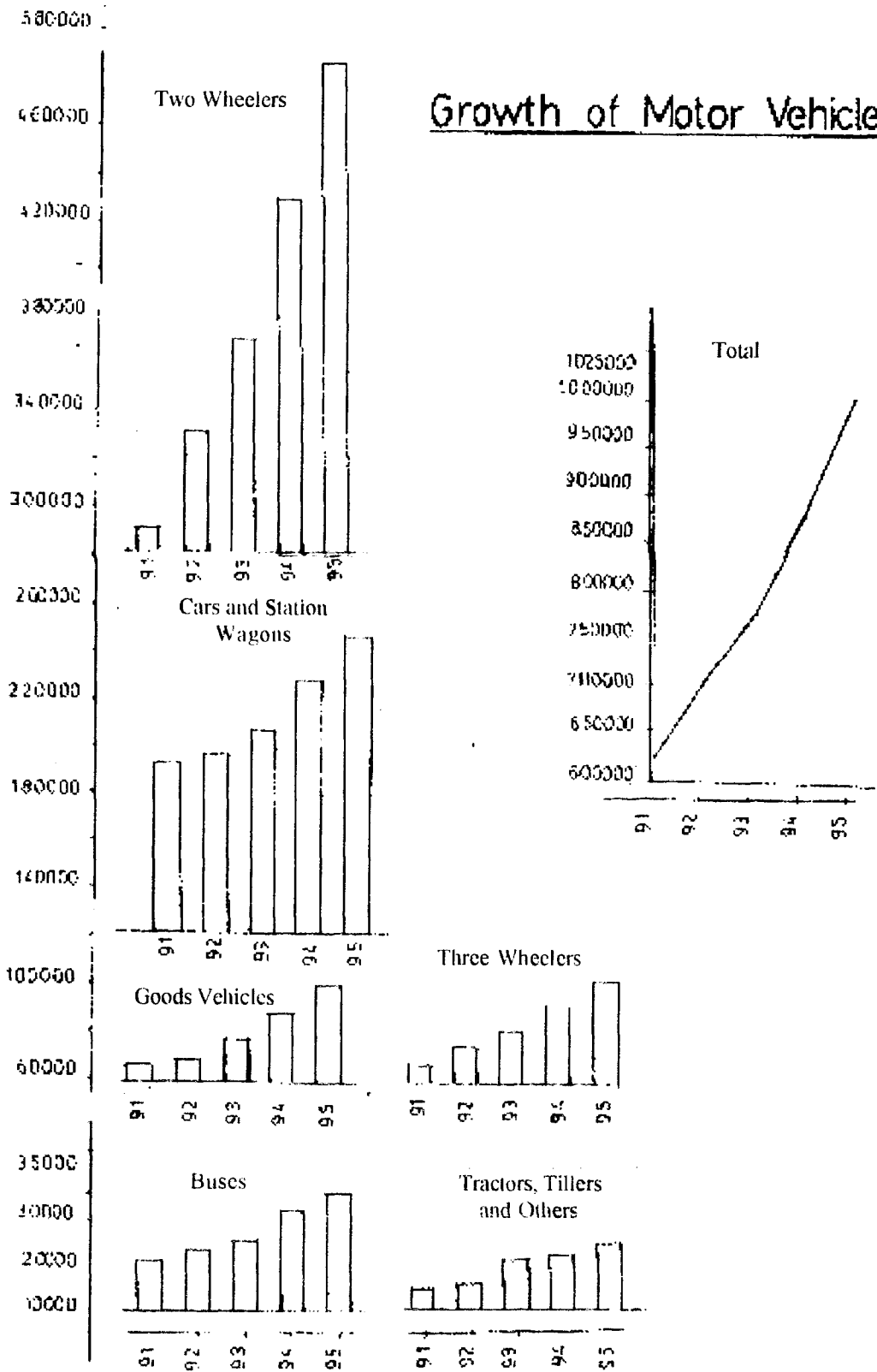
7.14 Details pertaining to growth of motor vehicles since 1990 are given in Appendix 7.3 (See Fig. 7.1). District-wise and category-wise number of motor vehicles having valid registration as on 31st March 1995, are given in Appendix 7.4. District-wise growth index of motor vehicles by taking 1980-81 as base year is also appended (see Appendix 7.6)

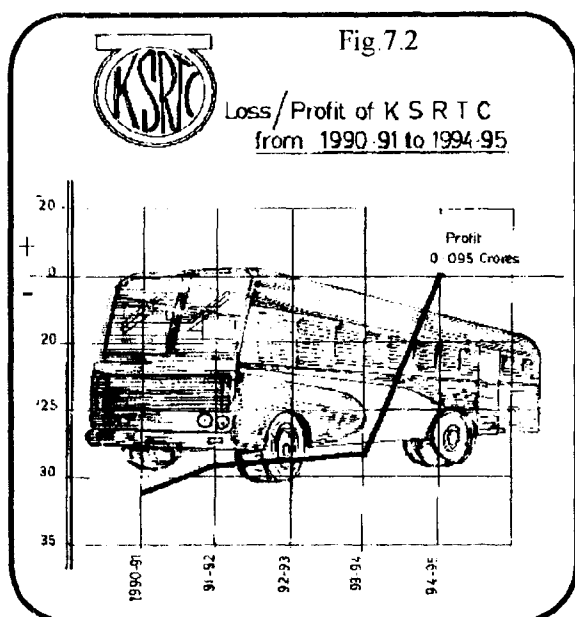
**(ii) Kerala State Road Transport Corporation**

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	2	3	4	5
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 busses held daily (Nos.)	3484	3495	0.3
12.	Passengers Carried (Lakhs)	9852	9939	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. No.	Category	As on				% decrease as on 31.11.95 over 31.3.94	
		31.3.92	31.3.93	31.3.94	31.3.95.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Administrative staff (including watch and ward)	4543 (14.9)	4392 (14.8)	4047 (14.2)	3919 (14.6)	3854 (14.5)	4.8
2.	Traffic personnel	19151 (62.6)	18601 (62.6)	17509 (61.5)	16522 (61.5)	15976 (60.1)	8.8
3.	Maintenance Personnel	6878 (22.5)	6723 (22.6)	6917 (24.3)	6431 (23.9)	6731 (25.3)	2.7
Total		30572 (100)	29716 (100)	28473 (100)	26872 (100)	26561 (100)	6.7

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 Income 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 length 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 remaining 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

#### Air Traffic (Indian Airlines) through Kerala from Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode.

Items	Years		Increase/ decrease(%)
	1993-94	1994-95	
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, Thalassery, 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
Fankers	222	246	(+10.81)	3599425	3860473	(+)7.25
Colliers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foodgrains	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fertilizers	63	71	(+)12.70	532509	364337	(-)31.58
Containers	267	275	(+)3.00	790771	956518	(+)20.96
Others	217	21	(-)2.80	655840	745068	(-)13.61
<b>Total:</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>(+)4.42</b>	<b>5578545</b>	<b>5926417</b>	<b>(+)6.24</b>

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
Export	5.44	5.24	7.25	9.14	12.69	14.38
		(-3.68)		(+26.07)		(+13.32)
Import	40.29	42.46	23.22	29.47	63.51	71.93
		(+5.39)		(+26.92)		(+13.26)
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.73</b>	<b>47.70</b>	<b>30.47</b>	<b>38.61</b>	<b>76.20</b>	<b>86.31</b>
		(+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
1992-92	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	-17.6
1991-92	9533	132130	141663	8.9
1992-93	6394	118709	125103	-11.7
1993-94	6419	92377	98796	-21.0
1994-95	6853	191691	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

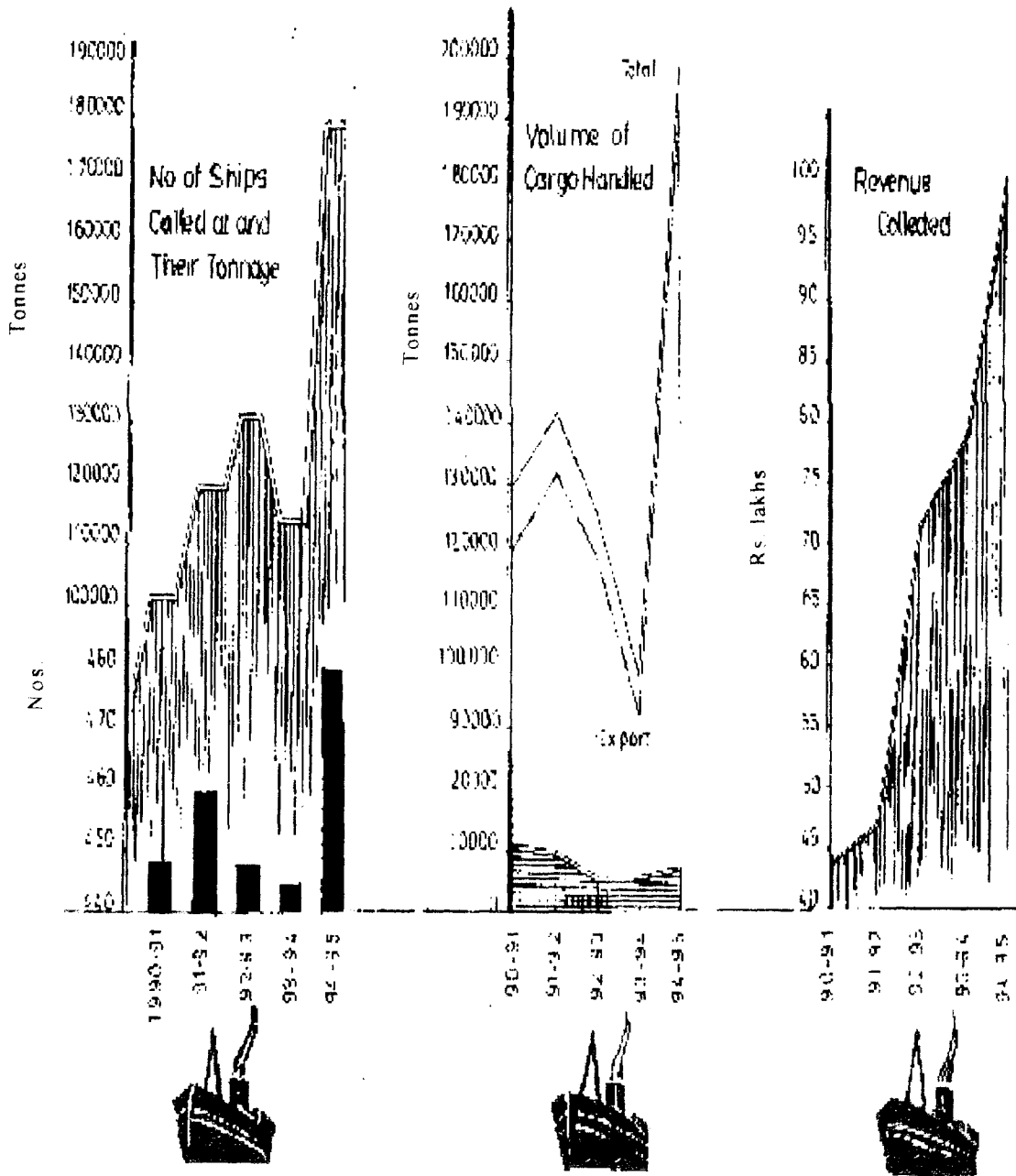


Table 7.14

**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	46.85	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				1994 - 95		Total	Precent variation over the previous year
	SWTD	KSINC	KSRTC	Total	SWTD	KSINC		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Total Number of Boats	85	11	10	106	98	11	109	2.8
2. No. of Boats in Operation	55	8	10	71	49	8	57	(- )19.72
3. No of passengers Carried in Lakhs	152	62	88	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	759.60	518.60	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.

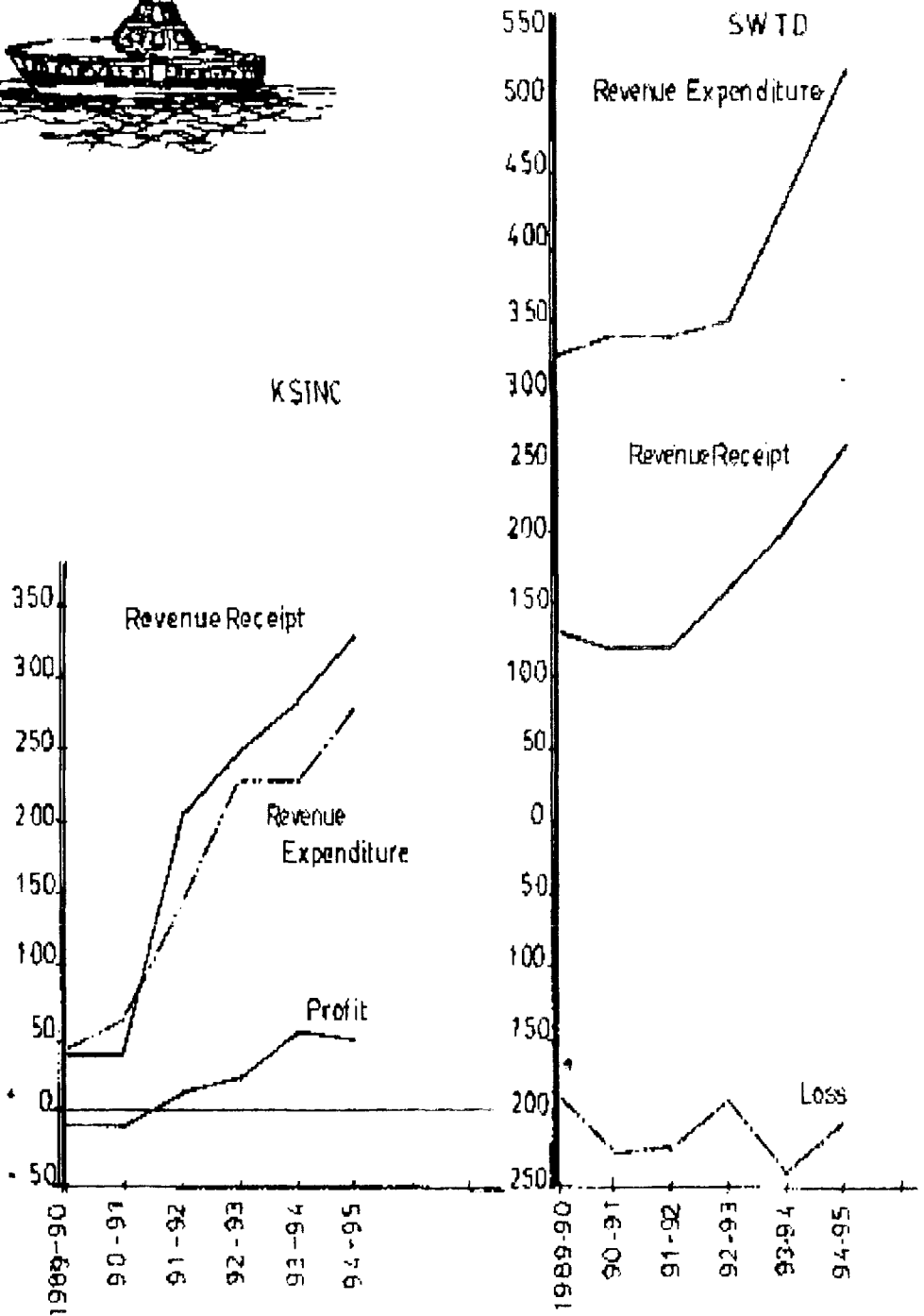
#### Communications

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 akshadweep 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, Mahe 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 per cent 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	66139	4.97
1991	1236120	69309	5.61

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1992	1434737	90635	6.32
1993	1442643	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	948991	994140	1027236	1284375
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

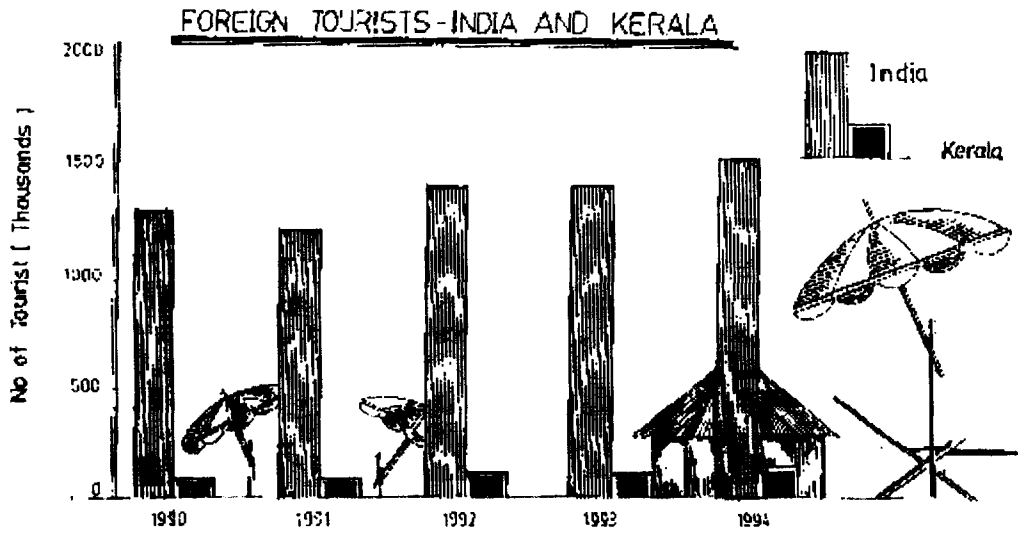
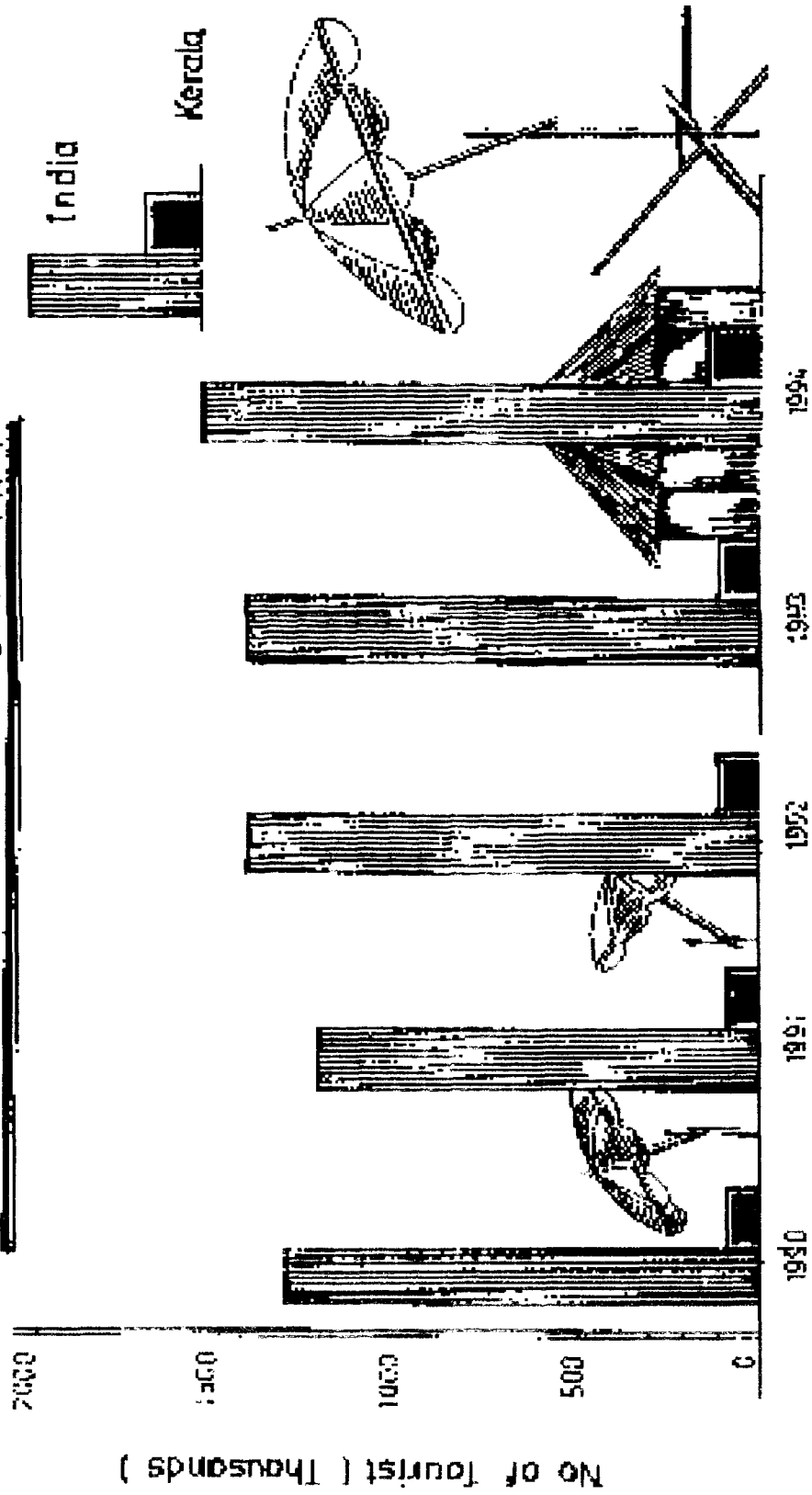


Fig.7.6



# 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 Ponnudi. 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 Peermadu 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 TKHRI during 1994-95. With Taj Groups's capital contribution and the loan finance from TFCL, 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 Periyar 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	6817	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	7687	-5.69
1988-89	6605	-9.36	7040	-8.42
1989-90	5787	-12.38	6251	-11.21
1990-91	4388	-24.17	11416	82.63
1991-92	14573	232.22	23850	108.92
1992-93	20140	38.15	30744	28.91
1993-94	47287	134.79	60420	96.53
1994-95	66006	39.59	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	6711	..	12549	..	-5838
1981-82	7806	16.32	13608	8.44	-5802
1982-83	8803	12.77	14293	5.04	-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	15674	25.87	22244	10.69	-6570
1988-89	20232	29.08	28235	26.93	-8003
1989-90	27658	36.70	35328	25.12	-7670
1990-91	32558	17.72	43193	22.26	-10635
1991-92	44042	35.27	47851	10.78	-3809
1992-93	53688	21.90	63375	32.44	-9687
1993-94	69751	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	(in Lakh MT)														
	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	38.67	42.63	40.29	42.46	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)	(-6.22)	(-7.24)	(-4.41)	(4.31)
Foreign	3.81	4.54	5.92	7.25	9.14	21.37	25.66	26.01	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)	(26.92)	(-15.10)	(19.94)	(5.76)	(-4.60)	(26.71)
Total	10.25	10.48	11.13	12.69	14.38	62.50	64.13	68.64	63.51	71.93	72.75	74.81	79.78	76.20	86.31
	(-4.38)	(2.24)	(6.20)	(14.02)	(13.32)	(3.25)	(12.60)	(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	36630	3.5	31268	2.8	-14.6	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	86135	6.0	6.1
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	40298	2.8	-16.7
Coffee	35892	3.5	42008	4.0	45761	4.1	8.9	60330	4.7	31.8	86629	6.0	43.6
Miscellaneous*	810822	79.1	834038	79.6	890778	80.0	6.8	982781	77.5	10.3	1083438	75.3	10.2
Total	1024986	100.0	1047731	100.0	111358	100	6.3	1269078	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	13.6	-3.4	743525	11.7	-21.5	911676	12.7	22.6
Foodgrains	27308	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	227.6	4446	--	-34.0	4438	--	-0.2
Newsprint	19819	0.3	20134	0.3	9748	0.1	-51.6	11324	0.2	16.2	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	86.6	12.1
Total	6250317	100.0	6433384	100.0	6864309	100.0	6.7	6351025	100.0	-7.5	7193266	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	168.00 (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	8.36 (-7.2)	5.36 (-35.9)
Seafoods	317.44	443.02	459.28	705.50 (53.6)	816.94 (15.8)
Coir Products	28.25	29.04	43.06	69.05 (60.4)	141.97 (105.6)
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	35
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	801.90	44985	1185.67	53500	1643.82
USA	20141	190.48	26152	306.17	32102	490.23
W Europe	67582	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	288.40	135567	602.32
Others	7868	36.01	5141	31.03	7140	55.69
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 8.9  
**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 (44.8)	66333 (74.3)	76107 (44.3)	97616 (70.9)	74051 (35.4)	117683 (66.5)	86541 (35.5)	177073 (70.7)	101751 (33.1)	251043 (70.2)
Frozen lobster tail	1600 (1.1)	3430 (3.7)	1629 (1.0)	5530 (4.0)	1613 (0.8)	4334 (2.5)	1455 (0.6)	4268 (1.7)	1224 (0.4)	4431 (1.2)
Fr.cuttle fish/ fillets	11596 (8.3)	4529 (5.1)	12437 (7.2)	6091 (4.4)	18981 (9.1)	11888 (6.7)	18998 (7.8)	13818 (5.5)	28145 (9.2)	22401 (6.3)
Fr. squids	16667 (12.0)	4499 (5.0)	25528 (14.9)	10938 (7.9)	30364 (14.5)	15190 (8.6)	34741 (14.2)	19247 (7.7)	37197 (12.1)	24510 (6.9)
Fresh/ Fr. fish	42340 (3.3)	9082 (10.2)	49119 (28.6)	14266 (10.5)	75374 (36.1)	23358 (13.2)	94022 (38.5)	29600 (11.8)	122529 (39.8)	44657 (12.5)
Live items	655 (0.5)	162 (0.2)	595 (0.3)	198 (0.2)	573 (0.3)	350 (0.2)	744 (0.3)	671 (0.3)	1002 (0.3)	1043 (0.3)
Dried items	1280 (0.9)	441 (0.5)	2848 (1.6)	1303 (0.9)	4209 (2.0)	1739 (1.0)	2602 (1.1)	1627 (0.6)	6037 (2.0)	2319 (0.6)
Misc. items	2886 (2.1)	861 (1.0)	3557 (2.1)	1647 (1.2)	3860 (1.8)	2319 (1.3)	4857 (2.0)	4064 (1.7)	9452 (3.1)	7123 (2.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>139419 (100.0)</b>	<b>89337 (100.0)</b>	<b>171820 (100.0)</b>	<b>137589 (100.0)</b>	<b>209025 (100.0)</b>	<b>176856 (100.0)</b>	<b>243960 (100.0)</b>	<b>250368 (100.0)</b>	<b>307337 (100.0)</b>	<b>357527 (100.0)</b>

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**

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 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 & 194-95  
(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 export 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)

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  
(Quantity in MT, Value in Rs. Lakhs)

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

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  
(Quantity in MT, Value in Rs. Lakhs)

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)									
							Growth Rate (%)			
	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		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)
Coir fibre	12	5	9	2	779	77	-25	-59	8656	3850
Coir yarn	11442	1966	13648	2637	16810	3488	19	34	23	32
Coir mats	13786	5082	15945	9892	18049	8048	16	95	13	-19
Coir mattings	4577	1776	5263	2318	6939	3589	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	935	90	600	49	2007	186	-36	-45	235	280
Rubberised coir	112	71	156	99	155	111	39	38	-1	12
Coir pith	48	2	246	2	203	6	412	28	-17	200
Coir other sorts	47	15	97	35	196	71	106	129	102	103
Total	32354	9595	37951	12936	48086	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	7936	3423	16.5	19.9
UK	5439	2473	11.3	14.4
Germany	4779	1617	9.9	9.4
Italy	5532	1396	11.5	8.1
Netherlands	6228	2111	13.0	12.3
France	2785	939	5.8	5.5
Australia	2216	1037	4.6	6.0

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Belgium	2506	903	5.2	5.3
Potugal	1542	404	3.2	2.4
Canada	609	260	1.3	1.5
Greece	274	147	0.6	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	1.6	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	48086	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	IAE
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 Ist 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 Exptr. (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.

# EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL SERVICES

( From 1985'86 to 1995'96 )

( RS. CRORES )

Total Expenditure  
( Revenue & Capital )

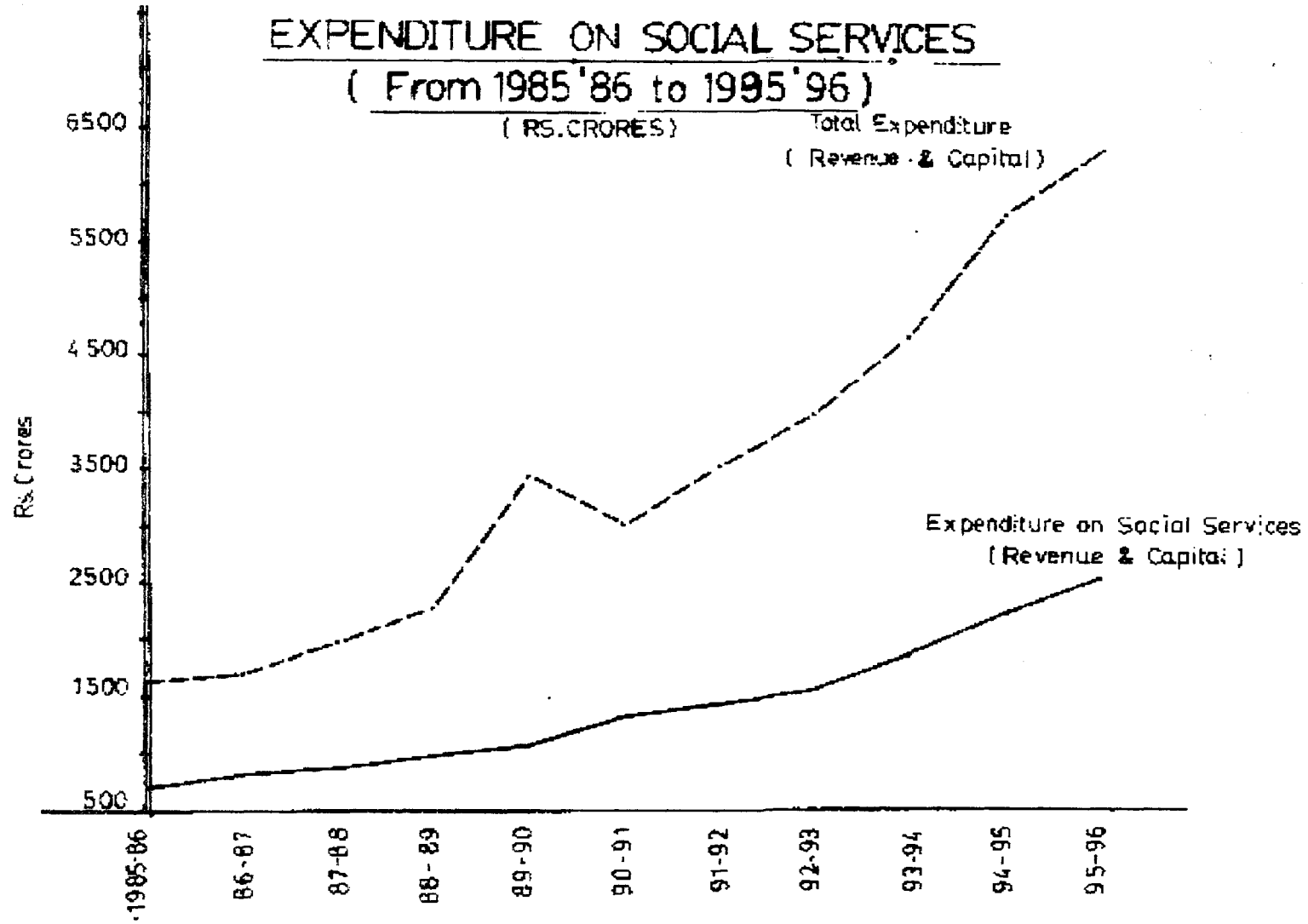
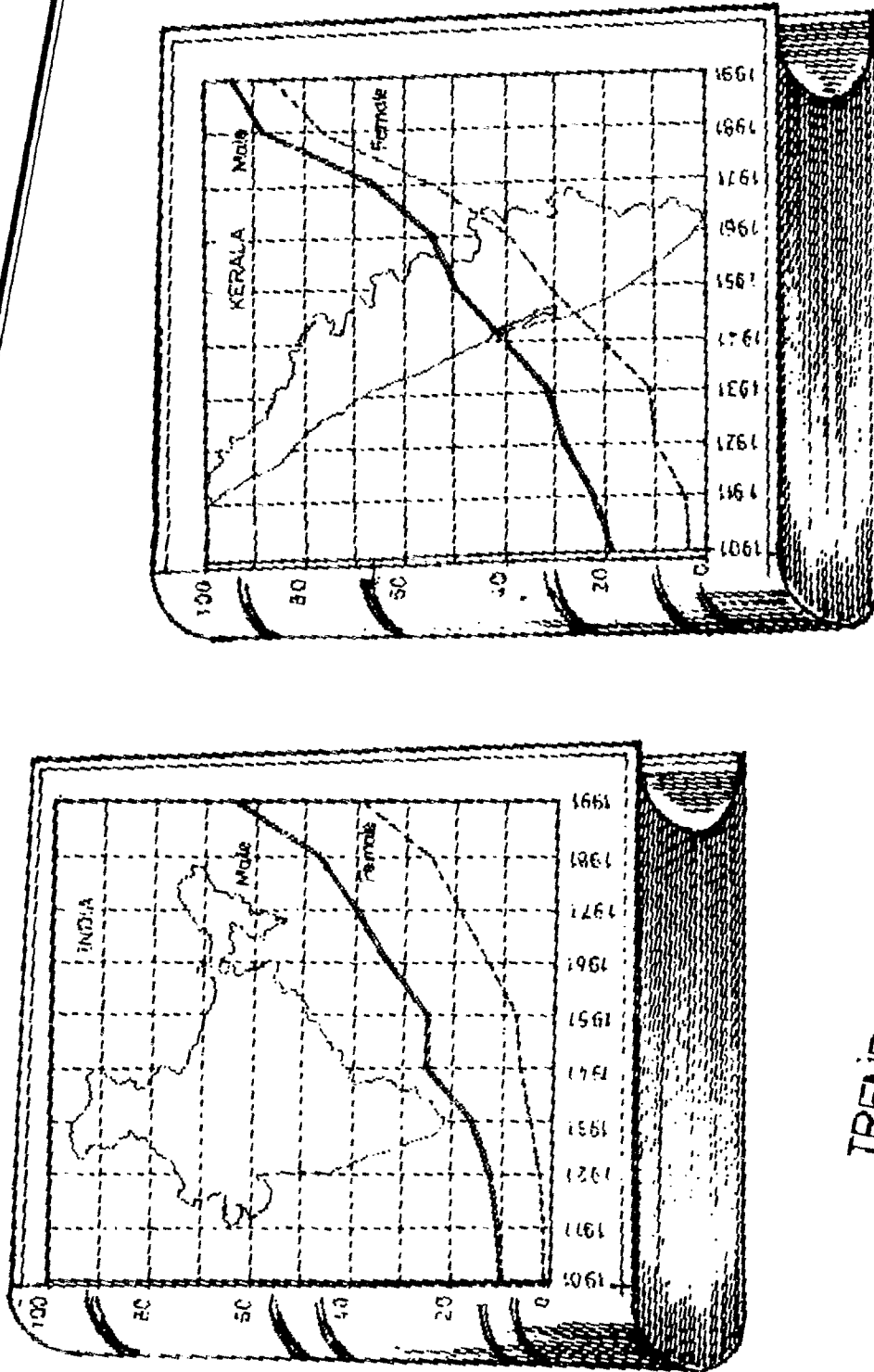


Fig.9.1



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

### Trned 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

		(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	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	39	--	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

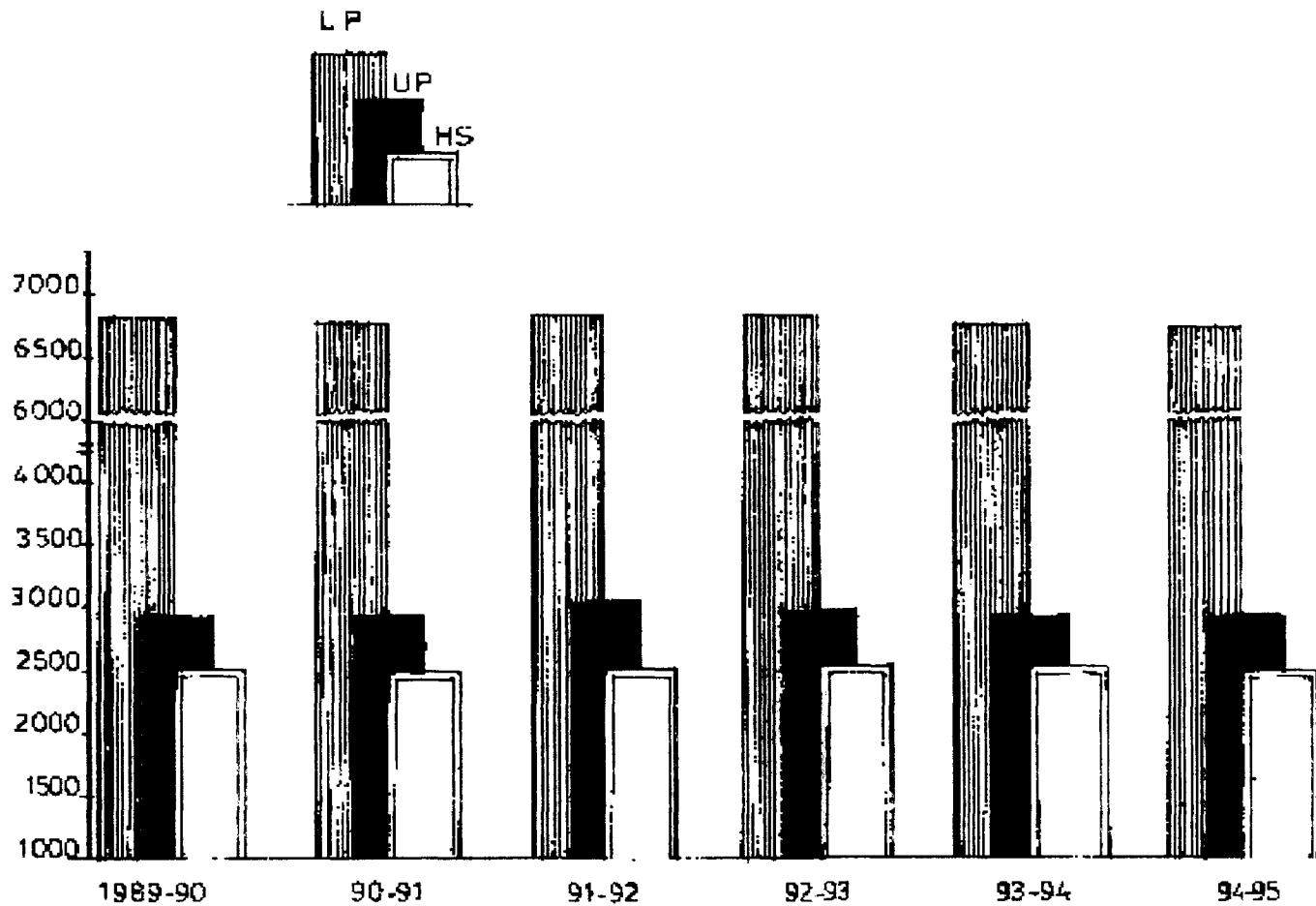


Fig.9.3

### 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 I in 2001 A.D. would be 5.27 lakhs as against 5.29 lakhs children enrolled in Standard I 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 -I.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	35	9	4	11	3	3	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.	Kasaragode	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

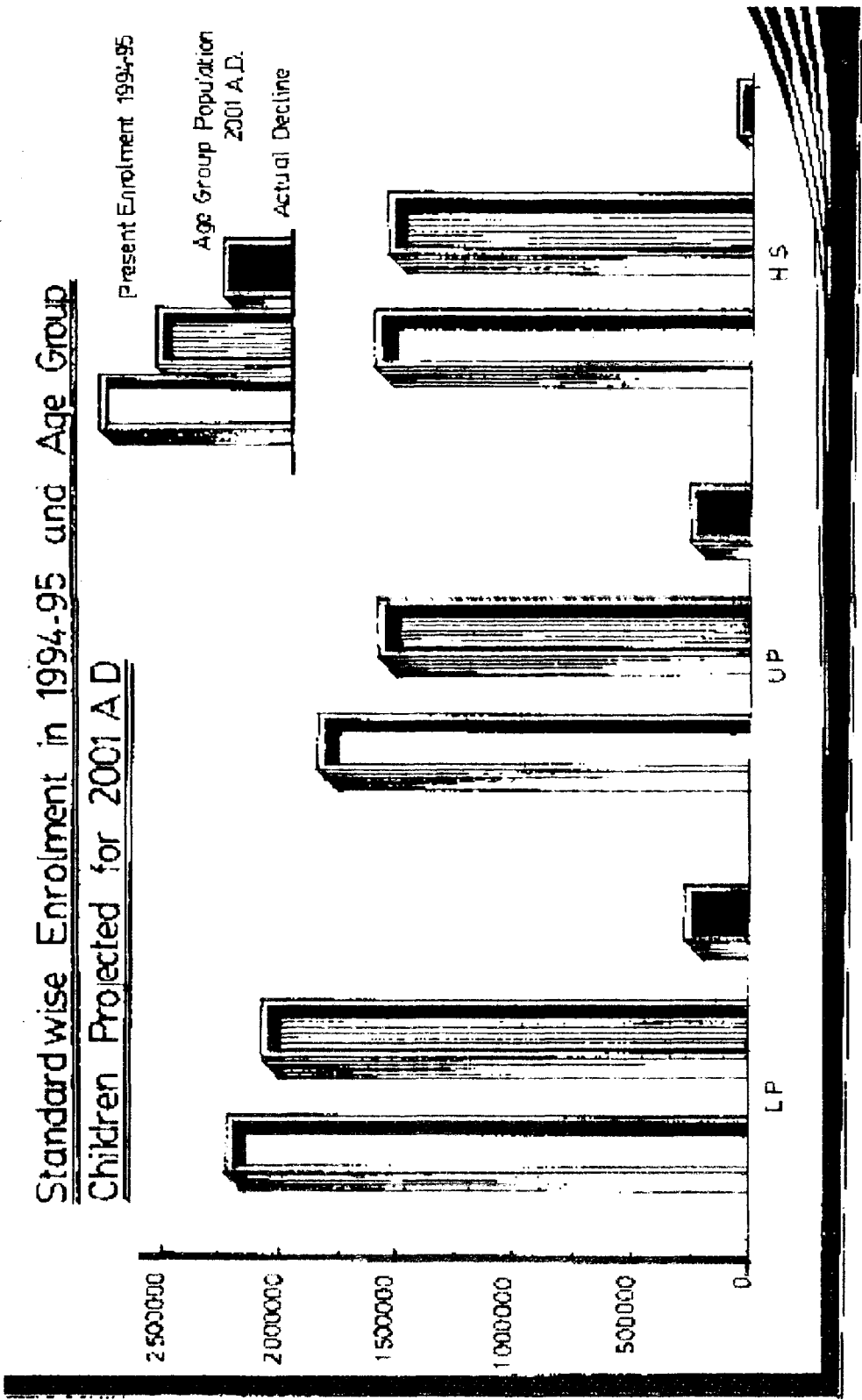


Fig.9.4

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.	Kasaragode	-	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 Residentail 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	8,697
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	3021	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 Karanataka 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 electronic, 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 MCA	120	120	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>312</b>

Source : Directorate of Technical Education, Thiruvananthapuram.

Table - 9.15  
Annual Intake and Out-turn in Polytechnics in Kerala

Year	No. of Polytechnics	Intake		
		Sanctioned	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)					
	PGLDCA (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
	<b>Total (year wise)</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>1072</b>	<b>1598</b>	<b>3205</b>	<b>4984</b>

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

Year	(Amount in Rs.)	
	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).



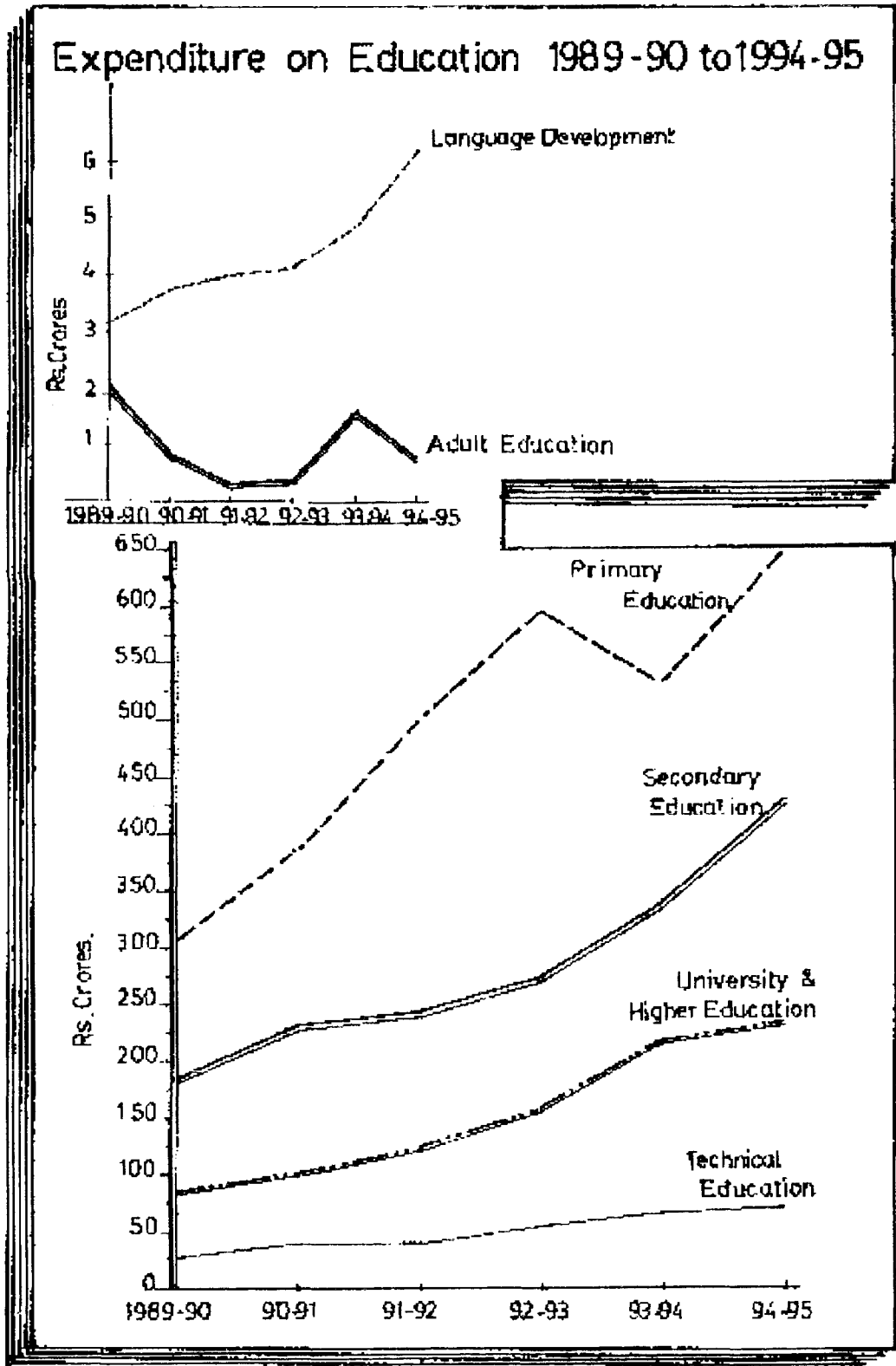
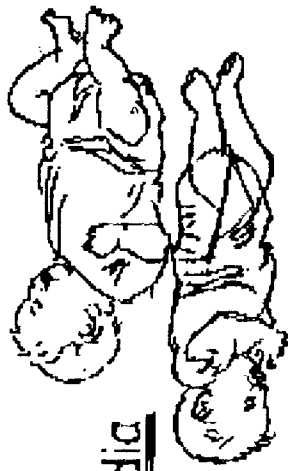


Fig.9.5



Birth Rate Kerala - All India

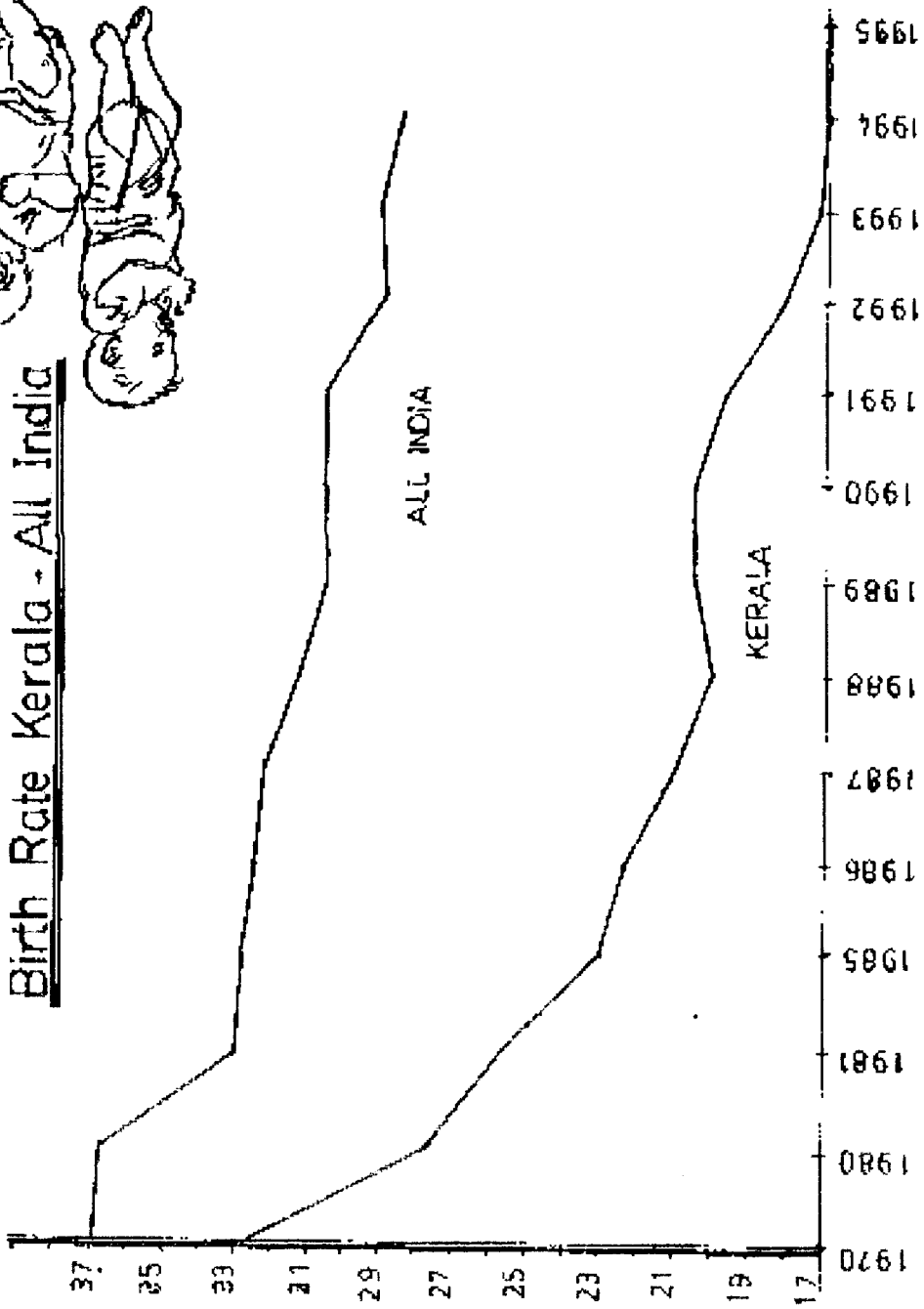


Fig.9.6

### Death Rate Kerala - All India



Fig.9.7

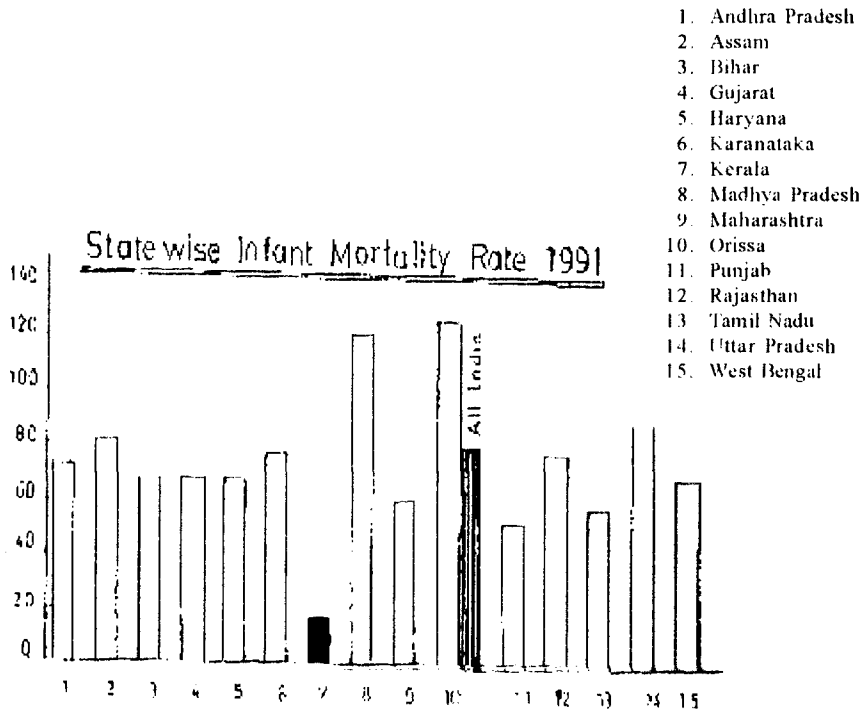


Fig.9.8

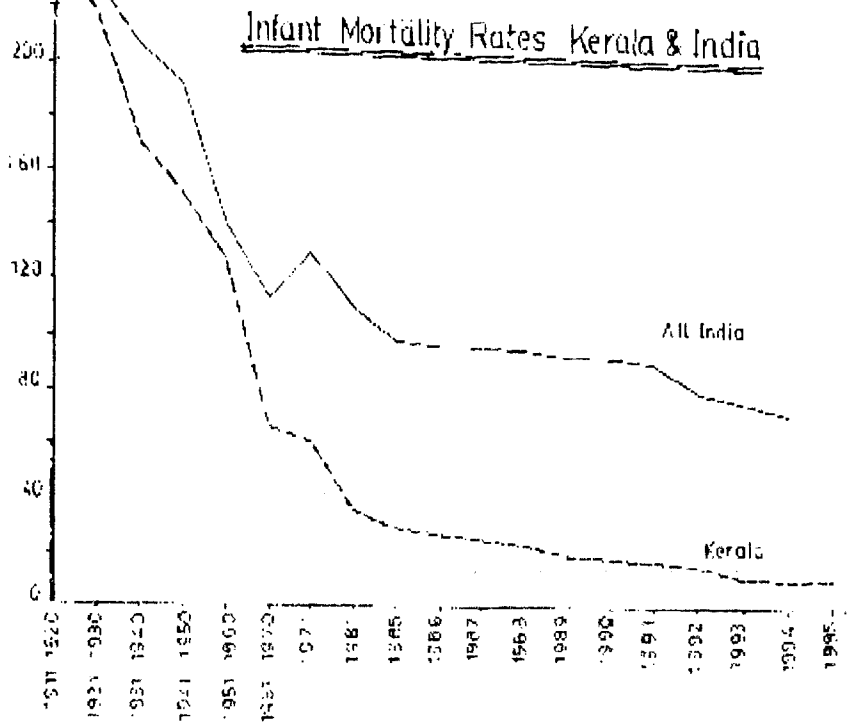


Fig.9.9

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 immunisation 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 facilitates 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.

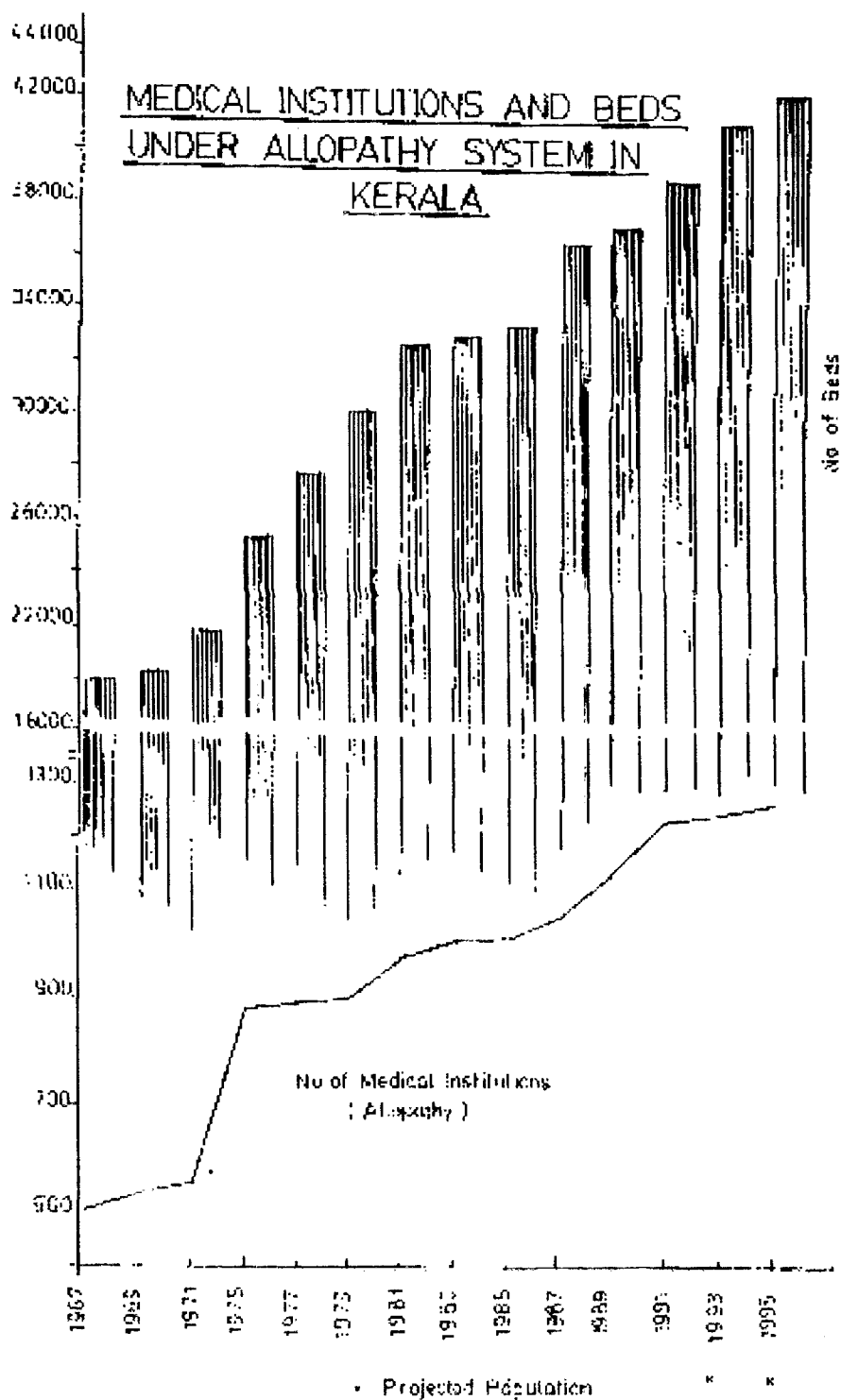


Fig.9.10

## 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
<b>Kerala</b>	<b>1213</b>	<b>1227</b>	<b>37474</b>	<b>37905</b>

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	168	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	Thrissur
(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 Gynecology	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	-	-
<b>Super Speciality Courses</b>						
1. Mch. Paediatric Surgery	2	2	-	-	-	-
2. Mch. Plastic Surgery	2	2	1	-	-	-
3. Mch Genito Urinary surgery	2	2	1	-	-	-
4. Mch. Thorasic 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	-	-	-
<b>Diploma Courses</b>						
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 Larynology and Otology	6	4	2	-	-	-
6. D.M.R.D	2	1	-	-	-	-
7. D.M.R.T.	2	2	-	-	-	-
8. Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynacology	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	-	-	-	-
<b>Diploma/Certificate Courses</b>						
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 Hyginist 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
<b>Nursing Education</b>						
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
<b>MLT Course</b>						
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
<b>Dental</b>						
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
<b>Pharmacy</b>						
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
<b>I. Integrated (General Nurse-cum-Midwives) 3½ year courses</b>		
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
<b>II. Junior Public Health Nurses (18 months course)</b>			
a. Government Nursing Schools		13	515
b. Private Nursing Schools		18	501
<b>III. B.Sc. Nursing (4 years courses)</b>			
a. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram		1	50
b. Medical College, Kottayam		1	50
c. Medical College, Kozhikode		1	50
<b>IV. M.Sc. Nursing</b>			
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

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 remainign 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, Ernakulam 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

## 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

Table - 9.30

**Medical Practitioners (Numbers cum)**

System	Class of Registration	1994	1995
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)
1. 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
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>43745</b>	<b>45478</b>

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 - 9.31  
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
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>327</b>	<b>55733</b>	<b>56060</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>60424</b>	<b>60774</b>

### 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.

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
<b>Kerala</b>		<b>871</b>	<b>4223</b>	<b>5094</b>

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	377446	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 Table 9.36.

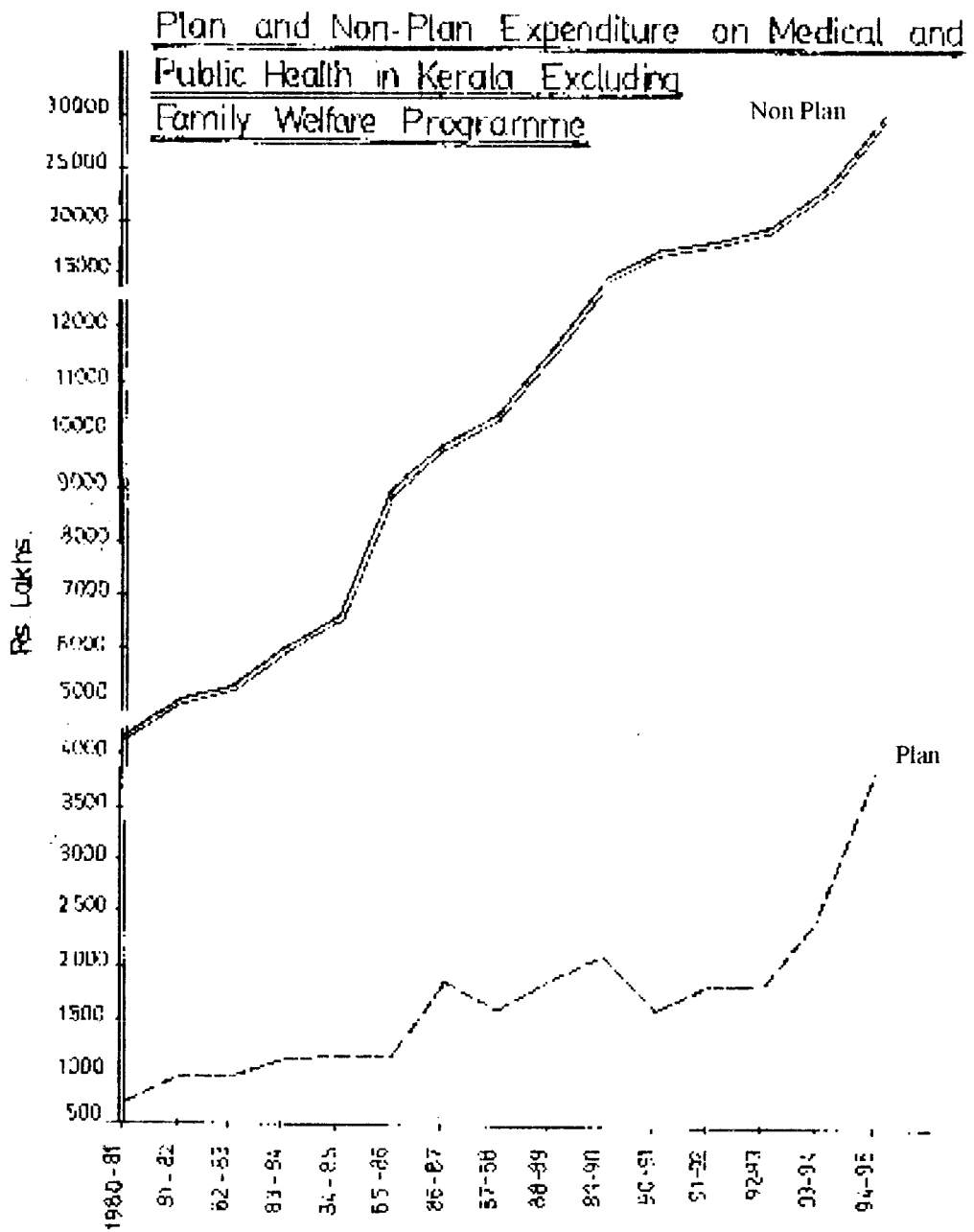


Fig.9.11

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	27.1.05	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 stamposts provided can be seen in Table - 9.38. Emakulam 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 Conne- ction 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	Emakulam	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. Emakulam	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.	Emakulam	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

Year	Income				Total
	Revenue from Water Charges	State Government		Other Sources	
		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						Total
	HUDCO	LIC	World Bank	Netherlands Govt.	DANIDA	Govt. of India	
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

(Rs. lakhs)

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	4201.14	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	1735.00
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

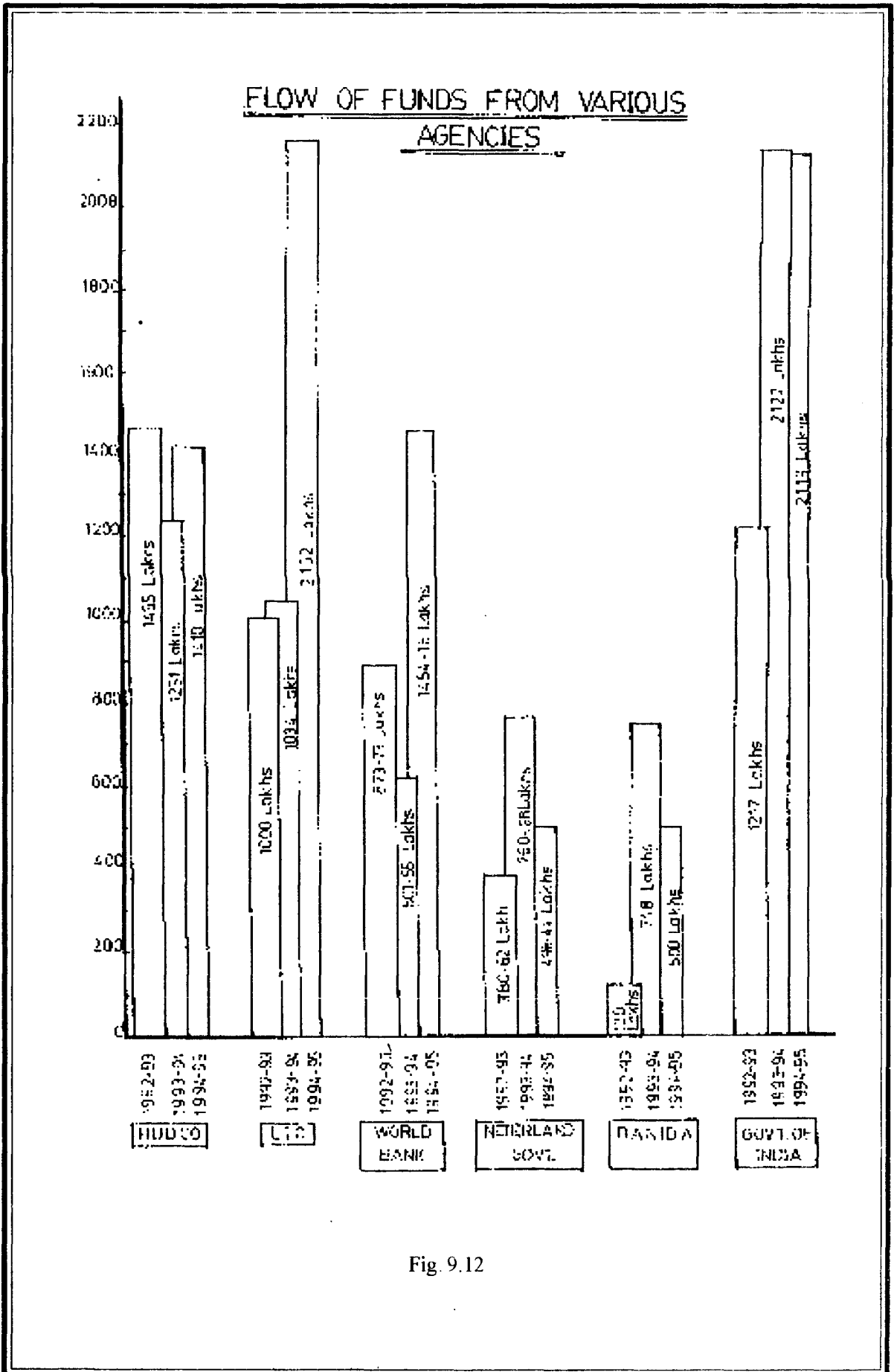


Fig. 9.12

## 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**

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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Provision of House sites to rural landless workers	7863	5517	1869	2903	2179	2634	2585	2214	2402	3364
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
5.	Middle income group housing	4515	59	22	27	53	68	1119	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	4839	--	--	11	78	258	84	--	16	--
9.	public Housing Scheme	11645	613	544	488	178	216	478	822	188	2878
10.	Kudikidappukar Housing	7094	212	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11.	Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribe Development Corporation	24917	2215	1916	675	1283	1249	739	1060	1683	2805
12.	Tribal Welfare Department	4250	90	350	377	286	404	583	626	880	871
13.	Scheduled Caste Development Department	18389	159	1166	957	1131	818	985	1135	2030	1844
14.	Fishermen housing	33332	2290	3870	6143	869	2211	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	--	86837	9840	22062	6497	2611	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
20.	Other Schemes Implemented by KSHB	--	--	--	--	--	--	4755	6045	2256	11123
21.	Completed/Discontinued Schemes	12308	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22.	ROMHS Housing Complex	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	996	1486
	<b>Total</b>	<b>274622</b>	<b>136000</b>	<b>47201</b>	<b>59216</b>	<b>39374</b>	<b>56785</b>	<b>46772</b>	<b>43776</b>	<b>40648</b>	<b>56946</b>

**Table - 9.46**  
**Major Achievements under Various Housing Schemes Implemented by the Kerala State Housing Board**

Sl. 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.	Kairali 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 LIG	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	40	20
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	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 towns, urban basic services, Nehru Rozgar Yojana etc. for the overall 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	4000	3650
			ii) Mandays of work	128000	137600
			iii) Houses upgraded	9100	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 HDST	3	3

(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

\* 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.



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 Beyyore 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.	Ernakulam	2	56	58	880	7696	8576
8.	Thrissur	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.	Kasaragod	1	7	8	112	292	404
Total		30	401	431	11484	43833	55347

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 KILF 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	-	504	-
4.	Forger and Heat Treater	344	-	108	-
5.	Plumber	406	-	2620	-
6.	Diesel Mechanic	161	-	909	-
7.	Data Preparation and Computer Software	428	356	4150	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.	Fitter	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 (Mech )	960	526	3512	410
16.	Painter (General)	128	-	1800	80
17.	Mill wright mechanic	18	-	-	-
18.	Tool & Dye making	-	-	64	-
Total		7968	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	34280	2161	166818	203259
2.	Kollam	24458	95	161115	185668
3.	Pathanamthitta	13895	722	54710	69327
4.	Alappuzha	7871	47	126604	134522
5.	Kottayam	4454	749	104073	109276
6.	Idukki	10319	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	156209	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	1786874

### I. 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	60877	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 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 employed for the rural unemployment 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	134.59	6843.94	16533	4516	309
3.	1993-94	354.2	120.43	7788.38	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

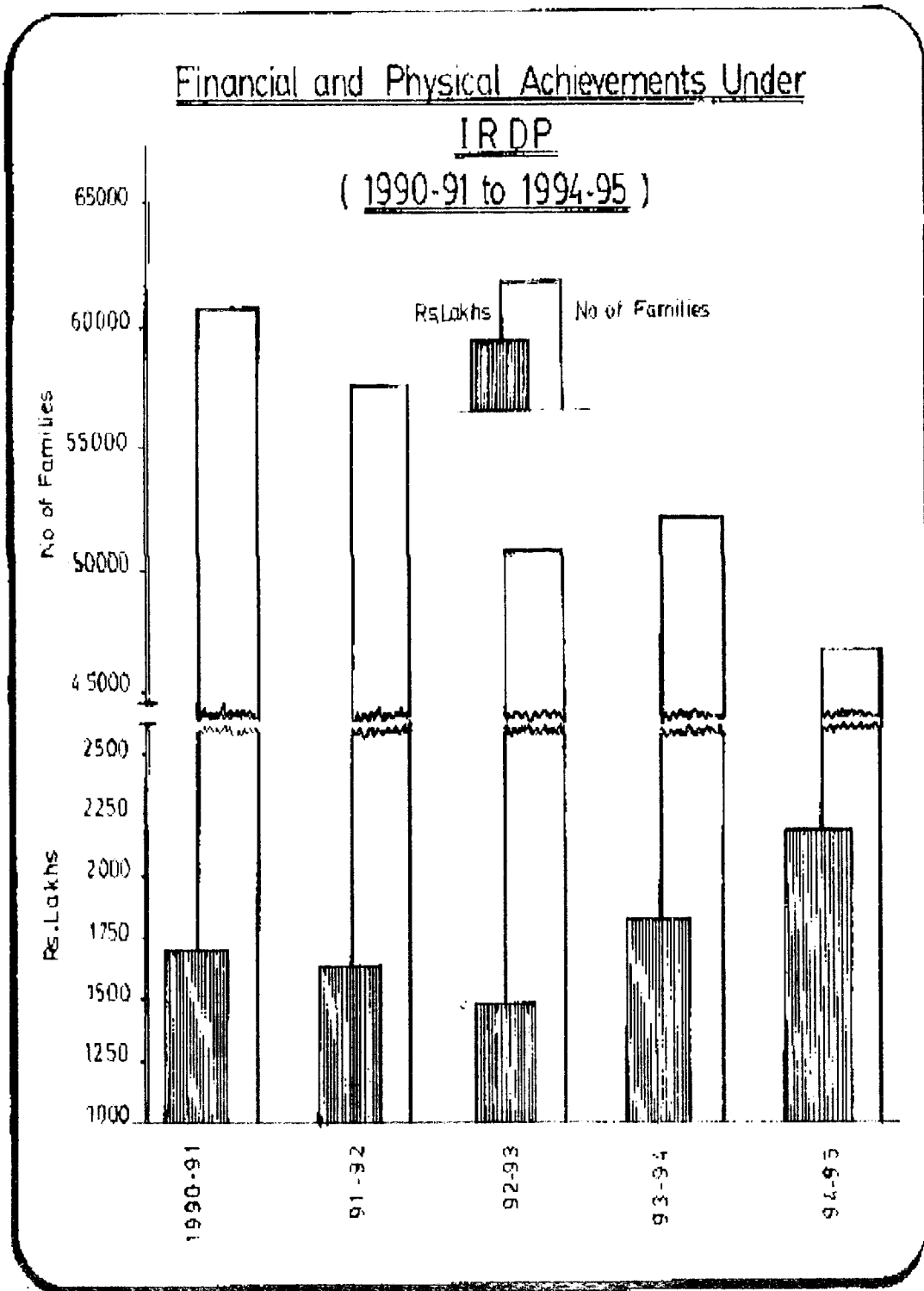


Fig. 10.1

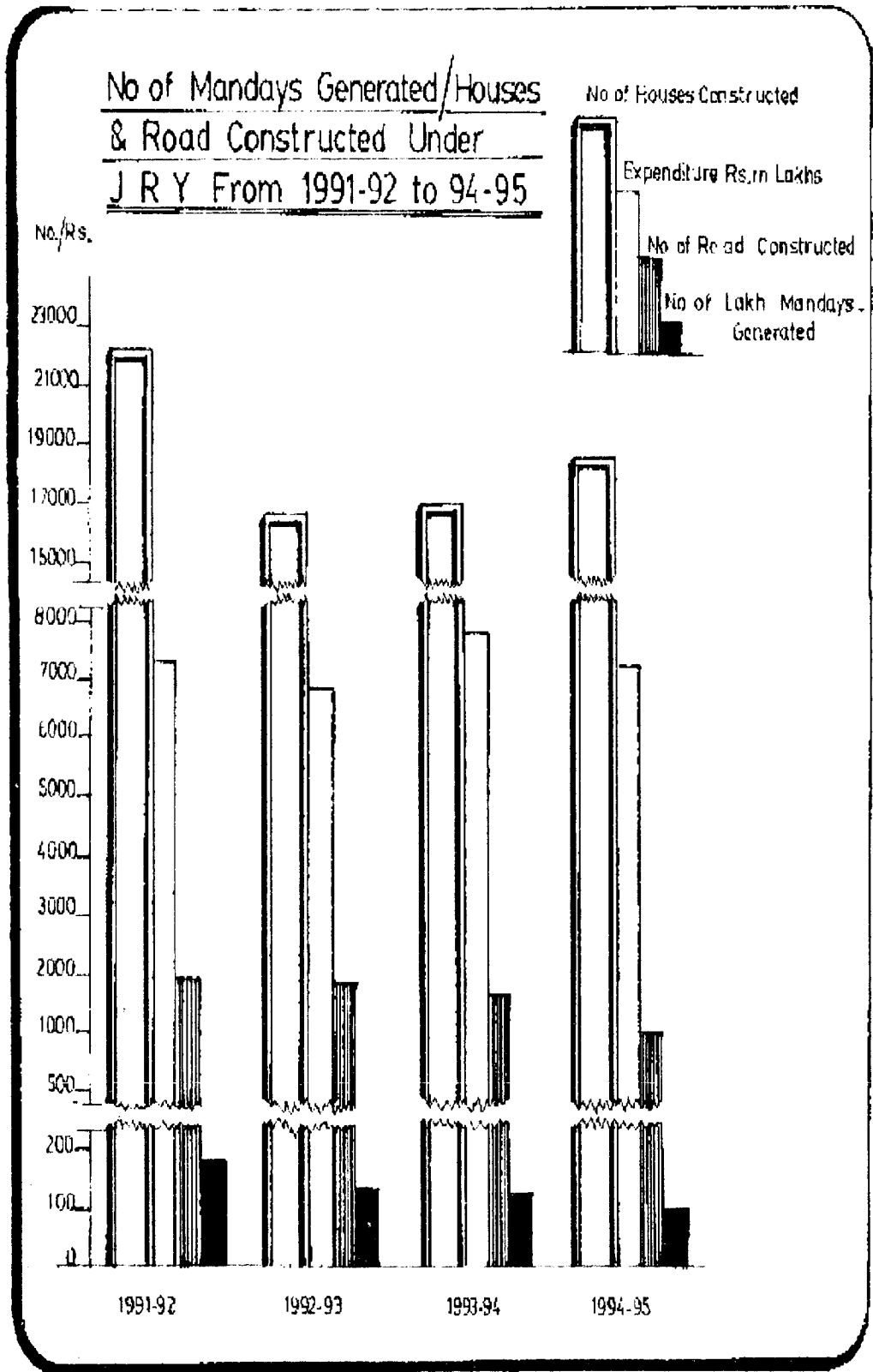


Fig. 10.2

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 (L MD)	Fund available (Rs.lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs.lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	3	240	196	5.62	375.00
2.	Kottayam	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	3.05	262.50
6.	Wayanad	3	291	139	3.67	299.15
7.	Kannur	2	121	836	1.91	150.00
State		21	1747	989	27.64	2253.80
						1901.38

## 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	574	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, Mahilasangams 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				Expendr	
		General	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes	Total	Outlay (Rs.lakhs)	Rs lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1993-94	1014	655	120	1789	30.00	5.55
2.	1994-95	984	798	56	1838	30.00	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 (Acre)	No. of beneficiaries	Area (Acre)
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.

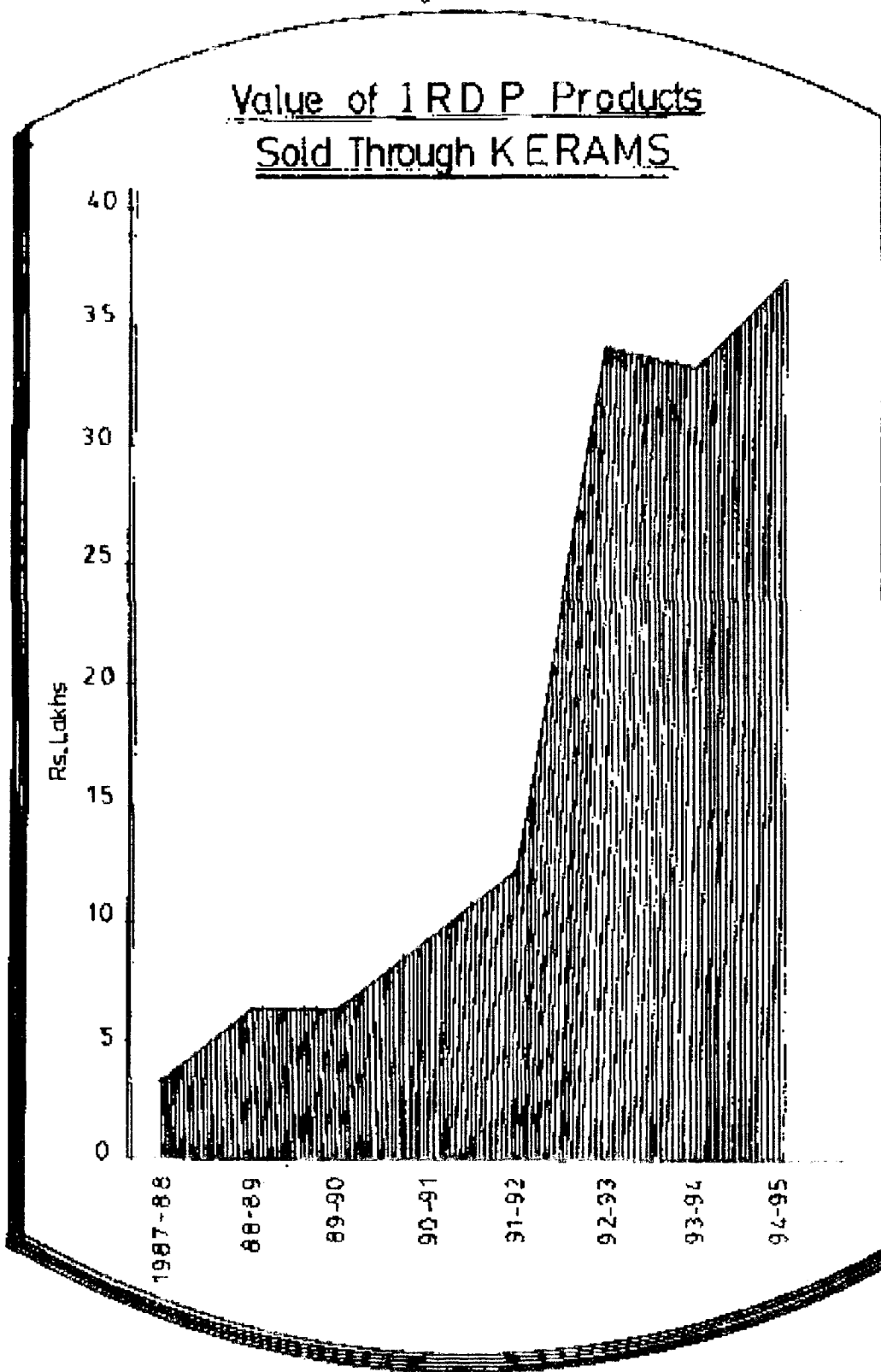


Fig.10.3

Financial Achievement Under Rural Development Programmes during 1994-95

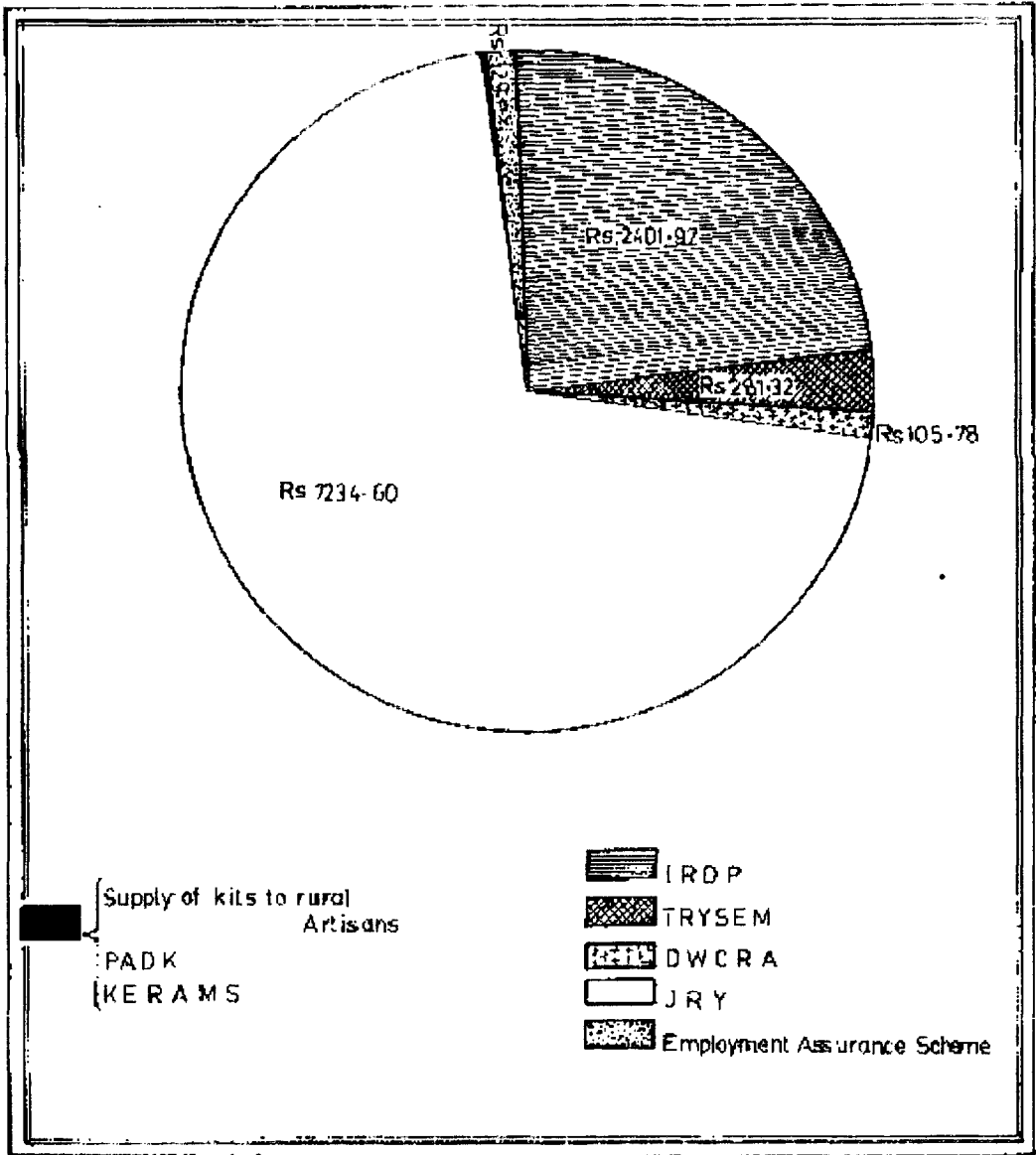


Fig.10.4

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	"	106	4
7.	Shopping Complex/Market Stall	"	18	12
8.	Houses	"	807	612
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. Sets	"	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	"	61	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

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	Rs.Lakhs
					Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	11	6116.61	1334.60	21.8
2.	Kollam	7	2861.89	664.26	23.2
3.	Pathanamthitta	6	2010.10	631.86	31.4
4.	Alappuzha	6	1218.14	666.40	54.7
5.	Kottayam	10	1016.71	840.20	82.6
6.	Idukki	6	502.16	390.54	77.8
7.	Ernakulam	11	1014.30	846.35	83.4
8.	Thrissur	16	1153.66	959.77	83.2
9.	Palakkad	10	855.70	1195.67	140.0
10.	Malappuram	12	1621.08	899.54	55.5
11.	Kozhikode	9	596.68	339.94	57.0
12.	Wayanad	5	473.16	270.63	57.2
13.	Kannur	9	545.59	304.72	55.0
14.	Kasaragod	7	1172.61	883.70	75.4
Total		125	21158.39	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 (1993-94 and 1994-95)**  
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	1993-94		1994-95	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1. Agriculture and Allied Services</b>					
i)	Soil Conservation	193.71	191.71	201.09	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	197.18	183.63	197.18	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	9.94	9.91
x)	Environment	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
<b>2. Minor irrigation</b>		<b>175.32</b>	<b>175.32</b>	<b>173.51</b>	<b>167.63</b>
<b>3. Infrastructure Development</b>					
i)	Water supply and sanitation	63.00	63.00	40.64	41.45
ii)	Foot bridge	52.46	52.46	54.43	54.43
<b>4. Survey, Studies and Evaluation</b>		<b>13.75</b>	<b>13.75</b>	<b>7.23</b>	<b>5.35</b>
<b>5. Western Ghat Cell</b>		<b>5.62</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>6.85</b>	<b>6.85</b>
<b>6. Non Conventional Sources of Energy</b>		<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>4.10</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>866.75</b>	<b>853.20</b>	<b>861.00</b>	<b>863.30</b>

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) Tanks	"	5	5
	iv) Pumpsets	"	103	150
	v) Area Benefited	Ha.	1750	1650
4.	Dairy Development			
	a) Pasture/Fodder Development	"	380	815
	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/benefited 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
	Thrissur		1961	1.46	25
	Thiruvananthapuram		1961	1.66	25
	Alappuzha		1961	2.08	
	Palakkad		1961	1.90	
	Malappuram (Manjeri)		1975	1.44	
	Kozhikode		1975	1.75	
	Kannur (Thalassery)		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	1.88	
	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
(e)	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, Women, Old and Infirm.			
	Thiruvananthapuram		1976	2.13	25
	Alappuzha		1961	2.25	25
	Ernakulam		1979	1.70	25
	Palakkad		1961	2.79	75
	Kozhikode		1979	2.13	25
	Wayanad		1990-91	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.				
a)	Orphanages (Plan)	Welfare of Orphans, aged, inform, begger etc.		12.50	No. of institutions 34 No. of inmates 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	3.08	
	Thalassery		1976	2.84	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	For Adolescent Girls, Kollam	For the reformation & rehabilitation of girls and boys	1967	2.20	100
	For Adolescent Boys, Kottayam		1967		
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
	Palakkad				25
	Kozhikode (for boys & girls)				
	Kozhikode (2)				50
	Manjeri				25
b)	Special 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
	Kozhikode (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 10.16  
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	1.4.1980	Rs. 100 P.M.	2000	344946
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	1.4.1982	Rs. 100 P.M.	915	90906
4.	Kerala Freedom sighten of pension scheme	—	1.4.1971	Rs. 500 P.M.	660.50	12,000
5.	Pension to Sportsman	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	1990	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	1989	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	1.1.1981	Rs. 100 P.M.	140.68	700000
12.	Kerala Khadi Workers Welfare Scheme	Khadi Workers having 10 years of Service and 60 years of age	1990	Rs. 60 P.M.	—	11286
13.	Kerala handloom Workers Welfare Scheme	handloom Workers above the age of 60	1989	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	1.1.1990	Rs. 10000 (death cases) Rs. 5000/- (Permanent disab- ementin capacitating 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	146.18	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	6.70	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	278595
19.	Kerala Motor Workers Welfare Fund	—	1986	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	Benefited 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 if 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 net work 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	862	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 Vattachira 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	0.16
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. 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 Population	Nos.	593676	69441	5513200
Literates	..	2886522	320967	29098518
Main workers	..	2002786	156061	22686461
Marginal Workers	..	1062922	129297	8301087
Non workers	..	126488	18474	855031
Size of household	..	1697112	173196	19952400
Decadal Growth Rate	%	4.9	4.6	5.3
Sex Ratio	(000)	13.22	22.75	14.32
Total Literacy Rate	%	1029	996	1036
Male Literacy	..	79.66	57.22	89.81
Female Literacy	%	85.22	63.38	93.62
Work Participation Rate		74.31	51.07	86.17
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
Live Stock, Forestry Fishing, Hunting, Plantations etc.	..	10.87	15.47	9.24
Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing and Processing	..	1.88	0.33	0.99
Servicing and Repairs in i. Household industry ii. Other than Household Industry	%	2.44	0.47	2.58
Construction	..	7.08	2.96	11.60
Trade and Commerce	..	3.60	0.48	4.00
Transport, Storage and Communication	..	2.83	1.38	12.64
Other Services	..	2.72	1.50	5.99
	..	10.70	5.28	15.18

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 (1994-95)

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	1626178	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 (1994-95)

Sl. No.	Course	Total sanctioned strength (Nos.)	Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe (Nos.)	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Pre-Degree	106712	18050	16.9
2.	Degree	47120	4236	9.9
3.	Post-Graduate	5763	679	11.8
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 Centres	44	211
9.	Financial Assistance to failed SC Students	1252	1898
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 houseless 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 houses were constructed (upto 31.3.1995). Number of houses 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 & 1994-95

Sl No.	Items	1993-94			1994-95		
		Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
1.	Education	308.78	749.61	1058.39	309.65	753.04	1062.69
2.	Economic Development Programmes	136.14	0.40	136.54	193.76	1.90	195.66
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	85.65
	Total	571.16	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)	646	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	15.95
7.	Ambedkar Rural Housing	12	0.24
8.	Autoriksha Load Carrier	35	14.62
9.	DTP, STD, Photocopier, Typewriter	22	10.37



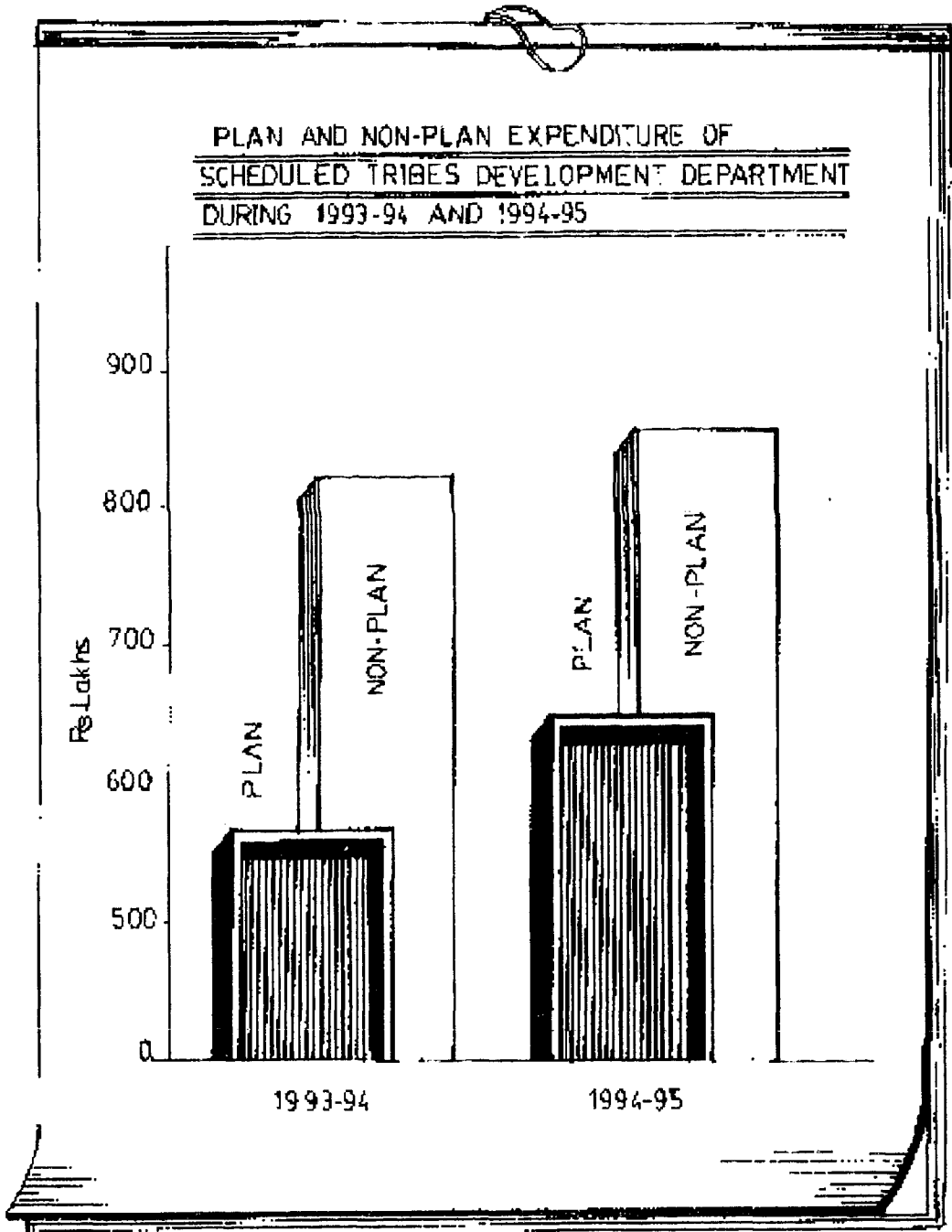


Fig.10.5

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	As on 11.1994			As on 1.1.94		
		Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
1.	Gazetted	23477	2546	123	25669	2808	179
2.	Non-Gazetted (excluding last grade)	245611	24593	1970	265833	27150	2293
3.	Last Grade	39787	5943	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. Alappuzha	300.20	6.88
4. Pathanamthitta	383.36	31.46
5. Kottayam	212.51	41.30
6. Idukki	267.54	161.90
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. Wayanad	51.65	320.52
13. Kannur	151.41	50.59
14. Kasaragod	160.37	66.13
District Total	4735.43	958.01
Head Quarters	8763.16	1526.96
State Total	13498.59	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	16
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	Nos.	36394	20
14.	Goat rearing units	Nos.	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

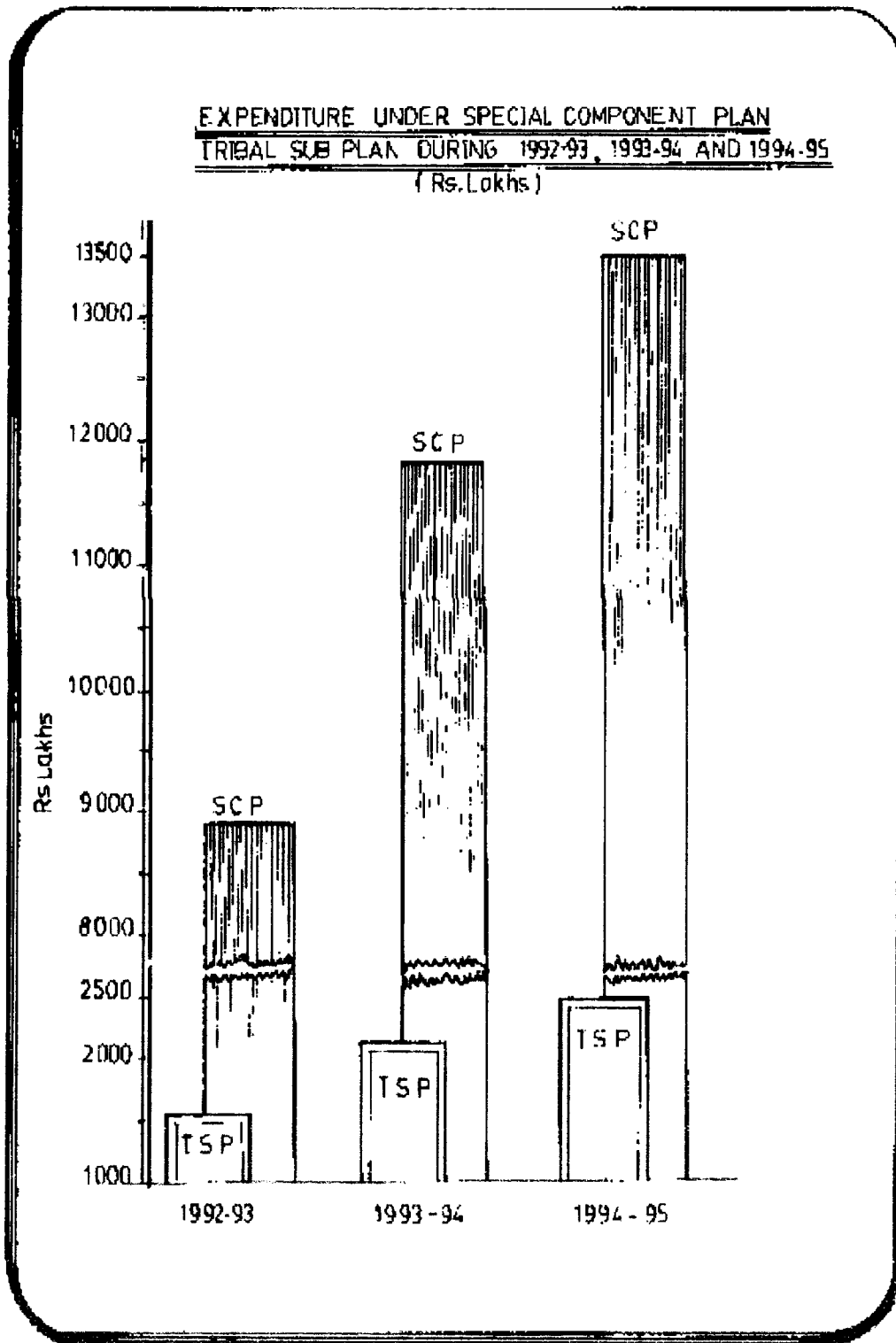


Fig.10.6

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	186
4. Alappuzha	26381	447
5. Kottayam	23293	1543
6. Idukki	4433	2994
7. Ernakulam	40504	865
8. Thrissur	44346	310
9. Palakkad	29079	835
10. Malappuram	30139	318
11. Kozhikode	32616	223
12. Wayanad	426	1568
13. Kannur	13583	847
14. Kasaragod	4252	1437
Total	373976	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	11.98	10
2.	Photo Video	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	19.48	40
8.	Readymade Garments	60.93	165
9.	Provision Stores	98.34	278
10.	Vegetable Shop	10.65	44
11.	Engineering Consultancy	2.72	11
12.	Beauty Parlour	2.02	6
13.	Automobile Workshop	4.13	12
14.	Bricks Manufactruing	9.36	32
15.	Hair Dressing	10.96	30
16.	Tourist Taxi Car	142.86	50
17.	Autorikshaw	48.26	100
18.	Ladies Stores	15.47	62
19.	Two/Three Wheeler 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 Uttarpradesh (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

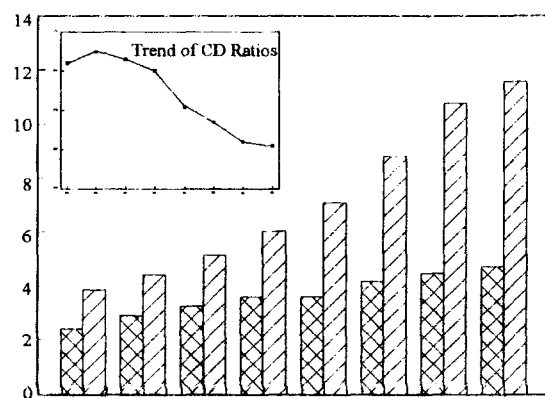


Fig 11.1: Trend of deposits, credit and credit deposit ratios - Kerala.

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.

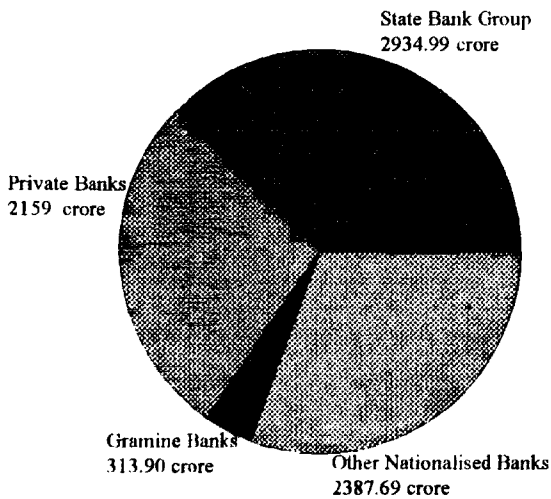


Fig.11.2 Advances by various groups of banks 1994-95.

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

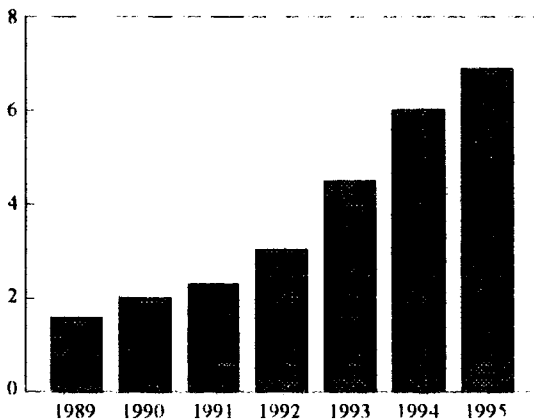


Fig. 11.3 Trend of NRE Deposits in Kerala

(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)**

(Rs. Crore)

States	Deposit						Credit						Credit-Deposit Ratio (%)					
	1969	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994*	1969	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994*	1969	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Andhra pradesh	121	10036	10920	12381	14448	15425	122	8283	8905	10104	10952	11453	100.8	82.5	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	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	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	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	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	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	41.5	40.9
8. Madhyapradesh	107	7196	8014	8885	10258	11232	68	5424	5065	5512	5735	5767	63.6	75.4	63.2	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	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	60.0	52.5
11. Punjab	185	9839	10865	12430	14586	15621	50	4324	4578	5281	6132	6175	27.0	44.0	42.1	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	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	87.0	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	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	45.6	49.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3402</b>	<b>150215</b>	<b>173941</b>	<b>203452</b>	<b>230159</b>	<b>245191</b>	<b>2698</b>	<b>99616</b>	<b>104090</b>	<b>121571</b>	<b>129780</b>	<b>132606</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>54.1</b>
<b>Total - All India</b>	<b>3896</b>	<b>172393</b>	<b>199531</b>	<b>232753</b>	<b>267468</b>	<b>286727</b>	<b>3835</b>	<b>112475</b>	<b>119692</b>	<b>142935</b>	<b>153700</b>	<b>159095</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>55.5</b>

\* 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.

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## STATISTICAL TABLES



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## 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 <sup>@</sup>	1994-95*	1993-94 <sup>@</sup>	1994-95*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agriculture Forestry and fishing	44091	208472	250450	66102	69293
1.1 Agriculture	40056	192911	231136	61748	64869
1.2 Forestry & Logging	3229	8962	9488	2810	2823
1.3 Fishing	806	6599	9826	1544	1601
2. Mining & Quarrying	1474	11801	12517	2843	2784
3. Manufacturing	18698	103874	125348	40042	43678
3.1 Registered	10050	62327	73381	23874	25768
3.2 Unregistered	8648	41547	51967	16168	17910
4. Electricity, gas & Water Supply	912	8624	10670	2819	3093
5. Construction	5771	39303	46800	9892	10615
6. Trade, hotels & restaurants	14322	94473	111470	30062	32457
6.1 Trade	13555	89509	105492	28386	30601
6.2 Hostels and restaurants	767	4964	5978	1676	1856
7. Transport, Storage & Communication	3724	42790	50011	8530	9290
7.1 Railway	559	6807	7647	943	941
7.2 Transport by other means	2438	28626	33441	6140	6693
7.3 Storage	114	521	612	168	173
7.4 Communication	613	6834	8311	1279	1483
8. Financing, Insurance and real estate	9264	53834	61985	24175	25166
8.1 Banking and Insurance	3344	38387	44842	14629	15234
8.2 Real estate, ownership of dwellings	5920	15447	17143	9546	9932
9. 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	49154	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	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94*	1994-95**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Agriculture	129384	176135	181816	182606	193708	193514
2.	Forestry and Logging	12382	2561	3474	3375	3580	3697
3.	Fishing	7743	9380	8847	9138	9694	10010
4.	Mining and Quarrying	461	1310	1290	1431	1544	1652
	Sub Total : Primary	149970	189386	195427	196550	208526	208873
5.	Manufacturing:	53152	79871	82442	89379	96464	103794
5.1	Registered	29030	40710	44341	46459	48364	50110
5.2	Unregistered	24122	39161	38101	42920	48100	53684
6.	Electricity, gas and Water Supply	5509	5736	4599	8136	8626	9135
6.1	Electricity	5077	4261	3267	6827	7214	7623
6.2	Gas	85	934	944	948	1013	1104
6.3	Water Supply	347	541	388	361	389	408
7.	Construction	34496	40270	40811	43931	47384	50014
	Sub Total:Secondary:	93157	125877	127852	141446	152474	162943
8.	Transport, Storage and Communication	13625	29491	54579	43354	48519	54732
8.1	Railways	419	873	1442	1199	1139	1232
8.2	Transport by other means & storage	10770	24165	28667	35833	40577	45949
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	28846	32599	34431	36345
13.	Other Services	29185	35275	36271	41007	42712	44820
	Sub Total: Tertiary	139146	210971	213187	237165	255459	274288
	Net State Domestic Product:	382273	526234	536466	575161	616459	646104
	Population('000)	25357	28987	29378	29775	30177	30584
	Per Capital 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

(At current Prices) (Rs. in lakhs)

1980-81 to 1994-95

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	351843	527417	544163	551346	624069
2.	Forestry and Logging	12382	8376	12446	14477	14668	14998
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:	53142	191390	232742	265457	305367	350178
5.1	Registered	29030	100146	124154	137984	154694	172685
5.2	Unregistered	24122	91244	108588	127473	150673	177493
6.	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	5509	11632	12015	23424	24770	26251
6.1	Electricity	5077	8709	9147	20275	21295	22366
6.2	Gas	85	1383	1586	1862	2105	2426
6.3	Water Supply	347	1540	1282	1287	1370	1459
7.	Construction	34496	117771	12913	159965	182504	208219
	Sub Total:Secondary	93157	320793	373970	448846	512641	584648
8.	Transport, Storage and Communication	13165	80428	87275	112323	132317	153406
8.1	Railways	419	3310	3769	5013	6547	7577
8.2	Transport by other means & Storage	10770	62853	67368	84210	94803	106729
8.3	Communication	2436	14265	16138	23100	30967	39100
9.	Trade, Hotel and Restaurants	57577	164734	180437	230543	261205	295545
10.	Banking and Insurance	11428	71661	76413	88841	103164	119794
11.	Real Estate and Ownership of Dwellings	12198	4353	586	649	718	795
12.	Public Administration	15133	69447	77716	87077	99755	114279
13.	Other Services	29185	105332	119622	130446	146412	164449
	Sub Total: Tertiary	-	139146	495955	542119	649879	743571
	Net State Domestic Product	382273	1217349	1510165	1717520	1883667	2135795
	Publication('000)	25357	28987	29378	29775	30177	30584
	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	1508	4200	5140	5768	6242	6983

Source: Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics.

\* - Provisional

\*\* - Quick estimate

## Appendix 2.4

## SECTORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF DISTRICT AT FACTOR COST

(Rs. lakhs)

District	At Current Prices					At constant Prices (1980-81)			
	Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Thiruvananthapuram	1980-81	12166 (31.79)	9742 (25.46)	16360 (42.75)	38286 (100)	16166 (31.79)	9742 (25.46)	16360 (42.75)	38268: (100)
	1990-91	31102 (25.10)	31598 (25.50)	61170 (49.39)	123890 (100)	15166 (28.04)	12416 (28.96)	26488 (49.96)	54070 (100)
	1991-92	43244 (29.51)	36285 (24.76)	67029 (45.74)	146558 (100)	14839 (28.15)	12309 (22.67)	25994 (49.18)	53142 (100)
	1992-93	46176 (26.83)	44501 (25.85)	81465 (47.32)	172142 (100)	14494 (25.43)	13922 (23.61)	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)	67065 (100)
Kollam	1980-81	19708 (45.57)	10068 (23.28)	13471 (31.15)	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)	17860 (39.93)	10253 (22.92)	16617 (37.15)	44730 (100)
	1991-92	45818 (38.61)	30315 (25.52)	42619 (35.87)	118812 (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 (39.96)	51738 (100)
Pathanamthitta	1980-81	20506 (36.72)	13157 (23.56)	22180 (39.72)	55837 (100)	10040 (42.83)	3747 (15.98)	9654 (41.19)	23441 (100)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Alappuzha	1990-91	20500 (39.31)	9472 (18.16)	22180 (42.53)	52152 (100)	8581 (39.00)	3681 (16.76)	9704 (44.18)	21966 (100)
	1991-92	25695 (42.38)	10889 (17.91)	24069 (39.70)	60623 (100)	9166 (39.33)	3925 (16.84)	10217 (43.83)	23308 (100)
	1992-93	27029 (39.80)	13449 (19.80)	27438 (40.40)	67916 (100)	8853 (37.97)	4208 (18.05)	10256 (43.38)	23317 (100)
	1993-94	27400 (36.90)	15483 (20.85)	31372 (42.25)	74255 (100)	9393 (37.40)	4610 (18.36)	11111 (44.24)	25114 (100)
	1994-95	30783 (36.43)	17812 (21.08)	35891 (42.48)	84486 (100)	9403 (35.04)	5003 (18.97)	11973 (45.39)	26379 (100)
	1980-81	10149 (32.94)	7675 (24.91)	12985 (42.15)	30809 (100)	13310 (36.77)	8182 (22.60)	14706 (40.63)	36198 (100)
	1990-91	29963 (35.20)	20477 (24.06)	34672 (40.74)	85112 (100)	13310 (36.77)	9453 (22.60)	14706 (40.63)	37469 (100)
	1991-92	36558 (37.18)	23816 (24.22)	37952 (38.60)	98326 (100)	10984 (32.77)	8164 (24.00)	14881 (43.73)	34029 (100)
	1992-93	32456 (30.15)	28896 (26.85)	46276 (43.00)	107628 (100)	10017 (27.82)	9193 (25.53)	16800 (46.65)	36010 (100)
	1993-94	32902 (27.66)	33199 (27.90)	52854 (44.43)	118955 (100)	10626 (27.46)	10007 (25.86)	18062 (46.68)	38695 (100)
1994-95	36683 (27.17)	38094 (28.22)	60234 (44.61)	135011 (100)	10650 (26.10)	10807 (26.48)	19355 (47.42)	40812 (100)	
Kottayam	1980-81	10777 (43.75)	3616 (14.68)	10240 (41.57)	24633 (100)	10777 (43.75)	3616 (14.68)	10240 (41.57)	24633 (100)
	1990-91	29147 (39.66)	8093 (11.01)	36253 (49.33)	73493 (100)	14511 (43.71)	3321 (10.00)	15370 (46.29)	33202 (100)
	1991-92	42300 (46.37)	9255 (10.17)	39657 (43.47)	91232 (100)	42300 (46.37)	9255 (10.17)	39657 (43.47)	91232 (100)
	1992-93	42254 (41.29)	11884 (11.61)	48214 (47.10)	102352 (100)	14096 (39.74)	3817 (10.76)	17558 (49.50)	35471 (100)
	1993-94	42831 (38.36)	13622 (12.20)	55208 (49.44)	111661 (100)	14953 (39.39)	4182 (11.00)	18915 (49.71)	38050 (100)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Idukki	1994-95	48423 (38.12)	15609 (12.29)	62993 (49.59)	127025 (100)	14946 (37.54)	4550 (11.43)	20320 (51.03)	39816 (100)
	1980-81	10506 (54.52)	5469 (28.38)	3295 (17.10)	19270 (100)	10506 (54.52)	5469 (28.38)	3295 (17.10)	19270 (100)
	1990-91	27618 (54.99)	10848 (21.60)	11758 (23.41)	50224 (100)	13588 (60.34)	4022 (17.86)	4907 (21.79)	22517 (100)
	1991-92	41142 (62.15)	12182 (18.40)	12876 (19.45)	66200 (100)	14031 (60.82)	4019 (17.42)	5619 (21.76)	23069 (100)
	1992-93	40587 (57.09)	15538 (21.86)	14904 (21.05)	71089 (100)	13221 (56.94)	4612 (19.86)	5385 (23.20)	23218 (100)
	1993-94	41127 (54.23)	17572 (23.17)	17148 (22.60)	75847 (100)	14024 (56.63)	4952 (20.00)	5789 (23.37)	24765 (100)
Ernakulam	1994-95	46122 (53.93)	19874 (23.24)	19522 (22.83)	85518 (100)	14044 (55.10)	5242 (20.57)	6202 (24.33)	25488 (100)
	1980-81	12830 (25.16)	18385 (36.05)	19782 (38.79)	50997 (100)	12830 (25.16)	18385 (36.05)	19782 (38.79)	50997 (100)
	1990-91	40591 (22.25)	78446 (43.00)	63412 (34.76)	182449 (100)	18704 (24.26)	30767 (39.90)	27641 (35.85)	77112 (100)
	1991-92	65934 (28.94)	93107 (40.87)	68761 (30.18)	227802 (100)	18915 (24.03)	32152 (40.85)	27650 (35.13)	78717 (100)
	1992-93	59255 (23.21)	108695 (42.58)	87320 (34.21)	255270 (100)	17955 (21.00)	34676 (40.55)	32885 (38.45)	85516 (100)
	1993-94	60086 (21.20)	123268 (43.50)	100059 (35.30)	283413 (100)	19050 (20.77)	36865 (40.21)	35772 (39.02)	91687 (100)
Thrissur	1994-95	66756 (20.84)	139473 (43.93)	144165 (35.63)	320394 (100)	19108 (19.76)	38877 (40.19)	38738 (40.05)	96723 (100)
	1980-81	12263 (34.50)	9083 (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)	51703 (100)
	1991-92	47199 (32.36)	42564 (29.18)	56080 (38.45)	145843 (100)	15505 (29.70)	14584 (27.94)	22115 (42.36)	52204 (100)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1992-93	48915 (29.48)	50633 (30.52)	66365 (40.00)	165913 (100)	15676 (20.03)	15974 (28.57)	24264 (43.40)	55914 (100)
	1993-94	49605 (27.09)	57643 (31.48)	75858 (41.43)	183106 (100)	16632 (27.75)	17118 (28.56)	26180 (43.68)	59930 (100)
	1994-95	55617 (26.77)	65512 (31.53)	86639 (41.70)	207768 (100)	16656 (26.44)	18186 (28.87)	28157 (44.69)	62999 (100)
Paiakkad	1980-81	10758 (40.47)	6179 (23.25)	9644 (36.28)	26581 (100)	10758 (40.47)	6179 (23.25)	9644 (36.28)	26581 (100)
	1990-91	29200 (33.41)	23572 (26.97)	34627 (39.62)	87399 (100)	14496 (37.61)	9371 (24.32)	14672 (38.07)	38539 (100)
	1991-92	53943 (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 (34.35)	131114 (100)	17556 (39.70)	10500 (23.75)	16165 (36.55)	44221 (100)
	1993-94	53782 (37.52)	37925 (26.46)	51624 (36.02)	143331 (100)	18626 (39.34)	11393 (24.09)	17319 (36.59)	47338 (100)
	1994-95	60630 (37.19)	43470 (26.66)	58934 (36.15)	163034 (100)	18633 (37.72)	12264 (24.83)	18502 (37.45)	49399 (100)
Malappuram	1980-81	11986 (48.18)	3300 (13.27)	9590 (38.55)	24876 (100)	11986 (48.18)	3300 (13.27)	9590 (38.55)	24876 (100)
	1990-91	33699 (42.15)	11631 (14.55)	34613 (43.29)	79943 (100)	14969 (44.36)	4373 (12.96)	14404 (42.68)	33746 (100)
	1991-92	51219 (50.03)	13167 (12.86)	37986 (37.11)	102372 (100)	17284 (47.36)	4389 (12.03)	14821 (40.61)	36494 (100)
	1992-93	53053 (46.27)	16169 (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 (41.76)	124135 (100)	17845 (44.04)	5263 (12.99)	17413 (42.97)	40521 (100)
	1994-95	60235 (42.90)	21128 (15.05)	59038 (42.05)	140401 (100)	17877 (42.43)	5628 (13.36)	18626 (44.21)	42131 (100)
Kozhikode	1980-81	16048 (38.66)	10915 (26.30)	14543 (35.04)	41506 (100)	16048 (38.66)	10915 (26.30)	14543 (35.04)	41506 (100)



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1990-91	27384 (26.58)	30067 (29.18)	45573 (44.24)	103024 (100)	12695 (28.84)	11758 (26.81)	19179 (43.74)	43852 (100)
	1991-92	43043 (33.65)	34886 (27.26)	49989 (39.09)	127898 (100)	14584 (31.67)	11857 (25.74)	19619 (42.59)	46056 (100)
	1992-93	56880 (35.75)	41894 (26.33)	60324 (37.92)	159098 (100)	17127 (33.00)	13116 (25.28)	21653 (41.72)	51896 (100)
	1993-94	57708 (33.05)	48063 (27.52)	68865 (39.43)	174636 (100)	18172 (32.69)	14220 (25.59)	23187 (41.72)	55579 (100)
	1994-95	64052 (32.41)	55064 (27.86)	78530 (39.73)	197646 (100)	18240 (31.30)	15277 (26.21)	24766 (42.49)	58283 (100)
Wayanad	1980-81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1990-91	17587 (61.03)	4182 (14.51)	7047 (24.46)	28816 (100)	8685 (64.86)	1711 (24.46)	2995 (22.37)	13391 (100)
	1991-92	21122 (62.62)	4902 (14.53)	7705 (22.84)	33729 (100)	7223 (60.38)	1695 (14.17)	3044 (25.45)	11962 (100)
	1992-93	24047 (61.24)	5849 (14.90)	9368 (23.86)	39264 (100)	7953 (59.96)	1896 (14.30)	3413 (25.74)	13262 (100)
	1993-94	24369 (58.17)	6799 (16.23)	10722 (25.60)	41890 (100)	8436 (59.40)	2088 (14.70)	3678 (25.90)	14202 (100)
	1994-95	27458 (57.76)	7891 (16.60)	12187 (25.64)	47536 (100)	8438 (57.50)	2287 (15.58)	3950 (12.92)	14765 (100)
Kannur	1980-81	22779 (48.94)	8725 (18.75)	15038 (32.31)	46542 (100)	22779 (48.94)	8725 (18.75)	15038 (32.31)	46542 (100)
	1990-91	23868 (27.47)	21790 (25.08)	41238 (47.25)	86896 (100)	11425 (30.57)	8472 (22.67)	17471 (46.75)	17368 (100)
	1991-92	51480 (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)	129632 (100)	16122 (37.02)	9424 (21.64)	18000 (41.34)	43546 (100)
	1993-94	49960 (34.89)	34613 (24.56)	57336 (40.55)	141909 (100)	17107 (36.72)	10196 (21.89)	19282 (41.39)	46585 (100)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Kasaragod	1994-95	56289 (34.89)	39630 (24.56)	65405 (40.55)	161324 (100)	17123 (35.19)	10926 (22.45)	20609 (42.36)	48658 (100)
	1980-81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1990-91	17535 (44.92)	8511 (21.80)	12992 (33.28)	39038 (100)	8169 (49.11)	3291 (19.78)	5175 (31.12)	116635 (100)
	1991-92	26319 (52.26)	9788 (19.42)	14258 (28.30)	50365 (100)	9062 (50.79)	3305 (18.52)	5476 (30.69)	17843 (100)
	1992-93	29650 (49.31)	11801 (19.62)	18686 (31.07)	60137 (100)	9489 (48.03)	3646 (18.45)	6622 (33.52)	19757 (100)
	1993-94	30078 (46.28)	13576 (20.89)	21341 (32.83)	64995 (100)	10067 (47.63)	3967 (18.77)	7102 (33.60)	21136 (100)
	1994-95	33746 (45.84)	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)
	1990-91	400601 (32.91)	320793 (26.35)	495955 (40.74)	1217349 (100)	189386 (35.99)	125877 (23.92)	210971 (40.09)	526234 (100)
	1991-92	594076 (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)	196550 (34.17)	141446 (24.59)	237165 (41.24)	575161 (100)
	1993-94	627455 (33.31)	512641 (27.22)	743571 (39.47)	1883667 (100)	208526 (33.83)	152474 (24.73)	255459 (41.44)	616459 (100)
	1994-95	702479 (32.89)	584648 (27.37)	848668 (39.74)	2135795 (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	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	1980-81	1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Thiruvananthapuram	12166 (7.14)	9742 (9.16)	16360 (10.14)	38268 (8.74)	15916 (7.62)	16315 (10.01)	34834 (12.70)	67065 (10.38)	2579 (10.17)	3109 (10.13)
2. Kollam	19708 (11.56)	10068 (9.47)	13471 (8.35)	43247 (9.87)	17757 (8.50)	13308 (8.17)	20673 (7.54)	51738 (8.00)	2875 (11.34)	2540 (8.27)
3. Pathanamthitta	20500 (12.03)	13157 (12.37)	22180 (13.75)	55837 (12.75)	9403 (4.50)	5003 (3.07)	11973 (4.37)	26379 (4.08)	-	1254 (4.08)
4. Alappuzha	10149 (5.96)	7675 (7.22)	12985 (8.05)	30809 (7.03)	10650 (5.10)	10807 (6.63)	19355 (7.06)	40812 (6.32)	2350 (9.28)	2111 (6.88)
5. Kottayam	10777 (6.32)	3616 (3.40)	10240 (6.35)	24633 (5.62)	14946 (7.16)	4550 (2.79)	20320 (7.41)	39816 (6.16)	1696 (6.69)	1929 (6.28)
6. Idukki	10506 (6.16)	5469 (5.15)	3295 (2.04)	19270 (4.40)	14044 (6.72)	5242 (3.22)	6202 (2.26)	25488 (3.95)	966 (3.81)	1137 (3.70)
7. Ernakulam	12830 (7.52)	18385 (17.29)	19782 (12.26)	50997 (11.64)	19108 (9.15)	38877 (23.86)	38738 (14.12)	96723 (14.97)	2528 (9.97)	2972 (9.42)
8. Thrissur	12263 (7.19)	9083 (8.54)	14198 (8.80)	35544 (8.11)	16656 (7.97)	18186 (11.16)	28157 (10.27)	62999 (9.75)	2432 (9.59)	2888 (9.42)
9. Palakkad	10758 (6.32)	6179 (5.81)	9644 (5.98)	26581 (6.07)	18633 (8.92)	12264 (7.53)	18502 (6.75)	49399 (7.65)	2034 (8.02)	2513 (8.19)
10. Malappuram	11986 (7.02)	3300 (3.11)	9590 (5.95)	24876 (5.68)	17877 (8.56)	5628 (3.45)	18626 (6.79)	42131 (6.52)	2381 (9.39)	3267 (10.64)
11. Kozhikode	16048 (9.42)	10915 (10.27)	14543 (9.01)	41506 (9.47)	18240 (8.73)	15277 (9.37)	24766 (9.03)	58283 (9.02)	2614 (10.31)	2764 (9.00)
12. Wayanad	-	-	-	-	8438 (4.04)	2287 (1040)	3950 (1.44)	14675 (2.27)	-	709 (2.31)
13. Kannur	22779 (13.36)	8725 (18.21)	15038 (9.32)	46542 (10.62)	17123 (8.20)	10926 (6.71)	20609 (7.51)	48658 (7.53)	2962 (11.68)	2376 (7.74)
14. Kasarakod	-	-	-	-	10082 (4.83)	4273 (2.62)	7583 (2.76)	21938 (3.40)	-	1130 (3.68)
State Domestic Product	170470 (100)	106314 (100)	161326 (100)	438110 (100)	208873 (100)	162973 (100)	274288 (100)	646104 (100)	25357 (100)	30699 (100)

Source: Directorate of Economics &amp; 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	
							No.	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985	25,74,074	12,08,724	11,16,495	1,48,464	90,329	10,062	13,65,330	53.05
1986	27,04,874	12,09,462	12,51,793	1,36,193	97,217	10,209	14,95,412	55.30
1987	29,91,002	12,70,764	14,34,413	1,61,155	1,11,008	13,682	17,20,258	57.50
1988	29,01,051	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	1,88,978	1,11,372	21,235	18,87,294	61.04
1990	33,20,035	12,27,319	16,55,465	2,73,725	1,35,213	28,313	20,92,716	63.03
1991	36,38,504	13,18,514	18,85,304	2,57,173	1,50,014	27,799	23,20,290	63.76
1992	38,47,063	13,45,260	20,27,657	2,83,556	1,61,571	29,109	25,01,803	65.00
1993	41,56,892	14,12,925	22,10,314	3,17,719	1,81,605	34,329	27,43,967	66.00
1994	41,68,669	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	Medical Graduates	Engineering Graduates	Diploma Holders in Engineering and Technical	I.T.I. Certificate Holders	Agricultural Graduates	Veterinary Graduates	Total
1	2	3	4	5	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	87,482
1989	1481	5649	19,273	70,971	446	26	97,846
1990	1806	6507	20,154	87,069	368	128	1,16,032
1991	2588	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	5,68,713	101	5,07,375	99	10,76,088	100
1986	5,76,784	102	5,19,115	102	10,95,899	102
1987	5,85,391	104	5,08,917	100	10,94,308	102
1988	6,02,696	107	5,01,653	98	11,04,349	103
1989	6,20,254	110	4,86,354	95	11,06,608	103
1990	6,34,379	113	5,12,034	100	11,46,413	107
1991	6,45,856	115	5,25,882	103	11,71,738	109
1992	6,47,853	103	5,32,837	101	11,80,690	100
1993	6,49,199	100	5,36,480	102	11,85,679	101
1994	6,43,615	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	106	76	69	98
UAE	-	1	12	7	13
Bahrain	-	2	-	7	-
Cyprus	-	1	-	-	-
Yemen	-	-	-	-	1
Total :	336	114	91	86	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	48,715	1,79,146	1012.08
1986-87	1,13,809	2,18,446	835.00
1987-88	92,555	2,05,556	1095.65
1988-89	64,887	2,15,456	2353.77
1989-90	81,159	2,46,040	1996.37
1990-91	1,18,279	2,64,314	1934.88
1991-92	99,814	2,60,196	1619.64
1992-93	-	2,29,143	625.67
1993-94	1,21,376	2,73,512	1748.65
1994-95	67,902	2,69,683	1426.78
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	1887.22	104.78	538	474	1682
Kannur	2966	2318.86	647.14	759	477	1770
Wayanad	2131	2096.86	34.14	315	310	672
Kozhikode	2344	2004.33	339.67	1118	806	2957
Malappuram	3550	3378.48	170.52	872	833	1656
palakkad	4480	4258.15	221.85	532	471	1688
Trissur	3032	2730.80	301.20	903	739	2391
Ernakulam	2407	1865.38	541.62	1170	774	2535
Idukki	5019	4951.57	67.43	215	207	755
Kottayam	2203	2034.43	168.57	830	741	1904
Alappuzha	1414	1125.92	288.08	1415	1236	2116
pathanamthitta	2642	2541.72	100.28	450	407	1546
Kollam	2491	2372.56	118.44	967	827	3766
Thiruvananthapuram	2192	1934.51	257.49	1344	1007	3877
Kerala	38863	35500.79	3362.21	749	603	2284

## Appendix 2.12

## Rural - urban Distribution of Population

(in lakhs)

District	Persons			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urbanm
(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	11.06	11.45	10.99	5.46	5.53	11.53	5.61	5.92
Wayanad	6.72	6.49	0.23	3.42	3.30	0.12	3.30	3.19	0.11
Kozhikode	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
<b>Kerala</b>	<b>290.99</b>	<b>214.18</b>	<b>76.80</b>	<b>142.80</b>	<b>105.13</b>	<b>37.76</b>	<b>148.10</b>	<b>109.05</b>	<b>39.04</b>



## Appendix - 2.13

## Three Year Moving Average of Birth and Death rates - Kerala and India 1981 - 93

(per thousand)

Period	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

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

(per thousand)

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	80	86	52
1991-93	15	16	12	78	85	50

Source : Sample Registration bulletin, July 1995  
 Vol. 29, No.2.  
 Office of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi.

## Appendix - 2.15

## Estimated Annual Live Birth Rates, Death Rates and Infant Mortality Rate for Major States - 1993

(Per thousand)

States	Birth Rate			Death Rate			Infant Mortality Rate		
	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
India	28.7	30.4	23.7	9.3	10.6	5.8	74	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	5.8	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

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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	1161.9	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	2289.7	2359.3	2658.9	2258.3	1773.1	1764.7	1645.4	"	"	2038.1
4.	Fruits and Vegetables	2803.2	2986.9	2770.5	2474.9	2665.2	2939.5	3147.0	3160.9	3209.2	3199.3	"	"	2935.7
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	1952.8	1924.5	1906.9	1863.8	1850.8	1874.7	2134.9	2221.6	"	'	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	'	"	1468.5
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	1664.8	1657.1	1680.9	1735.6	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.	k g.	9.52	9.60	9.60	9.61	9.77	9.85	9.93	9.83	9.71	9.51	9.37	9.78
2.	White Rice	kg.	8.79	8.69	8.54	8.59	8.04	8.91	8.96	9.08	8.93	8.96	8.96	9.15
3.	Green gram	kg.	19.03	19.20	19.38	19.61	19.60	19.97	21.16	21.36	20.46	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.	Dhall	kg.	22.46	23.70	24.36	25.38	26.12	31.52	32.15	32.35	31.85	31.50	32.75	33.03
7.	Sugar (O.M.)	kg.	12.91	12.95	11.98	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	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
9.	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2kg.	34.75	35.64	35.73	36.84	36.34	36.61	36.71	37.05	37.64	38.20	38.50	39.46
10.	Coffee Powder (BrookeBond Green label)	1/2 kg	65.50	66.68	66.43	65.61	65.26	63.36	60.71	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	96.46	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	80.79	80.79	81.86	82.57	83.29	84.00	84.29
14.	Coconut oil	kg.	38.35	38.09	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	55.85	58.78	59.14	61.13	61.78	62.54	62.61	63.21	63.78	63.80	64.84
17.	Gingelly oil	kg.	51.83	53.18	55.45	55.84	54.19	49.14	48.19	48.23	48.43	48.62	49.09	49.61
18.	Coconut (without husk)	100nos.	371.79	376.82	348.71	339.64	344.29	336.43	339.64	350.71	390.57	391.43	416.79	413.57
19.	Corriander	kg.	19.71	19.80	19.43	19.87	19.87	20.50	23.61	24.29	24.54	24.25	24.36	25.11
20.	Chillies (dry)	kg.	45.71	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.	Chena.	kg.	4.50	4.82	5.00	5.21	5.64	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.	Brinjal	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	6.50	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)	6.30	6.29	6.29	6.35	6.36	6.40	6.49	6.50	6.58	6.64	6.79	6.82
44.	Tooth paste 100gm tube Coigate	Each	16.10	16.51	16.67	17.00	17.00	17.24	17.24	17.24	17.24	17.46	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	5.95	5.95
46.	Crocin	2 Tabs	0.69	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	9.61	9.61	9.61	9.61	9.56	9.48	9.48	9.48	9.48	9.48	9.51
48.	Torch battery (Eveready 950)	Each	6.10	6.27	6.34	6.39	6.50	6.46	6.39	6.29	6.23	6.27	6.27	6.36
49.	Paper	24 sheets	6.00	6.21	6.36	6.44	6.44	6.73	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	160.21	161.70	161.44	162.43	163.50	162.25	162.50	163.25

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics, Govt of Keraia.

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	684	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	"
6.	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.	Chalakyady	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	1994											1995				
			April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(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	293.8	294.7
I.	Primary Articles	32.295	269.3	272.9	276.9	281.8	280.3	281.3	281.5	285.1	291.6	295.0	294.4	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	313.9	324.8	335.6	335.3	334.5
i.	Food Grains	7.917	276.4	279.2	281.5	287.3	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	6.824	267.3	270.2	272.9	278.4	281.7	280.0	279.8	285.4	294.2	291.7	293.3	293.9	293.8	294.8	297.0	299.7
	(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	4.089	282.5	292.5	312.8	319.6	296.4	302.3	298.3	292.0	266.2	264.4	264.4	270.8	309.7	341.3	322.9	308.0
iii.	Milk	1.961	298.2	303.9	304.8	305.1	304.0	309.8	313.2	312.2	310.0	312.1	319.8	306.4	311.2	311.5	313.8	403.4
iv.	Egg, Fish & Meat	1.783	325.8	327.4	360.7	368.7	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	287.2	289.0	290.3	288.0	296.0	311.6	320.3	327.6	323.6	323.5	318.4	318.0	321.5
i.	Fibres	1.791	378.5	367.3	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	258.5	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	283.7	284.5	284.3	284.9	287.7	288.5	290.9	305.4	318.3	317.7	320.6	321.5	319.9	319.9	325	326.3
3.	Minerals	4.828	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
ii.	Petroleum Crude & Natural gas	4.274	126.5	127.0	127.0	130.6	129.3	129.4	129.1	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2
ii.	Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	10.663	278.0	276.9	278.0	279.4	279.8	279.8	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	277.8	279.1	281.4	285.9	287.8	290.5	291.7
i.	Food products	10.143	261.9	265.0	268.1	271.5	273.4	274.8	271.9	271.5	271.9	274.8	272.7	272.5	275.1	273.6	278.3	279.7
i.	Diary products	0.642	260.2	263.0	264.6	275.5	282.9	291.0	304.2	310.0	308.4	308.2	311.6	311.3	320.0	320.8	320.1	323.1
ii.	Sugar, Khandsari & gur	4.05	261.0	269.6	275.6	275.7	274.0	275.0	265.9	255.6	244.2	244.0	236.0	236.0	244.0	246.7	249.7	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	326.9	345.9	345.9	346.0	346.9	347.1	349.9	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	1.018	255.8	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	194.8	195.6	196.7	197.1	197.5	198.8	199.2	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	219.2	222.3	225.9	231.0	234.3	236.5	237.7	240.9	241.9	242.4	243.7	245.3	247.3	247.8	248.7
i.	Fertilisers	1.748	179.8	179.6	191.6	196.5	196.6	197.6	198.6	198.9	202.4	202.4	202.4	202.2	209.3	209.4	209.8	210.5
ii.	Pesticides	0.202	309.4	318.6	318.6	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	214.9	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
8.	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2.477	268.6	271.0	272.6	273.8	273.7	274.4	276.8	277.4	275.4	278.2	283.4	288.3	295.5	311.5	315.7	317.2
9.	Basic Metals, Alloys and metal products	7.632	287.7	290.3	290.4	291.9	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	260.1	261.4	263.1	266.3	273.6	276.5	276.9	275.6	278.4	279.5	280.6	281.5
i.	Motor Vehicles, Scooters, Bicycles and parts	2.431	224.3	225.6	227.1	228.3	231.5	231.3	231.8	233.6	235.3	236.1	239.0	238.8	239.8	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	166.8	167.0	167.0	167.0	167.0	169.8	169.8	172.2	172.2	169.4

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	Jul
All India	281	284	288	289	289	289	289	291	293	295	300	306	313
Ahmedabad	283	286	290	290	288	286	287	291	291	293	296	301	310
Aluva	277	278	279	283	287	291	295	295	299	303	300	311	319
Bangalore	275	275	280	282	284	290	292	295	295	296	299	307	313
Bombay	312	314	317	315	315	314	320	324	327	331	335	340	346
Calcutta	284	286	290	295	294	291	288	290	292	293	301	311	315
Coimbatore	273	277	278	283	288	290	289	291	295	293	296	302	311
Delhi	302	311	314	319	315	307	308	311	313	317	321	326	333
Hyderabad	260	262	265	266	268	266	267	271	271	271	278	284	288
Jamshedpur	264	267	269	271	271	268	265	266	267	272	273	276	284
Madras	285	289	294	298	307	308	310	315	316	317	327	333	343
Madhura	279	279	288	288	297	302	301	299	306	304	314	325	331
Mundakayam	284	280	281	291	295	299	301	298	300	301	316	316	326
Nagpur	295	301	305	301	298	298	299	298	301	303	307	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
All India	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	1096	1107	1172
Assam #	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
Gujrat	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
Karnataka	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
Madhyapradesh	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	1483	1568
Orissa	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
Rajastan	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
Uther Pradesh	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

Source : RBI Bulletin

# Including Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura

## Including Delhi, Hariyana and Himachal pradesh

## Appendix - 3.7

## Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban and Non-Manual Employees - All India &amp; Selected Centres

(Base 1984-85 = 100)

	1994						1995				
	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May
All India	234	236	238	240	240	240	242	243	244	247	249
Bombay	235	236	238	241	242	243	245	245	247	251	253
Deihi	230	232	233	235	232	230	232	233	234	236	238
Cuicutta	227	230	231	233	232	232	230	234	235	238	242
Madras	257	258	257	260	265	265	267	269	269	271	276
Hydrabad	236	239	240	245	247	247	252	254	254	256	260
Bangalore	233	234	236	238	240	240	242	243	243	243	246
Lucknow	224	225	226	229	229	226	227	228	231	235	238
Ahemadabad	215	220	225	226	223	223	224	225	226	229	231
Jaipur	241	245	247	246	246	246	248	251	250	250	251
Patna	237	240	241	243	244	244	246	244	245	249	248
Srinagar	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Thiruvananthapuram	221	222	223	223	226	229	234	237	236	240	241
Cuttak	226	227	227	230	233	232	231	227	228	232	237
Bhopal	241	245	247	244	241	239	239	239	239	242	243
Chandigar	261	263	264	266	264	263	267	268	269	269	271
Shillong	247	248	250	252	253	254	254	255	256	257	259

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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*
<b>A. Food Crops</b>	63.5	417	413	499	497	582	679	709	696	725	835	936	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	439	548	854	637	1324	1435	775	754	1098	1542	1688	1895	1779	2038
Fruits and Vegetables	10.7	728	740	779	913	1008	759	858	1199	1342	1450	1449	1571	2434	2534	2936
Molasses	2.0	606	412	626	629	709	689	626	881	909	1082	1061	1161	1803	1781	1466
<b>B. Non-Food Crops</b>	36.5	680	672	930	1477	966	1009	1324	1428	1215	1365	1832	2662	1966	1679	1823
Oil Seeds	25.5	819	796	1112	1863	1142	1227	1620	1795	1411	1562	2240	2543	2368	1915	1977
Plantation Crops	11.0	358	386	508	585	560	509	568	578	761	910	888	948	1038	1134	1469
<b>C. All Crops</b>	100.00	513	507	656	918	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	628868	11.60	106773	5.93	0.16
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)			
	Individuals	Joint	Institution	Total	Individual	Joint	Institutional	Total
(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
11. 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

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Appendix- 4.3

**Percentage Distribution of Main workers as cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household industry workers and other workers**

1981-1991

	Persons Males, Females	Cultivators		Agri. Labourers		Household Industry workers		Other Workers	
		1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
India	Persons	41.58	38.75	24.94	26.15	3.47	3.63	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 Tonnes, 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	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.	Emakulam	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.	Kasargode	14170	13973	12237	25359	26015	20794	1790	1862	1699
15.	State	537608	507832	503294	1084878	1003938	975065	2018	1977	1937

## 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	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(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	16801	8544	509	7663	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.	Ernakulam	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	2673	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

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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. Amonium 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)	2767.00	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	8.3	8.55
	2. Sannhemp	-	-	8.00	11.75
IV	Coconut Seedlings (Per Seed ling)				
	a. WCT	12.00	12.00	15.00	15.00
	b. Hybrids	15.00	15.00	18.00	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	416
	Copper Sulphate	40.00	50.00	60.00/Kg	58.9/Kg
	Period	Ammonium Sulphate	SSP	MOP	
	Prior to 25.7.91	1650	950	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	1446760
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
<b>Meat:</b>							
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
<b>Egg:</b>							
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
<b>Milk</b>							
Cow	Litre	6.75	16.18	7.60	12.59	8.46	11.32
<b>Feed products (Price)</b>							
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
<b>Fish Meal</b>							
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

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Source :- Animal Husbandry Department

## Appendix- 4.9

## Record of Performance of the Dairies during 1995

(Qty. in litres)

Sl.No.	Dairy	Procurement				Sale				
		Capacity	Progressive	Total	Average	Perday	Progressive	Total	Average	Perday
				1995*	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	100000	24468220	22189739	67036	64795	32056555	32259374	878226	88475
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	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(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	133072
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	2655	4258
7.	Kozhikode	607	2234	4031	6872
8.	Kannur	439	1088	1600	3127
9.	Kasargode	122	1373	1573	3068
<b>Total</b>		<b>4206</b>	<b>17362</b>	<b>28456</b>	<b>50024</b>



Appendix : 4.12

Species-wise Inland Fish Production in Kerala 1990-91, 1991-92, 1993-94 and 1994-95

Sl. No.	Species	(Qty. in tonnes)											
		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		Variation	
		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.	Etroplus	3496	11	3907	10	4058	9	4313	10	4468	9	972	8
3.	Murrels	3145	7	3512	9	3796	9	3859	8	4179	8	1034	9
4.	Tilapia	5428	15	6047	15	6143	16	6295	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**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Phase I		Phase II		Phase III		Total	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Inputs								
	(a) Fishing								
	No. of units	915	378.19	644	803.68	2008	1554.41	3567	2736.28
	No. of benefit	4577		7223		10857		22657	
	No. of OBMs	819		816		1745		3380	
	No. of Crafts	395		406		1015		1816	
	Qty. of Webbing	64790.3 Kg		148920.97 Kg.		120990.95 148874.30 Kg +24s.s. Unit		334725.92	
	(b) OBM Service Centre								
	1-Regional Workshop		12.38	2-Vanitha Buses 10-Nos.Cycles 24-Nos.Autos	30.14				42.52
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
<b>Total</b>		-	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

## 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)
<b>A. FISHERY HARBOURS</b>							
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 Shakthikulangara side not commenced for want of land
3.	Thankassery Fishery Harbour	1411.00 + <u>569.50</u> 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>B FISH LANDING CENTRE FOR MACHANISED BOATS</b>							
1.	New Mahi	28.43	-	1988	1993	41.11	Work completed & Commissioned
2.	Thottappally	25.27	-	1984	1994	53.51	Work completed
3.	Paiaacode	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.	Munakkakadavu	10.25	-	1982	1986	23.74	Work completed
10	Neendakara	10.25	30.73	1981	1985	28.15	Work completed
<b>C. FISH LANDING CENTRES FOR TRADITIONAL FISHERMEN</b>							
1.	Vizhinjam North	18.70	-	1986	-	5.20	Work terminated
2.	Vizhinjam South	19.10	-	1988	-	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.	Arthungai	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)

Sl. No.	Details of Scheme	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
		No of Benificiaries	Amount (in lakhs)	No of Benificiaries	Amount (in lakhs)	No of benificiaries	Amonut (in lakhs)	No of Benificiaries	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

S 47



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	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% subsidiy (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
b) Compensation paid for damages under the scheme.		9	1.20	2	0.005	2	0.10	-	-
9. Financial assistance for cremation expenses for the DEATH OF FISHERMAN (started on 4.4.87)		115	0.54	109	0.55	129	0.64	155	1.04
10. a) CASH AWARD to fishermen students who secured highest marks in S.S.L.C Examination(started on 7.5.90)		3	0.40	3	0.40	3	0.04	14	0.17
b) SHCOLARSHIP for continous study who secured 1st and 2nd prize in the state in SSLC. for 2 years		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.14
11. Financial assistance to who go for STERILISTATION OPERATION (started on 1.1.91)		18	0.045	9	0.0225	6	0.015	51	0.25

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 4.18

**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	19	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	3406930
8	Others	5	812	84519
	<b>Total</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>115957</b>	<b>51734114</b>

## 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
<b>A. Territorial Divisions</b>					
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	360.0790	5.8253	3.9750	369.8793
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
8.	Kottayam	655.4860	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	-	166.3052	239.7152
16.	Mannarkad	209.9800	-	456.7731	666.7531
17.	Nilambur South	267.5110	-	98.1726	365.6836
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	15.0644	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	289.6020	-	-	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.	Mahagony	89	170	170	169	169	169	169	0.11
13.	Rose wood	193	149	146	155	155	164	263	0.17
14.	Baisa	77	97	97	93	93	93	93	0.06
15.	Cardamom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Sandai wood	14	12	12	11	11	11	21	0.01
17.	Kongu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Zylosioum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Others	3622	3441	3563	3502	3855	4034	3877	2.49
Total		154101	153012	153148	153758	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	-216
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	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	20.76	19.98	23.27	18.57	22.93	18.20
2.	Minor Irrigation/REC	14.54	13.99	20.07	16.02	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	2.36	1.88	1.52	1.20
6.	Dairy Development	4.62	4.45	7.64	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-farm sector	31.71	30.52	50.34	40.15	50.51	40.00
Total:		103.91	100.00	125.25	100.00	126.15	100.00

\* IRDP disbursement already loaded in to various sectors in 1993-94

Source : NABARD

## Appendix 4.25

## Physical Units Financed &amp; 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)
<b>A.</b>	<b>MINOR IRRIGATION</b>						
a)	Dug Well (Units)	9802	3.97	8133	6.60	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	1.76 <sup>1</sup>	1336	2.12
e)	Pumpset/Oil Engine(Units)	4504	4.54	6971	5.32	4211	4.19
f)	Underground Pipeline (Ha)	674	0.41	1640	0.40	483	0.12
g)	Drip irrigation (Ha)	-	-	79	0.10	46	0.06
h)	Sprinkler irrigation (Ha)	219	0.53	274	0.35	214	0.32
i)	Lift irrigation (Ha)	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
j)	Others	-	0.43	-	2.14	-	0.65
	REC/SPA units	-	-	5862	3.03	4169	2.90
<b>B.</b>	<b>FARM MECHANISATION</b>						
a)	Tractors (units)	452	3.87	434	3.67	339	4.45
b)	Power tillers (Units)	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 (Ha)	6	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 (Ha)	143	0.30	209	0.32	101	0.24
f)	Rubber (Ha)	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	1496	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	0.16
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	8.67
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		126.15

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	103.85
	of Which SC	9.63	10.24
	of Which ST	0.71	0.77
3.	Paid Up Share Capital (Rs. lakhs)	11,577	13,478
4.	Reserves	10,037	11,1903
5.	Deposits	1,50,647	1,89,123
6.	Working Capital	2,67,909	3,24,413
7.	Loans Issued	1,49,844	2,01,096
	Short Term	1,20,230	1,57,337
	Medium Term	25,144	37,112
	Long Term	4,470	6,647
8.	Loan Outstanding	1,49,480	1,84,049
9.	Loan Overdue	32,274	30,515
10.	S.T. Loan for Agricultural Purpose Alone	41,459	53,516
11.	S.T. Loan for Non Agricultural Purposes	78,771	1,03,821
12.	M.T. Loan for Agricultural Purposes	8,562	12,448
13.	M.T. Loan for Non Agricultural Purposes	16,582	24,664
14.	L.T. Loan for Agricultural Purposes	3,992	5,841
15.	L.T. Loan for Non Agricultural purposes	478	806
16.	Value of Fertilizers sold	7,537	8,173
17.	Value of Agricultural Produce Marketed	5,578	9,351
18.	Dormant Societies (Nos.)	24	17
19.	Societies on Profit	663	764
20.	Profit Amout (Rs. lakhs)	1,698	2,590
21.	Societies on Loss (No.)	874	784
22.	Societies without Profit or Loss (No.)	43	35
23.	Societies having paid Secretaries (No.)	1,548	1,553
24.	Societies having own godowns (No.)	1,427	1,432
25.	Societies having Hired Godowns (No.)	452	474
26.	Viable Societies (No.)	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.	6,372	6,560
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	169.56	205.00
6.	Average Loan per Member	Rs.	1,488	1,936
7.	Percentage of Borrowing Members to total		40.61%	43%
8.	Average Loan advanced for Advancing Society	Rs. lakhs	99.56	132.74
9.	Average Loan Advanced per Borrowing Member	Rs.	3,665	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	26.52	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)	625.20	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.	Programme	Amount released
1.	Marketing & Inputs	21.68100
2.	Storage	10.00970
3.	Agro Processing	78.10410
4.	Weaker Sections (SC/St, Coir, 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.**

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Loan Advanced				Debenture Floated			
	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	3.44	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
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				
	a. M.Money to federation	148.000	198.000	0.000	198.000
	b. M.Money to RAIDCO	-	20.000	0.000	20.000
	c. Share 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
8.	Handloom 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.	Sugar 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	188	188.25	0.13	26680	39380	18350	27258
2.	Peechi	235	235.00	0.00	17555	28080	15262	23718
3.	Malampuzha	388	580.00	49.48	29463	42090	19802	42098
4.	Neyyar	248	461.00	85.89	16042	17952	8300	16716
5.	Pothundy	234	234.25	0.11	8792	10930	4685	10046
6.	Gayathry	220	220.00	0.00	7651	10930	4880	10114
7.	Walayar	92	131.66	43.11	4536	6470	3752	6503
8.	Vazhani	100	100.00	0.00	3565	7130	2113	4226
9.	Mangalam	45	106.00	135.55	4816	6880	3313	6608
10.	Cheerakuzhi	91	91.00	0.00	2268	2828	952	1846
11.	Periyarvally	383	6300.00	1544.91	32800	85600	30567	79780
12.	Chitturpuzha	106	2080.00	1863.00	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	48480

## Appendix- 5.2

**Physical and Financial Achievements Under Minor Irrigation Programmes**

Sl. No.	Item	Area brought under Irrigation during 1994-95		Area brought under Irrigation till 3/95		Expenditure during 1994-95
		(Area in Ha.)		(Rs. in Lakhs)		
		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	3281	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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14073</b>	<b>17620</b>	<b>180432</b>	<b>233080</b>	<b>2545.82</b>



## 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 channels	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.		
	(a) 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.	Percapita 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
6.	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 - Ernakulam	75	36.5	380
11.	Kallada - Mini - Kollam	15	6.05	53
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1491.5</b>	<b>583.0</b>	<b>5701</b>
	<b>Maniyar (Private)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36</b>

## 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	1860	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
8.	Perigalkuthu L.B. Extension	TCR.	38	5/89	9/89	902	2490	1530	186	1996-97
9.	Kuttiyadi 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.	Kuttiyar Diversion	IDK.	37	10/89	5/91	214	755	176	251.1	1996-97
12.	Vadakkepuzha Diversion	IDK.	12	10/89	5/91	131	385	-	193.9	1996-97
13.	Kuttiyadi Extension	KKD.	79	1/92	2/94	3073	4614	5	50.1	1996-97
14.	Pooyankutty	EKM.	645	8/86	-	25000	59000	533	136	8 years
<b>Diesel Plants</b>										
15.	Brahmapuram D.G.P.P.	EKM.	535	2/93	10/93	-	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 - 1951-56	1185	39.5	1060	89.5
Second Plan - 1956-61	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 - 1985-90	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 (Rs. lakhs)	Revenue as percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Domestic lights, heat and small power	3328784	2444730	2300.87	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)	78622	1095050	543.43	7.73	6062.20	9.57
4.	Industrial (High and Extra high Voltage)	1177	716430	2598.02	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	1.61	1194.10	1.89
7.	Water Works and Sewerage	1261	41080	106.90	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
<b>Total</b>		<b>4417366</b>	<b>5397210</b>	<b>7027.69</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>63314.57</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## 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	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.06</b>	<b>86.68</b>

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.	Kerala Automobiles 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.	3865.80	4787.02	1440	1492
6.	Kerala Hitech Industries Ltd.	3535.85	4096.93	179	271
7.	Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd.	NA	NA	NA	NA
8.	Kerala Special Refractoris Ltd.	398.23	398.23	9	8
9.	Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	2904.63	2904.63*	538	538*
10.	Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Ltd.	NA	NA	NA	NA
11.	Kerala State Salicylates and Chemicals Ltd.	2546.82	2546.82*	109	120
12.	Malabar Cements Ltd.	5342.65	4889.28	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.	The Kerala Ceramics Ltd.	1453.89	1453.89*	505	505*
18.	The 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	47147.78	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
<b>A. Companies which furnished details for 1994-95</b>					
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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30491.95</b>	<b>38601.98</b>	<b>31833.00</b>	<b>36622.74</b>
<b>B. Companies for which details for 1994-95 are not available</b>					
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	56.06	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 Capacity as on		Production during		Capacity Utilisation (%)	
				31.03.'94	31.03.'95	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Autokast Ltd.	Castings	M.T	18000	23000	2517.46	2975.27	14.0	12.9
2.	Foam Mattings (india) Ltd.	1) Bare Mattings	Sq.metre	4,75,000	4,75,000	1,22,459	212133	25.8	44.6
		2) Latex Backing	Sq.metre	12,00,000	12,00,000	7,12,576	1367390	59.4	113.9
3.	Keraia Automobiles Ltd.	Three wheeler	Nos.	5400	5400	3244	4350	60.1	80.6
4.	Keraia Clays and Ceramic Products Ltd.	1) China Clay	M.T.	-	-	11371	10721	-	-
		2) Bricks	Nos.	-	-	5000	10,900	-	-
		3) Laterite	M.T.	-	-	5365	7116	-	-
5.	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Ltd.	1) Distribution Transformers	KVA	1,20,000	1,20,000	2,63,168	2,60,408	219.3	217.0
		2) Steel Structures	M.T.	1200	1200	738.06	535.93	61.5	44.7
		3) C.I. Specials	M.T.	1500	1500	740.24	772.91	49.3	51.5
		4) Alternators	Nos	3000	3000	1379	1102	46.0	36.7
		5) DG Sets and Alternators	Nos	3000	3000	605	545	20.2	18.2
		6) Elec. Wiring Accessories	Nos	1,33,000	1,33,000	3,81,941	1,76,051	287.2	132.4
6.	Keraia Hitech Industries Ltd.	1) Rocket Motor Cases	Nos	12	12		-	-	-
		2) Titanium Alloy	Nos	60	60				
		3) Liquid Engine	Nos	3	3				
		4) Control System Components	Sets	2	2				
		5) Aerospace	Lot	Rs 1 Crore	Rs 1 crore				
		6) Turbojet Aircraft Engine	Nos	3	3				
7.	Keraia Soaps & 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	Lakh Nos	2514.00	N.A.	2458.94	N.A.	101.4	N.A.
		2) Capsules	Lakh Nos	149.00	NA	87.00	NA	58.4	NA
		3) Powders	Lakh packets	-	NA	3.54	NA	-	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	4) Liquids		Lakh litres	2.25	NA	1.00	NA	44.4	NA
	5) Transfusions		Lakh Nos	4.50	NA	6.11	NA	137.8	NA
	6) Vials		Lakh Nos	15.00	NA	7.34	NA	48.9	NA
	7) Ampules		Lakh Nos	60.00	NA	38.72	NA	64.5	NA
	8) Vitamin A		MMU	30.00	NA	6.86	NA	22.9	NA
10.	Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Ltd.	The company has not furnished the details for 1993-94 and 1994-95							
11.	Kerala State Salicylates and Chemicals Ltd.	1) Aspirin iP	TPA	1,000	Plant is not functioning	11.5	-	1.1	0.0
		2) Technical Salicylic Acid	TPA	2,100	"	-	-	0.0	0.0
		3) Sodium Salicylate	TPA	250	"	-	-	0.0	0.0
12.	Malabar Cements Ltd.	Cement	MT	4,20,000	4,20,000	3,84,448	3,83,833	91.5	91.4
13.	Scooters Kerala Ltd	The company has not furnished the details for 1993-94 and 1994-95							
14.	Sitaram Textiles Ltd.	1) Yam	Spindles	16,304	16,304	10.70 Lakh Kg	8.40 Lakh Kg	-	-
		2) Cloth	Loom	336	336	42.04	39.82	-	-
						Lakh Mtrs	Lakh Mtrs		
		3) Fabrics	Mtrs/day	40,000	40,000	-	-	0.0	0.0
15.	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd.	Steel forgings	M.T.	7500	7500	2439	877	32.5	11.7
16.	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd.	1) Cast Iron	M.T.	1200	1200	689	671	57.4	55.9
		2) Structural Fabrication	M.T.	3000	3000	1040	1074	34.7	35.8
		3) Generation and Scrap by breaking ships	M.T.	16000	16000	562	-	3.5	0.0
17.	The Kerala Ceramics Ltd.	(1) China Clay Powder	M.T.	18000	NA	9450	NA	52.5	NA
		(2) Porcelain Wares	M.T.	595	NA	512.60	NA	86.2	NA
18.	The Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd.	1) Titanium Doxide	M.T.	22000	22000	14707	18042	66.9	82.0
		2) Ilmenite	M.T.	25000	25000	12038	18280.37	48.2	73.1
		3) Rutile	M.T.	2400	2400	765.40	1076.30	31.9	44.8
		4) Zircon	M.T.	1500	1500	-	277.50	0.0	18.50
		5) Leucoxene	M.T.	300	300	-	-	0.0	0.0
		6) Monazite	M.T.	240	240	-	-	0.0	0.0
19.	Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd	The company has not furnished the details for 1993-94 and 1994-95							
20.	Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd.	Cotton Yarn and Polyester yarn of various counts	Spindles	25200	25200	4.17 lakh Kg.	3.41 lakh Kg.	-	-

NA = Not Available

## 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.	89.26	107.13	122	171
2.	Keltron Componet Complex Ltd.	1914.00	1761.55	364	362
3.	Keltron Counters Ltd.	874.86	878.23	308	304
4.	Keltron Crystals Ltd.	364.08	393.38	127	127
5.	Keltron Electro Caramics Ltd.	520.42	525.61	101	100
6.	Keltron Magnetics Ltd.	104.18	115.85	34	32
7.	Keltron Power Devices Ltd.	1789.62	2028.74	152	144
8.	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.	87.91	87.91*	57	57*
12.	Steel Complex Ltd.	400.00	400.00*	615	615*
13.	The Chalakudy Refractories Ltd.	616.81**	616.81**	120**	120**
14.	The Metal 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	516	579
17.	The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	1331.19	1331.19	1256	1137
18.	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.	176.75	176.75	1376	1349
19.	Traco Cable Company Ltd.	5287.61	5437.61	510	539
20.	The Travancore 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	498	483
23.	Astral Watches Ltd.	36.65	36.65	107	104
24.	Kerala Garments Ltd.	49.22	49.22*	323	323*
Total		21556.08	21218.33	9254	9222

\* As on 31.3.1994

\*\* As on 31.3.1993

## APPENDIX - 6.6

## 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)
<b>A. Companies which furnished details for 1994-95</b>					
1.	Forest Industries Travancore Ltd.	190.30	310.00	164.94	270.00
2.	Keltron Component Complex Ltd.	2143.25	2193.74	2563.13	2775.15
3.	Keltron Counters Ltd.	338.00	195.00	360.27	259.20
4.	Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd.	354.00	404.70	406.00	513.00
5.	Keltron Magnetics Ltd.	22.98	21.76	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	198.78	143.63
8.	Keltron Resistors Ltd.	141.49	145.57	175.33	180.92
9.	The Metal Industries Ltd.	137.90	176.06	125.29	202.00
10.	The Metropolitan Engineering Company Ltd.	159.28	275.00	162.81	275.04
11.	The Travancore Cements Ltd.	2544.69	2657.49	2553.47	2661.30
12.	The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	3278.19	3014.11	6977.93	7687.95
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	821.67	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	31218.22	37310.32
<b>B. Companies for which Details for 1994-95 are not available</b>					
1.	Kerala Construction Components Ltd.	81.29	NA	87.86	NA
2.	Sidkel 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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Forest industries (Travancore) Ltd.	Wooden furniture and joiners	M <sup>3</sup> 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 and Watch crystals	'000Nos	2084	2084	324.40	558.80	15.6	26.8
		ii. Digital Watches	'000Nos.	45	-	0.16	-	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.	2,00,00	2,00.00	26.077	12,208	130.39	61.0
		iii. Traction 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	88.28	NA	73.6	NA
11.	Sidkel 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.P.	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	M.T	55,000	NA	174	NA	0.3	NA
13.	The Chalakydy 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	388	429	178.0	196.8
15.	The Metropolitan Engineering Company Ltd	i. 11KV ABS	Nos.	7200	NA	265	NA	3.7	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ii. L.T./C.T	Nos.	48,000	NA	..	NA	0.0	NA
		iii. 66/110/220KW	Nos.	120	NA	55	NA	45.8	NA
		iv. DO/HG Fuse	Nos.	6,000	NA	2,105	NA	35.1	NA
		v. Test Bench	Nos.	6	NA	4	NA	66.7	NA
		vi. Transformer Repairs	Nos.	900	NA	715	NA	79.4	NA
		viii. Fire Extinguishers	Nos.	1,200	NA	130	NA	10.8	NA
16.	The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	i. Caustic Soda	M.T.	52,800	52,800	51,387	53,677	97.3	101.7
		ii. By-Product of Caustic soda: Chlorine	M.T.	46,464	46,464	45,221	47,236	97.3	101.7
17.	The Travancore Cements Ltd.	i. White Cement	M.T.	30,000	30,000	38,261	36,719	127.5	122.4
		ii. Cement Paint	M.T.	1,050	1,050	1,866	2,146	177.7	204.4
18.	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.	Titanium Dioxide	M.T.	24,500	24,500	9,449	12,405	38.6	50.6
19.	Traco Cable Company Ltd	i. A.A.C & A.C.S.R.	M.T.	1500	1500	952.59	1168.00	63.5	77.9
		ii. P.V.C. Covered conductors and Bare Copper conductors	M.C.M.	32.92	32.92	2.10	4.33	6.4	13.2
		iii. Jelly filled Telephone Cable	L.K.M	5000	5000	3543.63	4406.00	70.9	88.1
20.	Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd	i. Sugar	M.T.	900	900	517.10	424.60	57.5	47.2
		ii. Spirit	Lakh Proof Litres	46.53	46.53	3.30	3.76	7.1	8.1
		iii. I.M.F.L	B.L	..	..	3375P.L	..	..	..
		iv. Arrack	Lakh P.L	..	..	10.43	9.32	..	..
		v. Molasses	M.T.	..	..	365.00	266.10	..	..
21.	Transformers and Electricals, Kerala Ltd.	i. Power Transformers	MVA	4500	4500	3508	4216	78.0	93.7
		ii. Instrument Transformer	Nos.	1000	1000	529	506	52.9	50.6
		iii. Gas Circuite Board	Nos.	100	100	24	37	24.0	37.0
		iv. Reactor	MVAR	500	500	..	..	0.0	0.0
22.	United Electrical Industries Ltd.	i. KWH Metres	Lakh Nos.	3.00	3.00	2.68	2.60	89.2	86.7
		ii. Motor Control Gears	Nos.	4,500	4,500	927	1,025	16.2	22.8
23.	Astral Watches Ltd.	Assembly of HMT Watches	Lakh Nos.	4	4	2.14	2.41	53.5	60.3
24.	Kerala Garments Ltd.	Garments	Lakh Nos.	3.00	NA	1.49	NA	49.5	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 31.03.95S 73	
			31.03-94	31.03-95	31.03-94	31-03-95	31.03-94	31-03-95	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
<b>I. Modern Manufacturing Industries</b>														
(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)	KSIE Group	5	1456.91	1456.91	8680.51	8680.51	3666.54	3666.54	-	-	-	-	5	9185.19
(3)	Chemical	6	7301.75	7376.75	13358.63	8846.54	24159.50	25088.06	5	5654.85	1	5.27	2	5023.49
(4)	Electrical and Cable	5	5229.18	6000.07	14601.67	18525.48	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	36211.96	73217.09	76095.56	51508.60	56690.17	14	6828.40	18	6417.57	37	52117.71
2.	Wood based		37.71	37.71	51.55	69.42	29.45	35.78	1	6.00	-	-	-	-
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	6822.34	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	819.61
Total		59	50773.13	54086.18	90167.43	95930.51	53162.12	58421.80	22	8141.36	23	7527.33	48	67822.57

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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 31.3.1994	As on 31.3.1995	As on 31.3.1994	As on 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	42962.30	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	685.88	2382	1660*
12.	Balmer 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	872.64	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 IN TERMS 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	6753.94	8042.29	6651.33	7418.00	0.20	366.85
3.	The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Aluva	77054.00	96295.48	74913.02	91361.45	-	-
4.	Hindustan Latex Ltd., Thiruvananthapuram	4370.29	5153.06	4269.32	4977.31	133.19	119.84
5.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd						
	a Rare Earths Division, Udyogamandal	1066.98	NA	1829.35	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	160.00
12.	Balmer 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	65.78	67.75
17.	Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Mills, Thrissur	2053.44	2228.91	2095.89	2230.99	-	-
18.	Kerala Lekshmi 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

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Paid up Capital as on		Share of Govt. Total and Public loan & Interest accrued 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	Sector Fin. Institutions	Interest accrued as on 31.3.95	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.	6893.00	6893.00	5809.00	30978.00	-	7397.00	78257.00	85336.00	61185.00	197466.00	(+)6825.00	(+)10477.00
2	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	20118.20	20443.20	20443.20	14305.84	325.00	-	13642.38	14272.94	7448.17	2452.84	(-)197.66	(+)1116.40
3	The Fertilisers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	34677.20	35477.20	35396.90	16970.99	-	-	64057.91	65217.73	32732.90	50585.00	(+)1241.37	(+)7870.80
4	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	1258.00	1364.50	1364.50	2624.10	Nil	694.00	5427.10	5911.94	2985.30	1442.58	(+)53.92	(+)132.80
5	Indian Rare Earths Ltd. a. Rare Earths Division, Udyogamandal	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	1563.15	1563.15*	1134.30*	125.37*	(+)108.82	N.A
	b. Minerals Division, Chavara	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
6	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	8253.99	8253.99	8253.99	1231.94	-	-	22685.18	23883.94	11258.09	5087.14	(+)2247.01	(+)3792.30
7	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	N.A	N.A	N.A	14696.82*	-	1797.16	6524.66	7404.31	3770.05	8489.05	(+)3329.36	(-)528.72
8	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	4040.68	4130.74	4130.74	N.A	N.A	N.A	3072.12	3209.77	2483.40	1814.32	(+)86.47	(+)666.09**
9	Instrumentation Ltd.	2048.15	2312.72	-	400.75	-	-	1284.00	1304.21	523.07	1554.69	(+)475.24**	(+)369.00**
10	Modern FoOd Industries (India) Ltd.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	218.70	229.52	84.24	385.73	(+)90.09**	(+)118.86**
11	H.M.T. Ltd.	606.00	605.00	-	1069.83	-	-	N.A	N.A	489.53	472.08	(-)5.00	(+)19.00**
12	Balmer Lawrie & Co. 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
13	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	3342.00	3342.00	3342.00	1684.46	-	-	12342.99	12368.22	5650.65	8141.94	(+)2102.40	(+)3670.18
14	Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills	120.08	120.08	120.08	487.91	Nil	Nil	216.84	216.40	77.24	967.62	(+)55.59	(+)47.75
15	Parvathy 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
16	Vijayamohini Mills	243.63	243.63	243.63	704.44	-	-	583.05	584.85	289.16	854.92	(-)7.87	(-)44.15
17	Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Mills	223.03	223.03	223.03	1010.81	N.A	N.A	657.35	651.15	282.79	1402.48	(+)64.95	(-)36.00
18	Kerala Lakshmi Mills	1144.6	1144.6	1144.6	764.99	-	-	739.70	N.A	275.58	1194.21	(+)73.12	(-)66.38

\* Short Term Borrowings only

\*\*Profit before Taxation

N.A Not Available

## APPENDIX 6 12

## PRODUCTION AND CAPACITY UTILISATION IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COMPANIES FUNCTIONING IN KERALA

Sl.No	Name of Company	Name of Products	Unit	Installed Capacity		Production during		Capacity Utilisation(%)	
				as on		1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95
				31.3.94	31.3.95				
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	68.4
2.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd, Kochi	(1) Ship Building	D.W.T	1,50,000	1,50,000	8890	11939	5.9	8.0
		(2) Ship Repair	G.R.T	10,00,000	10,00,000	-	-	-	-
3.	The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Aluva								
	(a) Udyogamandal Division	(1) Ammonium Sulphate	M.T	2,25,000	2,25,000	1,80,700	1,97,284	80.3	87.7
		(2) Factomfos 20:20	M.T	1,48,500	1,48,500	1,17,532	1,38,596	79.1	93.3
	(b) Cochin Division	(1) Urea	M.T	3,30,000	3,30,000	2,42,270	2,44,100	73.4	74.0
		(2) Factomfos 20:20 and D.A.P	M.T	4,85,000	4,85,000	4,46,600	5,10,380	92.1	105.2
	(c) Petrochemical Division	Caproiactum	M.T	50,000	50,000	39,694	43,440	79.4	86.7
	(d) Marketing Division	Mixed manures	-	-	-	47,527	40,326	-	-
4.	Hindustan Latex Ltd, Thiruvananthapuram	(1) Condoms	Million pieces	576	576	628.00	597.22	109.0	103.7
		(2) Gloves	Million pieces	24	24	10.95	9.27	45.6	38.6
		(3) Centchromar	Million pieces	30	30	3.94	1.98	13.1	6.6
		(4) Copper-T	Million pieces	4	4	-	0.09	-	2.3
		(5) Blood Bag	Million pieces	2	-	-	-	-	-
		(6) Hydrocephalis shunt	Nos	5000	5000	-	104	-	2.1
		(7) Mala-D/N	Million cycles	30	N.A	3.01	-	10.0	N.A
5.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.								
	(a) Rare Earths Division, Udyogamandal	(1) HLRE Chloride	M.T	5000	N.A	3165	N.A	63.3	N.A
		(2) Tridosium Phosphate	M.T	5600	N.A	4714	N.A	84.2	N.A
		(3) Rare Earth Fluoride	M.T	180	N.A	162	N.A	90.0	N.A
		(4) Rare Earth Oxide	M.T	60	N.A	17	N.A	28.3	N.A
	(b) Mineral Division, Chavara	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

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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	105.4
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	M.T	1344	1344	1051	831	78.2	61.8
		(2) Form D.D.T	M.T	2688	2688	2140	1590	79.6	59.2
		(3) Tech. B.H.C	M.T	3000	3000	1885	1666	62.8	55.5
		(4) Tech. Endosulfan	M.T	1600	1600	1384	1080	86.5	67.5
		(5) Form B.H.C	M.T	3000	3000	1819	1274	60.6	42.5
		(6) Form Endosulfan	K.L	1910	1910	322	501	16.7	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. S.L	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, Aroor	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	T.P.A	29,000	29,000	19,470	20,547	67.1	70.9
		(2) Cumene	T.P.A	54,000	54,000	37,502	40,627	69.4	75.2
		(3) Phenol	T.P.A	40,000	40,000	29,756	37,688	74.4	94.2
		(4) Acetone	T.P.A	24,640	24,640	18,580	23,576	75.4	95.7
14.	Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kannur	Yarn in different counts	-	24800	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	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	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	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	Number of SSI Units promoted by			Total	Investment (Rs. in lakhs)	Estimated Value of Goods and Services Produced (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment Provided (number)	Total No. of unitsCommenced Commercial Operations
		SC/ST	Women	Others					
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	1655	1616.29	6375.71	5103	1655
6.	Idukki	5	189	161	355	130.17	684.20	1068	355
7.	Ernakulam	231	347	1337	1915	2258.84	15900.00	10556	1915
8.	Trissur	168	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	61	361	445	403.18	1535.89	1919	445
State Total		1053	3619	11164	15836	19217.92	65232.56	73618	15836

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	Total Investment (Rs lakhs)	Estimated Value of Goods and Services Produced	Employment Provided (Number)
			Women	Others				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	864	2465	10463	13792	12038.53	51177.04	59442
2.	Kollam	950	2126	8489	11565	12474.61	41848.73	121684
3.	Pathanamthitta	434	1267	3219	4920	3331.10	8045.02	21195
4.	Alappuzha	307	1583	9752	11642	10565.34	55204.35	63341
5.	Kottayam	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	45926.66	59457
9.	Palakkad	596	1256	7284	9136	11180.60	26757.31	52711
10.	Malappuram	641	693	4340	5674	8420.04	13990.41	23235
11.	Kozhikode	214	1165	8072	9451	7256.42	31059.32	52006
12.	Wayanad	154	675	1313	2142	1134.58	1143.58	7297
13.	Kannur	165	613	6082	6860	6848.70	N.A	68525
14.	Kasaragod	73	355	2433	2861	3100.15	N.A	23228
State Total		6539	18361	101320	126220	136734.18	380776.88	703161

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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
			Sick	Deregistered	DIC during 1994-95
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.	Aiappuzha	11642	245	309	2
5.	Kottayam	13146	256	463	14
6.	Idukki	3739	48	144	Nil
7.	Emakulam	17754	1002	708	1
8.	Trissur	13538	119	31	4
9.	Palakkad	9136	54	268	Nil
10.	Maiappuram	5674	47	244	Nil
11.	Kozhikode	9451	183	372	2
12.	Wayanad	2142	50	65	Nil
13.	Kannur	6860	73	51	2
14.	Kasargod	2861	31	64	Nil
State Total		126220	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.	Trissur		28	28	-
9.	Palakkad		37	37	-
10.	Malappuram		27	27	7
11.	Kozhikode		-	-	-
12.	Wayanad		26	26	4
13.	Kannur		27	27	4
14.	Kasargod		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.	Trissur	72
9.	Palakkad	58
10.	Malappuram	58
11.	Kozhikode	51
12.	Wayanad	132
13.	Kannur	61
14.	Kasargod	51
Total		926

**APPENDIX - 6.18**  
**ACHIEVMENTS UNDER SELF EMPLOYEMENT PROGRAMME DURING 1994-95**

Sl.No	Name of District	Applications sanctioned and amount disbursed during 1994-95			
		No.	Sactioned Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	No	Disbursed Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	1237	600.29	904	418.42
2.	Kollam	986	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	807	524.55
6.	Idukki	354	167.31	192	86.08
7.	Ernakulam	1139	688.46	911	535.00
8.	Trissur	1109	524.13	800	346.85
9.	Palakkad	1167	494.62	743	285.77
10.	Malappuram	638	325.66	324	164.06
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
<b>State Total</b>		<b>11123</b>	<b>5722.00</b>	<b>7238</b>	<b>3478.28</b>

**APPENDIX - 6.19**  
**INDUSTRIAL CO OPERATIVE SOCITIES 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	16	199
3.	Pathanamthitta	7	92
4.	Alappuzha	4	210
5.	Kottayam	17	131
6.	Idukki	16	80
7.	Ernakulam	5	131
8.	Trissur	4	201
9.	Palakkad	10	114
10.	Malappuram	12	109
11.	Kozhikode	15	120
12.	Wayanad	6	48
13.	Kannur	19	181
14.	Kasargod	2	53
<b>Total</b>		<b>143</b>	<b>1918</b>

**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.	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	79.19	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	31648.99	28205	106481.41
3.	Total application for consideration	1225	10351.34	856	4004.32	2081	14355.66	20736	75648.44	7573	31728.18	28309	107376.62
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	6134.29	1986	11434.58	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+B)	213	742.80	158	345.80	371	1088.60	2624	8752.78	886	2739.81	3510	11492.59
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	72699.97
9.	Amount disbursed along with number of newly assisted units	586	4186.44	545	3352.10	1131	7538.54	13652	39580.27	5852	20189.42	19504	59769.69
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
<b>BACKWARD DISTRICT</b>						
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
Kasaragod	6	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>2203.80</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>1522.15</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>3725.95</b>
<b>NON-BACKWARD DISTRICTS</b>						
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	823.80	94	1667.10
Palakkad	41	245.30	21	150.64	62	395.94
Kozhikode	63	210.91	99	372.79	162	583.70
<b>Total:</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>1982.64</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>1829.95</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>3812.59</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>4186.44</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>3352.10</b>	<b>1131</b>	<b>7538.54</b>

## 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
5. Other food products	6827.30	8.76	5327.74	8.91
6. 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	13855.63	17.78	12418.27	20.78
18. Others	27612.81	35.43	21753.83	36.40
<b>Total:</b>	<b>77935.50</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>59769.69</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## 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	43.19
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	35,286.99	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	58,842.50	45,388.72	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)
<b>I.</b>	<b>Khadi</b>	394.37	308.40	765.34	802.84	10728	8829	293.99	259.28
<b>II.</b>	<b>Village Industries</b>								
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
<b>Total II</b>		<b>9333.57</b>	<b>10706.80</b>	<b>10312.32</b>	<b>11836.43</b>	<b>165634</b>	<b>187101</b>	<b>2623.57</b>	<b>3068.91</b>
<b>Grand Total I &amp; II</b>		<b>9727.94</b>	<b>11015.20</b>	<b>11077.66</b>	<b>12639.27</b>	<b>176362</b>	<b>195930</b>	<b>2917.56</b>	<b>3328.19</b>

## Appendix - 6.25

**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	116
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	2352.81	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	83.00	46.62	149.00	85.71
9. Curled Coir	600.00	49.33	1716.00	154.83
10. Other items (Specify)	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>37020.00</b>	<b>12685.23</b>	<b>46681.00</b>	<b>16475.33</b>

## 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	2116.00	177.21	85121.00	1287.83	62	622.62

## 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	4.64	890.22	2.55	137.23	--
1994-95	30	5.24	1270.24	2.63	183.59	--



## APPENDIX - 6.28

## 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	176.16
	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	81.48	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 )	610	638

APPENDIX 6.29  
WORKING RESULTS OF HANDLOOM APEX SOCIETY (HANTEX)

Sl. No.	Particulars	1993-94	1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Sales Turnover (Rs. crores)	14.05	20.68
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 Single Veshty Produced (Rs. in lakhs)	--	27.56
7.	Processed goods		
	a. Production (lakh metres)	1.40	1.21
	b. Value (Rs. lakhs)	8.91	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 Loos (-)	(-) 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)	26.60	30.20
	2. Value of Production (Rs. Lakhs)	319.20	453.00
	3. Productivity (Metre/loom)	4371.00	6252.00
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 Eamed
	Cahew Kemals	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	56621
1994-95	124197	229	124426	68484	55942

Source : DGCI &amp; S, Calcutta

## APPENDIX - 6.33

## IMPORT OF RAW CASHEWNUTS 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	106080	128.37	266.68	199.01
1992-93	134985	163.34	376.33	280.84
1993-94	191322	231.52	482.70	360.22
1994-95	231016	279.55	684.84	511.07

Source : DGCI &amp; S, Calcutta

## APPENDIX - 6.34

## 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	6.17	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	32.63	131.72	164.36
1992-93	108.84	321.94	430.78
1993-94	114.85	337.28	452.13
1994-95	148.14	385.63	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	174.626	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	419.692	392.263	451.898	1594.140 (7.2)
7.	Emakulam	54.147	289.651	479.077	...	822.875 (3.7)
8.	Muvattupuzha	88.676	510.880	518.430	74.520	1192.506 (5.4)
9.	Thrissur	208.412	518.208	826.396	122.446	1675.462 (7.6)
10.	Palakkad	143.507	748.925	536.885	566.156	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	90.670	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.	Kasaragode	28.967	84.563	376.416	544.074	1034.020 (4.7)
Total		2353.835	5816.713	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	1681.175	27.355	61.125	1769.855
3.	Alappuzha	--	927.139	1.342	137.651	1066.132
4.	Pathanamthitta	0.800	1461.859	4.000	48.330	1514.989
5.	Kottayam	--	1921.644	17.355	88.690	2027.689
6.	Idukki	--	1047.137	45.418	501.585	1594.140
7.	Ernakulam	0.322	769.195	13.313	40.045	822.875
8.	Muvattupuzha	-	1151.936	--	40.570	1192.506
9.	Thrissur	6.680	1514.702	102.230	51.850	1675.462
10.	Palakkad	--	1026.045	23.865	145.563	1795.473
11.	Manjeri	--	1562.533	31.560	251.696	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	1341.289	2.000	358.319	1705.720
15.	Vadakara	--	62.225	--	7.530	69.755
16.	Kasaragode	--	877.657	4.300	152.063	1034.020
<b>Total</b>		<b>12.114</b>	<b>19412.663</b>	<b>409.713</b>	<b>2279.697</b>	<b>22114.187</b>
		(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
<b>I. Goods Vehicles</b>										
1)	Four wheelers and above	15785	20128	36699	51530	54753	57370	68176	78514	88180
2)	Three wheelers including Tempos	—	993	4170	9576	11437	13719	9160	9941	12072
<b>II. Buses</b>										
1)	Stage Carriage &	7828	8705	12910	15056	15606	15852	16883	18263	19988
2)	Contract Carriages/Omni buses	—	842	2324	5234	5848	6981	8462	12107	14874
<b>III. Cars and Station Wagons</b>										
1)	Cars	44497	54381	75731	116676	125769	129232	135299	144400	155150
2)	Station Wagons	—	196	507	849	891	946	—	—	—
3)	Taxi Cars	11525	17780	28189	37638	37830	36999	40931	49843	54681
4)	Jeeeps	5859	7023	12972	24351	26133	27302	29334	32563	37774
<b>IV. Three Wheelers</b>										
1)	Autorickshaws	3125	7397	24383	58165	67317	75244	83725	92296	103465
2)	Motorised Cycle Rickshaws	—	38	34	62	53	57	48	80	77
<b>V. Two Wheelers</b>										
1)	Motorised Cycle	—	58	73	70	63	63	63	63	63
2)	Scooter/Motor Cycles	25769	50493	11629	248374	288496	330316	369537	428641	496837
<b>VI. Tractor Trailers Articulated</b>										
		2735	1864	2104	2661	2660	2781	2803	2975	3388
<b>VII. Tractors</b>										
		—	1892	3089	4115	4305	4573	4315	4691	5045
<b>VIII. Trillers</b>										
		—	469	1118	1927	2069	2330	3225	4089	4626
<b>IX. Trailers</b>										
		—	260	416	580	556	592	621	682	763
<b>X. Others</b>										
		2507*	1735	2891	4190	3954	3815	8816	8524	8903
<b>Total</b>		119720	174254	319259	581054	647742	708172	781398	887672	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.

Source:- Motor Vehicles Department.

APPENDIX 7.4

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES \* HAVING VALID REGISTRATION AS ON 31-3-1995.

Sl. No.	District	Goods Vehicles		Buses		Four Wheelers-Cars and Station Wagons				Three Wheelers	Two wheelers		Tractors				Others	Total	
		Four wheelers & above	Three wheelers including Tempos	Stage carriages	Contract carriage/ Omni Buses	Cars	Station wagons	Taxis	Jeeps	Autorik-shows	Moto-rised cycle rikshaws	Motorised cycles	Scoot-ors/ Motor-cycles	Tractor Trailors	Tractors	Trillers			Trailors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	7,902	1,016	6,024	3,696	24,635	—	4,379	4,035	10,888	—	-	80,405	240	154	193	43	1,165	1,44,775
2.	Kollam	5,585	321	467	905	16,295	—	2,455	1,815	6,773	13	9	35,264	226	122	210	89	408	70,957
3.	Pathanamthitta	6,764	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	309	363	56	1,666	86,499
6.	Idukki	2,568	64	553	332	3,177	—	2,363	2,485	1,531	1	9	5,237	187	188	65	44	192	18,996
7.	Eranakulam	16,431	2,470	2,046	1,558	25,707	—	6,125	2,906	9,230	7	3	92,402	435	420	823	89	2,455	1,63,107
8.	Thrissur	8,306	1,453	2,690	1,670	12,194	—	8,253	983	17,207	15	33	62,661	428	389	1,135	122	456	1,17,995
9.	Palakkad	6,724	392	1,008	793	6,909	—	4,172	1,745	5,972	—	5	30,164	548	2,488	630	52	245	61,847
10.	Malappuram	6,798	1,561	1,032	740	7,340	—	5,446	5,925	10,660	-	-	16,805	321	444	132	100	296	57,600
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	867	—	1,047	2,068	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	316	447	232	2,810	—	732	2,133	4,341	—	-	9,439	19	52	96	30	20	22,370
Total		88,180	12,072	19,988	14,874	1,55,150	—	54,681	37,774	1,03,465	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			Others	Total	
		Four wheelers & above	Three wheelers including Tempos	Stage carriages	Contract carriage/ Omni Buses	Cars	Station wagons	Taxis	Jeeps	Autorik-shows	Motocycle rickshaws	Motocycles	Scooters/ Motorcycles	Tractor Trailers	Tractors	Trillers			Trailors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	403	592	595	1006	1232	—	403	281	1037	—	—	7296	61	21	50	—	88	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	96	661	—	—	31	418	—	—	4664	—	7	28	—	5	6592
5.	Kottayam	287	77	43	192	838	—	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.	Thrissur	811	258	94	320	801	—	524	111	1646	—	—	9659	32	85	41	23	30	14435
9.	Palakkad	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	196	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	1334
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		8976	1984	1664	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	38673	100	61484	158.98	101980	263.70	113822	294.31	120868	312.54	132119	341.63	144775	374.36
2.	Kollam	18853	100	34212	181.47	57694	306.02	58023	307.75	62871	333.48	68474	363.20	70957	376.36
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.	Idukki	4656	100	8097	173.90	12812	275.17	13819	296.79	15300	328.61	16908	363.14	18996	407.99
7.	Eranakulam	34128	100	59611	174.67	105622	309.49	115605	338.73	124951	366.12	140732	412.37	163107	477.93
8.	Thrissur	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	395.12	54683	469.14	61847	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	62105	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	124.46	14793	268.28	16196	293.72	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.  
Source: 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	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	3733	4399	17.8	4269	4660	9.2	220	295	34.0
2.	Kollam	3101	3304	6.5	4214	4555	8.1	185	180	-2.7
3.	Pathanamthitta	1121	1210	7.9	1809	1584	-12.4	111	82	-26.1
4.	Alappuzha	2290	2732	19.3	2986	3820	27.9	173	178	2.9
5.	Kottayam	2693	2911	8.1	2769	3259	17.7	101	120	18.8
6.	Idukki	546	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	256	-1.9
9.	Palakkad	1956	2065	5.6	3322	3661	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	4726	4931	4.3	193	219	13.5
12.	Wayanad	581	738	27.0	931	1285	38.0	27	49	81.5
13.	Kannur	1613	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

Source: Director General of Police

APPENDIX - 7.8

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	90	72	31	--	--	92	12	4399
2.	Kollam	3128	6	28	31	10	12	4	-	79	6	3304
3.	Pathanamthitta	1128	3	10	16	3	25	--	--	17	8	1210
4.	Alappuzha	2712	2	1	1	1	--	--	--	10	5	2732
5.	Kottayam	2677	19	29	21	31	73	41	14	6	--	2911
6.	Idukki	879	--	1	--	1	36	2	--	16	--	935
7.	Eranakulam	6050	19	8	28	4	8	2	1	56	16	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	36086
		(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

## 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	Autorick-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	68	278	160	208	74	298	62	283	298	49	1778
4.	Alappuzha	171	263	474	162	243	648	58	1035	173	66	3293
5.	Kottayam	83	717	309	208	166	419	119	897	98	17	3033
6.	Idukki	15	191	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.	Paiakkad	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	364	80	268	78	8	2134
14.	Kasaragod	9	172	91	90	58	188	68	131	48	6	861
Total		1749	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	801	-	2911
6.	Idukki	745	190	-	935
7.	Eranakulam	4742	1392	58	6192
8.	Thrissur	1904	1040	-	2944
9.	Palakkad	1599	466	-	2065
10.	Maiappuram	2285	560	31	2876
11.	Kozhikode	2726	688	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

## KSRTC - OPERATIONAL STATISTICS 1994 - 95 (UNIT - WISE)

Sl.No.	Name of Transport UNIT	No. of buses held as on 31-3-'95	No. of schedules 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 capacity per bus
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Parassala	58	47	50	1162	5472258	5328632	15566657	49
2.	Neyyattinkara	97	87	104	3384	9728216	9607148	33136966	51
3.	Poovar	62	52	34	1100	6060011	5734450	22855934	51
4.	Vizhinjam	58	49	96	3158	4938761	4436603	20024771	52
5.	Kattakkada	75	77	107	3423	8422882	6940991	24330073	53
6.	TVM Central	132	98	153	4625	18368298	17948607	25043623	52
7.	Pappanamcode	142	122	225	2860	9720354	8359383	48991468	58
8.	TVM City	205	153	280	2884	14153857	13310779	83625459	56
9.	Peroorkkada	101	78	84	2188	6437556	6292254	31555388	57
10.	Nedumangad	111	114	160	4680	10897424	9690590	35881359	55
11.	Kilimanoor	62	58	78	1743	6063124	5629598	18909089	52
12.	Attingal	116	92	123	4054	11158622	10535100	29806726	54
13.	Kollam	94	84	116	5877	9072689	8602941	35104584	53
14.	Kottarakkara	133	111	146	4443	12180353	11608043	42776191	56
15.	Punalur	68	64	152	5180	6712258	6615117	20096548	55
16.	Pathanamthitta	41	38	89	5399	4759006	4273840	11826978	52
17.	Adoor	50	41	103	3680	4158237	4046647	12879262	51
18.	Karunagappally	58	52	91	3680	5116922	4955146	22645553	55
19.	Kayamkulam	72	60	92	3999	6144432	5316164	19987991	54
20.	Hanippad	30	26	26	1761	3277292	2859090	8505277	53
21.	Mavelikkara	39	32	49	2043	4005594	3385471	8155822	51
22.	Alappuzha	96	89	89	2599	10131914	9374519	28890372	51
23.	Cherthala	67	60	103	3089	7064277	6254143	22946695	55
24.	Chengannur	46	38	91	3188	4272141	3912586	15702877	51
25.	Thiruvalla	50	46	109	4088	5589520	4629785	18671347	53
26.	Changanassery	46	41	47	2860	5084462	4723081	18209622	52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Kottayam	99	85	116	8860	10840497	10180536	28398936	56
28.	Ponkunnam	19	13	20	2230	2626082	2242547	4659550	55
29.	Pala	51	39	55	3050	5637091	5097402	11455535	55
30.	Erattupettah	34	32	51	2031	3400540	2905181	7374545	50
31.	Vaikkom	34	28	32	1750	3424792	3136432	7562851	50
32.	Muvattupuzha	54	44	54	2756	4467643	4360859	15557521	55
33.	Thodupuzha	32	25	43	1975	3433217	3290264	5548062	53
34.	Kothamangalam	28	19	34	2085	3140101	2970596	6468844	54
35.	Eranakulam	65	47	46	3416	8219912	7685050	8924699	57
36.	Aluva	54	46	45	2064	5372795	4597647	17933877	55
37.	Anakamaly	26	21	22	1100	2423670	2000945	7558595	54
38.	N. Paravur	35	31	42	3280	3810506	3680925	9829822	56
39.	Perumbavur	48	35	26	4352	4881032	4221635	14221488	49
40.	Chalakkudy	49	40	29	3808	5041723	4647025	9866926	55
41.	Mala	39	27	28	1955	4559252	4205617	10086584	54
42.	Thrissur	78	69	39	4419	8812156	8016745	16617429	58
43.	Pudukkad	13	11	14	843	1244906	1130781	3122078	51
44.	Guruvayoor	33	17	17	4749	3437844	3168661	3936748	54
45.	Ponnani	12	10	9	2250	1737688	1976479	2067182	57
46.	Perinthalmanna	17	17	13	3323	2103081	1841413	3543401	56
47.	Palakkad	91	75	43	4682	12763545	12051661	14306303	55
48.	Malappuram	30	21	12	2187	3708115	3126111	9287099	55
49.	Kozhikkode	89	69	72	5303	10054783	9122157	16148959	54
50.	Thamarasserry	29	27	27	1240	2568604	2106723	6888993	53
51.	Sulthan Bathery	78	68	77	3528	8844586	6739555	19705749	55
52.	Kannur	84	58	65	6180	6175308	7155005	18242561	56
53.	Payyannur	43	40	18	1440	3709077	3265826	9813413	58
54.	Kasaragod	42	31	22	2180	3341210	2733637	10053494	60
55.	Mananthavady	58	46	40	1252	6149180	4389692	8432779	57
56.	Kalpatta	32	31	58	2264	3640995	3073489	9536425	54
Total		3005	2938	3966	177693	347570743	319491314	993887960	53

## FARE STRUCTURE IN KSRTC

(Paise)

SI.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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	City	13	15	18	18	70	80	80	100
2.	Ordinary	13	15	18	18	70	80	100	100
3.	Fast Passenger	16	18	20	22	150	150	150	150
4.	Super Fast	-	20	24	24	-	200	300	300
5.	Express	18	22	27	27	400	400	500	500
6.	Super Express	-	23	28	28	-	400	500	500
7.	Deluxe Express	20	25	30	30	500	500	1000	1000
8.	Super Deluxe	--	--	32	32	--	--	1000	1000



APPENDIX - 7.13

K.S.R.T.C. OPERATIONAL RATIOS 1994-95

Sl.No.	Name of Transport Unit	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 distance travelled by a passenger (Kms.)	Earnings per Km. of buses operated(ps.)	Earnings per vehicle on road per day (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Parassala	59	317.2	81.1	43.6	270.2	16.4	790	2504.00
2.	Neyyattinkara	100	282.7	87.1	30.1	244.7	13.9	691	2180.00
3.	Poovar	63	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	893	2399.00
5.	Kattakkada	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.	Pappanamcode	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	253.6	13.00	810	2325.00
11.	Kilimanoor	61	309.3	84.1	30.5	238.6	14.3	802	2479.00
12.	Attingal	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	80.9	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.	Pathanamthitta	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	2882.00
20.	Harippad	30	326.8	82.0	56.3	368.1	16.1	968	3163.00
21.	Mavelikkara	38	345.5	73.4	55.3	372.9	19.1	898	3103.00
22.	Alappuzha	98	307.0	89.0	35.5	356.9	15.4	917	2823.00
23.	Cherthala	67	297.8	89.0	42.3	404.2	15.6	901	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	363.6	75.8	63.7	438.6	12.4	965	3508.00
28.	Ponkunnam	19	365.6	83.4	104.8	548.7	17.2	895	4098.00
29.	Paia	50	417.9	83.4	65.7	425.3	23.1	872	3099.00
30.	Erattupetta	35	286.2	86.7	59.3	374.1	21.4	950	2712.00
31.	Vaikom	38	298.7	81.4	59.2	448.8	18.9	939	2804.00
32.	Muvattupuzha	46	290.3	84.2	51.4	323.4	19.9	884	2566.00
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.	Eranakulam	73	348.5	84.6	61.5	952.0	41.3	982	3421.00
36.	Alappuzha	53	262.7	88.5	30.5	142.1	12.3	815	2208.00
37.	Ankamaly	23	291.6	81.6	39.4	122.0	12.7	789	2390.00
38.	North paravur	38	302.9	79.1	70.0	246.7	18.2	870	2834.00
39.	Perumbavoor	44	326.0	78.5	33.6	277.7	22.6	870	2834.00
40.	Chalakkudy	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	843	3067.00
42.	Thirssur	83	357.9	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.	Guruvayur	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.	Perinthaimanna	14	438.4	85.4	70.4	617.1	40.4	852	3736.00
47.	Palaikkad	91	417.8	89.3	41.0	731.8	16.2	906	3786.00
48.	Malappuram	24	446.6	83.5	40.7	521.3	27.1	882	3937.00
49.	Kozhikode	82	357.0	86.4	93.0	562.9	14.7	873	3117.00
50.	Thamarasserry	29	261.7	78.8	68.5	211.5	16.4	692	1810.00
51.	SulthanBathery	81	310.6	77.0	120.8	371.6	18.8	811	2518.00
52.	Kannur	76	309.0	89.4	37.3	408.4	16.0	758	2341.00
53.	Payyannur	36	321.8	80.9	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	59	291.7	73.1	22.5	436.5	15.5	836	2445.00
56.	Kaipetta	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	2907.00

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	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Alappuzha	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Munambalam	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
	Vegitable	..	..	..	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
		Sodadense	906	..	906	..	..	..	906
		Fishmeal	357	..	357	..	..	..	357
		Wet dates	880	..	880	..	..	..	880
		Empty barrei	555	..	555	..	..	..	555
		Copra	312	..	312	..	..	..	312
		Coir	21	..	21	62	227	289	310
		Stationery	..	..	..	145	..	145	145
		Sugar	..	..	..	1258	..	1258	1258
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>6853</b>		<b>6853</b>	<b>30507</b>	<b>1478</b>	<b>31985</b>	<b>38838</b>
11.	Neendakara	Ilmenite	..	..	..	..	155910	155910	155910
12.	Thiruvananthapuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			6853	..	6853	34062	157629	191691	198544
	Total		(17.2)		(6.8)	(2.5)	(166.5)	(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. of Vessels	Total Tonnage
		No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Alappuzha	Coastal Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neendakara	Coastal Foreign	10	108232	..	..	10	108232
Kozhikode	Coastal Foreign	53 2	27229	333 3	32525	391	59754
Azhikkal	Coastal Foreign	..	..	74	3555	74	3555
Badagara	Coastal Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kannur	Coastal Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kasargod	Coastal Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Munambam	Coastal Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kovalam-Vizhinjam	Coastal Foreign	2 3	310 6479	..	..	2 3	310 6479
Ponnani	Coastal Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thalassery	Coastal Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thiruvananthapuram	Coastal Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Coastal Foreign	55 15	142250	407 3	36080	480	178330
Grand Total	Coastal Foreign	70 (27.3)	142250 (100.9)	410 (5.4)	36080 (-18.1)	480 (8.1)	178330 (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	78660 M <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-
CSD Neendakara	-	Ponnani	66 Hrs.	7920 M <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-
Grab Dredger	-	Beyyore	88 Hrs. 25 Min	7695 T	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>			369 Hrs. 55 Min.	86580 M <sup>3</sup> & 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	-	53	-	-	53
4.	Munambam	-	-	125	-	125
5.	Neendakara	-	-	1036	-	1036
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1264</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1324</b> <b>(-23.6)</b>

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	Port	dues	Export/Import dues	Tug hire charges	Pilot- age fees	Miscellaneous		Private dredging charges	Total
						Ground rent, shed rent etc.	Registration and other fees		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alappuzha		-	-	16404	-	129271	66515	-	212190
Kozhikode		40373	263092	131930	5166	644135	14515	-	1099211
Neendakara		60042	752125	5959586	-	946810	212090	-	7930653
Azhikkal		7234	26270	-	-	18083	-	-	51587
Badagara		-	-	-	-	21796	-	-	21796
Kannur		-	-	-	-	6825	-	-	6825
Kasaragod		-	-	-	-	218744	7550	-	226294
Munambam		-	-	-	-	-	94158	-	94158
Kovalam/Vizhinjam		5139	2420	-	-	2456	-	-	10015
Ponnani		-	-	-	-	9192	-	-	9192
Thalassery		-	-	-	-	25890	-	-	25890
Thiruvananthapuram		-	-	-	-	59080	-	-	59080
Dredging Supt., Neendakara		-	-	-	-	188646	-	-	188646
Directorate of Ports, Trivandrum		-	-	-	-	16494	-	-	16494
Total		112788	1043907	6107920	5166	2287422	394828	-	9952031
		(51.1)	(76.6)	(186)	(8.5)	(8.2)	(-0.4)		(26)

Figures in brackets denote percentage variation over the previous year.

Source: Directorate of Ports.

## 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			
	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	207681
1989-90	—	153387	132818	286205	—	162949	15449	317398
1990-91	—	125264	100249	225513	—	128834	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	136832	286744	598069
1994-95	92014	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.								Freight (Tonnes)							
	Thiruvananthapuram		Kochi		Kozhikode		Total		Thiruvananthapuram		Kochi		Kozhikode		Total	
	Origina- ting	Termina- ting	Origina- ting	Termina- ting	Origina- ting	Termina- ting	Origina- ting	Termina- ting	Origina- ting	Termina- ting	Origina- ting	Termina- ting	Origina- ting	Termina- ting	Origina- ting	Termina- ting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1985-86	129778	149996	194477	206900	—	—	324255	355896	1132.20	2175.50	1062.40	1274.00	—	—	2194.60	3449.50
1986-87	133572	153627	196285	209430	—	—	329857	363057	892.10	1977.85	1026.47	1466.13	—	—	1918.57	3443.98
1987-88	134858	147071	194166	207110	—	—	329024	354181	908.21	1908.20	925.09	1260.39	—	—	1833.30	3168.68
1988-89	148652	157699	179900	189650	22182	23241	350734	370590	1138.91	1899.85	931.71	1227.19	8.21	43.23	2078.83	3170.27
1989-90	142809	155092	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	148850	32149	48671	278900	315898	1439.25	1622.17	746.72	670.02	69.29	44.87	2255.26	2337.06
1991-92	119703	129841	138441	139953	49771	57048	307915	326842	1735.27	1251.29	609.65	689.43	45.03	64.94	2380.95	2005.66
1992-93	120079	105582	104003	101797	78198	70587	302280	277966	994.00	1433.57	687.99	692.11	110.61	178.40	1793.50	2304.08
1993-94	143000	159000	97000	110000	78000	84000	318000	353000	1858.00	1058.00	506.00	1013.00	556.00	130.00	2920.00	2201.00
1994-95	144309	158952	86084	121758	79334	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	5009	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	5040
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	8	112	198
3.	Kollam	3	84	32	122	241
4.	Thiruvalla	2	62	31	61	156
5.	Pathanamthitta	3	69	53	180	305
6.	Mavelkkara	2	50	23	48	123
7.	Alappuzha	2	47	30	45	124
8.	Kottayam	3	79	44	130	256
9.	Changanassery	2	48	12	104	166
10.	Idukki	2	52	13	231	298
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	218
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	225
21.	Thalassery	1	43	8	156	208
22.	Kannur	2	61	25	139	227
23.	Kasaragod	2	30	16	181	229
24.	Lakshadweep	-	6	3	1	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>51</b>	<b>1428</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>3020</b>	<b>5040</b>

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	8.52	1215	3919
4.	Alappuzha	290	1414	4.88	2060	7103
5.	Kottayam	409	2203	5.39	1885	4609
6.	Idukki	301	5019	16.69	1127	3744
7.	Eranakulam	381	2407	6.32	2945	7730
8.	Thrissur	488	3032	6.21	2873	5887
9.	Palakkad	450	4450	9.96	2544	5653
10.	Malappuram	430	3550	8.26	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	8.51	1173	5013
	Lakshadweep	10	32	3.2	49	4900
	Mahe	4	8.4	2.1	32	8000
	<b>Kerala - excluding</b>					
	Lakshadweep and Mahe	5026	38863	7.73	30848	6138
	<b>Kerala - including Lakshadweep and Mahe</b>	<b>5040</b>	<b>38903.4</b>	<b>7.72</b>	<b>30929</b>	<b>6137</b>

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.	Waiting List		AREA (Sq.Kms)	
					OYT	N-OYT		
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.	Pondicherry	1	2000	1559	40	1309	1349	10
13.	Kollam	56	42135	35301	1429	19043	20472	2491
14.	Thrissur	50	61388	49385	4040	33355	37395	3032
15.	Thiruvananthapuram	46	79012	65687	887	33660	34547	2192
16.	Wayanad	20	6552	5889	83	5333	5416	2131
TOTAL		727	645283	527201	26249	312630	338879	38905

Source : Directory of Telecom Services 1995.

## APPENDIX 7.26

KERALA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD  
PERFORMANCE REVIEW 1994-95

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Annual Expenditure		
							8	9	10
- Name of Unit		Bed available	Domestic Tourists	Foreign Tourists	Bed Occupancy %	Annual income	Administrative	Operating	Total
	Mascot Hotel - Trivandrum	27070	3218	1207	29.67	174.27	19.24	109.00	128.24
	Hotel Chaitram - Trivandrum	62780	17763	1431	51.81	143.81	24.17	136.97	161.14
	Hotel Samudra - Kovalam	36500	3305	1307	27.23	63.90	6.81	38.61	45.42
	Aranya Nivas - Thekkady	26280	7079	3418	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
	Bolgatty Palace Hotel Kochi	8030	1137	1325	57.83	48.02	6.28	35.60	41.88
	Garden house - Malampuzha	11680	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 Aiswarya - Kottayam	19710	8025	440	43.00	48.22	6.83	38.67	45.50
	Malabar Mansion - 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	33.87	39.85
	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	25.91	30.48
	Motel Araam Kanoor	1460	972	5	66.79	43.00	3.09	27.78	30.87
	Motel Araam Palakkad	1460	764	1	52.37	16.97	1.39	12.48	13.87
	Motel Araam Sulthanbatterry	1460	191	6	12.31	10.70	0.91	8.22	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	36.78	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	0.69	6.16	6.85
	Beer Pariour, Other Units & Head Office	0	0	0	0.00	750.47	107.00	781.03	888.03
	<b>Total</b>	<b>344282</b>	<b>105824</b>	<b>11615</b>		<b>1898.55</b>	<b>239.87</b>	<b>1574.74</b>	<b>1814.61</b>

YN - Yatri Nivas

## 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	Qtls.	6000	49.33
Coir Yarn	Qtls.	71326	1356.57
Coir Ropes	Qtls.	1792	38.59
Coir Mats & Matting	Qtls.	125210	5178.88
Coir Braids & Fenders	Qtls.	132	5.76
Coir Matting Strips	Qtls.	15	0.41
Coir Nets	Qtls.	47	1.36
Coir Poles	Qtls.	31	1.32
Coir Hollow Mats	Qtls.	120	2.95
Coir Bags	Qtls.	94	3.76
Coir P.V.C. Tufted products	Qtls.	368	17.52
Coir Sheets (Rubberised)	Qtls.	56	2.27
Coir Mattress (Rubberised)	Qtls.	139	11.54
Coir Mesh Mattress	Qtls.	302	13.17
Coir Quit Mattress	Qtls.	36	2.43
Coir Cushions Rubberised with cover	Qtls.	20	1.65
Coir Other products	Qtls.	395	20.06
Aloe Yarn	Qtls.	31	1.27
Aloe Mats & Matings	Qtls.	87	3.91
Jute Yarn	Qtls.	510	0.51
Jute Mats & Matings	Qtls.	1655	96.11
Jute Dhurries & Floor Coverings	Qtls.	210	14.29
Jute Other Products	Qtls.	3	0.11
Black Pepper	Qtls.	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 Fines	Qtls.	150	3.58
White Pepper	Qtls.	280	28.76
Ginger	Qtls.	15326	471.92
Turmeric	Qtls.	19403	295.65
Red Chillies	Qtls.	7539	222.93
Cardamoms	Qtls.	1582	734.43
Black Tamarind (Kokkam)	Qtls.	6	0.09
Wiled Turmeric	Qtls.	353	7.60
Angelica Roots (White)	Qtls.	10	0.32
Galingal/Kolinjan	Qtls.	598	12.50
Zoodary Roots	Qtls.	100	1.23
Kapurkatchily	Qtls.	115	2.50
Tamarind	Qtls.	221	4.90
Spices	Qtls.	10	0.43
Cashew Kernels	Qtls.	230934	32700.57
Peanut (Groundnut) Kernels	Qtls.	2685	45.15
Coffee Beans	Qtls.	269322	9985.64
Coffee 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
Celery 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
Fruits & 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
Tapioca	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 Pepper 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 Lobster	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 Sea 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 Caussocks	Kgs.	50	0.04
Cotton Laces	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 Squire 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)
Polyester Padding	Kgs.	13514	15.54
Polyester Trousers	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 (Interlined)	Kgs.	2637	6.30
Polythene Empty Bags	Kgs.	171	0.06
Hangers Poly Bags	Kgs.	1492	4.66
Viscose Black/White Trousers	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 Baits etc.	Kgs.	12171	40.50
Fishing Tackle with Accessories	Kgs.	648	3.67
Feeding Bottles with Nipples	Kgs.	43597	73.15
Blood Bags	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 (Handknotted)	Kgs.	5	0.10
Art Silk Sarees	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 Embroidery Yarn etc.	Kgs.	21235	53.54
Rayon Sarees	Kgs.	146	1.64
Rayon Fabrics	Kgs.	6291	16.33
Synthetic Rayon Sarees	Kgs.	874	7.55
Nylon Fabrics	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 Hangers	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 Bangles	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.	183	7.20
Rubber Battery Containers	Qtls.	1125	32.62
Rubber Moulded Goods	Qtls.	8	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
Goat 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.	138899	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
Beedies	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
Oleoresin 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/Sylvsta	"	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 Sanders	"	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
Medicine for Animal Husbandry	Kgs.	6380	1.87
Aspirin Tablets	Kgs.	1660	3.78
Ampicillin Capsules	Kgs.	1749	14.66
Ampicillin Dry Syrups	Kgs.	11150	4.92
Ampicillin in Injection	Kgs.	3183	5.78
Amoxycillin 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.	32807	73.27
Sodium Chlorate & Dextrose Injection	Kgs.	12006	1.91
Stepromycin 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
Didnium 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
Cerium Hydrate	M.T.	60	36.22
Abrasive Products	M.T.	151	23.47
Aluminium Oxide Grains	M.T.	25	32.88
Ammonium BI Fluoride	M.T.	30	17.73
Dried Kaolin (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 Sant/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 Kochi 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 Buase 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 Coile(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
HEPE/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 Dust Collection Bags	Qtls.	38	3.61
Wet Grinder.	Qtls.	39	4.84
H.S. Gear (Iron)	Qtls.	12	0.55
Unions	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 Spares	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
Components for water pump/Motors	Qtls.	61	10.67
Equipments	Qtls.	22	2.19
Tyre Retreading/Vulcanising Machinery	Qtls.	104	12.01
Cutting Machine Tools	Qtls.	57	31.54
Bearing Rings of Steel	Kgs.	160	1.44
Machinery Tools	Kgs.	20	25.41
Tool Holders 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 Machine	Kgs.	295	1.15
Out Board Engine	Kgs.	400	1.54
Marine Spares	Kgs.	219	1.67
Coller Cutting Machine	Kgs.	520	0.13
Orthopeadic Applicances	Kgs.	320	1.98
Injection Needles (Assorted)	Kgs.	1020	1.50
Sewing Needles & 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 & Nuts Galvanised	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 1993-94 (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 Grinder	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
Bloak Boards	Qtls.	7909	193.90
Hard Board	Qtls.	3428	34.25
Card Board Cartons	Qtls.	8	0.66
Display Board	Qtls.	40	0.15
Tea Chest 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 Handles Teak Wood	Kgs.	263	0.84
Wood-Musical 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 Screen	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	0.59
Bathroom Cabinet etc	Kgs.	29333	29.79
Wooden Bunch 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 Made 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 (Rose Wood)	Kgs.	19	0.11
Fibre/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	170585	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	23075	1275	37495	1742	58764	1747	75528
South Asia	5	71	20	426	23	573	42	1385	94	3248
West Asia	392	7516	299	418	548	17741	658	23899	606	25834
East Europe	160	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	....	5	....	....	54	2063	53	2282
America	354	5986	490	10005	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	79449	3644	119372	4577	177589	5262	231805

Source: Coir Board, Kochi

## APPENDIX 8.5

## Export of Coir Rugs &amp; 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	17936	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. <sup>2</sup>	Population	Sex Ratio	Growth rate 1981-91	Density per K.m. <sup>2</sup>	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	826	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 - 9.5

## 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
1962-63	1015	2285	6904	10204
1963-64	1020	2285	6914	10219
1964-65	1146	2428	6930	10504
1965-66	1151	2447	6954	10552
1966-67	1278	2475	6933	10684
1967-68	1292	2479	6940	10711
1968-69	1381	2535	6917	10833
1969-70	1382	2532	6928	10842
1970-71	1384	2543	6895	10822
1971-72	1393	2551	6895	10839
1972-73	1399	2550	6867	10786
1973-74	1404	2548	6904	10856
1974-75	1488	2588	6975	11051
1975-76	1521	2606	6975	11102
1976-77	1666	2718	6995	11379
1977-78	1675	2718	6969	11362
1978-79	1680	2739	6970	11389
1979-80	1680	2739	6970	11389
1980-81	1976	2753	6861	11590
1981-82	2075	2779	6811	11665
1982-83	2154	2763	6817	11734
1983-84	-	-	6819	-
1984-85	2397	2856	6848	12101
1985-86	2122	2852	6396	11670
1986-87	2430	2884	6828	12142
1987-88	2431	2885	6817	12135
1988-89	-	-	6819	-
1989-90	2430	2892	6813	12135
1990-91	2452	2915	6767	12134
1991-92	2472	2935	6783	12190
1992-93	2472	2931	6779	12182
1993-94	2475	2920	6702	12097
1994-95	2486	2912	6694	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
Koillam	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
Kottayam	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
Ernakulam	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
Kasargode	52048	48813	100861	40625	37077	77702	31866	29803	61669	124539	115693	240232
<b>Total</b>	<b>1152814</b>	<b>1099168</b>	<b>2251982</b>	<b>947578</b>	<b>891607</b>	<b>1839185</b>	<b>801290</b>	<b>824888</b>	<b>1626178</b>	<b>2901682</b>	<b>2815663</b>	<b>5717345</b>

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

## APPENDIX - 9.7

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>5717345</b>	<b>629591</b>	<b>11.01</b>	<b>63477</b>	<b>1.11</b>

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	20867	3336	23140	736	59
II.	217162	28343	4030	322265	31605	3260	22382	715	46
III.	227080	30474	4214	328188	33574	3371	21533	674	47
IV.	231957	31028	4320	332579	34536	3301	20052	647	29
V.	212225	27959	4043	377674	41284	3280	18692	517	69
VI.	206606	27037	3397	373748	41727	2952	17460	448	59
VII.	217255	28110	3364	399187	44039	2946	16338	413	61
VIII.	245121	28863	3157	357347	37925	2360	14956	399	62
IX.	225677	26204	2666	329809	33931	1942	13651	364	40
X.	173590	18302	1774	253974	23716	1158	12053	301	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2159575</b>	<b>272173</b>	<b>35074</b>	<b>3377513</b>	<b>352204</b>	<b>27906</b>	<b>180257</b>	<b>5214</b>	<b>497</b>

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX - 9.9

ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS IN KERALA - STAGE - WISE

Year	Enrolment in Schools												Total
	L.P.S				U.P.S.				H.S				
	Govt	Aided	Unaided	Total	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1994	916480	1322880	85692	2325052	651773	1164926	50138	1866837	643749	933364	39103	1616216	5808105
1995	879101	1285774	87107	2251982	636086	1150609	52490	1839185	644388	941130	40660	1626178	5717345

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX - 9.10

ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS - KERALA 1994

	Standards												
	I	II	III	IV	Total	V	VI	VII	Total	VIII	IX	X	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Boys	104130	111721	116907	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	Total	V	VI	VII	Total	VIII	IX	X	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Boys	153350	164287	167971	169852	655460	193288	191846	204669	589803	181197	161771	118742	461710
Girls	149392	157978	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	Total	V	VI	VII	Total	VIII	IX	X	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Boys	11837	11584	11195	10362	44978	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

## ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS IN GOVERNMENT, AIDED AND UNAIDED SCHOOLS - STANDARD AND MANAGEMENT - WISE

Year/Management	STANDARDS										Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>1993-94</b>											
Government	208257	231249	233723	243253	211505	213979	226289	248288	222805	172656	2212002
Aided	309142	335008	336352	342378	374651	380460	409815	358045	322834	252485	3421170
Unaided	23194	22381	20819	19298	18048	16770	15320	14276	13070	11757	174933
<b>Total</b>	<b>540593</b>	<b>588636</b>	<b>590894</b>	<b>604929</b>	<b>604204</b>	<b>611209</b>	<b>651424</b>	<b>620609</b>	<b>558709</b>	<b>436898</b>	<b>5808105</b>
<b>1994-95</b>											
Government	202902	217162	227080	231957	212225	206606	217255	245121	225677	173590	2159575
Aided	302742	322265	328188	332579	377674	373748	399187	357347	329809	253974	3377513
Unaided	23140	22382	21533	20052	18692	17460	16338	14956	13651	12053	180257
<b>Total</b>	<b>528784</b>	<b>561809</b>	<b>576801</b>	<b>584588</b>	<b>608591</b>	<b>597814</b>	<b>632780</b>	<b>617424</b>	<b>569137</b>	<b>439617</b>	<b>5717345</b>

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

## ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS IN GOVERNMENT-AIDED AND UNAIDED SCHOOLS - STANDARD AND MANAGEMENT WISE

Year/Management		STANDARDS										Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1971	Government	350656	319732	300003	283427	189792	142418	112391	108308	88796	54125	1948648
	Aided	446259	392704	366132	337902	320439	270533	224440	198761	168323	100732	2826225
	Unaided	3555	2985	2796	2394	2332	2037	1881	2628	2351	1690	24649
	Total	800470	715421	668931	623723	512563	414988	338712	308697	259470	156547	4799522
1972	Government	Separate figures are not available										
	Aided	Separate figures are not available										
	Unaided	Separate figures are not available										
	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	291609	242621	210896	173175	101486	2971746
	Unaided	5121	4971	4305	3641	4258	3383	2899	4090	3432	2360	38460
	Total	679316	900584	693888	634795	539436	446905	366998	333389	267680	156953	5019944
1974	Government	280199	320560	369587	296884	198665	164473	137558	99291	116674	72497	2056388
	Aided	362107	399190	434481	363539	347153	312832	275683	177109	213210	142183	3028487
	Unaided	5343	5304	4705	3806	4233	3796	3552	3608	3998	2674	41019
	Total	647649	725054	808773	664229	550051	481101	417793	280008	333882	217354	5125894
1975	Government	278206	290242	302238	359184	218442	171575	153144	137531	85238	107032	2094832
	Aided	357211	365395	376190	424529	369541	321921	299643	226480	150443	198858	3090211
	Unaided	5055	5187	4751	4163	4079	3855	3305	3394	2801	3472	40662
	Total	640472	660824	683179	779876	592062	497351	456092	368005	238482	309362	5225705

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1976	Government	275456	268750	281166	294070	235596	199773	159447	146252	125600	81038	2067148
	Aided	353059	347692	339515	360324	405908	346722	305536	361541	201312	125796	3047405
	Unaided	5036	4704	4664	4310	3971	3708	3313	3626	3891	3264	40487
	Total	633551	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	3401551	326280	345689	362179	313829	274896	230301	149867	3060978
	Unaided	6981	4819	4543	4412	3764	3743	3661	3063	3316	2787	41089
	Total	657503	623814	608349	613580	597049	581576	489908	418513	359839	243448	5193579
1978	Government	280815	285219	270656	269266	213260	193372	97863	160224	132779	104898	2108352
	Aided	379204	383170	355284	346414	369955	365541	368223	270751	232256	170118	3240916
	Unaided											
	Total	660019	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	365316	346552	359091	393620	361684	299098	257047	183009	3220180
	Unaided											
	Total	632527	676255	649962	617470	567020	494091	543921	489107	406326	289452	5366131
1980	Government	268363	287362	290362	276219	207490	188314	182062	191932	170554	113153	2175811
	Aided	367314	373726	369644	357809	370342	350932	352128	308561	280053	191022	3321531
	Unaided	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	635677	661088	660006	634028	577832	539246	534190	500493	450607	304175	5497342
1981	Government	267342	281494	280991	286762	216579	189751	182642	188333	176151	133381	2203426
	Aided	356921	373231	358311	362375	380489	358067	350970	300989	286931	211905	3339098
	Unaided	7216	7314	6652	6194	6061	5755	5072	6507	5379	4279	60429
	Total	631479	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	362272	356940	385305	366797	359803	288729	275002	224660	3349470
	Unaided	7624	7727	7319	6828	6638	6217	5560	6343	5560	4278	6494
	Total	645879	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	138477	2253867
	Aided	354307	366733	353149	356352	378351	372875	367907	290503	268241	216786	3325204
	Unaided	7093	7505	7477	7122	7345	7064	6261	6646	6008	4681	67202
	Total	626296	656747	630330	635367	613590	596179	572428	499482	455910	359944	5646273
1984	Government	250060	272253	273054	266139	226323	216348	211979	208592	182345	141978	2249071
	Aided	344529	360620	355226	349050	378851	371628	376520	306831	272184	209230	3324719
	Unaided	8211	7340	7351	7239	8414	7887	7422	7662	5636	6503	74665
	Total	602800	640213	635213	635631	622428	613588	595863	595921	523135	461165	357711
1985	Government	255053	267837	267568	270398	224721	213938	204772	214294	184478	130659	2233718
	Aided	351110	368858	355844	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	267529	268638	227210	211684	201889	210541	190390	27223	2243674
	Aided	355364	390806	367503	358385	582874	368146	355034	313502	289219	190636	5371469
	Unaided	14401	13168	11089	9943	10600	10410	9229	8614	7905	5649	101008
	Total	630639	681670	646121	636966	620684	590240	566152	532657	487514	323508	5716151
1987	Government	253615	279531	269632	260523	231295	215875	200885	211021	189074	125241	2236692
	Aided	344902	390154	374816	355817	381593	371992	355191	309967	290934	188314	3363680
	Unaided	16119	15846	14011	11965	11038	11225	10605	9912	8828	7536	117085
	Total	614636	685531	658459	628305	623926	599092	566681	530900	488836	321091	5717457
1988	Government	266257	281147	276461	269535	232015	220328	202742	209844	192088	126073	2276479
	Aided	345994	389748	378230	364997	383771	375136	356100	312284	289819	187286	3383359
	Unaided	7802	16486	16084	14353	12152	11892	11465	10776	9852	7956	128818
	Total	630053	687381	670775	648885	627938	607350	570307	532904	491748	321315	5788656
1989	Government	248146	275421	275343	272741	230716	219276	216799	212025	191153	149357	2290977
	Aided	342720	363075	380044	372222	388627	367188	379599	308417	290105	226524	3427521
	Unaided	17776	16290	15986	15624	12847	12083	11708	10955	10660	8894	133453
	Total	608642	655416	671373	660587	632190	607547	607106	531397	491918	384775	5851951



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1990	Government	240043	256847	269077	270354	237588	219844	228077	118077	302530	152629	2295066
	Aided	335528	354848	356173	373983	402910	385228	385255	329762	290683	230390	3444760
	Unaided	18977	17980	17178	16080	14474	13776	12446	11279	11070	8630	142890
	Total	594548	649675	622428	660417	654972	618848	625778	459118	604283	392649	5882716
1991	Government	241675	248853	253511	265248	237583	228333	222592	233577	208871	156329	2296572
	Aided	339294	348035	348021	355424	407512	396755	393812	333643	305326	228992	345681
	Unaided	20061	18493	17770	16018	14967	14941	13311	11670	10957	9527	147715
	Total	601030	615381	619302	636690	660062	640029	629715	578890	525154	394848	5901101
1992	Government	227117	251242	245374	251588	231029	227675	228315	240337	214871	165671	2283219
	Aided	327846	353177	341720	346930	393267	400750	406977	343222	312984	241521	3468394
	Unaided	20946	20071	18218	17169	15809	16000	14258	12545	11588	9788	155392
	Total	575909	624490	605312	615687	640105	643425	649550	596104	539443	416980	5907005
1993	Government	222718	236927	244013	242837	221542	223856	229486	243953	216751	178828	2260894
	Aided	321984	341651	343554	338976	383753	390933	411690	351028	317629	244923	3446121
	Unaided	21724	20772	19315	17614	16676	15470	14135	13388	12367	10260	161721
	Total	566426	599350	606882	599427	621971	630259	655294	608369	546747	434011	5868736
1994	Government	208257	231249	233723	243253	211505	213979	226289	248288	222805	172656	2212002
	Aided	309142	335008	336352	342378	374651	380460	409815	358045	322834	252485	3421170
	Unaided	23194	22381	20819	19298	18048	16770	15320	14276	13070	11757	174933
	Total	540593	588638	590894	604929	604204	611209	651424	620609	558709	436898	5808107
1995	Government	202902	217162	227080	231957	212225	206606	217255	245121	225677	173590	2159575
	Aided	302742	322265	328188	332579	377674	373748	399187	357347	329809	253974	3377513
	Unaided	23140	22382	21533	20052	18692	17460	16338	14956	13651	12053	180257
	Total	528784	561809	576801	584588	608591	597814	632780	617424	569137	439617	5717345

APPENDIX - 9.15

ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS IN KERALA - STAGE - WISE

Year	Enrolment in students in Kerala												
	L.P.S				U.P.S				H.S				Total
	Govt	Aided	Unaided	Total	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1973	12,78,782	16,11,763	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	14,48,945	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	3,29,801	5,75,781	10,267	9,15,849	52,25,705
1976	11,19,442	14,00,590	18,714	25,38,746	5,94,816	10,58,166	10,992	16,63,974	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	10,21,697	11,168	16,66,533	3,57,570	6,55,064	9,166	10,21,800	51,93,579
1978	11,05,956	14,64,072*	--	25,70,028	6,01,495	11,03,719*	--	17,08,214	3,97,901	6,73,125*	--	10,71,026	53,49,268
1979	11,19,583	14,56,631	--	25,76,214	5,80,637	10,24,395	--	16,05,032	4,45,731	7,39,154	--	11,84,885	53,66,131
1980	11,22,306	14,68,493	--	25,90,799	5,77,866	10,73,402	--	16,51,268	4,75,639	7,79,636	--	12,55,275	54,97,342
1981	11,16,589	14,50,838	27,376	25,94,803	5,88,972	10,88,526	16,888	16,94,386	4,97,865	7,99,734	16,165	13,13,764	56,02,953
1982	11,07,416	14,46,174	29,498	25,86,088*	6,16,894	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	29,197	25,48,740	6,42,394	11,19,133	20,670	17,82,197	5,22,471	7,75,530	17,335	13,15,336	56,46,273
1984	10,61,506	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	56,48,455
1985	10,60,856	14,27,920	39,533	25,28,309	6,34,431	11,18,608	25,954	17,87,993	5,29,431	8,16,065	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	14,65,689	57,941	25,86,931	6,48,055	11,08,776	32,868	17,89,699	5,25,336	7,89,215	26,276	13,40,627	57,17,457
1988	10,93,400	14,78,969	64,725	26,37,094	6,55,085	11,15,001	35,509	18,05,595	5,27,994	7,89,389	28,584	13,45,967	57,88,656
1989	10,71,651	14,58,061	66,306	25,96,018	6,66,791	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	8,50,835	31,979	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	14,98,892	59,01,101
1992	9,75,321	13,69,673	76,404	24,21,398	6,87,019	12,00,994	45,067	19,33,080	6,20,879	8,97,727	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	9,13,580	36,015	15,89,127	58,68,736
1994	9,16,482	13,22,880	85,592	23,25,054	6,51,773	11,64,926	50,138	18,66,837	6,43,749	9,33,364	39,103	16,16,216	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	57,17,345

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	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	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	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	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	529	528
1994	17425	28857	1005	15822	34074	805	37104	51224	3771	488	523
1995	17089	28433	1010	15703	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	729
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	3069	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 - 9.19

**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 - 9.20

**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.	Alleppey	-	11	11
5.	Ernakulam	4	19	23
6.	Kottayam	1	20	21
7.	Idukki	1	4	5
8.	Thrissur	3	16	19
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.	Kasargode	3	1	4
Total		37	133	170

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education, Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX - 9.21

ENROLMENT IN ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES IN KERALA (UNIVERSITY-WISE AND STAGE WISE) 1995

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	139	5341	9324	1353	44	531	1148	209	21	20720	28910	7637	204
2. Calicut	17979	19058	6249	364	6739	9073	1467	68	899	923	198	6	25617	29054	7914	438
3. Gandhiji	16481	19908	4881	342	6885	9758	1186	119	710	1552	217	28	24076	31218	6284	489
Total	49308	57404	17205	845	18965	28155	4006	231	2140	3623	624	55	70413	89182	21835	1131

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education, Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX - 9.22

YEAR-WISE BREAK UP OF PRIVATE REGISTRATION

1	Kerala University							Calicut University							Mahatma Gandhi University						
	Pre-Degree	B.A	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
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1987	38000	2900	3800	7200	1500	--	53400	33792	6081	489	4500	1204	527	370	46963	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	26841	4697	5120	8724	1575	--	46967	36547	7650	852	6086	1464	738	670	53885	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	26440	3250	5325	6170	2000	--	43185	39771	11700	1173	8086	2021	738	665	64134	--	--	--	--	--	--
1990	26329	4200	5636	6320	2500	--	44995	44762	12217	1647	9875	2383	809	716	73364	--	--	--	--	--	--
1991	26000	4283	6580	5977	2342	--	47164	60753	14836	1800	10400	2658	1170	864	92490	32452	2431	--	6310	--	44193
1992	27000	6000	7000	6250	2200	--	48450	55347	11714	--	8266	2864	--	763	78935	26528	3138	--	7282	--	36948
1993	27600	5600	9500	7000	1900	590	52190	58800	13147	--	10217	3992	--	929	87085	30777	3582	--	8310	--	42669
1994	31000	5500	7800	7000	2169	650	53619	54662	7790	--	6419	3000	--	875	72746	29135	4001	--	8345	--	41481
1995	25000	5100	5675	6200	2400	650	45025	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	72746	--	--	--	--	--	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			1994			Teachers			1994			Type of Institutions
	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													
College of Engineering, Thiruvananthapuram	350	169	519	350	169	519	158	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	190	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, Emakulam	--	--	*			*							
Self Financing College			*			*							
<b>Total</b>			<b>2741</b>			<b>2741</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>828</b>	

S 158

\*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		Unaided	
						No.of Institutions	Total Annual Intake	No.of Institutions	Total Annual Intake
1.	Engineering College	1	70	4	1184	12	4923	34	12585
2.	Polytechnics	32	6358	-	--	8	1884	146	20393

\*Note: Comes under University control  
Source: Directorate of Technical Education, Karnataka

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		Unaided	
						No.of Institutions	Total Annual Intake	No.of Institutions	Total Annual Intake
1.	Engineering Colleges (including Regional Engineering College, Thirichy is an autonomous body)	7	13185*	Not applicable	--	3	*	44	*
2.	Polytechnics	21	23779*	Not applicable	--	35	*	77	*

\* includes Government/Govt.aided/Self finance basis  
Source: Directorate of Technical Education, Tamilnadu



## APPENDIX - 9.26

**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	9262	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

## APPENDIX - 9.28

## NO. OF SC/ST STUDENTS &amp; SC/ST TEACHERS IN POLYTECHNICS

Type of Institutions	Students				Teachers			
	1994		1995		1994		1995	
	Total No.	SC/ST	Total No.	SC/ST	Total No.	SC/ST	Total No.	SC/ST
Polytechnics								
(Including aided Polytechnics)	13471	766/53	17446	1120/280	1425	108	1085	77

Source: Directorate of Technical Education, Thiruvananthapuram

## 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/	Leprosy control	
	No	Beds	NO.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Clinics Beds	Units/Leprosy Sanitorium
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	284	-	-	2	60	-
6. Idukki	3	328	57	375	2	140	1	-	1	-	-
7. Emakulam	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	246	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	16	48
6. Alappuzha	42	7	4	53
7. Ernakulam	38	6	4	48
8. Thrissur	46	3	20	69
9. Palakkad	66	8	14	88
10. Malappuram	67	8	17	92
11. Kozhikode	44	3	9	56
12. Wayanad	25	5	9	39
13. Kannur	32	6	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 1	Death 2	Attack 3	Death 4
1. Diphtheria	35	2	33	3
2. Dysentery	801646	58	779445	61
3. Whooping cough	1660	1	1748	-
4. Poliomyelitis	48	1	8	1
5. Tetanus (Neonatal)	74	9	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	9	11603	14
15. Acute Respiratory Infection	2447666	80	3003466	96
16. Chicken pox	6684	7	74589	11
17. Gastro enteritis	6172	32	6129	12
18. All other diseases	10945410	4096	11422148	4762

## APPENDIX - 9.32

**COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - STATUS KERALA 1995**

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
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.

**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	Inpatientes	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	1791361
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	68	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	496293
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	Inpatients	Outpatients
1. Thiruvananthapuram	4	4	175	175	36	37	40	41	2391	724142
2. Kollam	3	3	75	75	27	27	30	30	3571	565875
3. Pathanamthitta	1	1	25	25	18	19	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. Emakulam	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>14754</b>	<b>6228506</b>

## APPENDIX - 9.35

## FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME IN 1995 - DISTRICT WISE

District	Vasectomy PPS		Minilap	Laprosopic	Total	L.L	CU†	Total (Col.7to8)	Nirodh supplied C.C.	Oral	Induced abortion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Thiruvananthapuram	46	11515	2729	2458	16702		8844	8844	3662009	55917	5003
2. Kollam	5	11345	1399	1844	14588		8569	8569	2238747	67312	3295
3. Pathanamthitta	7	4132	537	1724	6393		3197	3197	778749	19035	2674
4. Alappuzha	154	4821	2668	45	7534		6409	6409	1187616	32342	2481
5. Kottayam	40	4681	331	2483	7495		7383	7383	1531663	38697	2462
6. Idukki	12	3450	1019	779	5248		4928	4928	1107648	21818	4107
7. Emakulam	65	8713	588	2429	11730		7273	7273	1841943	40874	4823
8. Thrissur	44	6824	808	2584	10216		7236	7236	1560155	42629	2349
9. Palakkad	6	5615	473	4617	10705		7550	7550	1595361	39562	3855
10. Malappuram	4	5501	1491	2861	9853		6730	6730	1481505	38314	2355
11. Kozhikode	64	11845	2899	927	15671		7771	7771	1362309	38442	2322
12. Wayanad	23	2528	301	..	2829		2769	2769	725507	17324	941
13. Kannur	26	8041	774	1073	9888		5804	5804	1639870	44221	1820
14. Kasaragod	11	2457	244	914	3615		3559	3559	746767	23142	850
<b>Total</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>91468</b>	<b>16261</b>	<b>24738</b>	<b>132467</b>		<b>88022</b>	<b>88022</b>	<b>21459849</b>	<b>519629</b>	<b>39337</b>



## 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	618409
6.	Idukki	311000	321000	331000	331000	270359
7.	Emakulam	675000	717000	747000	747000	969346
8.	Thrissur	855000	1109000	1147000	1147000	1038550
9.	Palakkad	1066000	1098000	1151000	1151000	918218
10.	Malappuram	590000	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	7738000	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.	Kollam	306300	309000	312400	312850	333490
3.	Pathanamthitta	83520	84350	85200	85200	85200
4.	Alappuzha	485000	489000	494700	494700	494700
5.	Kottayam	244000	246000	248000	248250	363310
6.	Idukki	10000	10600	38900	38900	38900
7.	Emakulam	886800	895600	904500	905100	905295
8.	Thrissur	530100	535400	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 - 9.38

## YEARWISE INTERNAL REVENUE ACRUED BY KERALA WATER AUTHORITY (Rs. LAKHS)

Year	Domestic			Commercial			Local Bodies		
	Demand	Amount received	Cumulative arrear	Demand	Amount received	Culative arrear	Demand	Amount received	Cumulative arrear
1991-92	574.29	429.38	396.39	780.56	564.00	673.72	1042.23	296.89	7778.38
1992-93	952.29	850.47	498.21	1014.85	1111.34	577.23	1081.82	293.67	8566.54
1993-94	1259.61	1270.28	487.54	1288.53	1294.61	571.15	1374.84	102.58	9838.80
1994-95	1482.42	1439.88	530.08	1735.98	1785.47	521.66	1123.52	910.62	10051.70

**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)
<b>i) A IRDP</b>						
1.	Total Expenditure	Rs. lakhs	1784.84	1770.80	1973.75	2401.97
2.	Families Assisted	Nos.	57562	50517	53698	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
6.	Subsidy Adjusted	Rs. Lakhs	1613.53	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	"	5786	6098	7047	11804
B	Supply of Tool Kits to Rural Artisans	Nos.		716	6658	8247
<b>C. Trysem</b>						
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
6.	Percentage of youth settled out of Nos. trained	%	70	68	74	91
<b>D. DWCRA</b>						
1.	Women Groups Organised	Nos.	347	319	551	753
2.	No. of Groups functioning	"	218	299	297	629
<b>II Jawahar Rozgar Yojana</b>						
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	1220.16	354.17	—
4.	No. of houses completed	No.	22182	16533	16999	18549
5.	New Roads Constructed	Km	1873.38	1767.19	1587.14	989.47
6.	Sanitary Latrines Completed	No	6112	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	257.61	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
<b>III KERAMS</b>						
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	2146.72	1173.36
4.	1983-84	120547	2510.94	1255.47
5.	1984-85	104816	2488.12	1241.76
6.	1985-86	71376	1550.56	775.28
7.	1986-87	143399	4021.96	775.28
8.	1987-88	110684	3150.04	1575.02
9.	1988-89	87006	3079.06	1539.53
10.	1989-90	74150	3120.44	1560.22
11.	1990-91	60877	2560.06	1702.09
12.	1991-92	57562	2470.04	1613.53
13.	1992-93	50517	2250.78	1485.29
14.	1993-94	53698	2645.93	1797.03
15.	1995-96	46294	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.	1982-83	93.08			93.08
4.	1983-84	119.00			119.00
5.	1984-85	142.00			142.00
6.	1985-86	72.34	77.62		149.96
7.	1986-87	105.32	113.72		219.04
8.	1987-88	98.75	85.32		184.07
9.	1988-89	149.57	74.11		223.68
10.	1989-90			231.79	231.79
11.	1990-91			180.96	180.96
12.	1991-92			177.08	177.08
13.	1992-93			134.54	134.54
14.	1993-94			120.43	120.43
15.	1994-95			101.01	101.01
Total		1005.06	350.77	945.81	2301.64

Source : Commissioner; Rural Development.

## Appendix - 10.4

**District-wise Beneficiaries of Surplus land and Extent  
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	5761	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 Hygenist				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	186
Alappuzha	159	138	231
Kottayam	126	191	155
Idukki	68	96	200
Ernakulam	214	228	265
Thrissur	257	135	398
Paiakkadi	430	266	451
Malappuram	110	285	276
Kozhikode	82	82	167
Wayanad	14	17	32
Kannur	28	12	89
Kasargod	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 PROJECTS

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.	Kilimannur	164	36	2555	1010
5.	Varkala	-	-	-	-
6.	Chavara	152	152	11256	1621
7.	Vettikkavala	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.	Pulikeezhu	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.	Thycattussery	111	102	5538	347
19.	Pattanakad	178	178	8836	2104
20.	Ambalapuzha	117	106	5543	127
21.	Alappuzha (U)	186	147	7754	1410
22.	Muthukulam	156	144	11242	2170
23.	Mavelikara	117	20	1039	210
24.	Bharanikkavu	150	36	2327	376
25.	Pampady	122	122	6808	410
26.	Madapally	189	184	10874	1576
27.	Kanjirappaly	226	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.	Adimai	159	144	9312	2077
33.	Nedumkundam	146	146	8305	3116
34.	Thodupuzha	79	79	4862	1976
35.	Mattancherry	110	110	4734	191
36.	Vypin	125	110	8417	1075
37.	Mulamthurithy	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	106	96	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.	Kollangode	137	127	14313	3410
49.	Alathur	138	130	9920	3124
50.	Sreekrishnapuram	138	131	6183	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.	Paltanibi	226	226	17051	7026
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	2780
69.	Andlathode	133	130	9580	2330
70.	Koduvelly	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	2677
79.	Kannur (U)	106	33	1444	139
80.	Koothuparambu	126	121	22766	4110
81.	Paravoor	128	127	7014	1010
82.	Kannur	156	117	6187	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.	Manjeswar	211	21	1756	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.	Perumkadavila	122	122	11581	2270
3.	Athiyannor	126	125	10968	3510
4.	Nemom	115	115	6839	1260
5.	Oachira	73	73	4322	410
6.	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.	Vaikom	108	108	5744	2710
13.	Lalam	100	100	4464	2063
14.	Elamdesom	110	110	7056	1744
15.	North Parur	113	113	7075	1071
16.	Vaduvacode	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

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	STATES	IDBI	% to Total	ICI	% to Total	ICCI	% to Total	UTI	% to Total	GIC	% to Total	LIC	% to Total	NABARD	% to Total	NCDC	% to Total	Grand Total	% to Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	495.4	6.54	95.9	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	6.4	0.12	1.5	0.39	4.0	0.73	26.9	0.98	0.2	0.08	104.0	0.44
3	Bihar	62.8	0.83	17.6	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	12.36	352.0	16.27	725.0	16.43	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	6.3	1.64	3.0	0.55	141.6	5.16	2.2	0.76	487.0	2.05
6	Karnataka	478.1	6.31	140.8	6.51	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	34.6	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	9.6	0.16	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	368.5	17.04	1171.9	26.55	1068.7	19.51	217.1	56.62	190.0	34.60	326.5	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	8.6	2.98	534.6	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	5.98	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	100.6	4.65	454.2	10.29	29.7	0.54	13.0	3.39	19.0	3.46	214.1	7.80	63.5	22.15	1621.3	6.82
14	Uthar Pradesh	509.1	6.72	133.2	6.16	288.8	6.54	16.4	0.30	4.9	1.28	23.0	4.19	446.7	16.27	5.8	2.04	1427.9	6.00
15	West Bengal	282.5	3.73	213.5	9.87	221.2	5.01	8.7	0.16	21.3	5.55	49.0	8.92	100.2	3.65	7.7	2.67	904.1	3.80
Total		7297.5	96.28	2050.2	94.78	4279.7	96.96	1477.6	26.97	375.2	97.84	476.0	86.70	2701.7	98.42	262.9	91.59	18920.8	79.57
Total - All India		7760.7	100.00	2163.1	100.00	4413.3	100.00	5477.4	100.00	383.5	100.00	549.0	100.00	2744.9	100.00	286.7	100.00	23778.6	100.00

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- 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	IFCI	% to Total	ICICI	% to Total	UTI	% to Total	LIC	% to Total	NABARD	% to Total	NCDC	% to Total	Grand Total	% to Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4549.6	8.86	1050.5	8.37	1415.5	6.16	398.8	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	259.2	1.25	72.7	2.55	1019.8	0.76
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	5.98	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	1582.8	7.37	170.6	5.98	4635.2	3.44
12.	Rajasthan	2511.3	4.89	779.2	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	48238.6	93.98	11912.0	94.94	22285.2	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. No.	STATES	IDBI		IFCI		ICCI		LIC		UTI		GIC		TOTAL	
		1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	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	48.4	4.7	8.5	5.6	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	..	56.3	73.7
8.	Madhya Pradesh	52.5	84.3	26.2	31.1	29.8	36.8	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	36.1	26.3	565.3	598.8
10.	Orissa	44.4	103.8	12.3	5.2	12.5	20.2	6.5	4.5	0.7	2.4	2.5	0.4	78.9	136.5
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	61.4	5.1	4.3	197.7	232.5

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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 1969	March 1993	March 1994	June 1969	March 1993	March 1994	June 1969	March 1993	March 1994
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	AndhraPradesh	567	4678	4749	6.9	7.6	7.7	1.4	6.8	6.8
2.	Assam	74	1221	1226	0.9	2.0	2.0	0.5	5.2	5.1
3.	Bihar	273	4897	4910	3.3	5.8	7.9	0.5	5.4	5.3
4.	Gujarat	752	3425	3460	9.1	5.6	5.6	3.0	8.1	8.0
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	4.8	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	1118	5669	5724	13.5	9.3	9.3	2.3	7.0	6.9
10.	Orissa	100	2124	2144	1.2	3.5	3.5	0.5	6.5	6.5
11.	Panjab	346	2169	2206	4.2	3.5	3.6	2.6	10.5	10.5
12.	Rajastan	364	3090	3138	4.4	5.1	5.1	1.5	6.7	6.6
13.	Tamil Nadu	1060	4368	4438	12.8	7.1	7.2	2.7	7.6	7.7
14.	UtharPradesh	747	8557	8608	9.0	14.0	13.9	0.9	5.9	5.8
15.	West Bengal	504	4242	4265	6.1	6.9	6.9	1.2	6.0	6.0
Total		7777	57357	57931	94.1	93.7	93.7	-	-	-
Total All India		8262	61235	61852	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.5	7.0	6.9

Source : CMIE - Basic Statistics relating to Indian Economy - August 1994.

APPENDIX-11.5  
BANKING STATISTICS OF KERALA (1988-95)

(Rs. Crores)

STATE BANK GROUP					OTHER NATIONALISED BANKS				GRAMIN BANKS			
Ending March	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	1956.24	585.76	1170.69	59.84	57.38	Nil	124.57	217.10
1989	2032.18	666.94	1346.26	66.25	2315.32	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
1994	5312.22	2369.60	2404.91	45.27	5753.17	2418.40	2126.10	36.96	211.59	NIL	262.75	124.23
1995	6154.52	2696.96	2934.99	47.69	6516.30	2806.37	2387.69	36.64	260.70	NIL	313.90	120.41
1995 (Sept)	6450.28	2787.29	3153.38	48.89	6687.52	2844.18	2648.09	39.60	251.54	NIL	315.73	125.52

Continued.....

TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS					OTHER PRIVATE BANKS				GRAND TOTAL			
Ending March	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	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	4496.91	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	12931.52	5503.33	5636.58	43.59	4526.39	1382.71	2159.94	47.72	17457.91	6886.05	7796.52	44.66
1995 (Sept)	13389.34	5631.47	6117.20	45.69	4899.84	1621.63	2202.05	44.94	18289.18	7253.10	8319.25	45.49

Source : SLBC, Banking Statistics of Kerala



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