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C Review



KERALA

1966

KERALA 1966

AN ECONOMIC REVIEW

**BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS,
TRIVANDRUM.**

1967

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INTRODUCTION

An Economic Review of Kerala outlining the broad features of the economy for the year 1966 is attempted in this report. It covers the major aspects such as population, industrial and agricultural production, prices and cost of living, exports and imports, employment situation etc., and aims at projecting a picture as to how the economy has fared during the year. This report has been prepared in the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

CHAPTER I

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Ever since the dawn of this century, Kerala has been experiencing a comparatively high rate of population growth. The problem has assumed added significance in recent years. The rapid growth of population tends to defeat the very objective of economic development viz., to provide a high standard of living for the people.

1.2 Kerala occupies only 1.27 per cent of the area of the Indian Union, but accommodates 3.85 per cent of the population of India. The density of population in Kerala is consequently very high, in fact the highest in India. According to the 1961 Census, 435 persons lived, on an average, in every square kilometre of area in this State, compared with only 144 persons for India as a whole. The density of population varied considerably among the districts. The relevant figures are given in Table 1.1.

TABLE—1.1

Density of population in the districts of Kerala—1961

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Population (lakhs)</i>	<i>Density (No. of persons per square kilometre)</i>
1. Trivandrum	17.45	798
2. Quilon	19.41	410
3. Alleppey	18.11	988
4. Kottayam	17.33	273
5. Ernakulam	18.60	557
6. Trichur	16.40	557
7. Palghat	17.77	346
8. Kozhikode	26.17	393
9. Cannanore	17.80	314
STATE	169.04	435

The population of the State in 1966 is estimated to be 191.37 lakhs consisting of 95.42 lakhs males and 95.95 lakhs females.

Rate of growth

1.3 During the decade 1951-61, the population of Kerala increased by 24.76 per cent, compared to 21.50 per cent at the all-India level. This high trend in population growth is being experienced since the beginning of the century. The population of Kerala has doubled itself during the last forty years. But for some fluctuations in the beginning of this century, the growth rate itself has been increasing rather steadily. The possibilities are that this trend will continue. Even if the present rate of growth continues unchanged Kerala is faced with the alarming prospect of another doubling of the population before the close of this century.

Birth and death rates

1.4 In the absence of migration on any significant scale, fertility and mortality are the two factors which influence population growth. The birth and death rates in the State were 38.9 and 16.1 respectively per thousand of population during the decade 1951-61. The death rate has been steadily decreasing during the past few years, while there has been no significant change in the birth rate. In the absence of a significant reduction in the birth rate, the population of Kerala is bound to increase much faster.

Age and Sex composition

1.5 The age composition of the population is an important indicator of the size of the labour force. It has been observed that in most countries in their early stages of economic development there is a high proportion of children. In Kerala, the high birth rate combined with significant reductions in infantile mortality has resulted in a high percentage of children. About 41 per cent of the population is below 15 years of age and are therefore dependent on others for their livelihood. The sex ratio in Kerala according to the 1961 Census was 1022 females for every 1000 males.

1.6 Under-developed economies are often characterised by a high proportion of their working force in agriculture and

allied activities which constitute the primary sector of production. It has also been observed, in the history of economic development of several countries, that this proportion decreases as the country achieves progress in industrialisation. The broad industrial classification obtained from the Censuses of 1951 and 1961 may be examined in this context. The main features observed are (i) a slight decrease in the proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers, (ii) the group 'household industry' plus 'manufacture' in 1961 retains almost the same proportion of workers as in 1951 and (iii) an increase in the proportion in other services which almost matches the decrease observed in agriculture. This is perhaps indicative of the fact that the industrial sector has not helped to any significant extent in providing employment and that people instead of over-crowding more and more in the agricultural sector have tried to join the tertiary sector. It may be noted here that the procedure of classification adopted in the 1961 Census was slightly different from the one used in 1951 and that part of these changes may be due to the variation in concepts and procedures.

TABLE—1.2

Percentage of persons in each industrial category

<i>Industrial category</i>	<i>Percentage of population in each category</i>	
	1951	1961
1. Cultivator ..	7.5	7.0
2. Agricultural labourer ..	8.2	5.8
3. Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting etc. ..	2.4	2.9
4. Household industry ..	..	2.9
5. Manufacturing & other than household industry ..	6.1	3.1
6. Construction ..	0.5	0.4
7. Trade and Commerce ..	2.1	1.9
8. Transport, storage and communication ..	1.0	0.9
9. Other services ..	4.5	8.4
10. Non-workers ..	67.7	66.7
Total ..	100.0	100.0

Economic implications of population trends

1.7 The regional income of the State during the past few years has hardly outpaced the growth of population and per capita income, in real terms, therefore increased very little.

1.8 The food-situation in the State is very grave. The internal production of rice in the State meets only about half the requirements. With increasing numbers this gap will only widen.

1.9 Additions to the income of the workers are immediately consumed by the additions to the population. Consequently very little is saved and invested.

1.10 Increasing numbers in the lower age-groups call for increased investment of the State's scarce resources in economic and social overheads, like provision of educational and health facilities, housing etc. These resources could, otherwise, be utilised for more productive industrial investments.

1.11 Increase in the standard of living of the people, i.e., the per capita income of the State, will depend largely on the efforts to reduce the rate of growth of population. It is therefore essential to intensify the already vigorous family planning campaign in the State.

CHAPTER II

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural production as a whole remained more or less static during 1965-66. This was due to a sharp fall in rice production, the winter and summer crops being seriously affected by drought. Almost all the other principal crops recorded a rise in production during the year. The fall in the internal supply of rice had its repercussions on the food situation. But the food grains ration could be maintained with the aid of increased overseas imports supplementing supplies from the surplus states. The value of marine fish production declined by 13% compared to the previous year owing to a diminution in the occurrence of the major species viz., oil sardine and mackerel. However, export earnings from fisheries increased considerably. The revenue from forests recorded a substantial increase of 9% in 1965-66.

Rainfall

2.2 The annual rainfall which stood at 2,209 millimetres in 1965-66 was the lowest since 1960-61. As revealed by the following figures, the total rainfall showed a declining trend over the last six years except 1964-65. The failure of monsoon during the year had its impact on agricultural production, especially rice production.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rainfall (mm)</i>
1960-61	3734
1961-62	3310
1962-63	3125
1963-64	2465
1964-65	3146
1965-66	2209

The district-wise monthly rainfall in 1965-66 is given in Table 2.1.

TABLE—2.1

Average monthly rainfall in Kerala 1965-66

(millimetres)

District	July 1965	August 1965	Septem- ber 1965	October 1965	Novem- ber 1965	Decem- ber 1965	January 1966	Febru- ary 1966	March 1966	April 1966	May 1966	June 1966	Total 1965- 1966
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Trivandrum	175	167	70	402	129	243	7	10	45	148	59	300	1755
Quilon	225	321	121	258	192	198	4	16	123	441	59	472	2430
Alleppey	394	380	196	100	211	261	1	12	63	187	68	490	2902
Kottayam	396	242	141	221	157	174	5	15	84	261	63	424	2123
Ernakulam	432	340	200	197	190	234	5	8	86	209	116	625	2642
Trichur	441	322	185	99	143	129	..	..	43	50	29	582	2023
Palghat	440	240	124	194	96	87	..	..	48	64	98	290	1681
Kozhikode	665	317	148	158	106	113	1	2	114	57	152	593	2426
Cannanore	758	414	169	91	78	113	2	1	16	46	132	679	2499
State average	423	305	150	191	145	172	3	7	69	163	86	495	2209

TABLE—2.2

Total area and classification of area in each district of Kerala during the year ending 30th June 1966.

(Area in Hectares)

District	Total Geographical area according to Village papers	Classification of Area										Total cropped area
		Forest	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Barren and uncultivable land	Permanent pastures & other grazing land	Land under miscellaneous crops not included in net area sown	Cultivable waste	Fallow land other than current fallow	Current fallow	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Trivandrum	216096	44559	14290	545	550	800	790	1480	1085	151997	54147	206144
2. Quilon	469051	210857	14040	12040	1300	3300	3000	1525	1570	221419	66103	287522
3. Alleppey	186790	513	13115	1310	250	6150	2535	480	790	161647	60635	222282
4. Kottayam	626225	251779	15305	17950	3500	14355	18380	980	2945	301031	33682	334713
5. Ernakulam	317428	55212	21580	8530	2000	6980	8180	1460	1820	211666	35370	247086
6. Trichur	294262	132805	15200	3155	500	1160	2620	605	1630	136587	71965	208552
7. Palghat	510424	99663	61600	27800	5000	30995	20705	5115	8760	250786	87439	338225
8. Kozhikode	661586	193756	29095	14040	2700	40075	23220	5795	8200	344705	39673	384378
9. Cannanore	576661	65932	44005	24555	12000	96190	28520	14540	6420	284499	37993	322492
STATE	3858523	1055076	228230	109925	27800	200005	107950	31980	33220	2064337	487007	2551344

Area under crops

2.3 Despite the limitations for the expansion of the area under the plough, the total cropped area during 1965-66 increased by 61,897 hectares (2.5%) over the previous year. This has been made possible mainly by a spurt in the area sown more than once. Obviously, it indicates an intensive approach to agriculture in the State. The net area sown went up by 27,327 hectares. This was balanced by a reduction in the cultivable waste and fallow lands. Table 2.2 provides the district-wise area classification of Kerala for 1965-66.

2.4 Food crops accounted for 43% of the addition to cropped area. The area under tapioca and coconut showed considerable increase during the year, as against a nominal rise in respect of rice, cashew, banana, coffee and rubber.

Agricultural production

2.5 The unprecedented occurrence of drought hit foodgrains production worst during 1965-66. The production of rice was only 9.97 lakh tonnes in 1965-66 as against 11.21 lakh tonnes in the previous year, registering an 11% fall over the year. The production of sugarcane (gur) declined by over three thousand tonnes (about 7.3%). The out-turn of tea also declined from 42 thousand tonnes in 1964-65 to 39 thousand tonnes in 1965-66, the percentage fall in production being 7.7%. The production of cashewnut, tapioca, betel nuts, banana, ground nut, coconut and rubber registered varying degrees of rise in production during the year. The increase was more pronounced in the case of betel nut, bananas, tapioca, groundnut and rubber. The data regarding acreage and production are set out in Table 2.3. The net effect, however, was a slight decline in agricultural production compared to 1964-65. The index numbers of agricultural production (base 1956-57=100) declined from 120.0 in 1964-65 to 119.3 in 1965-66.

2.6 The year 1965-66 marked the end of the Third Five Year Plan. It is therefore worthwhile to examine the progress of agricultural production over the past three plan periods.

Reliable data on the different aspects of agricultural production are available only from 1952-53 onwards. The relevant data on area under principal crops and production and productivity of the crops are presented in Tables 2.4 to 2.8.

2.7 Agricultural production is a function of the area under crops and the productivity of the crops per unit area. The gross area under all crops in the State increased from 2,089 thousand hectares in 1952-53 to 2,551 thousand hectares in 1965-66, the percentage increase being 22. This works out to an average annual increase of about 1.70%. This is a satisfactory rate of expansion considering the limited scope for extensive cultivation in the State. Taking the performance under each Plan separately, it is found that the rate of expansion was highest during the Second Plan period and lowest during the Third Plan period. The percentage increase in gross cultivated area for the last three years of the First Plan for which data are available was 4.56%. The increases during Second and Third Plan periods were 10.03% and 5.06% respectively. The average annual increases for the First, Second and Third Plans work out to 1.52%, 2.01% and 1.01% respectively. There has been a few exceptions to the general rising trend in the area under crops, such as tea, tapioca and ginger.

2.8 The main emphasis in the agricultural development programme of the State has all along been on intensive cultivation rather than extensive cultivation. The impact of the Plans, therefore, is likely to manifest itself more in an improvement in productivity than in extension of area under cultivation. The index number of productivity (average yield per hectare) for all crops (base 1956-57 = 100) rose from 94.6 in 1952-53 to 104.6 in 1965-66. The increase in productivity for the whole period is 10.57%, which works out to an annual average of 0.81% only. Considering the three plan periods separately, the rate of increase in productivity was highest during the First Plan period and lowest during the Third Plan period. The average annual increases for the First, Second and Third Plan periods are 1.86%, 0.66% and 0.27% respectively. Though the general trend in productivity has been an increasing one there are a number of individual crops which showed

TABLE—2.3

Area and production of the various crops in Kerala

Sl. No.	Crops	1965-66			1964-65		
		(3) (hectares)	(4) (tonnes)	(5) (Kg/hectare)	(6) (hectares)	(7) (tonnes)	(8) (Kg/hectare)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	FOOD CROPS						
1	Rice	802329	997489	1243	801121	1121383	1401
2	Pulses	43312	16901	390	43596	17061	391
3	Sugarcane (gur)	9193	40948	4454	9510	44034	4630
4	Pepper	99695	21685	218	99552	22228	223
5	Ginger	11847	11190	945	11973	11328	947
6	Turmeric	4464	3766	844	4614	3910	846
7	Cardamom	28684	1606	56	28684	1606	56
8	Betel nuts	64478	9681*	150144	59488	8945*	150360
9	Bananas & other plantains	47779	361122	7558	45199	341386	7553
10	Cashewnut	87366	98025	1122	85975	96463	1122
11	Tapioca	229684	3095658	13478	209372	2763197	13198
12	Other food crops	206495	..	..	209853	..	..
	Total food crops	1635326	..	..	1608937	..	..
	NON FOOD CROPS						
1	Ground nut	15215	25220	1658	14523	21838	1504
2	Sesamum	11950	2365	198	12007	2379	200
3	Coconut	586313	3293*	5616	558991	3278*	5864
4	Cotton	7160	6933**	174	8695	9851**	192
5	Tobacco	705	911	1293	705	920	1305
6	Tea	39470	39154	992	39356	42075	1069
7	Coffee	23602	9878	418	21733	9685	446
8	Rubber	149634	46953	314	146952	40065	273
	Other nonfood crops	81969	..	..	77548	..	..
	Total non food crops	916018	..	..	880510	..	..
	TOTAL CROPPED AREA	2551344	..	..	2489447	..	..

* Million nuts

**; 9851 bales of 180 Kg. each.

TABLE—2.4

Change in area under over the past three plan periods

(Index numbers, base 1956-57 = 100)

Sl. No.	Name of crop	1952-53	1955-56	Percentage increase (52-53 to 55-56)	Average annual increase (percent)	1960-61	Percentage increase (55-56 to 60-61)	Average annual increase (percent)	1965-66	Percentage increase (60-61 to 65-66)	Average annual increase (percent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1	All crops	94.4	98.7	4.56	1.52	108.6	10.03	2.01	114.1	5.06	1.01
2	Food grains	94.8	99.2	4.64	1.45	100.9	1.71	0.34	103.6	2.68	0.53
3	Rice	97.3	99.6	2.36	0.59	102.0	2.41	0.48	105.1	3.04	0.61
4	Pulses	72.4	93.1	28.59	9.53	91.0	-2.26	-0.45	90.3	-0.77	-0.15
5	Non-foodgrains	93.4	98.4	5.35	1.78	114.4	16.26	3.25	121.8	6.47	1.29
6	Oil seeds	93.4	97.4	4.28	1.43	108.9	11.81	2.36	118.2	8.54	1.71
7	Coconuts	93.6	97.4	4.06	1.35	108.9	11.81	2.36	119.7	9.92	1.98
8	Plantation crops	83.7	86.7	3.58	1.19	129.7	49.60	9.92	155.4	19.81	3.96
9	Tea	99.5	100.0	0.50	0.17	95.0	-5.00	-1.00	99.3	4.53	0.91
10	Coffee	84.4	95.7	13.39	4.46	115.5	20.69	4.14	162.2	40.43	8.09
11	Rubber	76.0	78.7	13.39	4.46	149.3	89.71	17.94	181.7	21.70	4.34
12	Miscellaneous crops	96.8	103.1	3.55	1.18	116.4	12.90	2.58	117.1	0.60	0.12
13	Sugar cane	83.8	94.1	12.29	4.09	118.0	25.40	5.08	118.7	0.59	0.12
14	Pepper	90.6	99.4	9.71	3.23	114.7	15.39	3.08	114.5	-0.17	-0.03
15	Cardamom	90.7	99.7	9.92	3.30	100.6	0.90	0.18	100.6	..	..
16	Ginger	138.9	103.2	-25.70	-8.56	118.4	14.73	2.94	116.7	-1.44	-0.29
17	Turmeric	96.4	97.3	0.93	0.31	99.8	2.57	0.51	95.4	-4.41	-0.88
18	Arecanut	103.3	100.0	-3.19	-1.06	109.3	9.30	1.86	135.6	24.06	4.81
19	Banana	74.1	112.4	51.69	17.23	102.2	-9.07	1.81	108.4	6.07	1.21
20	Cashewnut	94.7	100.2	5.81	1.94	145.2	44.91	8.98	149.6	3.03	0.61
21	Tapioca	98.2	106.5	8.45	2.81	116.1	9.01	1.80	110.0	-5.25	-1.05

TABLE—2.6

Trend in the productivity of crops over the past three plan periods

(Index numbers, base 1956-57 = 100)

(1) Name of crop	(2) 1952-53	(3) 1955-56	(4) Percentage increase (52-53 to 55-56)	(5) Average annual increase (percent)	(6) 1960-61	(7) Percentage increase (55-56 to 60-61)	(8) Average annual increase (percent)	(9) 1965-66	(10) Percentage increase (60-61 to 65-66)	(11) Average annual increase (percent)
All crops	94.6	99.9	5.60	1.86	103.2	3.30	0.66	104.6	1.36	0.27
Food grains	85.8	96.6	12.59	4.19	118.7	22.88	4.57	108.2	-8.85	-1.77
Rice	83.7	100.0	19.47	4.87	117.8	17.80	3.56	106.9	-9.25	-1.85
Pulses	101.0	101.1	0.10	0.03	102.2	1.09	0.22	100.2	-1.96	-0.39
Non food grains	99.1	99.7	0.61	0.20	95.2	-4.51	-0.90	100.4	5.46	1.09
Oil seeds	99.8	98.8	-1.00	-0.33	93.9	-4.96	-0.99	89.3	-4.90	-0.98
Coconut	99.8	100.0	0.20	0.06	94.1	-5.90	-1.18	87.6	-6.91	-1.38
Plantation crops	103.2	104.8	1.55	0.52	87.0	16.98	-3.39	96.6	11.03	2.20
Tea	87.5	87.5	..	..	122.4	39.89	7.97	122.0	-0.33	-0.06
Coffee	90.2	97.3	7.87	2.62	95.5	-1.85	-0.37	90.7	-5.03	-1.00
Rubber	117.2	124.3	6.06	2.02	71.3	-42.64	-8.52	119.3	67.32	13.46
Miscellaneous crops	99.0	100.6	1.62	0.54	98.4	-2.19	-0.44	108.0	9.76	1.95
Sugar cane	98.2	100.9	2.75	0.92	90.2	-10.60	-2.12	96.4	6.87	1.37
Pepper	91.6	102.2	11.57	3.86	86.5	-15.36	-3.07	69.5	-19.65	-3.93
Cardamom	97.7	100.1	2.46	0.82	99.9	-0.20	-0.04	99.8	-0.10	-0.02
Ginger	67.3	99.0	47.10	15.70	87.5	-11.62	-2.32	88.2	0.80	0.16
Turmeric	125.0	125.0	..	..	99.9	-20.08	-4.01	94.1	-5.81	-1.16
Arecanut	100.0	100.0	..	..	106.9	6.90	1.38	107.7	0.75	0.15
Banana	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	..	..	111.9	11.90	2.38
Cashewnut	99.7	100.0	0.30	0.10	99.3	-0.70	-0.14	111.6	12.39	2.48
Tapioca	100.0	101.7	1.70	0.56	100.3	-1.38	-0.27	112.5	12.16	2.43

TABLE—2.7

Change in the production levels of crops over successive plan periods

(Index numbers, base 1956-57=100)

(1) <i>Name of crop</i>	(2) <i>Average for the period 52-53 to 55-56</i>	(3) <i>Average for the period 56-57 to 60-61</i>	(4) <i>Percentage rise between the two periods</i>	(5) <i>Average for the period 61-62 to 65-66</i>	(6) <i>Percentage rise between 57-61 and 62-66</i>	(7) <i>Percentage rise between 53-56 and 62-66</i>
All crops	94.10	105.52	12.14	116.24	10.16	23.53
Food grains	89.63	109.64	22.33	120.04	9.49	33.93
Rice	89.40	109.82	22.84	120.42	9.65	34.70
Pulses	87.80	95.50	8.77	91.62	-4.06	4.35
Non food grains	95.95	103.82	8.20	114.68	10.46	19.52
Oil seeds	95.83	101.96	6.40	104.46	2.45	9.01
Coconut	95.78	102.06	6.56	104.30	2.19	8.90
Plantation crops	89.15	103.48	16.07	130.54	26.15	46.43
Tea	87.10	103.26	18.55	116.28	12.61	33.50
Coffee	85.68	107.08	24.98	133.68	24.84	56.02
Rubber	94.93	103.00	8.50	161.64	56.93	70.27
Miscellaneous crops	100.32	106.38	6.04	118.02	10.94	17.64
Sugar cane	93.23	101.20	8.55	116.46	15.08	24.92
Pepper	92.08	94.50	2.63	86.46	-8.51	6.10
Cardamom	95.27	101.24	6.27	100.28	-0.95	5.26
Ginger	95.43	90.60	-5.06	104.08	14.88	9.06
Turmeric	120.23	104.16	-13.37	96.52	-7.33	-19.72
Arecanut	98.68	106.14	7.56	131.48	23.87	33.24
Banana	96.25	102.54	6.54	114.08	11.25	18.52
Cashewnut	94.60	124.96	32.09	158.34	26.71	67.38
Tapioca	107.77	108.40	0.58	108.82	0.39	0.97

TABLE-2.8

Change in productivity levels of crops over successive plan periods

(Index numbers, base 1956-57 = 100)

Names of crop	Average for the period		Percentage rise between		Average for the period		Percentage rise between	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
		52-53 to 55-56	56-57 to 60-61	the two periods	61-62 to 65-66	57-61 and 62-66	53-56 and 62-66	
All crops	..	96.45	101.84	5.59	105.02	3.12	8.89	
Food grains	..	90.12	109.40	21.39	117.10	7.04	29.94	
Rice	..	90.12	108.80	20.73	115.96	6.58	28.67	
Pulses	..	101.05	101.64	0.58	100.66	-0.96	-0.39	
Non food grains	..	99.07	97.62	-1.46	98.20	0.59	-0.88	
Oil seeds	..	99.63	98.02	-1.62	93.12	-5.00	-6.53	
Coconut	..	99.95	98.78	-1.17	92.42	-6.44	-7.53	
Plantation crops	..	103.95	92.54	-10.98	88.42	-4.45	-14.94	
Tea	..	87.35	113.28	29.69	119.30	5.91	36.58	
Coffee	..	92.02	96.38	4.74	94.22	-2.24	2.39	
Rubber	..	122.12	82.14	-32.74	92.82	13.00	-23.99	
Miscellaneous crops	..	98.90	98.12	-0.79	103.92	5.91	5.08	
Sugarcane	..	102.17	90.72	-11.21	96.42	6.28	-5.63	
Pepper	..	96.95	91.44	-5.68	75.56	-17.37	-22.06	
Cardamom	..	98.23	99.92	1.72	99.68	-0.24	1.48	
Ginger	..	91.30	89.48	-1.99	88.14	-1.50	-3.46	
Turmeric	..	125.00	99.96	-20.03	96.52	-3.44	-22.78	
Arecanut	..	100.00	101.84	1.84	107.62	5.68	7.62	
Banana	..	100.00	100.04	0.04	106.68	6.64	6.68	
Cashewnut	..	99.80	99.72	-0.08	109.16	9.47	9.38	
Tapioca	..	100.45	100.18	-0.27	104.72	4.53	4.25	

a decline in productivity, especially since 1955-56. It is worth mentioning in this connection that the crops which have suffered a fall in productivity include some of the important crops of the State like coconut, pepper, sugarcane and coffee.

2.9 Agricultural production being affected to a great extent by natural conditions, it would be more realistic to compare the change in yield levels between successive plan periods. Adopting this method it is found that the level of productivity has increased by 5.59% between the First and Second Plan periods and by 3.12% between the Second and Third Plan periods. Considering the principal crops separately, the increase has been more pronounced in the case of rice, areca-nut, tea, banana and cashewnut. The crops which have witnessed a considerable fall in productivity are coconut, pepper, ginger, turmeric and sugarcane. An apparently sharp decline in productivity during the Second Plan period is recorded in the case of rubber, but this apparent fall is the result of a spurt in newly planted area during the period. The productivity per hectare of tappable area has really maintained an increasing trend all through the period in question.

2.10 The combined effect of the increase in area under cultivation and productivity is reflected in a comparatively higher rate of growth in agricultural production. The index number of agricultural production (base 1956-57 = 100) rose from 89.3 in 1952-53 to 119.3 in 1965-66 recording a percentage increase of 33.65. The average annual rate of growth has been about 2.58% over the period. The year 1965-66 is considered to have been an abnormal year so far as agricultural production is concerned. If 1964-65, a more or less normal year, is taken as the end point the average annual rate of growth would be slightly higher, at 2.64%. Taking the three plan periods separately, the average annual rate of growth is found to be 3.51%, 2.72% and 1.28% respectively for the First, Second and Third Plan periods. The rice crop of 1965-66 was markedly poor with the result that production in this year fell below the 1960-61 level. This was mainly responsible for bringing down the production index for the year 1965-66. The crops which exhibited a somewhat sustained declining trend in production over the period under review

were pulses, pepper, ginger and turmeric. In contrast with this the crops that contributed substantially to the expansion in production over the period were rice, coconut, tea, coffee, rubber, arecanut, banana, cashewnut and tapioca.

2.11 If it is assumed that the average production for each plan period represents the level of production for that period, it is found that the production level in general rose by 12.14% between the First and Second Plan periods and by 10.16% between the Second and Third Plan periods. The notable exceptions to this general rising trend in the level of production between the successive plan periods are pepper and turmeric only.

Food Situation

2.12 Internal production of rice in the State suffered a setback in 1965-66. The production in 1965-66 was only 9.97 lakh tonnes as against 11.21 lakh tonnes in 1964-65. It is to be noted that the production in 1965-66 which was the last year of the Third Plan period was even lower than the production figure of 10.50 lakh tonnes at the end of the Second Plan period, 1960-61. The drastic fall in production in 1965-66 was due to the severe drought that affected the winter and summer crops of the year. While the autumn crop registered an increase of about 27 thousand tonnes over the previous year the winter crop witnessed a fall of 120 thousand tonnes and the summer crop 31 thousand tonnes. The net result was a fall in production of 124 thousand tonnes.

2.13 The rice crop for the calendar year 1966 comprises the winter and summer crops of 1965-66 and the autumn crop of 1966-67. Adding together the production figures for the above three seasons the production for 1966 is found to be only 9.74 lakh tonnes. Deducting 10% for seed, wastage, etc., the quantity available for consumption in 1966 was about 8.77 lakh tonnes. The total availability for the year can be worked out by adding the imports to the above figure of internal availability. Rice imports during 1966 amounted to 7.52 lakh tonnes. This, along with the internal supply of 8.77 lakh tonnes, makes up a total availability of 16.29 lakh tonnes.

which in turn works out to a daily per capita availability of 234 gm. (8.25 oz.). The minimum dietary requirement of cereals is 14 oz. per adult per day which is equivalent to about 12 oz. per capita per day.

2.14 The total requirement of cereals worked out at the rate of 12 oz. per capita per day for 1966 would be 23.70 lakh tonnes. Against this the total availability of all cereals for consumption in 1966 was only 19.42 lakh tonnes made up as follows:—

Internal supply	Lakh tonnes
Rice	8.77
Other cereals	0.10
Imports—	
Rice	7.52
Wheat (quantity distributed through ration shops)	3.03
	<hr/>
Total	19.42
	<hr/>

There was thus a shortage of over 4 lakh tonnes of cereals in 1966 which explains the high prices of rice in the open market. This shortage, however, is made good to a great extent by tapioca.

2.15 Statutory rationing was introduced in the State from 24-10-1965. The number of ration cards issued till October 1966 was 3,319,544 comprising 32,488,704 units. Besides this, 17087 permits comprising 6,936,657 units were also issued. The total number of units covered by the ration cards and permits together is 39,425,361. The present scale of ration is 80 gm. rice and 45 gm. wheat per day per unit. The total requirements for distribution at the above rate are 11.51 lakh tonnes of rice and 6.48 lakh tonnes of wheat. The actual off-take of rice and wheat during 1966 was considerably less, at 8.49 lakh tonnes and 3.03 lakh tonnes respectively. The data on monthly off-take of rice and wheat are given in Table 2.9.

The total receipts of rice into the stock for distribution during 1966 were only 8.05 lakh tonnes consisting of imports 7.52 lakh tonnes and internal procurements 0.53 lakh tonnes. The deficit of about 0.44 lakh tonnes was met from previous stocks.

TABLE—2.9

Monthly off-take of rice and wheat during 1966

Month	Off-take (Tonnes)	
	Rice	Wheat
(1)	(2)	(3)
January ..	60950	31337
February ..	55799	21412
March ..	66816	20816
April ..	71833	18881
May ..	75612	21886
June ..	74790	27965
July ..	78607	32816
August ..	78750	33477
September ..	73153	26313
October ..	72937	23376
November ..	71986	20829
December ..	67273	23448
Total ..	848506	302556

2.16 The main sources of external supplies of rice to the State are the neighbouring surplus States of Andhra Pradesh and Madras. The supplies from both these sources dwindled during 1966 compared to 1965. The imports from Andhra Pradesh was 2.13 lakh tonnes against 2.77 lakh tonnes in 1965 and from Madras 0.93 lakh tonnes against 1.31 lakh tonnes in 1965. The source-wise break-up of the imports of rice to the State during 1966 is given below:

Overseas	3.99	lakh tonnes
Andhra Pradesh	2.13	"
Madras	0.93	"
Other States	0.47	"
Total	7.52	"

The monthly figures of imports from Andhra Pradesh and Madras in 1966 are given in Table 2.10.

TABLE—2.10

Monthly imports of rice into Kerala from Andhra Pradesh and Madras (1966)

<i>Month</i>	<i>Imports of rice from</i>	
	<i>Andhra Pradesh (Tonnes)</i>	<i>Madras (Tonnes)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
January ..	40296	29674
February ..	16583	11744
March ..	13570	24748
April ..	7268	14919
May ..	3289	7170
June ..	19803	4042
July ..	20357	939
August ..	17536	..
September ..	10029	..
October ..	13334	..
November ..	16311	..
December ..	34968	..
Total ..	213344	93236

2.17 The above facts and figures point to the hazards of the heavy dependence of the State on external sources for the minimum requirements of food and the necessity for stepping up internal production. The supply position in the current year itself is reported to be very tight. The prospects for the State achieving self sufficiency in food grains in the immediate future are not bright. In view of the increasing domestic demand for foodgrains in the present surplus States as a result of the growth of population and income it might not be safe to expect their exportable surplus to expand. Therefore it is imperative that Kerala steps up her production at least to prevent further widening of the gap between production and consumption within the State and in fact to reduce the gap slowly but surely by increasing productivity. To achieve an increase in production equal to the requirements of the additions to population every year, the average rate of

increase in production per annum required would be 5.4%. This is a fairly high rate of growth to aim at in agriculture, but the burden will become lighter if population growth slows down as a result of family planning measures. Even if the above goal is achieved the State will have to continue to depend on the Centre for supplies from outside at the present rate. A vigorous effort is being made to boost up rice production in the State by the use of high-yielding strains of seed like Tainan-3 to reduce the food gap. Table 2.11 gives the requirements of cereals worked out at the rates of 12 oz. and 14 oz. per adult per day for the years 1965-66 to 1970-71.

TABLE—2.11

The requirement of cereals for Kerala

(lakh tonnes)

Agricultural year (July-June)	Requirement at the daily rate	
	12 oz./adult	14 oz./adult
(1)	(2)	(3)
1965-66	19.85	23.16
1966-67	20.30	23.68
1967-68	20.75	24.21
1968-69	21.21	24.75
1969-70	21.69	25.31
1970-71	22.18	25.87

Note: Adult equivalent is worked out as 85% of the population.

2.18 The high yielding variety programme which was ushered in during 1966-67 on a large scale is the only hope for this State to effect a break through in food-grains production. There is need for vigorous action to implement the programme successfully. Adequate supporting measures like provision of assured water supply through irrigation facilities, supply of adequate quantity of fertiliser and granting of sufficient credit facilities in time should be undertaken.

Irrigation

2.19 Irrigation aims at meeting the twin objectives of adequate and timely water supply which is a 'must' for the success of

agriculture. The net irrigated area was about 362 thousand hectares in 1965-66 as against 352 thousand hectares in 1964-65, the additional area brought under irrigation being 10 thousand hectares (3%). Of the different sources, Government canal formed the major source contributing about 47% of the net irrigated area in the State. The ratio of net irrigated area to net area sown was 17.54% in 1965-66 as against 17.26% in 1964-65.

2.20 The gross irrigated area was 509 thousand hectares during the year as against 494 thousand hectares in the previous year. The irrigated area under paddy was 406 thousand hectares, i.e., about 80% of the gross irrigated area. The ratio of the gross irrigated area to total cropped area was 19.95% in 1965-66 compared to 19.85% in 1964-65. The irrigation statistics are provided in Tables 2.12 and 2.13.

TABLE—2.12

Net area irrigated—source-wise

Sl. No.	Source	Area in '000 hectares	
		1965-66	1964-65
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Government canal ..	168.98	162.33
2	Private canal ..	7.69	7.82
3	Tank ..	59.73	55.72
4	Well ..	4.03	4.03
5	Other sources ..	121.41	121.74
6	Total ..	361.84	351.64

TABLE—2.13

Gross area irrigated—Cropwise

Sl. No.	Crop	Area in '000 hectares	
		1965-66	1964-65
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Paddy ..	405.92	390.68
2	Sugarcane ..	4.30	4.30
3	Other foodcrops ..	56.05	56.43
4	Total food crops ..	466.27	451.41
5	Non-food crops ..	42.69	42.69
6	All crops ..	508.96	494.10

Animal Husbandry

2.21 Table 2.14 gives a comparative picture of the livestock population in Kerala in 1966 and 1961. The cattle stock increased from 2.69 millions in 1961 to 2.86 millions in 1966, the average rate of increase being 1.26% per annum. Whereas

TABLE—2.14

Number of Livestock and Poultry in Kerala

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>1966* census</i>	<i>1961 census</i>	<i>Percentage increase or decrease</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cattle				
(a) Males over 3 years				
	(i) used for breeding only	6913	11213	—38.3
	(ii) used both for breeding and work	12474	27613	—54.8
	(iii) used for work only	491281	504270	— 2.6
	(iv) others	8855	26132	—66.1
	Total	519523	569228	— 8.7
(b) Females over 3 years				
	(i) Breeding (a) In milk	483419	434541	+11.2
	(b) Dry and not calved even once	726971	644614	+12.8
	(ii) Working	3605	14253	—74.7
	(iii) Others	5247	39354	—86.7
	Total	1219242	1132762	+ 7.6
(c) Young stock				
		1117962	984452	+13.6
	Total Cattle	2856727	2686442	+ 6.3
Buffaloes:				
(a) Males over 3 years				
	(i) used for breeding only	1087	3082	—64.7
	(ii) used both for breeding and work	5019	11398	—56.0
	(iii) used for work only	241048	256848	— 6.2
	(iv) Others	6696	6567	+ 2.0
	Total	253850	277895	— 8.7
(b) Females over 3 years				
	(i) Breeding (a) in milk	66705	60584	+10.1
	(b) Dry & not calved even once	61896	61627	+ 0.4
	(ii) Working	4589	8253	—44.4
	(iii) Others	1580	5784	—72.7
	Total	134770	136248	— 1.1

* Provisional

TABLE 2.14—*Conold.*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>1966* census</i>	<i>1961* census</i>	<i>Percentage increase or decrease</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(c) Young stock	82615	71285	+15.9
	Total Buffaloes	471235	485428	— 2.9
3	Sheep	11519	36217	—68.2
4	Goats	1189218	1252138	— 5.0
5	Horses	426	10258	—95.8
6	Other livestock	112250	136288	—17.6
7	Total livestock	4641375	4606771	+ 0.8
8	Poultry	9908987	9600903	— 3.2

* Provisional

the number of male cattle decreased by 8.7% over the quinquennium, the female cattle population increased by 7.6% and young stock by 13.6%. The number of buffaloes decreased by 2.9% during the five year period, the rate of decrease being more pronounced in the case of male buffaloes. However, the young stock increased by 15.9% during the period. The bovine population as a whole registered a growth rate of 0.6% per annum over the years.

2.22 The 1966 Livestock Census reveals some encouraging trends in the development of animal husbandry in the State. The policy of the Government has been to eliminate the scrub bulls and propagate artificial insemination instead. The impact of this is vividly seen in the 1966 figures. Despite the increased demand for breeding bulls consequent on the increase in the number of breeding female cattle, their number has dwindled considerably over the last five years. The number of bulls used only for breeding decreased by 7.7% per annum since 1961 while the number of those used for both breeding and work dwindled by 11.0% per annum. Similarly in respect of the buffaloes, the male animals used for breeding only shrank in number at the rate of 13% per annum. Those used for both breeding and work went down by 11.2% per annum during the period.

2.23 The district-wise break up of the number of livestock and poultry in Kerala in 1966 is given in Table 2.15.

TABLE—2.15

Number of livestock and poultry in Kerala 1966 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	Item	Trivan- drum	Quilon	Alleppey	Kotta- yam	Erna- kulam	Trichur	Palghat	Kozhi- kode	Canna- nore	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	<i>Cattle</i>										
	(a) Males over 3 years	18273	51958	18294	33561	82824	56566	83082	101195	73770	519523
	(b) Females over 3 years	66414	159746	166861	183532	109766	78702	123837	158053	172331	1219242
	(c) Young stock	63897	148507	140938	165177	110441	86576	115980	132511	153935	1117962
	Total cattle	148584	360211	326093	382270	303031	221844	322899	391759	400036	2856727
2	<i>Buffaloes</i>										
	(a) Males over 3 years	16225	11773	8439	5799	11184	35347	115534	30510	19039	253850
	(b) Females over 3 years	17645	10095	5252	7911	6785	18949	27544	22866	17723	134770
	(c) Young stock	8871	5156	1913	4500	3098	11743	25199	12799	9336	82615
	Total buffaloes	42741	27024	15604	18210	21067	66039	168277	66175	46098	471235
3	Sheep	727	2579	1170	813	583	112	4780	108	647	11519
4	Goats	128290	137144	80234	160023	143415	115741	158317	163979	102075	1189218
5	Horses	64	10	11	78	19	21	144	38	41	426
6	Other livestock	3810	598	172	63634	37473	1453	552	1298	3320	112250
7	Total livestock	324216	527566	423284	625028	505588	405210	654969	623297	552217	4641375
8	Poultry	803907	977660	1140307	1368603	1305809	1021536	944337	1520394	826434	9908987

Forests

2.24 With regard to the outturn of major forest products, the year 1965-66 was comparatively better than 1964-65. The production of timber and firewood went up considerably during the year. The round logs registered an increase of 54% despite the fact that the outturn of teak logs was lower by 8%. The outturn of round poles increased by 6% and firewood by 19% compared to the previous year. The production of sandalwood went up by 34% while that of ivory registered a drastic fall during the year. The statistics regarding the outturn of timber and firewood since 1960-61 are given in Table 2.16.

2.25 The net receipts from forests amounted to Rs. 5.70 crores in 1965-66 as against Rs. 5.24 crores in the previous year, the increase being of the order of 9%. The receipts from the sale of timber constituted as much as 92% of the gross revenue received. Details regarding the revenue receipts from forests are given in Table 2.17.

Fisheries

2.26 Kerala in 1965 accounted for 25% of the total fish production and 41% of the marine fish production in the country. The marine fish landings in 1965-66 were 2.16 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 5.49 crores as against 3.60 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 6.28 crores in 1964-65. The regional income from fisheries at 1960-61 prices was Rs. 3.78 crores (i.e. 0.70% of the total income) during the year compared to Rs. 5.09 crores (0.96%) in the previous year. Though the year under review was not very good with regard to fish production the export earnings from fisheries products steadily increased to Rs. 6.01 crores which constituted as much as 85% of the country's marine exports.

TABLE—2.16

Outturn of Timber and Firewood

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 A	Round Logs	Cm.	223158	237867	213592	271601	284662	437677
(i)	Teak	Cm.	33587	37623	26456	33989	30346	27875
(ii)	Others	Cm.	189571	200244	187136	237612	254316	409802
B.	Sawn & squared Timber	Cm.	151	9	126	4347	56	3474
(i)	Teak	Cm.	46	4	61	9	43	11
(ii)	Others	Cm.	105	5	65	4338	13	3463
2	Round poles	Nos.	252340	376650	241399	152755	249581	251019
3	Fire wood	Tonnes	182253	197037	121691	85877	137570	163255
4	Sandal wood	Kgs.	7380	23084	34212	27318	57137	76427
5	Outer slabs	Nos.	112	1092	102	59	102	..
6	Teak kappulak	Nos.	..	2260	458	1000	350	..
7	Ivory	Kgs.	709.9	98.1	695.4	961.3	773.1	165.4

TABLE—2.17

Revenue from Forests

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Receipts from the sale of			Other receipts	Gross receipts	Refunds	Net receipts
	Timber	Fuel	Minor produce				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1960-61	406.1	5.1	15.1	12.0	438.3	6.3	432.0
1961-62	359.9	10.9	11.6	14.4	396.8	4.3	392.5
1962-63	452.4	4.3	17.0	9.6	483.3	3.2	480.1
1963-64	456.8	5.4	7.4	17.4	487.1	3.3	483.7
1964-65	482.7	6.9	10.7	26.9	527.2	3.6	523.6
1965-66	525.2	7.0	12.7	29.0	573.9	3.5	570.4

2.27 The species-wise details of marine fish landings in Kerala in 1965-66 compared to 1964-65 are provided in Table 2.18.

TABLE—2.18
Marine Fish landings in Kerala (1965-66)

<i>Species</i>	1965-66		1964-65	
	<i>Quantity (in '000 tonnes)</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Quantity (in '000 tonnes)</i>	<i>%</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Oil sardine	121.7	56.4	249.0	69.3
2 Other sardine	8.2	3.8	4.2	1.2
3 Mackerel	3.2	1.5	11.9	3.3
4 Prawns	18.3	8.5	21.3	5.9
5 Shark & dogfish	2.7	1.3	2.9	0.8
6 Skates and rays	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.3
7 Cat fish	3.3	1.5	0.8	0.2
8 Seer fish	1.8	0.8	1.7	0.5
9 Silver bellies	5.4	2.5	8.4	2.3
10 White bait	2.6	1.2	3.3	0.9
11 Soles	7.1	3.3	3.8	1.1
12 Bonito or tunny	1.6	0.7	1.6	0.4
13 Pomfrets	0.9	0.4	0.1	..
14 Lactarius	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.3
15 Ribbon fish	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.4
16 Others	37.0	17.2	47.0	13.1
TOTAL	215.6	100.0	359.3	100.0

2.28 Oil sardines and other sardines together accounted for 60.3% of the total fish catches in 1965-66 as against 70.4% in 1964-65. Though the percentage of prawn catches went up from 5.9% in 1964-65 to 8.5% in 1965-66, in absolute terms there was actually a reduction in the landings of prawns from 21.3 thousand tonnes to 18.3 thousand tonnes over the year.

2.29 At the end of the Third Plan, there were about 680 mechanised boats operating off the coast of Kerala. Mechanisation of fishing crafts has paved way for the industrial growth in the processing of fish for export. The availability of exportable species like prawns and shrimps and the existence of a lucrative and stable market abroad provided a fillip to the

TABLE—2.17

Revenue from Forests

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Receipts from the sale of</i>			<i>Other receipts</i>	<i>Gross receipts</i>	<i>Refunds</i>	<i>Net receipts</i>
	<i>Timber</i>	<i>Fuel</i>	<i>Minor produce</i>				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1960-61	406.1	5.1	15.1	12.0	438.3	6.3	432.0
1961-62	359.9	10.9	11.6	14.4	396.8	4.3	392.5
1962-63	452.4	4.3	17.0	9.6	483.3	3.2	480.1
1963-64	456.8	5.4	7.4	17.4	487.1	3.3	483.7
1964-65	482.7	6.9	10.7	26.9	527.2	3.6	523.6
1965-66	525.2	7.0	12.7	29.0	573.9	3.5	570.4

2.27 The species-wise details of marine fish landings in Kerala in 1965-66 compared to 1964-65 are provided in Table 2.18.

TABLE—2.18
Marine Fish landings in Kerala (1965-66)

Species	1965-66		1964-65	
	Quantity (in '000 tonnes)	%	Quantity (in '000 tonnes)	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Oil sardine	121.7	56.4	249.0	69.3
2 Other sardine	8.2	3.8	4.2	1.2
3 Mackerel	3.2	1.5	11.9	3.3
4 Prawns	18.3	8.5	21.3	5.9
5 Shark & dogfish	2.7	1.3	2.9	0.8
6 Skates and rays	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.3
7 Cat fish	3.3	1.5	0.8	0.2
8 Seer fish	1.8	0.8	1.7	0.5
9 Silver bellies	5.4	2.5	8.4	2.3
10 White bait	2.6	1.2	3.3	0.9
11 Soles	7.1	3.3	3.8	1.1
12 Bonito or tunny	1.6	0.7	1.6	0.4
13 Pomfrets	0.9	0.4	0.1	..
14 Lactarius	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.3
15 Ribbon fish	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.4
16 Others	37.0	17.2	47.0	13.1
TOTAL	215.6	100.0	359.3	100.0

2.28 Oil sardines and other sardines together accounted for 60.3% of the total fish catches in 1965-66 as against 70.4% in 1964-65. Though the percentage of prawn catches went up from 5.9% in 1964-65 to 8.5% in 1965-66, in absolute terms there was actually a reduction in the landings of prawns from 21.3 thousand tonnes to 18.3 thousand tonnes over the year.

2.29 At the end of the Third Plan, there were about 680 mechanised boats operating off the coast of Kerala. Mechanisation of fishing crafts has paved way for the industrial growth in the processing of fish for export. The availability of exportable species like prawns and shrimps and the existence of a lucrative and stable market abroad provided a fillip to the

development of fish processing industries in the State. At the end of the Third Plan, there were 47 ice plants and cold storages in the public sector and the private sector together and 5 more ice plants in the public sector and 21 in the private sector were under various stages of construction. When these plants are completed, the total ice production capacity would be 550 tonnes per day.

2.30 Fourteen freezing factories and 10 canning factories functioned in the private sector. With the 4 freezing plants in the public sector, the total freezing capacity has reached 183 tonnes per day and canning capacity 40 tonnes per day.

2.30 There are 14 freezing factories and 10 canning factories in the foreign trade in fisheries products of the country. Her share of the export trade of the country in fisheries products was 63% in respect of quantity exported and 85% in respect of foreign exchange earnings in 1965-66. The export earning from fisheries products was only Rs. 0.51 crore at the end of the First Five Year Plan. This went up to Rs. 1.79 crores by the end of the Second Plan and to Rs. 6.01 crores at the end of the Third Plan. Thanks to the devaluation of the rupee and the growing demand abroad for the prawn products the export earning has registered a phenomenal increase in recent months. The export value for the calendar year 1966 is placed at Rs. 14.4 crores. Table 2.20 provides the details of the fish products exported from the Port of Cochin since 1957-58.

2.32 The indices of marine fish production for Kerala for the years 1957-58 to 1965-66 are presented in Table 2.21. As indicated by the index numbers, the performance of the fisheries sector during the Third Plan period was not very encouraging compared to the Second Plan period. The periodic fluctuation in the occurrence of oil sardine which forms the bulk of the sea fish production, has introduced an element of uncertainty in the fisheries sector of the economy. Sardine and mackerel are still the fisheries of non-mechanised crafts. The introduction of power vessels to catch them in the off shore waters would reduce the fluctuations in the annual landings of these species and thereby steadily increase the total fish production in the State.

TABLE—2.19

Export trade of Kerala vis-a-vis India in fish products

Year	Kerala		India		Percentage share of Kerala to India	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1955-56	2974	0.51	24067	3.93	12.4	13.0
1960-61	6113	1.79	19991	4.64	30.6	38.6
1961-62	6889	2.41	15733	3.92	43.8	61.4
1962-63	6727	3.30	10874	4.08	61.9	80.9
1963-64	8249	3.94	19057	6.09	43.3	64.8
1964-65	9750	5.04	21122	7.15	46.16	70.49
1965-66	9561	6.01	15295	7.06	62.51	85.13

TABLE 2.20

Marine products exported from the Port of Cochin

(weight in tonnes)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Product</i>	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Frozen products (Shrimps, lobster tails and frog legs)	638	810	997	1250	1459	2991	4656	6362	7222
2	Dried prawns, pulp etc.	4117	1191	630	9999	4731	2516	2315	1971	1186
3	Prawn powder and fish meal	1325	859	1369	536	..	..	180	546	64
4	Canned prawns	..	115	325	328	699	1220	1098	871	1089
	Total	6080	2975	3321	6113	6889	6727	8249	9750	9561

TABLE—2.21

Marine fish production index—Kerala

(Base 1961-62=100)

Sl. No.	Name of fish	Weight	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Oil sardine	39.43	130	63	28	152	100	68	16	162	79
2	Other sardine	1.83	19	375	298	139	100	51	121	96	186
3	Mackerel	7.58	942	1164	310	957	100	85	218	151	41
4	Prawns	10.90	29	53	38	65	100	158	144	135	116
5	Shark and dog fish	2.16	39	104	114	148	100	188	173	114	110
6	Skates and rays	0.83	46	74	84	95	100	80	145	66	27
7	Cat fish	3.59	10	139	97	153	100	45	24	19	73
8	Seer fish	2.45	9	23	35	32	100	27	59	47	48
9	Silver bellies	3.49	121	102	67	78	100	81	60	127	81
10	White bait	1.80	14	66	45	105	100	198	104	90	71
11	Soles	2.02	62	191	168	191	100	55	65	62	116
12	Bonito or tunny	2.52	1	22	17	94	100	65	58	52	52
13	Pomfret	0.54	62	71	35	79	100	211	118	20	124
14	Lactarius	1.09	2	79	81	97	100	199	93	66	53
15	Ribbon fish	2.71	107	98	41	11	100	29	26	31	14
16	Others	17.07	19	115	101	98	100	125	193	128	100
	TOTAL	100.00	140	165	78	181	100	92	90	129	83

2.33 The landings of prawns, the most important species for export, have shown a falling trend since 1962-63. With hardly 2 mechanised boats per mile of sea coast, as against 55 in Japan and 21 in Norway, this declining trend cannot be attributed to over fishing. Expert view is that the breeding of prawn fisheries is being seriously affected as a result of the bunding and reclamation of backwaters. The long stretch of backwaters connected with sea provides facilities for the intermigration of prawns which is essential for their breeding and multiplication. Anything affecting the inshore fisheries will spell danger to the economy of the fisherfolk and to the marine export industries of the State.

CHAPTER III

PLANTATIONS

Rubber, tea and coffee are the three important plantation crops of Kerala. The State occupies a unique position with regard to the production of natural rubber in the country—contributing as much as 93% of it. Her shares of tea and coffee are 12% and 16% respectively. Whereas India accounted for nearly 33% of the world production of tea in 1965, her contribution to the world production of coffee was as low as 1.3%.

Rubber

3.2 There has been a growing demand for rubber since 1955-56. The consumption of rubber increased from 31,553 tonnes in 1955-56 to 60,998 tonnes in 1960-61 and 95,092 tonnes in 1965-66, the average annual rate of increase being 5.9 thousand tonnes during the Second Plan period compared to 6.8 thousand tonnes during the Third Plan period. Though the production of natural rubber showed a steady uptrend during the last one decade, it could meet only 53% of the total consumption requirements. The gap was met partly through import of natural rubber and partly by synthetic and reclaimed rubber. The trend in the consumption of rubber and production of natural rubber is shown in Table 3.1.

3.3 The area under rubber reached 165 thousand hectares in 1965-66 as against 147 thousand hectares in 1964-65. It was 123 thousand hectares in 1960-61 and 65 thousand hectares in 1955-56. The pace of progress in the area under rubber was 8.2 thousand hectares per annum during the Third Plan period compared to 11.6 thousand hectares per annum in the Second Plan period. The small growers' holdings comprised

TABLE—3.1

Consumption of rubber in India during the year 1965-66 (in tonnes)

Year	Consumption of natural rubber	Consumption of synthetic rubber	Consumption of reclaimed rubber	Total consumption	Production of natural rubber	Gap between total consumption and production of natural rubber
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1955-56	28445	461	2647	31553	23730	7823
1960-61	48148	7397	5453	60998	25697	35301
1961-62	48410	10186	6046	64642	27446	37196
1962-63	53553	10723	6850	71126	32239	38887
1963-64	61155	11959	7982	81096	37487	43609
1964-65	61057	15285	9369	85711	45616	40095
1965-66	63765	21553	9774	95092	50530	44562

TABLE-3.2

State-wise distribution of rubber holdings and estates at the end of 1965-66

(Area in hectares)

Sl. No.	States	Small growers holding			Large growers (estates)			Total		
		Number of units (3)	Area (4)	Average area of a unit (5)	Number of units (6)	Area (7)	Average area of a unit (8)	Number of units (9)	Area (10)	Average area of a unit (11)
1	Kerala	74445	98992	1.33	581	55886	96.19	75026	154878	2.06
2	Madras	1032	2691	2.61	41	5130	125.12	1073	7821	7.29
3	Mysore	25	158	6.32	11	1596	145.09	36	1754	48.72
4	Andamans and others	2	24	12.00	3	236	78.67	5	260	52.00
TOTAL		75504	101865	1.35	636	62848	98.82	76140	164713	2.16

75,504 units covering an area of 101,865 hectares (i.e., 62% of the total area under rubber). The rest was occupied by 636 units of large estates. The state-wise distribution of rubber holdings and estates at the end of 1965-66 is presented in Table 3.2.

3.4 The area under improved varieties of rubber has kept up the steadily increasing trend during 1965-66 also. The percentage of area under improved varieties increased from 45 as at the end of 1964-65 to 50 at the end of 1965-66. Table 3.3 shows the trend in the proportion of the area under improved varieties for the last few years.

TABLE—3.3

Area under improved varieties of rubber in India

<i>Year</i>	<i>Area under improved varieties ('000 hectares)</i>	<i>Total area under rubber ('000 hectares)</i>	<i>Percentage of col. 2 to col. 3</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1956-57	23.06	98.84	24
1960-61	46.56	129.91	36
1961-62	54.26	140.88	39
1962-63	58.71	146.15	40
1963-64	66.32	152.95	43
1964-65	70.19	155.33	45
1965-66	82.61	164.71	50

3.5 The tappable area under rubber in 1964-65 was 108.50 thousand hectares which formed 69.86% of the total area of 155.32 thousand hectares. In 1965-66 the tappable area increased to 112.70 thousand hectares but it formed only 68.43% of the total area under rubber. The average yield per hectare of tappable area has maintained a steady increasing trend over the last several years. It was 448 kg. per hectare in 1965-66 as against 420 in 1964-65 and 360 in 1960-61.

TABLE—3.4

State-wise details of tappable area, production and average yield of rubber 1965-66

Sl. No.	Names of States	Total area (hectares)	Tappable area (hectares)	Percentage of tappable area to total area	Production (tonnes)	Average yield per hectare of tappable area (Kgs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Kerala	154878	106623	68.8	46953	440
2	Madras	7821	4721	60.4	3195	677
3	Mysore	1754	1365	77.7	382	280
4	Andamans and others	260	171	65.8	..	..
	TOTAL	164713	112880	68.5	50530	448

Among the different rubber growing States it is Madras which has the highest average yield per hectare, next comes Kerala followed by Mysore. The State-wise data on tappable area and average yield are set out in Table 3.4.

3.6 India's production of natural rubber forms only a little over 2 per cent of the world output of the commodity. The large scale substitution of natural rubber by synthetic rubber had cast a shadow on the prospects of natural rubber. But world trends in recent times show that consumption of natural rubber is keeping pace with its production. The world output of the commodity in 1965 was 23.65 lakh tonnes, while consumption during the year was a little higher at 23.93 lakh tonnes. Against this the world production and consumption of synthetic rubber in 1965 were 30.63 lakh tonnes and 30.23 lakh tonnes respectively. In spite of the commissioning of a synthetic rubber plant in India in 1963-64 and the remarkable increase in the production of natural rubber, there is still a sizeable deficit which is being met by imports from abroad. The import of natural rubber in 1965-66 was over 16 thousand tonnes. The total consumption of all types of rubber in the country increased by about 300 per cent over the last decade, i.e., at an average rate of 30 per cent per annum. If this trend continues, there is no reason to be sceptical about the future of the natural rubber industry in the country.

TABLE—3.5

Area under cultivation, total production and average yield per hectare of tea in each State of India during 1963 to 1965.

	Area in '000 hectares			Production in '000 Kg.			Average yield per hectare in Kg.		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 Assam	163874	166251	169659	169663	195726	181355	1035	1177	1069
2 West Bengal	83615	84830	85031	83456	89375	86321	998	1054	1015
3 Tripura	5125	5288	5502	2477	2974	2575	483	562	468
4 Bihar	534	534	476	60	55	48	112	103	101
5 Uttar Pradesh	2070	2012	1972	660	704	629	319	350	319
6 Punjab (Kangara)	3763	3763	3763	1045	1070	1012	278	284	269
7 Himachal Pradesh	420	420	420	84	106	70	200	252	167
8 Madras	32931	33029	33153	44721	41964	47041	1358	1271	1419
9 Mysore	1782	1789	1795	2159	1822	2218	1212	1018	1236
10 Kerala	39921	39958	39863	42088	38686	43612	1054	969	1094
TOTAL	334036	337874	341634	346413	372485	364881	1037	1102	1068

Tea

3.7 The production of tea at the all India level registered a slight fall in 1965 compared to 1964. This was due to a fall in the yield rate. The tea crop of 1965 was better in all the southern States compared to the previous year but the trend was in the opposite direction in all the north Indian States. As the northern region accounts for a major part of the output the net result was an overall decline in production. The total output of tea in 1965 was estimated at 365 thousand tonnes as against 372 thousand tonnes in 1964. The area under the crop showed a slight increase from 1964 to 1965 while the productivity suffered a more than proportionate fall, leading to a fall in the output. The State-wise figures of area, production and productivity for the three years ending 1965 are given in Table 3.5.

3.8 There are quite a large number of small holdings under tea cultivation in Kerala but the area covered by such holdings forms only an insignificant proportion of the total area under the crop. There were 2108 holdings of area upto 5 hectares in 1964-65 but they accounted for only 3.38 per cent of the total area. Big estates of over 200 hectares in extent were only 87 in number but they constituted as much as 75.40 per cent of the total area (vide table 3.6). It may be noted that the average yield per hectare increases as the size of the estate increases upto the last but one size group of 200-400 hectares. As the estate becomes bigger in size (above 400 hectares) the average yield shows a tendency to fall. This pattern of correlation between the size of estate and productivity is not a peculiar feature of the year under review but is observed invariably over the past years.

TABLE—3.6

Area and production of tea according to the sizes of estates in Kerala during 1964-65

Size of estate (hectares)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	No. of estates	Area in hectares	Production in Kg.	Average yield per hectare (Kg.)	
1 Upto 5 hectares	..	2108	1341	NA	NA
2 Above 5 hectares and below 50 hectares	..	98	1503	432801	288
3 Above 50 hectares and below 100 hectares	..	28	2100	1128286	537
4 Above 100 hectares and below 200 hectares	..	34	4804	4705685	980
5 Above 200 hectares and below 400 hectares	..	64	18206	19951752	1096
6 Above 400 hectares	..	23	11669	11521246	987
ALL	..	2355	39623	NA	NA

Notes: 1. No. of estates and area in hectares relate to those on 31st March 1965.

2. Production in kilogram relate to calendar year 1964.

3. NA—Not available.

TABLE—3.7

Disposal of Indian tea during 1955-56 and 1960-61 to 1964-65

(Figures are in thousand Kg.)

Year	Opening stock as on 1st April	Production during the year	Import during the calendar year	Export during the financial year	Closing stock at the end of the financial year	Estimated internal consumption (2+3+4)–(5+6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1955-56	39652	307704	222	183769	63367	100442
1960-61	60559	322429	..	196473	59709	126806
1961-62	59709	355493	4	205329	70231	139646
1962-63	70231	344551	..	220800	58268	135714
1963-64	58268	344705	..	209328	52978	140667
1964-65	52978	372984	..	212255	64701	149006

3.9 Tea forms one of the most important items of export for Kerala as also at the all India level. India ranked first among the exporters of tea in the international market but, of late, Ceylon has wrested the first rank from India. While Ceylon doubled her pre-war exports by 1965, India achieved only an increase of about 25% over the same period. The comparatively high cost of production of Indian tea, the existence of an expanding domestic market and the rather sluggish growth of output are the main causes for this show down. The details of disposal of Indian tea for the last few years are provided in Table 3.7. It can be seen that internal consumption of tea increased by about 50% over the period 1955-56 to 1964-65 while exports increased by only about 16% over the same period.

Coffee

3.10 The all India production of coffee declined from 70 thousand tonnes in 1963-64 to 60 thousand tonnes in 1964-65. The production for 1965-66 is however estimated at 63 thousand tonnes. In Kerala, on the other hand, the trend in production for the last few years is one of steady increase. The production which stood at 8.57 thousand tonnes in 1963-64 went upto 9.69 thousand tonnes in 1964-65 and 9.88 thousand tonnes in 1965-66.

3.11 Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore are the major coffee producing districts of the State. These three districts together account for about 90% of the area under coffee and 94% of the coffee production in the State. The total area under coffee in the State was 23.60 thousand hectares in 1965-66 compared to 21.73 thousand hectares in the previous year. The statistics relating to the area and production of coffee in Kerala are presented in Table 3.8.

TABLE 3.8

Area and production of coffee in Kerala

District	Area (hectares)						Production (tonnes)				
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Trivandrum	3	3		..	..	..	2	2
2 Quilon	..	237	193	237	127		6	6	6	3	3
3 Alleppey
4 Kottayam	..	1798	1872	1991	1951	1991	488	514	535	527	538
5 Ernakulam	..	80	160	244	246	245	39	40	57	57	57
6 Trichur
7 Palghat	..	2035	2021	2055	2369	3285	1723	1733	1710	1947	1947
8 Kozhikode	..	12901	13150	13706	14852	15306	5169	5333	5402	6061	6242
9 Cannanore	..	1747	1734	1789	2185	2645	846	854	858	1088	1088
TOTAL	..	18798	19130	20022	21733	23602	8271	8480	8568	9685	9878

CHAPTER IV

INDUSTRY AND MINING

The 1961 Census puts the employment in the industries and mining sector in Kerala at 11.22 lakhs as against 9.63 lakhs in 1951. But the percentage of industrial employment to total work force decreased from 20.48 in 1951 to 18.38 in 1961. During the 15 years of planning, State income (at 60-61 prices) in Kerala increased by 61.75%. Industrial income during the same period increased only by 44.69%. The percentage share of industrial income to State income also decreased from 16.17% in 1950-61 to 14.47% in 1965-66.

4.2 The number of working factories at the end of the year 1965 was 2820. The number of new registrations during the year 1966 was 182 and the number of cancellations 84. Thus the number of factories as on 31-12-1966 was 2918. This rate of increase in the number of factories (98) is only normal. The increase in 1965 was however slightly higher at 113. During the year 1966 saw mills registered the largest increase in number (14) followed by printing and binding industry (13) and oil mills (10), while the number of factory units in industries like rice milling and cotton textiles showed a decrease. Table 4.1 gives the details of new registrations and cancellations by industry group.

4.3 The number of working factories in the State increased from 2707 in 1964 to 2820 in 1965 and the employment increased from 1.86 lakhs to 1.95 lakhs during the period. Table 4.2 gives the details regarding the number of factories and employment by industrial sections for the period 1963-65.

4.4 The average daily earnings of the factory workers in Kerala is the lowest in India. Table 4.3 gives the State-wise comparison of the average earnings for 2 groups of workers viz.—

- (i) those earning less than Rs. 200 p.m., and
- (ii) those earning less than Rs. 400 p.m.

TABLE-4.1

New Registration and cancellation of registration effected during the year 1966

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Industry</i>	<i>No. of factories as on 31-12-1965</i>	<i>No. of factories opened during 1966</i>	<i>No. of factories removed during 1966</i>	<i>No. of factories working as on 31-12-1966</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables ..	6	..	1	5	
2	Canning and preservation of fish and other sea foods	24	1	1	24	
3	Rice and flour mills ..	112	1	6	107	
4	Sugar ..	3	..	..	3	
5	Oil mills ..	272	17	7	282	
6	Tea factories ..	124	1	..	125	
7	Cashew factories ..	209	6	2	213	
8	Starch and other food articles except beverages ..	30	6	..	36	
9	Beedi and cigar ..	69	2	3	68	
10	Cotton textiles ..	242	15	18	239	
11	Knitting ..	12	..	..	12	
12	Coir ..	139	9	3	145	
13	Other textiles ..	3	..	..	3	
14	Umbrellas ..	19	..	2	17	
15	Saw mills ..	222	23	9	236	
16	Plywood ..	14	..	1	13	
17	Other timber industries including splints and veneers	207	10	3	214	
18	Paper mills ..	2	..	..	2	
19	Paper board, straw board and other paper products	5	1	..	6	

20	Printing and binding	..	194	20	7	207
21	Rubber products including tyre retrading	..	125	8	2	131
22	Artificial manures	..	9	..	..	9
23	Pharmaceuticals	..	20	..	..	20
24	Soap	..	31	..	..	31
25	Other chemicals including matches	..	28	4	..	32
26	Petroleum refineries	..	8	1	..	9
27	Bricks and tiles	..	221	4	1	224
28	Glass	..	1	1	..	2
29	Pottery, China and earthen ware	..	9	..	1	8
30	Cement	..	1	..	..	1
31	Basic metal industries	..	32	2	1	33
32	Metal products except machinery/transport equipment	..	92	8	4	96
33	Agricultural implements	..	8	1	..	9
34	General and jobbing engineering	..	68	10	1	77
35	Other machinery except electrical machinery	..	20	3	1	22
36	Electrical machinery	..	23	4	..	27
37	Marine engine building and repairing	..	8	1	..	9
38	Repair of motor vehicles	..	132	17	8	141
39	Manufacture of bicycles	..	5	1	..	6
40	Other industries not classified above	..	71	5	2	74
TOTAL		..	2820	182	84	2918

TABLE—4.2

Registered factories and employment

<i>Section</i>	<i>No. of Registered Factories</i>				<i>Employment</i>		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1 2m (i) using power and employing 10 or more workers ..	1449	1563	1679	95172	101836	127709	
2 2m (ii) not using power and employing 20 or more workers	456	443	394	75150	78969	61802	
3 85p. using power and employing less than 10 workers ..	466	484	512	2845	2949	3260	
4 85 np. not using power and employing less than 20 workers	236	217	235	2688	2393	2685	
TOTAL ..	2607	2707	2820	175855	186147	195456	

4.5 Table 4.4 gives the distribution of working factories in Kerala by employment and average daily earnings for 1965. Out of 2820 working factories as many as 2100 employ less than 50 workers; only 11 factories employ more than 1000 workers. Seven out of the eleven units employing more than 1000 workers are in cashew industry. Cashew industry alone accounts for nearly 45% of the total factory employment and handloom for about 9%.

4.6 The prevalence of industries like cashew and handloom employing a very low level of technology has brought down the average daily wages. The fact that most of the establishments are small employing less than 50 workers is also partly responsible for the low level of wages.

4.7 The district-wise distribution of factories is presented in Table 4.5. Trichur district has the largest number of factories but Quilon district tops the list in factory employment. The number of factory workers in Quilon is about 82 thousand which forms nearly 42% of the total factory employment in the State. This high employment figure is a result of the concentration of cashew factories in Quilon.

4.8 Table 4.6 shows the production of selected industrial goods in Kerala and Table 4.7 gives the indices of industrial production. The production in almost all industries has registered an increase during the year 1965-66.

TABLE—4.3

Earnings of Factory workers

		<i>Average per capita daily earnings for workers earning</i>				
<i>State</i>		<i>Less than Rs. 200 p. m.</i>		<i>Less than Rs. 400 p. m.</i>		
	(1)	1963 (Rs.)	1964 (Rs.)	1963 (Rs.)	1964 (Rs.)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.47	3.09	3.77	3.23	
2	Assam	3.12	2.98	3.68	3.62	
3	Bihar	4.47	4.25	5.63	5.28	
4	Gujarat	5.02	5.47	5.34	5.92	
5	Kerala	2.86	2.91	3.08	3.15	
6	Madhya Pradesh	4.99	5.75	5.66	6.45	
7	Madras	4.41	4.89	4.78	5.07	
8	Maharashtra	5.49	5.69	6.12	6.52	
9	Mysore	4.43	4.78	4.83	5.31	
10	Orissa	3.59	..	3.81	..	
11	Punjab	3.81	4.25	4.06	4.59	
12	Rajasthan	3.93	4.23	4.09	4.41	
13	Uttar Pradesh	4.15	4.87	4.63	4.99	
14	West Bengal	4.34	4.57	5.05	5.45	
15	Delhi	5.01	5.17	5.61	5.83	

Figures relating to 1964 are provisional.

TABLE—4.4

Distribution of working Factories in Kerala according to employment as on 31st December 1965

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	1 to 49		50 to 99		100 to 499		500 to 999		1000 and above		State		Average earnings per day
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
1	Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables	1	6	3	165	2	276	6	447	1.68
2	Canning and preservation of fish and other sea foods	11	222	7	394	6	923	..	..	..	..	24	1539	4.64
3	Rice and other flour mills	108	1210	2	100	2	202	..	..	..	..	112	1512	2.44
4	Sugar	..	..	..	..	2	668	1	524	..	..	3	1192	5.70
5	Oil mills	269	1971	3	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	272	2123	3.13
6	Tea	72	2068	48	3244	4	462	..	..	..	..	124	5774	3.05
7	Cashew	18	363	13	828	103	32021	68	45358	7	10067	209	88637	1.83
9	Starch and other food articles except beverages	21	380	3	216	5	745	1	572	..	..	30	1913	3.02
10	Beedi and Cigar	56	1088	10	539	3	600	..	..	..	..	69	2227	2.81
11	Cotton textiles	184	3790	23	1454	28	6200	6	4287	1	1261	242	16992	4.48
12	Knitting	8	120	2	128	2	294	..	..	..	..	12	542	2.57
13	Coir	109	1860	20	1327	16	3221	..	..	..	..	139	6408	3.66
14	Other textiles	1	9	..	..	..	..	1	814	1	1165	3	1988	4.67
15	Umbrellas	15	312	4	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	546	3.33
16	Saw mills	203	2887	16	954	3	323	..	..	..	..	222	4164	4.23
17	Plywood	4	82	..	..	10	1594	..	..	..	..	14	1676	4.02
18	Other timber industries including splints and veneers	171	3617	28	1636	8	1265	..	..	..	..	207	6518	2.35
19	Paper mills	1	17	..	..	..	..	1	686	..	..	2	653	5.30
20	Paper board straw, board and other paper products	2	37	1	50	2	276	..	..	..	..	5	963	4.02
20	Printing and binding	178	2423	9	612	6	1006	1	655	..	..	194	4696	..

TABLE 4. 4—(Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	1000 and above												Average earnings per day	
		1. to 49		50 to 99		100 to 499		500 to 999		1000 and above		State		A	B
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	(13)	(14)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
21	Rubber and rubber products including rubber retreading	109	1560	9	516	7	1342	..	..	..	..	125	3418	4.72
22	Artificial manures	7	131	1	75	..	..	..	..	1	3790	9	3996	5.35
23	Pharmaceuticals	16	347	3	174	1	215	..	..	..	..	20	736	4.53
24	Soap	25	426	5	133	1	125	..	..	..	..	31	684	11.45
25	Other chemicals including matches	14	537	13	1863	1	333	..	..	..	..	28	2733	7.30
26	Petroleum refineries	4	38	1	50	3	574	..	..	..	..	8	662	10.07
27	Bricks and tiles	131	3677	65	4159	24	5441	1	524	..	..	221	13801	3.75
28	Glass	..	..	..	..	1	300	..	..	..	..	1	300	4.90
29	Pottery china and earthenware	6	195	2	129	1	237	..	..	..	..	9	561	3.97
30	Cement	..	..	..	..	1	372	..	..	..	..	1	372	..
31	Basic metal industries	17	275	8	474	7	1442	..	..	..	..	32	2191	9.31
32	Metal products except machinery and transport equipment	79	1580	9	547	4	687	..	..	..	..	92	2814	4.52
33	Agricultural implements	5	133	2	107	1	122	..	..	..	..	8	362	3.82
34	General and jobbing engineering	54	973	8	455	6	1114	..	..	..	..	68	2542	5.73
35	Other machinery except electrical machinery	15	236	4	225	..	..	..	..	1	1666	20	2127	6.92
36	Electrical machinery	15	234	5	348	3	420	..	..	..	..	23	1002	5.14
37	Marine engines, building and repairing	3	50	3	163	1	100	1	514	..	..	8	827	4.10
38	Repair of motor vehicles	113	1623	13	978	6	1066	..	..	..	..	132	3667	4.80
39	Manufacture of bicycles	2	32	3	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	184	4.35
40	Other industries not classified above	59	1381	5	336	7	850	..	..	..	..	71	2567	..
TOTAL		2100	35890	351	22917	277	64816	81	53884	11	17949	2820	195456	..	

A. No. of Factories

B. Employment

TABLE—4.5

District wise distribution of working factories as on 31st December 1965

Sl. No.	Industry	Trivandrum		Quilon		Alleppey		Kottayam		Ernakulam	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables	..	..	1	59	..	..	1	50	..	..
2	Canning and preservation of fish and other sea foods	..	..	1	16	2	119	..	..	14	1265
3	Rice and flour mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	93
4	Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Oil mills	23	123	18	155	2	848	14	77	36	270
6	Tea	5	195	9	284	92	730	82	4127	1	10
7	Cashew	6	3476	177	72648	6	6564	..	..	4	1431
8	Starch and other food articles except beverages	2	32	5	249	8	133	1	10	2	84
9	Beedi and Cigar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	108
10	Cotton textiles	8	1200	1	940	..	..	..	..	7	1542
11	Knitting	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Coir	1	15	1	20	112	3984	1	16	19	1488
13	Other textiles	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	814
14	Umbrallas	..	..	..	..	3	33	..	..	1	17
15	Saw mills	1	3	19	420	1	3	17	268	36	541
16	Plywood	..	..	1	103	..	..	5	396	1	21
17	Other timber industries including splints and veneers	8	478	38	964	9	223	14	372	21	709
18	Paper mills	..	..	1	636	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Paper board, straw board and other paper products	31	1288	11	394	1	24	1	50	..	..
20	Printing and binding	..	..	..	..	17	156	31	731	38	763

TABLE—4.5—(Contd.)

Sl. No.	Industry	Trichur		Palghat		Kozhikode		Cannanore		State	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
		(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
(2)											
1	Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables	3	332	..	..	1	6	..	..	6	447
2	Canning and preservation of fish and other sea foods	1	12	..	625	6	127	..	15	24	1539
3	Rice and flour mills	32	593	65	344	6	186	..	4	112	1512
4	Sugar	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1192
5	Oil mills	65	552	7	93	7	41	..	10	272	2123
6	Tea	1	86	3	140	17	768	6	164	124	5774
7	Cashew	9	1810	..	..	3	1328	4	1380	209	88637
8	Starch and other food articles except beverages	1	17	..	..	9	1090	2	298	30	1913
9	Beedi and cigar	5	270	29	1069	6	164	24	616	69	2227
10	Cotton textiles	6	2693	3	277	2	2213	197	8127	242	16992
11	Knitting	1	167	..	..	2	80	8	290	12	542
12	Coir	..	..	..	..	11	885	..	..	139	6408
13	Other textiles	1	1165	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1988
14	Umbrallas	4	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	546
15	Saw mills	42	463	13	129	66	1746	27	585	222	4164
16	Plywood	2	211	1	42	..	..	4	903	14	1676
17	Other timber industries including splints and veneers	37	863	36	1471	27	904	17	534	207	6518
18	Paper mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	2	653
19	Paper board, straw board and other paper products	1	100	..	..	..	..	2	189	5	363
20	Printing and binding	25	380	7	108	22	739	12	137	194	4696

TABLE 4.5—(Contd.)

Sl. No.	Industry	Trivandrum		Quilon		Alleppey		Kottayam		Ernakulam	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
21	Rubber products including tyre retreading	8	313	17	421	4	206	42	1114	15	559
22	Artificial manures	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	114	5	3848
23	Pharmaceuticals	..	37	..	50	..	26	1	15	2	80
24	Soap	..	..	7	143	4	32	..	..	..	..
25	Other chemicals including matches	..	393	1	33	1	20	3	52	13	1863
26	Petroleum refineries	..	..	3	28	..	..	..	..	4	624
27	Bricks and tiles	..	..	40	2121	..	67	..	62	19	951
28	Glass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	300
29	Pottery china and earthenware	..	..	2	281	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Cement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	372	..	..
31	Basic metal industries	..	73	..	567	..	28	1	9	12	1176
32	Metal products except machinery and transport equipment	3	163	19	479	2	27	9	81	19	539
33	Agricultural implements	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	90
34	General and jobbing engineering	3	166	5	509	2	37	9	380	20	458
35	Other machinery except electrical machinery	3	64	1	53	..	..	1	7	2	1676
36	Electrical machinery	1	2	2	284	1	43	1	136	6	243
37	Marine engines building and repairing	1	50	2	64	..	..	..	..	5	713
38	Repair of motor vehicles	15	1017	5	160	1	69	19	441	16	525
39	Manufacture of bicycles	2	102	2	32	..	..	..	..	1	50
40	Other industries not classified above	7	149	7	44	6	110	3	104	21	691
	TOTAL	138	9301	400	82157	281	13488	262	8984	348	23542

A. No. of Factories

B. Employment

TABLE 4.5—(Contd.)

Sl. No.	Industry	Trichur						Palghat						Kozhikode						Cannanore						State																							
		A		B		(14)		A		B		(16)		A		B		(17)		A		B		(18)		A		B		(19)		A		B		(20)		A		B		(21)		(22)					
		(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)								
21	Rubber products including tyre re- trading	15	331	5	101	17	269	2	104	125	3418																																						
22	Artificial manures	..	201	..	86	2	34	9	3996																																						
23	Pharmaceuticals	10	285	8	212	1	3	..	9	20	736																																						
24	Soap	5	179	4	253	31	684																																						
25	Other chemicals including matches	1	10	28	2733																																						
26	Petroleum refineries	117	5223	10	661	21	4134	7	582	8	662																																						
27	Bricks and tiles	221	13801																																						
28	Glass	..	102	..	18	..	123	..	37	1	300																																						
29	Pottery China and Earthenware	9	561																																						
30	Cement	1	372																																						
31	Basic metal industries	..	50	..	55	..	216	..	17	32	2191																																						
32	Metal products except machinery and transport equipment	13	309	20	1075	4	105	3	36	92	2814																																						
33	Agricultural implements	1	14	4	250	8	362																																						
34	General and jobbing engineering	16	605	2	44	..	281	..	62	68	2542																																						
35	Other machinery except electrical machinery	8	185	2	23	2	104	1	15	20	2127																																						
36	Electrical machinery	5	84	3	82	2	70	2	58	23	1002																																						
37	Marine engines building and repair- ing	8	827																																						
38	Repair of motor vehicles	20	373	11	135	35	785	10	162	132	3667																																						
39	Manufacture of bicycles	5	184																																						
40	Other industries not classified above	6	112	5	336	7	850	9	171	71	2567																																						
	TOTAL	467	17885	241	7386	325	18123	358	14590	2820	195456																																						

TABLE—4.6

Production of selected industrial goods in Kerala

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Sugar	M. T.	9714	12671	8500	27314	..
2	Coffee	"	12810	7395	10322	11989	10143
3	Tea	1000 kg.	38775	38056	42107	38597	..
4	Salt	1000 quintals	11	4	6	4	10
5	Vegetable oil products	"	20530	18358	16772	20975	17249
6	Yarn	1000 kg.	10190	9925	10296	10922	12003
7	Cloth	1000 metres	17239	15327	17334	20221	19118
8	Plywood	Sq. metres	1573723	1798004	2169408	2167624	2563151
9	Dipped rubber goods	Nos.	8473320	8709264	8085392	6534240	..
10	Cement	M. T.	67020	53054	54655	52410	61106
11	Whitewares (crookery)	"	409	568	697	807	869
12	Sanitary wares	"	488	630	533	542	829
13	Stoneware pipes	"	2921	1865	1557	1626	1449

TABLE—4.7

Indices of Industrial production

Base 1960=100

Year	Sugar		Coffee		Tea		Salt		Vegetable Oil		Yarn		Cloth		Cement	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1960	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	..	..
1961	92	-13	135	+35	104	+38	157	-57	133	+33	113	+13	117	+17	100	..
1962	86	-7	78	-42	102	-18	57	+64	119	-11	110	-3	104	-11	79	-21
1963	112	+30	108	+40	113	+11	86	+50	109	-9	114	+4	118	+13	82	+3
1964	75	-33	126	+16	103	-8	57	-50	136	+25	121	+6	137	+17	78	-4
1965	229	+221	107	-15	N.A.	N.A.	143	+150	112	-18	133	+10	130	-5	91	+17

A.—Index of production

B.—Percentage change over the previous year

Minerals

4.9 Kerala State accounts for less than 1% (by value) of the minerals produced in the country. The important minerals of the State are ilmenite, monazite, rutile, sillimanite, zircon, quartz, chinaclay and mica.

4.10. In 1949 nearly 90% of the world production of ilmenite was accounted for by India and the country had thus a virtual monopoly in the world market in regard to this mineral. But now there is stiff competition from foreign countries like Australia, Canada and Malaya and our production has dwindled to about 14000 tonnes in 1966 from 313000 tonnes in 1949. Kerala being the main producer of this mineral, the breakdown of the industry has hit the State hard by aggravating the already acute unemployment situation. The fact that the industry has its location in the coastal region where unemployment is particularly severe adds to the seriousness of the problem. The ilmenite processed in the State has a titanium dioxide content of 55 to 60% compared to 45% for the Malayan ilmenite. It is a pity that inspite of this inherent advantage, the Indian product has lost its world market.

4.11 The details regarding production and sale of rutile, ilmenite and monazite are given in Tables 4.8, 4.9 and 4.10

TABLE—4.8

Production and export of rutile

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (Tonnes)</i>	<i>Export (Tonnes)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1960	982	1053
1961	818	775
1962	1603	1753
1963	1990	1722
1964	1870	1893
1965	1316	1327
1966	1323	1067

TABLE—4.9

Production and sale of ilmenite

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (Tonnes)</i>	<i>Export (Tonnes)</i>
1960	238875	228697
1961	168677	131621
1962	138007	104486
1963	26537	77747
1964	4409	31162
1965	2941	11753
1966	5917	13609

TABLE—4.10

Production and export of monazite

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (Tonnes)</i>	<i>Export (Tonnes)</i>
1960	76	25
1961	140	56
1962	86	137
1963	—	—
1964	87	50
1965	162	201
1966	208	120

4.12 The main use of ilmenite is in the production of titanium di-oxide white pigment. Travancore Titanium Products started producing rutile grade titanium di-oxide in 1962. This factory has an installed capacity of 18 tonnes per day and has been recently allowed to increase its output by an additional 50 tonnes a day. It is expected that the shortage of titanium di-oxide in the country would be eased with the increase in production of Travancore Titanium Products.

4.13 The next important mineral is china clay. The state produced over 52 thousand tonnes of raw china clay in 1966. The Electro Diesel Equipment Company started producing china clay in 1965, but the Kerala Producers discontinued their production during 1966.

4.14 The production of raw quartz in 1966 was about 15 thousand tonnes. The Pallathra Bricks and Tile Works, who are the main consumers of quartz remained closed from 1-5-1966 owing to a conflict between the management and the workers. Details regarding production and sale of quartz, china clay, tile clay, etc., are given in Table 4.11.

TABLE—4.11

Production and sale of quartz, china clay etc. for 1966

Item	Production (tonnes)		Sales (tonnes)	
	Raw	Processed	Raw	Processed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Quartz	14817	6320	..	6423
China Clay	52149	458	51045	505
Tile Clay	24640	10515	20793	10720
Fire Clay	99	22	40	4
Ball Clay	444	..	350	..

4.15 A geological survey of limited scope was carried out in 1966 and it gave the following results.

- (a) The survey on the deposit of iron ore in Kozhikode and Kottayam Districts shows that the mining of ore is not economical.
- (b) The survey on the deposit of china clay shows that there is a possible reserve of 12.5 to 14.5 million tonnes of china clay, ball clay and fire clay in the State.
- (c) The investigation conducted during the year shows that there is a deposit of 400 tonnes of graphite in Ernakulam District.

CHAPTER V

POWER

Kerala is in an advantageous position having been favoured with abundant water resources which could be tapped for the generation of cheap electric power. The hydro electric potential of the State is estimated at 2.2 million K.W. at 60% load factor as against 40 million K.W. for all India.

5.2 The installed capacity of the State system as on 31-12-1966 is 360,500 K.W. The details of the projects in operation and the projects in execution are given below:—

A. Projects in operation as on 31-12-1966

<i>Project</i>	<i>Basin</i>	<i>Power Capacity (K.W.)</i>
1. Pallivasal	Periyar	37,500
2. Senkulam	do.	48,000
3. Neriamangalam	do.	45,000
4. Peringalkuthu (left bank)	Chalakydy	32,000
5. Panniyar	Periyar	30,000
6. Sholayar	Chalakydy	18,000
7. Sabarigiri	Pamba	150,000
		<hr/>
		360,500
		<hr/>

B. Projects under execution

8. Sabarigiri	Pamba	150,000
9. Sholayar	Chalakydy	36,000
10. Kuttiyadi	Kuttiyadi	75,000
11. Idikki Stage I	Periyar	390,000
		<hr/>
		651,000
		<hr/>

5.3 The 2nd unit of Sholayar and 3rd unit of sabarigiri will be commissioned during the year 1967-68 and the first stage of Idikki and Kuttiyadi projects are expected to start commercial production towards the close of the Fourth Plan.

5.4 During the year 1965-66, 841.94 million units of electricity were generated in the State and 116.48 million K.W. of electricity was purchased from neighbouring States. Even after the purchase, power cuts had to be imposed during summer months. The details regarding generation and purchase of electricity are given in Table 5.11.

TABLE—5.1

Generation of electrical energy and purchase

<i>Item</i>	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1 Electricity generated in the State	694.38	715.55	762.88	795.10	841.94
2 Purchase from neighbouring States	56.76	59.56	78.89	97.20	116.48

5.5 Table 5.2 gives the details of connected load and number of consumers as on 31-3-1966 and Table 5.3 gives the percentage distribution of consumption of energy and revenue collected from different categories of consumers.

TABLE—5.2

Number of consumers and connected load as on 31-3-1966

<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of consumers</i>	<i>Connected load (KW)</i>
1. Light and fans	296809	152296
2. Domestic heat and small power (commercial)	10502	19287
3. Industrial power L. T.	9300	106896
4. Industrial power H. T.	293	164318
5. Irrigation and agriculture	6957	98208
6. Water works and sewage pumping	245	4078
7. Bulk supplies to licencees and export	5	20555
Total	324111	505640
Public lighting (No. of lights)	106996	4211

TABLE—5.3

Percentage distribution of consumption of energy and receipts (1965-66)

<i>Category of consumers</i>		<i>Energy consumed (%)</i>	<i>Revenue collected (%)</i>
1. Domestic heat and small power	..	1.32	40.29
2. Light and fans	—	8.78	3.42
3. Commercial heat	—	1.65	3.79
4. Industrial power L. T.	..	9.86	11.78
5. Industrial power H. T.	..	66.34	30.42
6. Public lighting	..	1.18	4.34
7. Irrigation and agriculture	..	3.20	2.62
8. Water works and sewage pumping	..	1.05	0.68
9. Bulk supplies to licencees and export	..	6.62	2.66
Total	..	100.00	100.00

5.6 The number of centres electrified as on 31-3-1966 was 1935 and the number of consumers 324,111 while the corresponding numbers for 31-3-1965 were 1875 and 280,015. Table 5.4 gives the statistics relating to Kerala power system.

TABLE—5.4

Statistics relating to Kerala power system as on 31-3-1966

<i>Description</i>	<i>At the beginning of</i>				<i>Achievement during 65-66</i>	<i>Target for fourth Plan 70-71</i>
	<i>First Plan</i>	<i>Second Plan</i>	<i>Third Plan</i>	<i>Fourth Plan</i>		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Centres electrified	158	902	1849	1935	60	500
2. Consumers	28119	79575	174993	324111	34096	130000
3. Street lights installed	7905	25489	82645	106996	8731	20000
4. Generation capacity (kw)	28500	85500	147500	192500	..	806000
5. Maximum demand (kw)	24400	62900	125700	187700	187700	555000
6. Units generated (million units per annum)	150.98	349.78	581.82	842.00	842.00	3088
7. Units purchased	16.84	1.46	50.34	116.48	116.48	..
8. Punched load (kw)	8700	12057	20111	38208	381	..
9. Total connected load (kw)	69569	142353	308015	509851	..	..
10. Per capita consumption per annum (units)	13.00	18.50	30.10	44.57	44.57	..

CHAPTER VI

TRANSPORT

An efficient and well developed system of transport and communications is the keystone of economic development of a country. The transport system of the State consists of 892 K.M. of railways, 17182 K.M. of roads, 1885 K.M. of inland waterways, 111 statute miles of airways and 13 ports including the major port of Cochin and two intermediate ports of Alleppey and Calicut. Though there is an effective net work of road transport, not much development could be recorded in the fields of railways, waterways and airways. The State has an average road length of 44 K.M. per 100 sq. K.M., as against the all-India average of 23 and the rail length per lakh of population (1961) in Kerala is only 5 K.M. while that of India is 15 K.M.

6.2 Under road transport the private sector possesses 3445 buses and public sector 921 buses and these help to link the district head quarters with important market places, ports and railway stations. Receipts under M. V. Act increased from Rs. 391 lakhs in 1964-65 to Rs. 416 lakhs in 1965-66. The details are given in Table 6.1.

Road Transport

6.3 The nationalisation of the road transport system is fast taking its roots in the State. The private sector is allowed a limited overlapping running in the nationalised routes.

The important centres of neighbouring States like Madurai and Mysore are linked by express services. The cheap and quick fast passenger system has proved to be a considerable success. However services so far introduced have not been sufficient to make the public in the northern parts of the State feel the

TABLE—6.1

Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Head</i>	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 (Budget Estimates)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Receipts under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act	27.77	18.40	56.50
2. Receipts under provincial Motor Vehicles Tax Act	363.05	397.40	412.00
3. Receipts under non-motor vehicles	0.29	0.12	0.05
4. Other receipts	0.35	0.20	1.95
Total	391.46	416.12	470.50

existence and availability of a reliable system of nationalised bus services.

6.4 The State Transport Corporation was formed with effect from 1-4-1965. The capital requirement of the Corporation is being met by the contribution of State and Central Governments in the proportion 4:1. The total assets of the Corporation as on 31-3-1966 amounted to Rs. 579.04 lakhs.

TABLE-6.2

Table showing routes and distances and number of passengers

District	No. of routes as on		Route k.m. as on		Gross distance operated during		No. of passengers carried as ('000)	
	31-3-1965	31-3-1966	31-3-1965	31-3-1966	1964-65 (000 k. m.)	1965-66 (000 k. m.)	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Trivandrum Central	136	152	5945	6013	15244809	15222686	28047028	32897442
Trivandrum City	248	252	2854	2808	6589106	5965318	33628943	34276444
Quilon	24	28	1384	1545	4978125	5385775	11806372	14436911
Kottarakara	29	35	1099	1199	3339688	3481335	8717724	9566863
Kottayam	35	41	1519	2133	6600854	8818080	13528352	18075884
Alleppey	31	32	1325	1426	6143944	6627128	14053666	17262249
Ernakulam	16	21	1137	1196	3844568	3953492	7065833	7944038
Alwaye	27	32	816	681	4946451	5064571	12036991	19102926
Trichur	12	12	1117	1045	3807116	4125709	6398986	6560905
Kozhikode	12	13	2310	2427	5123784	5256358	4623200	4406892
Work shops and other officers	..	..	..	..	242111	281429	..	..
TOTAL	553	680	17832	19878	60860556	64181873	139906495	156529959

6.5 At the end of the Third Plan the Corporation had a fleet strength of 1011 vehicles (including 921 buses, 53 lorries and 16 other vehicles) with a seating capacity of 40,524. The details regarding number of routes and distance covered and number of passengers carried are presented in Table 6.2. The distance operated and the earnings for the year 1964-65 and 1965-66 are shown in Table 6.3.

TABLE—6.3

Distance operated and earnings by type of service

<i>Type of service</i>	1964-65		1965-66	
	<i>Distance operated in lakhs of k. m.</i>	<i>Earnings in lakhs of Rs.</i>	<i>Distance operated in lakhs of k. m.</i>	<i>Earnings in lakhs of Rs.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Deluxe and express services	8.4	7.4	8.5	7.8
2. Fast passenger services and ordinary services	511.9	459.9	552.4	529.8
3. City services	64.6	46.1	58.5	49.2
4. Parcel services	2.0	2.1	2.75	2.11
5. Goods services	7.7	10.1	9.7	8.0
6. Private hire	1.5	3.4	1.0	2.2
7. Others (non remunerative distances)	11.84	24.8	8.58	26.61
Total	609.6	553.8	..	..

Table 6.4 gives the revenue expenditure and profits of the Corporation from 1956-67. There is a regular increase in the profits from 1960 onwards. In 1965-66 there is 14.2% increase in earnings and 76.6% increase in profits over 1964-65.

TABLE—6.4

Revenue expenditure and profit or loss

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Profit (+) or loss (—)</i>
1956-57	194.84	171.03	+23.81
1960-61	294.18	284.01	+10.17
1961-62	361.95	330.39	+31.56
1962-63	434.20	394.70	+39.50
1963-64	476.90	448.26	+28.64
1964-65	553.88	529.68	+24.10
1965-66	631.21	590.66	+40.55

6.6 The number of buses in each district, average earnings per seat, passengers carried etc. are provided in Table 6.5.

6.7 The number of permanent and temporary employees on the rolls of the undertaking increased from 5840 as at the beginning of the Third Plan period to 7212 on 31-3-1966. The growth in service operation during Third Plan period is evident from Table 6.6.

TABLE-6.5

Showing total and average earnings in each transport district

District	No. of buses held on		Average earnings		Total earnings in Rs.	Earnings/vehicle on road/day Rs.	Earnings/effective bus k.m. (paise)	Earnings/seat k.m. (paise)
	31-3-1965	31-3-1966	1964-65	1965-66				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Trivandrum Central	194	180	45.0	43.7	14197962	222.17	93.7	2.1
Trivandrum City	141	140	13.7	14.4	4982327	103.30	84.1	2.0
Quilon	61	59	37.3	35.9	5294710	259.24	96.7	2.1
Kottarakara	46	40	34.3	34.1	3250877	229.14	91.8	2.3
Kottayam	90	104	46.4	44.8	8427521	267.83	91.6	2.2
Alleppey	78	79	39.3	37.2	6431819	250.10	95.7	2.4
Ernakulam	55	54	51.0	47.7	4021434	250.24	100.0	2.3
Alwaye	62	59	29.8	29.0	4745389	212.54	96.3	2.4
Trichur	55	49	53.9	60.9	4062617	266.59	95.6	2.1
Kozhikode	47	53	94.2	110.8	4940900	327.87	97.1	2.1
TOTAL	829	817	36.8	37.0	63121144*	229.00	93.8	2.2

* It includes the miscellaneous revenue of Rs. 2765588.

TABLE—6.6

Statement showing routes schedules daily distance operated earnings

Items	As on the last day of the year					
	As on 1-4-1961	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	As on 31-3-1966
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. No. of routes under operation (No.)	358	433	448	529	553	600
2. Route distance under operation (k.m.)	9923	12194	13891	16792	17832	19878
3. Schedules under operation						
Buses	464	554	614	652	661	697
Lorries	35	34	35	35	36	28
Total	499	588	649	687	697	721
4 Daily scheduled distance (k.m.)	113290	136072	156936	158975	166543	177023
5 Receipts per day (average for the year)	80598	99165	118958	130302	151747	174136
6. No. of passengers carried daily (average for year)	264832	314678	366404	329230	383305	458781

Inland Navigation

6.8 The inland navigation system of Kerala includes navigable rivers, canals and back waters. Kerala State has a total navigable length of 1885 k.m. of waterways which is roughly 20% of the total water transport mileage of India. The west coast canal system starts from Trivandrum and stretches upto Hosdurg with a length of 555 k.m. Some portion of this canal at north Malabar is under construction. About 25000 country crafts with a registered tonnage of nearly 2 lakhs, 500 motor boats and 1300 other crafts ply in the inland waters of the State.

6.9 The water transport section of State Transport Corporation has a fleet of 11 boats with a seating capacity of 1571. This section incurred a loss of Rs. 51475.90. The earnings and expenditure of the water transport section is given in Table 6.7.

TABLE—6.7

Revenue and expenditure statement of the water transport section

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Profit (+) or loss (—)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1956-57	4.57	4.77	(—) 0.17
1960-61	5.80	7.50	(—) 1.70
1961-62	5.96	7.30	(—) 1.94
1962-63	5.83	7.55	(—) 1.72
1963-64	6.06	7.86	(—) 1.80
1964-65	6.92	9.45	(—) 2.53
1965-66	8.78	9.30	(—) 0.51

Railway Transport

6.10 The system of railways in the State is made up of 553 k.m. of broad-gauge lines and 339 k.m. of metre-gauge lines. The details of route mileage in the State are given in Table 6.8. The major harbour of Cochin is served by broad and metre-gauge lines. But the flow of goods from south to north of Kerala is not smooth, owing to the change of gauge at Ernakulam.

TABLE—6.8

<i>Division</i>	<i>Broadgauge</i>	<i>Metre gauge</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madurai	..	333	333
Olavakkode	553	6	559
Total	553	339	892

6.11 The production of cash crops in the State and lack of a developed railway system enhance the importance of road transport. There is heavy passenger traffic in the industrial centres of Kerala. There is no broad-gauge railway South of Ernakulam and the change of gauge at Ernakulam is a great hindrance to the economic development of the State.

CHAPTER VII

EXPORT-IMPORT TRADE

Kerala's earnings from foreign exports registered an increase of about 15% during 1964-65 compared to the previous year. The total value of exports to foreign countries during 1965-66 was about Rs. 91.30 crores as against Rs. 90.61 crores for the previous year.

Cashew Kernels

7.2 There has been a steady increase in the export of cashew kernels from the State over the past few years though it declined slightly in 1965-66. Cashew Kernels occupy an important place in Kerala's foreign trade. Out of the total foreign export earnings of Rs. 90.61 crores in 1964-65 cashew kernels accounted for Rs. 27.94 crores. The exports of cashew kernels registered an increase of 27% in value in 1964-65 over the previous year. A subsidiary item of export which is a bye product of the cashew industry is cashew shell liquid. Commencing from 1960, our exports of cashew shell liquid have steadily grown over the years, the exports being valued at Rs. 204 lakhs in 1964-65. During the period January to October 1966 exports of cashew kernels and shell liquid were valued at Rs. 32.98 crores as against Rs. 26.17 crores during the corresponding period of 1965. The quantity of kernels exported declined from 45.78 thousand tonnes in January-October 1965 to 42.30 thousand tonnes in January-October 1966. Obviously the gain in earnings during the period has to be traced to the favourable price factor caused by the devaluation of the rupee. The prices for quality kernels ruled higher in the past devaluation period. The slight fall in the quantity exported from India during 1966 is mainly due to increasing competition from African countries and Brazil. The principal problem hindering the growth of the industry is the heavy reliance on imports for requirements of raw nuts.

Kerala imported 1.61 lakh tonnes of raw nuts valued at Rs. 14.48 crores during 1964-65. The solution lies in stepping up indigenous production of cashew nuts so that undue dependence on imports of raw nuts may be avoided.

Coir and Coir Products

7.3 Coir industry now earns about 10 to 11 crores of rupees worth of foreign exchange. The overall trend of coir yarn exports has not been quite satisfactory. The last two years have recorded a decline in export earnings as compared to 1963-64 which showed an increase of 6.8% in earnings over the previous year. The primary reason for the static trend in external demand for coir and coir products is competition from sisal in foreign countries and from jute carpets within the country.

Pepper

7.4 Kerala produces over 95% of the country's total output of pepper. Pepper is primarily an export commodity 75% of the produce being sent out of India. Exports of pepper have been subject to considerable fluctuations from year to year. Exports declined in 1963-64 but during the last two years they have registered substantial increase. Pepper exports accounted for Rs. 7.51 crores in 1964-65 and Rs. 10.35 crores in 1965-66. From an annual average of about 13 thousand tonnes during the period 1951-55 exports of pepper rose to 18 thousand tonnes in 1964-65. During 1965-66 there has been a further rise in the quantum as well as value of pepper exports. Soon after devaluation, our business transactions with U.S.A. and other Western Countries increased. Our two principal competitors in the field are Indonesia and Malaysia. The future trend of pepper prices will depend on the buying policy of U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. and the selling policy of Indonesian exporters.

Coffee

7.5 Foreign exports for 1965-66 have increased as compared to the previous year. The earnings rose to Rs. 5.02 crores from Rs. 4.42 crores in 1964-65.

Tea

7.6 Tea exports accounted for Rs. 23.14 crores in 1965-66 while they were of the value of 21.78 crores during the previous year.

7.7 During 1965-66 exports of ginger, lemongrass oil and oil-cake have registered a decline. Export of rubber manufactures improved. Foreign exports of cardamom from the ports of Kerala also increased. The quantity of cardamom exported during 1965-66 from our ports was about 310 tonnes valued at nearly Rs. 67 lakhs as compared to 260 tonnes valued at Rs. 47 lakhs during the previous year. Superior varieties have been in good demand with overseas buyers.

TABLE—7.1

Foreign exports from the ports of Kerala

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
			Qty.	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Qty.	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Qty.	Value (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Cardamom	Tonnes	369.90	76.28	405.49	66.82	447.52	57.61
2	Cashew kernel	"	36278.93	1691.44	41637.65	1691.08	47038.89	1839.83
3	Cashew shell liquid	"	5182.91	48.53	5953.64	57.41	7175.32	77.03
4	Coffee	"	6233.10	178.89	5630.02	146.82	8853.70	319.68
5	Coir & coir products	"	64782.00	854.98	75277.62	1096.29	72169.43	1053.92
6	Fish and meal	"	5789.91	193.13	6498.60	258.54	7019.45	350.47
7	Ginger	"	4513.04	68.47	5214.83	84.00	4571.27	74.67
8	Lemongrass oil	'000 lts.	1147.67	200.76	995.61	276.38	1179.90	215.58
9	Pepper	Tonnes	15745.70	713.87	20928.26	7457.90	18425.52	558.80
10	Tea	"	36528.70	2069.29	36007.42	1987.19	45385.58	2406.76
11	Betel nuts	"	0.10	0.04	0.21	0.09	0.01	0.02
12	Cocoanuts	Lakhs						
13	Cocoanut oil	"						
14	Oil cake	Tonnes	1477.00	4.75	1338.80	4.03	2664.70	9.11
15	Copra	"	0.19	0.01	0.41	0.03	556.05	4.51
16	Rubber raw	"	9.60	0.39	0.18	0.57	41.70	1.19
17	Rubber manufactures	"	N.A.		N.A.			242.80
18	Wood & timber	"		142.18		239.61		
19	Sundries	"		500.93		882.99		565.92
Total			..	6743.93	..	7549.15	..	7777.3

TABLE 7.1—(Contd.)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	1963-64		1964-65		1965-66	
			Qty.	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Qty.	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Qty.	Value (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	Cardamom	Tonnes	440.00	69.45	260.89	47.25	310.06	66.68
2	Cashew kernel	"	51703.56	2198.38	51625.17	2794.05	49835.39	2604.00
3	Cashew shell liquid	"	10457.77	142.47	13019.99	204.07	12565.16	178.00
4	Coffee	"	11912.52	445.27	10496.45	441.23	11092.88	501.68
5	Coir & Coir products	"	75871.49	1117.83	71552.63	1074.93	62372.01	998.79
6	Fish and meal	"	7972.80	379.50	10680.15	574.17	9802.27	660.27
7	Ginger	"	3206.22	99.64	2683.25	99.19	2547.24	80.54
8	Lemongrass oil	'000 ltrs.	864.61	128.64	1109.19	132.78	425.24	49.86
9	Pepper	Tonnes	16898.63	537.15	18417.31	750.70	24767.39	1034.90
10	Tea	"	39975.20	2106.53	40577.37	2178.27	44956.60	2314.06
11	Betel nuts	"	0.02	0.05	..	..	..	..
12	Cocoanuts	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Cocanut oil	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Oil cake	Tonnes	1862.60	5.87	3865.00	13.05	1892.54	7.09
15	Copra	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Rubber raw	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Rubber manufactures	"	41.40	2.15	19.74	1.44	19.72	5.23
18	Wood & timber	"	..	199.02	..	163.97	..	144.68
19	Sundries	"	..	475.19	..	585.00	..	484.70
	Total	"	..	7907.14	..	9060.70	..	9130.48

* Provisional figures.

TABLE—7.2

Value or Imports through the Ports of Kerala

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
			Qty.	Value Rs. lakhs	Qty.	Value Rs. lakhs	Qty.	Value Rs. lakhs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Cotton	Tonnes	27444.10	1033.34	26687.74	965.09	27634.14	1045.02
2	Cotton piece goods	'000 metres	16750.66	237.81	17176.52	261.76	13761.18	241.69
3	Building & engineering materials	Tonnes	20720.91	126.11	19778.26	129.87	18328.22	140.50
4	Copra	"	37920.43	223.43	19778.26	187.58	18328.22	171.52
5	Fruits & vegetables including cashewnuts	"	3191.65	891.05	126593.54	593.45	82025.39	877.06
6	Grains, pulses etc.	"	48.85	215.85	3594.30	646.90	2607.00	429.77
7	Soap	"	0.61	72.08	20101.56	87.29	29294.61	68.85
8	Sugar	"	17.53	0.61	20101.56	222.38	29294.61	324.39
9	Drugs & medicines	"	70977.01	17.53	74460.99	18.43	100943.13	16.88
10	Manure	"	50349.00	94.76	38879.60	120.90	36003.76	154.89
11	Metals	"	5886.23	634.58	6081.65	503.17	3627.57	564.81
12	Mineral oil	lakh litres	N.A.	746.70	N.A.	751.23	N.A.	858.51
13	Vegetable oil	'000 litres	1435.23	67.72	2191.21	104.55	608.90	65.63
14	Beedi leaves	Tonnes	N.A.	29.91	N.A.	37.50	N.A.	13.69
15	Chemicals	"	385.05	125.53	402.92	136.12	N.A.	180.03
16	Coal, coke & pitch	'000 Tonnes	143.97	373.17	88.36	272.82	390.26	357.16
17	Liquors	'000 litres	..	20.12	..	10.50	117.30	12.70
18	Paper and paste board	Tonnes	..	59.02	..	82.44	9369.76	87.93
19	Silk manufactures	"	..	59.21	..	56.83	..	58.00
20	Sulphur	"	..	55.51	..	44.62	..	72.29
21	Tobacco (Manuf. & Unmanuf.)	"	3549.62	138.88	2672.56	104.24	3012.51	121.91
22	Woodpulp	"	8210.50	78.86	8953.50	73.22	12400.80	113.74
23	Sundries	"	..	2143.01	..	1757.60	..	2169.18
Total			..	7444.39	..	7168.49	..	8146.15

TABLE 7.2—(Contd.)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	1963-64		1964-65	
			Qty. (10)	Value (11)	Qty. (12)	Value (13)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Cotton	Tonnes	24970.25	1421.62	19568.56	951.03
2	Cotton piece goods	'000 metres	12628.94	233.36	9614.22	209.00
3	Building & engineering materials	Tonnes	..	97.77	..	82.36
4	Copra	"	5807.15	56.99	5043.53	52.98
5	Fruits & vegetables including cashewnuts	"	..	1227.73	..	1462.86
6	Grains, pulses etc.	"	22647.85	138.72	296107.41	1182.97
7	Soap	"	3334.70	83.96	3476.84	98.08
8	Sugar	"	..	..	..	..
9	Drugs & medicines	"	..	19.06	..	22.36
10	Manure	"	87752.00	110.63	97818.00	211.56
11	Metals	"	32696.69	507.10	30477.62	658.17
12	Mineral oil	lakh litres	7592.75	935.86	..	..
13	Vegetable oil	'000 litres	609.50	13.18	2173.51	26.41
14	Beedi leaves	Tonnes	131.60	2.39	125.50	2.35
15	Chemicals	"	N.A.	199.12	N.A.	76.29
16	Coal, coke & pitch	'000 Tonnes	355.59	334.06	205.90	200.98
17	Liquors	'000 litres	40.95	5.48	94.50	10.07
18	Paper and paste board	Tonnes	7671.10	58.90	7381.89	57.73
19	Silk manufactures	"	..	26.41	..	37.73
20	Sulpher	"	35534.30	61.40	40967.55	79.53
21	Tobacco (Manuf. & Unmanuf.)	"	2638.55	108.01	6263.67	153.36
22	Woodpulp	"	12593.80	118.08	8185.39	80.81
23	Sundries	"	..	2830.08	..	4667.15
Total			..	8603.91	..	10223.52

CHAPTER VIII

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

While reviewing the economic situation in Kerala, it can be said that as in the previous five years, the year 1966 also recorded an all round rise in prices. This had resulted in the upward movement of the consumer price index numbers too.

8.2 The working class consumer price index numbers for selected centres in Kerala during the last six years are furnished in Table 8.1. Trivandrum, Alleppey, Changanacherry and Trichur are some of the centres where the rise was very high. Compared to 1965, the indices in these centres rose by 70, 70, 67 and 71 points respectively. The rise was minimum at Punalur being 46 points only. During the year under report, the average index for the State rose by 59 points as against a rise of 54 points during the previous year. The index which stood at 478 during 1961 has risen to 673 in 1966, recording an increase of 40.80%.

8.3 Table 8.2 gives the consumer price index numbers for selected centres (towns) in India in 1965 and 1966. The all India index (base '49=100) has registered a marked rise between January and September 1966. From 173 in January 1966, the index rose to 191 by September 1966 registering an increase of 10.40% while the rise during the corresponding period in 1965 was 4.24%. Mysore recorded the maximum rise of 39 points followed by Ludhiana with 26 points and Gauhati by 24 points.

8.4 The cost of living index numbers in India and some foreign countries are furnished in Table 8.3. It is clear that the movement of the index in India has been faster than in those countries. During the period January to October 1966, the all India index has recorded a rise of 10.98% while that of U.K. and U.S.A. rose by only 2.69% and 2.99% respectively.

8.5 Table 8.4 gives the consumer price index numbers for selected towns in Kerala during certain months of 1965 and

1966. In each centre, the indices for different months in 1966 were higher than those for corresponding months in 1965. After a slight fall during February and March, the indices recovered to the same level as at the beginning of the year in April. The index number rose steadily except for a slight fall in September and attained the peak level in December 1966. The average index for the State was 701 in December 1966 as against 652 in December 1965, the increase being 7.5%.

8.6 The maximum percentage rise in different centres during 1965 and 1966 is given in Table 8.5. Most of the centres have recorded an increase ranging from 7% to 9%.

8.7 As is evident from Table 8.6, the percentage increase in the index in Kerala during the year under report was comparatively less than that in the previous year while the index for India recorded a marked increase compared to the situation a year ago.

8.8 The all India index of rice prices for the last three years is furnished in Table 8.7. The rate of increase was high compared to that during 1965. The index rose by 14% between January and October 1966, while the rise was only 11% during the corresponding period of the previous year. The rise in prices even during the peak marketing periods was an unusual feature which could be attributed to the decline in rice production. The production suffered a set back as a result of the unprecedented drought in many parts of the country.

8.9 Table 8.8 gives the index numbers of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities in Kerala. Molasses registered a subdued trend in 1965, but by 1966, it recovered to the level of 1964. The prices of condiments and spices in general were dull during the year under report. The index which stood at 178 in 1965 declined to 158 in 1966 registering a fall of 11.24%. The price of fruits and vegetables continued its upward movement. A similar trend was seen in the prices of non-food crops too. From 142 in 1964, the index rose to 209 by 1966, recording an increase of 47.18%.

8.10 The index numbers of wholesale prices in India are furnished in Table 8.9. The index rose from 169.9 in January 1966 to 190.2 by November 1966 recording an increase of 11.95%. This upward movement was mainly due to the rise in prices of food articles and industrial raw materials where the order of increase was 16.74% and 10.60% respectively.

8.11 Index numbers of wholesale prices in India and some important foreign countries are given in Table 8.10. It is evident that the rise in the wholesale prices is much higher in India than in the developed countries. When the index for India rose by 39%, the indices for U.S.A., Canada and Australia rose by less than 10%, during the period 1959-65.

8.12 Table 8.11 gives the wholesale prices of some selected commodities including export commodities at selected centres in Kerala. After an irregular movement upto May, the price of pepper rose steadily till August 1966 to decline again during the succeeding months. Eventhough the average price of pepper was high compared to the level in 1965, the increase was not significant. Ginger and turmeric markets were dull and the commodities were cheaper compared to the situation a year ago. The supply of natural rubber during the year was short of demand and the prices, therefore, ruled high. The prices in 1966 were 59.0% higher compared to those in 1965. The prices of coconut and coconut products also ruled high during the year.

8.13. Retail prices of essential commodities are given in Table 8.12. The prices of corriander, chillies, pulses, coconut oil, jaggery and firewood rose while arecanut and tapioca declined. The rise in prices of chillies, blackgram and firewood was more pronounced than in the previous year.

8.14 The prosperity of the farmers is to some extent measured by the trend in parity indices which indicate the ratio between the prices received by farmers and those paid by them. A comparison of the parity indices for the last 13 years leads us to conclude that the rate of increase in respect of domestic expenditure and cultivation cost is much faster than that in the index of prices received by farmers (vide Table 8.13). But

TABLE 8.2

Consumer Price Index Numbers—Working Class—for Selected Cities in India

Centres	1965				1966			
	January (2)	April (3)	July (4)	September (5)	January (6)	April (7)	July (8)	September (9)
1. All India	165	160	168	172	173	175	188	191
2. Cuttack	189	181	189	191	191	190	214	212
3. Madras	189	187	189	191	198	195	204	205
4. Mysore	200	192	189	200	210	222	239	249
5. Gauhati	132	131	134	135	136	140	155	160
6. Ludhiana	139	136	139	139	141	147	169	167
7. Ernakulam	165	168	170	174	183	183	193	193
8. Trichur	166	173	175	177	187	189	199	198

Base 1949 = 100.

TABLE 8.3

Index numbers of cost of living in India and some principal foreign Countries

<i>Year/Month</i>	<i>All India</i>	<i>Ceylon/Colombo</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>
1960	124	113	153	124
1961	126	114	159	126
1962	130	116	165	127
1963	134	119	169	129
1964	152	122	174	130
1965	166	123	183	132
1966	173	123	186	134
..	174	123	186	134
..	174	123	187	135
..	175	123	189	136
..	181	122	190	136
..	185	122	191	136
..	188	122	190	137
..	190	122	191	137
..	191	122	191	138
..	192	122	191	138

Base 1949 -- 100.

TABLE 8.4

Working class consumer price index numbers for selected towns in Kerala

No.	Centres	1966											
		Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	KERALA *	591	605	612	619	642	652	653	655	683	691	693	701
1	Trivandrum	588	595	606	601	633	649	654	650	682	701	697	705
2	Quilon	611	628	637	642	669	678	676	677	693	697	692	699
3	Punalur	588	600	591	591	616	630	638	639	650	651,	646	655
4	Alleppey	574	582	600	604	629	643	646	650	682	882	688	700
5	Changanacherry	597	613	625	630	649	663	669	665	792	714	721	727
6	Kottayam	600	615	623	632	653	667	668	664	698	716	712	722
7	Alwaye	609	618	626	634	654	655	652	655	689	693	695	702
8	Ernakulam	606	618	627	643	665	677	674	674	710	715	723	732
9	Trichur	594	618	625	639	662	674	670	675	712	719	725	730
10	Chalakudy	605	624	622	640	663	666	664	671	688	704	711	716
11	Munnar	539	542	550	557	574	579	579	585	616	621	621	630
12	Sherthalai	581	601	611	616	637	647	648	649	673	676	684	694
13	Kozhikode	644	655	653	676	703	714	712	728	746	748	752	762

Base for Kozhikode is average prices for the year ended June 1936 = 100

*Average of the centres excluding Kozhikode

Base for other centres August, 39 = 100

TABLE 8.5

Trend of working class consumer price index numbers in Kerala

Centre	Maximum rise reached from the beginning of the year	
	1965(%)	1966 (%)
1. Trivandrum	10.37	7.80
2. Quilon	10.97	3.40
3. Punalur	7.14	2.66
4. Alleppey	12.02	8.36
5. Changanacherry	11.06	8.67
6. Kottayam	11.17	8.08
7. Alwaye	7.55	7.67
8. Ernakulam	11.72	8.61
9. Trichur	13.47	8.91
10. Chalakudy	10.08	7.83
11. Munnar	7.42	8.81
12. Shertalai	11.36	7.10
13. Kozhikode	10.87	7.02

TABLE 8.6

Trend of working class cost of living index in India and Kerala

Year	Maximum rise reached	
	Kerala %	India %
1963	7.72	6.15
1964	14.15	17.14
1965	10.32	4.85
1966	7.35	10.40 (Sep.)

TABLE 8.7

All India price index for rice

Year	Yearly average	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1963	122	108	109	110	117	121	124	127	128	131	132	130	122
1964	133	120	121	122	125	131	136	140	146	146	144	132	132
1965	135	127	128	128	128	128	128	133	142	143	141	144	147
1966	164	150	154	158	162	164	166	170	172	171	171	..	..

Base: 1952-53 = 100

TABLE 8.8

Index numbers of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities in Kerala* for 1966

Commodity	1966														
	1964	1965	1966	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Rice	150	135	149	140	142	144	152	151	151	151	151	151	152	150	151
Molasses	143	117	153	120	118	119	129	141	144	155	173	166	193	191	184
Condiments & spices	140	178	158	142	152	158	184	184	157	154	163	166	140	148	151
Fruits & vegetables	114	154	167	147	138	143	158	158	172	183	184	186	179	176	176
Food crops	142	145	154	141	142	145	157	157	155	157	159	160	156	156	157
Oil Seeds	156	230	244	277	270	251	256	252	230	210	232	230	226	238	250
Plantation crops	109	114	130	136	137	126	141	135	134	132	135	126	121	116	122
Non-food crops	142	195	209	234	230	213	221	217	201	186	203	199	194	201	211
All Commodities	142	163	174	175	174	170	181	179	172	168	175	174	170	173	176

Base: 1952-53 = 100

* Provisional subject to revision.

TABLE 8.9

All India Index Number of Wholesale Prices
(Revised Series)

(BASE: 1952-53—100)

Month/Year	General index of all commodities
1961	125.8
1962	127.2
1963	132.5
1964	148.3
1965	161.3
1966 January	169.9
„ February	169.5
„ March	172.3
„ April	176.3
„ May	181.4
„ June	186.1
„ July	189.1
„ August	191.6
„ September	187.5
„ October	189.4
„ November	190.2

TABLE 8.10

Index numbers of wholesale prices in India and some principal
foreign countries

Year	India	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia*
1	2	3	4	5
1959	104	100	101	101
1960	111	100	101	107
1961	113	100	102	103
1962	115	100	105	100
1963	119	100	107	102
1964	134	100	108	105
1965	145	102	110	108

Weighted by the value of
Home consumption of foodstuffs and industrial raw materials
Base: 1958—100

TABLE 8.11

Statement showing wholesale prices of some important commodities at selected centres in Kerala

Sl. No.	Commodity	Centre	Unit	Variety	1966							
					1963	1964	1965	1966				
					Jan.	Feb.	March	April				
1	Copra	Alleppey	Qtl.	Sundried	191.40	184.90	285.46	299.82	338.75	316.25	282.50	297.00
2	Cocoanut oil	Cochin	"	Mill	277.47	267.72	411.63	442.85	492.06	467.50	419.00	451.00
3	Cocoanut oil cake	"	"	"	51.15	52.26	69.42	76.04	83.75	71.50	69.88	..
4	Coir	"	"	Parur thin	103.67	109.64	106.02	108.78	101.50	101.25	103.75	110.00
5	Pepper	Alleppey	"	Palai	268.13	319.02	378.79	382.94	354.78	357.78	350.61	359.65
	"	Cochin	"	Ungarbled	273.82	327.36	383.79	397.21	364.38	363.25	355.75	376.20
6	Ginger	Alleppey	"	Dry	244.35	346.16	298.45	258.67	243.90	235.78	225.61	247.05
	"	Cochin	"	"	259.87	359.37	309.79	274.79	262.50	247.50	248.75	263.00
7	Turmeric	"	"	Alleppey	150.80	134.73	89.33	88.44	73.17	109.30	84.35	88.00
8	Arccanut	Alleppey	100 Nos.	Kizhakkann	2.49	3.14	3.72	3.68	2.88	3.00	3.56	4.38
9	Lemongrass oil	Cochin	Qtl.	80 cetrol	1435.50	1137.81	1100.21	1686.67	1100.00	1100.00	1100.00	1490.00
10	Tapioca	Nedumangad	"	Raw	8.62	10.01	19.73	17.14	23.00	18.00	16.50	17.75
11	Cashew	Quilon	"	Dry	66.97	84.15	95.29	104.53	94.05	101.50	103.35	111.78
12	Cocoanut	Alleppey	100 Nos.		25.80	24.66	34.77	41.32	41.25	42.87	38.25	44.00
	Rubber	Kottayam	Qtl.	R.M.A. II	310.10	311.30	344.91	548.37	561.88	548.13	452.19	587.00
	"	Mattan-cherry	Kg.	Sholayar	6.15	5.99	6.94	4.80	5.90	5.94	6.11	5.29

TABLE 8.11—(Contd.)

Sl. No.	Commodities	Centre	Unit	Variety	1956							
					May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	Copra	Alleppey	Qtl.	Sundried	287.50	275.00	280.00	309.38	301.00	302.50	308.13	..
2	Cocoanut oil	Cochin	"	Mill	439.63	414.38	419.00	444.06	429.00	431.88	450.31	456.35
3	Cocoanut oil cake	"	"	"	..	..	65.00	78.33	78.75	77.50	77.50	82.17
4	Coir	"	"	Parur thin	110.76	107.00	109.40	109.50	108.00	113.50	113.50	117.20
5	Pepper	Alleppey	"	Palai	355.31	382.44	436.30	437.75	401.45	396.00	386.00	377.20
	"	Cochin	"	Ungarbled	372.50	391.63	453.60	457.13	416.50	425.58	402.33	387.70
6	Ginger	Alleppey	"	"	240.38	256.42	288.80	309.31	279.40	260.00	..	..
	"	Cochin	"	"	255.00	272.50	313.00	322.50	282.00	273.75	270.00	287.00
7	Turmeric	"	"	Alleppey	78.75	87.50	92.00	92.50	96.00	88.75	85.00	90.00
8	Arecanut	Alleppey	100 Nos.	Kizhakkann	4.75	5.50	--	2.94	3.56	3.25	3.00	..
9	Lemongrass oil	Cochin	Qtl.	80 cetrol	1437.50	1750.00	2080.00	2175.00	2030.00	1950.00	1987.50	2060.00
10	Tapioca	Nedumangad	"	Raw	17.75	17.25	15.20	16.88	17.00	14.50	15.00	16.90
11	Cashew	Quilon	"	Dry	106.50	110.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Cocoanut	Alleppey	100 Nos.	"	39.98	99.98	--	..	..	..	..	..
13	Rubber	Kottayam	Qtl.	R.M.A. II	583.75	637.50	625.00	635.00	563.00	485.00	425.00	477.00
14	Tea	Mattan-cherry	Kg.	Sholayar	5.31	4.55	4.04	4.11	4.05	4.11	4.07	4.08

TABLE 8.12

Retail price of some important commodities at selected centres in Kerala during 1965 and 1966

Commodity	Unit	Trivandrum		Quilon		Kottayam		Emmakulam		Trichur		Kozhikode	
		1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
1 Rice (Fair price)	Kg.	0.70	0.76	0.70	0.76	0.70	0.75	0.70	0.75	0.71	0.76	0.70	0.76
2 Corriander	"	2.68	3.35	2.51	3.02	2.24	2.77	2.39	2.85	2.48	3.06	2.46	3.12
3 Chillies	"	2.96	5.18	2.71	5.03	2.60	5.01	2.71	5.28	2.93	5.36	2.58	4.96
4 Tapioca	"	0.28	0.24	0.26	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.21	0.29	0.25
5 Greengram	"	1.36	1.39	1.37	1.43	1.33	1.40	1.32	1.39	1.59	1.63	1.15	1.32
6 Blackgram	"	1.21	1.32	0.96	1.27	0.94	1.25	0.93	1.26	1.04	1.29	0.93	1.24
7 Sugar	"	1.33	1.43	1.33	1.42	1.34	1.44	1.33	1.43	1.31	1.41	1.32	1.42
8 Coconut oil	Litre	4.20	4.74	4.37	4.66	3.93	4.31	3.87	4.57	4.26	4.51	4.15	4.36
9 Jaggery	Kg.	1.06	1.19	1.00	1.23	1.15	1.29	0.64	0.87	0.88	1.23	0.88	1.13
10 Mundu	Each	3.20	3.20	3.79	3.73	2.87	3.88	3.48	3.54	3.03	3.26	3.55	2.70v
11 Firewood	Qtl.	6.57	7.34	6.15	6.91	3.57	4.05	7.00	7.23	6.25	6.45	6.17	7.41
12 Arecanut	100 Nos.	4.99	3.60	4.79	3.60	5.38	3.60	3.87	3.47	5.26	4.14	4.61	3.17

V = Change in variety.

TABLE 8.13

Index numbers of parity between prices received and prices paid by farmers
in Kerala

Base : 1952-53 = 100

<i>Agricultural Year</i>	<i>Index Numbers of</i>				
	<i>Prices received</i>	<i>Domestic expenditure</i>	<i>Cultivation cost</i>	<i>Prices paid</i>	<i>Parity</i>
1953-54	95	96	103	99	97
1954-55	76	89	90	89	85
1955-56	74	91	89	90	82
1956-57	82	102	96	98	83
1957-58	83	103	99	101	82
1958-59	87	111	101	106	83
1959-60	104	116	109	112	99
1960-61	108	119	117	118	92
1961-62	112	123	129	126	89
1962-63	112	125	141	133	84
1963-64	113	134	145	139	81
1964-65	149	150	161	156	95
1965-66	183	163	182	172	106

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL SERVICES

Kerala has the distinction of being the most literate State in India. The percentage of literacy in the State stood at 46.8 in 1961 as against the all-India average of 24.0. The ratio between literate women and men is also fairly high when compared to that in other States. The programmes undertaken during the Third Plan have contributed to the increase in percentage of literacy in the State which is estimated at 50.9% in 1966. Literacy rate in the various States of the Indian Union is given in Table 9.1.

TABLE 9.1

Literacy rates in the various States—1961

Sl. No.	States	Percentage of literates		
		Men	Women	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	30.2	12.0	21.2
2	Assam	37.3	16.0	27.4
3	Bihar	29.8	6.9	18.4
4	Gujarat	41.1	19.1	30.5
5	Jammu & Kashmir	17.0	4.3	11.0
6	Kerala	55.0	38.9	46.8
7	Madhya Pradesh	27.0	6.7	17.1
8	Madras	44.5	18.2	31.4
9	Maharashtra	42.0	16.8	29.8
10	Mysore	36.1	14.2	25.4
11	Orissa	34.7	8.6	21.7
12	Punjab	33.0	14.1	24.2
13	Rajasthan	23.7	5.8	15.2
14	Uttar Pradesh	27.3	7.0	17.6
15	West Bengal	40.1	17.0	29.3
16	INDIA	34.4	12.9	24.0

9.2 The per capita Government expenditure on education during 1965-66 in the State is estimated to be Rs. 15.19 which is the highest in the country (Table 9.2). It increased from Rs. 6.36 in 1957-58 to Rs. 15.19 in 1965-66,

TABLE 9.2

Per capita Government expenditure on Education (1965-66)

Sl. No.	State	Per capita expenditure on education (in Rs.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.67
2	Assam	10.82
3	Bihar	3.89
4	Gujarat	8.44
5	Jammu & Kashmir	11.48
6	Kerala	15.19
7	Madhya Pradesh	8.49
8	Madras	10.77
9	Maharashtra	8.53
10	Mysore	9.53
11	Orissa	5.83
12	Punjab	9.63
13	Rajasthan	8.27
14	Uttar Pradesh	5.68
15	West Bengal	7.04

General Education (School standard)

9.3 The number of high schools in the State increased from 1146 in 1964-65 to 1151 in 1965-66, upper primary schools from 2438 to 2447 and lower primary schools from 6930 to 6954. 62.35% of the schools for general education were managed by private agencies (Table 9.3).

TABLE 9.3

Distribution of schools for general education by type of management—1965-66

Sl. No.	Type of Schools	Govt.	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	High schools	345	803	1148
2	Post-basic schools	..	3	3
3	Upper primary schools	761	1686	2447
4	Lower primary schools	2904	4050	6954
5	Teachers' training schools	31	74	105
6	Nursery training schools	3	..	3
7	Preprimary schools	23	126	149
8	Schools for handicapped	5	2	7
Total		4072	6744	10816
Percentage		37.65	62.35	100.00

9.4 The total admission in standards I to X increased from 40.10 to 41.68 lakhs during 1965-66, the percentage of increase being 3.9 over the previous year. The enrolment of students has been steadily increasing in the recent past (Table 9.4).

TABLE 9.4

Pupils in schools for general education

Sl. No.	Year	Number of pupils (in lakhs)		
		Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1957-58	15.91	12.51	28.42
2	1958-59	16.66	13.58	30.24
3	1959-60	17.11	14.03	31.14
4	1960-61	17.87	14.79	32.66
5	1961-62	18.88	15.74	34.62
6	1962-63	19.68	16.54	36.22
7	1963-64	20.74	17.45	38.19
8	1964-65	21.73	18.37	40.10
9	1965-66	22.58	19.10	41.68

9.5 Standard-wise strength of students (boys and girls separately) in schools for general education in 1965-66 is given in Table 9.5.

TABLE 9.5

Standard-wise strength in schools for general education in Kerala 1965-66

Sl. No.	Standards	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	I	399777	356960	756337
2	II	353968	315221	669189
3	III	307428	267503	574931
4	IV	280946	239779	520725
5	Total (I-IV)	1341719	1179463	2521182
6	V	224122	181547	405669
7	VI	187630	147193	334823
8	VII	163252	127767	291019
9	Total (V-VII)	575004	456507	1031511
10	VIII	137440	110687	248127
11	IX	116697	94063	210760
12	X	86912	69344	156256
13	Total (VIII-X)	341049	274094	615143
14	Grand total (I-X)	225772	1910064	4167836

9.6 922941 students in 2977 schools received instruction through shift system during 1965-66. In order to overcome the difficulties of accommodation and other facilities, some schools were allowed to work in sessions. The total number of students who studied under sessional system in 169 schools was 167337.

9.7 The total number of teachers in schools for general education increased from 84,185 in 1957-58 to 1,25,497 in 1965-66. The number of teachers in primary section increased from 100,106 in 1964-65 to 102,326 in 1965-66 and that in high school section from 21,192 to 22,496. The average school strength increased from 295 in 1957-58 to 300 in 1965-66.

9.8 The number of students appeared for and passed in the S.S.L.C. examination is given Table 9.6. The percentage of pass in March 1966 decreased by 4.7% when compared to the pass percentage in March 1965.

TABLE 9.6

Number of S.S.L.C. students appeared and passed in 1966

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>% passed</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	March 1966	173805	64835	37.3
2	September 1966	76478	25366	33.2

Professional and Special Education

9.9 The annual intake capacity of the existing 17 polytechnics (including 3 women polytechnics) in the State during 1965-66 was 2478 and that of the 20 Junior Technical Schools 1200. There were 29 Industrial Training Institutes. Of these 10 are managed by Government. During the year 1965-66 there were 5 survey training schools and 7 schools for physically handicapped. The number of teachers, training schools and nursery training schools was 105 and 3 respectively. District-wise distribution of the institutions for professional and special education in Kerala 1965-66 is indicated in Table 9.7.

TABLE—9.7

Institution for professional and special education in Kerala 1965-66

Sl. No.	District	Polytechnics			Junior Technical Schools			Industrial Training Institute			Survey Training Schools			Teachers, Training Schools			Nursery Training Schools			Schools for handicapped		
		G	P	T	G	P	T	G	P	T	G	P	T	G	P	T	G	P	T	G	P	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Trivandrum	3	..	3	2	..	2	2	4	6	1	..	1	3	6	9	1	..	1	1	..	1
2	Quilon	..	1	1	2	..	2	1	3	4	..	..	..	2	13	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey	..	2	2	2	..	2	1	3	4	..	..	..	4	14	18	1	..	1	..	1	1
4	Kottayam	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	5	6	1	..	1	3	10	13	..	..	..	1	..	1
5	Ernakulam	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	3	1	..	1	4	12	16	..	..	..	1	..	1
6	Trichur	2	2	4	4	..	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	7	10	..	..	..	1	..	1
7	Palghat	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Kozhikode	2	1	3	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	5	5	10	1	..	1	..	..	..
9	Cannanore	1	..	1	4	..	4	1	1	2	1	..	1	4	3	7	..	..	..	1	1	2
10	STATE	11	6	17	20	..	20	10	19	29	5	..	5	31	74	105	3	..	3	5	2	7

Higher Education

9.10 The number of colleges for general and professional education during 1965-66 was 106 and 34 respectively. (Tables 9.8 and 9.9). New colleges were opened in all the revenue districts except Palghat. The students' enrolment in colleges for general education increased from 73655 in 1964-65 to 105184 in 1965-66. The percentage enrolment of girls to total students increased from 37.03% to 38.79% in 1965-66. The total admissions in professional colleges increased from 9645 in 1964-65 to 10833 in 1965-66. The percentage of enrolment of girls to the total students decreased from 22.20% to 20.67% in 1965-66.

TABLE 9.8
Colleges for general education in Kerala

Sl. No.	District	No. of Colleges		No. of students			
		64-65	65-66	64-65		65-66	
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Trivandrum	14	15	716	4414	9262	6653
2	Quilon	11	13	6806	4253	9452	6196
3	Alleppey	9	10	4459	3320	5174	4318
4	Kottayam	12	18	6819	4725	12303	9250
5	Ernakulam	13	15	7216	4077	8619	5148
6	Trichur	9	10	4517	3193	5949	4260
7	Palghat	5	5	2367	954	3248	1440
8	Kozhikode	10	13	4430	1296	6029	1902
9	Cannanore	6	7	2650	1043	4342	1639
10	STATE	89	106	46380	27275	64378	40806

TABLE 9.9
Colleges for professional education in Kerala

Sl. No.	District	No. of Institutions		No. of students			
		64-65	65-66	64-65		65-66	
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Trivandrum	8	8	2589	742	2860	758
2	Quilon	3	3	740	130	859	140
3	Alleppey	4	4	258	221	353	338
4	Kottayam	5	5	474	381	407	264
5	Ernakulam	4	4	670	153	791	217
6	Trichur	3	3	888	135	1003	125
7	Palghat	2	2	499	47	647	70
8	Kozhikode	4	4	1311	293	1590	292
9	Cannanore	1	1	75	39	84	35
10	STATE	34	34	7504	2141	8594	2239

9.11 During 1965-66 there were 6 engineering colleges with an intake capacity of 1160 and 4 medical colleges and one dental college with an annual intake capacity of 505 and 30 respectively. The annual intake capacity of Agricultural college at Vellayani and veterinary college at Trichur is 80 each. Faculty-wise distribution of students in 1964-65 and 1965-66 is given in Table 9.10. The total enrolment in Agriculture and Veterinary colleges has decreased.

TABLE 9.10

Faculty-wise distribution of students in 1964-65 and 1965-66

Sl. No.	Type of institution	No. of Students				% change in 1965-66 over 64-65		
		1964-65		1965-66		Boys	Girls	Total
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Arts, Science and Oriental Studies	45767	26966	60860	40656	32.98	50.77	39.57
2	Law	493	42	44	52	-16.63	23.81	-15.50
3	Education	1068	1275	1145	1253	7.21	-1.73	2.35
4	Engineering	3870	215	4690	245	21.19	13.95	20.81
5	Commerce	3261	110	3482	114	6.78	3.64	6.67
6	Medicine	1860	631	1886	659	1.40	4.44	2.17
7	Ayurveda	77	15	82	22	6.49	46.66	13.04
8	Agriculture	258	44	205	33	-20.54	-25.00	-21.19
9	Veterinary Science	230	18	212	11	-7.83	-38.89	-10.08

Health Services

9.12 Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, the per-capita Government expenditure on Health Services is highest in Kerala and it is estimated at Rs. 4.49 (Table 9.11),

TABLE 9.11

Per capita Government Expenditure on Health
Services 1965-66

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Estimated per capita expenditure (Rs.)</i>
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.21
2	Assam	3.78
3	Bihar	2.09
4	Gujarat	3.75
5	Jammu and Kashmir	6.52
6	Kerala	4.49
7	Madhya Pradesh	2.89
8	Madras	3.71
9	Maharashtra	4.40
10	Mysore	3.03
11	Orissa	2.94
12	Punjab	3.64
13	Rajasthan	4.24
14	Uttar Pradesh	2.07
15	West Bengal	3.44

9.13 There were 491 institutions coming under the modern system of medicine with a bed strength of 14932. Table 9.12 indicates the distribution of institutions and availability of beds.

TABLE—9.2

District-wise distribution of medical and public health institutions in Kerala as on 31-3-1966.

Sl. No.	District	Hospitals		Secondary health centres		Primary health centres		Dispensaries and T. B. Clinics		Maternity and child welfare centre		Mobile dental clinic		Grand-in-aid institutions		Total	
		No. of Inst.	Beds	No. of Inst.	Beds	No. of Inst.	Beds	No. of Inst.	Beds	No. of Inst.	Beds	No. of Inst.	Beds	No. of Inst.	Beds		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1	Trivandrum	14	3503	1	96	19	193	21	77	1	20	1	..	3	255	60	4144
	Quilon	9	872	..	..	18	168	22	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	1166
3	Alleppey	10	1760	..	..	20	176	17	75	..	..	..	..	1	210	48	2221
4	Kottayam	10	1017	..	..	16	145	24	153	1	17	..	..	..	..	51	1332
5	Ernakulam	16	1787	..	..	19	189	30	189	..	..	..	..	2	232	68	2397
6	Trichur	15	2405	..	..	16	122	19	85	..	..	..	..	3	190	53	2802
7	Palghat	9	717	..	..	15	99	32	168	..	..	..	..	2	..	58	984
8	Kozhikode	11	1860	..	..	20	60	23	82	..	..	..	..	2	263	56	265
9	Cannanore	7	1011	..	..	12	58	29	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	1215
10	STATE	101	14932	1	96	155	1210	217	1101	2	37	1	..	14	1150	491	18526

9.14 The number of medical and public health institutions increased from 363 in 1957-58 to 491 in 1965-66 and the number of beds increased from 11954 in 1957-58 to 18526 in 1965-66 (Table 9.13).

TABLE 9.13

Growth in the number of medical institutions and beds in Kerala

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Institutions</i>	<i>No. of beds</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	1957-58	363	11954
2	1958-59	382	12352
3	1959-60	390	12810
4	1960-61	397	13978
5	1961-62	422	14108
6	1962-63	437	15753
7	1963-64	455	16151
8	1964-65	467	16567
9	1965-66	491	18526

9.15 The number of beds available per lakh of population during 1965-66 was 98.08 and the norm suggested by Mudaliar Committee (one bed per 1000 population) has been almost achieved. The bed population ratio is below the State average in the Districts of Quilon, Kottayam, Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore (Table 9.14).

TABLE 9.14

Number of beds available per lakh of population in the districts of Kerala 1965-66.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Total No. of Beds</i>	<i>Population (in lakhs)</i>	<i>No. of beds available per lakh of population</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Trivandrum	4144	20.01	207.10
2	Quilon	1166	22.26	52.38
3	Alleppey	2221	19.76	112.40
4	Kottayam	1332	19.81	67.24
5	Ernakulam	2397	20.51	116.87
6	Trichur	2802	17.88	156.71
7	Palghat	984	18.97	51.87
8	Kozhikode	2265	29.45	76.91
9	Cannanore	1215	20.24	60.03
10	KERALA	18526	188.89	98.08

9.16 In the field of indigenous medicine, there are 5 Ayurveda colleges in the State. There are 38 hospitals with a total bed strength of 471 and 199 dispensaries in the State (Table 9.15).

TABLE 9.15

District-wise distribution of ayurveda hospitals and dispensaries 1965-66

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No. of hospitals</i>	<i>No. of Beds</i>	<i>No. of despen-saries</i>	<i>No. of patients treated in hospitals</i>	<i>No. of patients treated in dispensaries</i>	<i>Total No. of patients treated</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Trivandrum	3	50	16	242938	749882	992820
2	Quilon	3	40	23	212638	1052010	1264648
3	Alleppey	5	50	25	374836	1240648	1615484
4	Kottayam	4	50	15	434310	664438	1098748
5	Ernakulam	6	78	25	456768	1066713	1523481
6	Trichur	8	103	41	380235	1101727	1481962
7	Palghat	4	50	21	158671	383971	542642
8	Kozhikode	2	20	17	118375	578800	697175
9	Cannanore	3	30	16	159498	455803	615301
10	STATE	38	471	199	2538269	7293992	9832261

Family Planning

9.17 The people are aware of the need to limit family size; but there is no significant change yet in the birth rate. The Family Planning Programme was introduced in the State in 1955. By the end of 1965-66 there were 1446 Family Planning Centres in the State. Facilities are available for sterilisation and I.U.C.D. insertion in all the 143 Primary Health Centres. In addition to this there were 18 Mobile Units which attended exclusively to this work in 1965-66. The total number of sterilisation operations conducted during 1966 is 39398 (Table 9.16).

TABLE 9.16

Details of sterilisation operation conducted in Kerala

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1957	521	158	679
2	1958	1633	1507	3140
3	1959	4132	2236	6368
4	1960	3079	1953	5032
5	1961	3578	2939	6517
6	1962	4182	2916	7098
7	1963	10395	2830	13225
8	1964	17938	3966	21904
9	1965	36102	6532	42634
10	1966	33256	6142	39398

9.18 The programme of the I.U.C.D. insertion was started in the State in July 1965. Details of I.U.C.D. insertion are furnished in Table 9.17.

TABLE 9.17

Details of I.U.C.D. insertion in Kerala

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of I.U.C.D. insertions</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	1965	23062
2	1966	43517

Welfare of Backward Classes

9.19 According to the Census of 1961, Scheduled castes and Tribes population numbered 14,22,057 and 2,07,996 respectively. They form 8.4% and 1.2% of the State's population. The activities of the Government for the welfare of Backward classes relate mainly to educational concessions, housing, water supply and medical service.

9.20 Lumpsum grant ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 40 in pre-matric classes and Rs. 60 to Rs. 200 in post-matric classes for the purchase of books was given during the year under review. Details of educational concessions given to Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and other backward communities during 1965-66 are given in Table 9.18.

TABLE 9.18

Details of Educational Concession to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other Backward Communities—1965-1966

Sl. No.	Item	No. of students benefited			
		S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Lumpsum Grant/Stipend in pre-matric classes	248033	10272	100930	359235
2	Monthly stipend/Boarding Grants in post matric classes	5991	240	18323	24554
	(a) In arts and science classes	4223	217	15117	19557
	(b) Vocational institutions	1329	8	151	1488
	(c) Technical institutions	439	15	3055	3509
3	Government of India Scholarships	1679	94	257	2030

9.21 During 1965-66, 39 residential basic schools were run for Scheduled Tribes students. There were 22 night schools functioning for the benefit of harijan adults. 82 libraries were also functioning in the localities where harijans predominate. 45 welfare hostels, 5 cosmopolitan and 22 subsidised hostels were run for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students. 10% of the seats in the welfare hostels and 25% of the seats in the cosmopolitan and subsidised hostels were reserved to students belonging to other communities. Other welfare activities included provision for medical help grants for house construction, and purchase of agricultural implements, colonisation and water supply scheme.

9.22 Scheduled Castes and Tribes who are desirous of starting small scale industries are being given financial assistance in the form of interest free loans. During 1965-66 an amount of Rs. 13,000 was distributed to 7 persons as loans for this purpose. A sum of Rs. 4,600 was given as subsidy to 22 technically trained personnel belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for starting industries.

9.23 The candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes who attended coaching classes for I.A.S., I.P.S., etc., examinations are granted a monthly stipend of Rs. 60.

Water Supply and Sanitation

9.24 During the Third Plan period 6 spill-over and 9 new Urban Water Supply Schemes were taken up for execution and five of the Spill-over Schemes (Quilon, Kottayam, Palghat, Trichur and Ottapalam) were completed. Trivandrum Water Supply Scheme (interim augmentation), Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Shertallai Water Supply Schemes were partially completed.

CHAPTER X

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Unemployment constitutes the most difficult problem facing the State's economy. Lack of an organised industrial sector to mop up the additions to labour force makes the problem more acute. New industrial units have no doubt sprung up but they have made only an insignificant impact on the massive problem of unemployment. A State-wide survey on unemployment undertaken in 1965 reveals that 5.5 lakh persons or 9% of the labour force were openly unemployed on the eve of the Fourth Plan. 1.4 lakh of these are educated persons of atleast matriculation standard. This does not fully reveal the seriousness of the problem. Underemployment which is widely prevalent in the rural areas of the State is an equally menacing problem.

10.2 Another source of information on employment is the National Employment Service. Though the employment exchange statistics lack wide coverage they are reliable and serve as an indicator of the present employment situation. The Live Register of unemployed is rather bulky in Kerala compared to other States in the Indian Union. 4

10.3 At the end of December 1966, 1.57 lakh applicants including 0.50 lakh women were outstanding on the registers of the Employment Exchanges in Kerala as against only 1.42 lakhs at the end of the previous year. This increase in the number of registered employment seekers was probably due to the increased output of educational institutions. Table 10.1 shows the distribution of the employment seekers by occupational category.

TABLE 10.1

Sl. No.	Occupational Division	No. of persons		
		Men	Women	Total
1	Professional, Technical and related workers	7059	10119	17178
2	Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	367	119	486
3	Clerical and related workers	5251	6311	10562
4	Sales workers	23	2	25
5	Farmers, Fishermen and related workers	900	816	1716
6	Miners, Quarrymen and related workers	9	..	9
7	Workers in Transport and communication occupations	4383	319	4702
8	Craftsmen, Production, Process workers and workers not elsewhere classified	10823	882	11705
9	Service, Sport and Recreation workers	3568	5253	8821
10	Workers not classifiable by occupation	75131	26821	101952
	Total	107514	49642	157156

10.4 The number of employment seekers classified district-wise is provided in Table 10.2.

TABLE 10.2

District	No. of candidates on Live Register as on 31-12-1966
Trivandrum	.. 38768
Quilon	.. 19338
Alleppey	.. 12948
Kottayam	.. 13070
Ernakulam	.. 23313
Trichur	.. 12000
Palghat	.. 9001
Kozhikode	.. 19513
Cannanore	.. 9205
Total	157156

10.5 More employers have utilised the services of the employment exchange during 1966 compared to the previous years. But the number of applicants placed in employment through the Employment Exchanges has decreased from 18378 in 1965 to 16904 in 1966. The number of employment seekers who newly got registered in the Exchanges during the year was 137030 as against 140350 in 1965 (vide Table 10.3).

TABLE 10.3

<i>Item</i>	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1. No. of registrations in Employment Exchanges	151883	141878	137379	140350	137030
2. No. of placings effected by the Employment Exchanges	18822	18187	14024	18378	16904
3. Monthly average No. of employees using the Employment Exchanges	322	366	337	494	464

During the year 1966, 24941 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges in Kerala as against 24744 in 1965.