



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

ECONOMIC REVIEW - 1980

STATE PLANNING BOARD
TRIVANDRUM

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GENERAL REVIEW

Trends in National Economy

The dominant feature characterising the Indian economic scene during the year under review has been the rising tide of the general price level. In the middle of January, 1981 the level of wholesale prices was 13.2 per cent higher as compared with the level in the previous year which witnessed an increase of 19.1 per cent. Thus in the course of a two-year period, the order of price increase has amounted to over 32 per cent. It was mainly because of this persistently high rate of inflation that the beneficial impact of the improved agricultural and industrial production, especially in the latter half of the year, was not readily visible in the life of the common man. The major commodity groups contributing to the price rise during the year 1980 have been pulses, sugar, mineral oils, oil seeds, edible oils and cereals. The year 1980 has been a most difficult year in respect of the availability and prices of basic necessities of life.

1.2 During 1979-80, National income in real terms showed a decline of 4.5 per cent. The major factor accounting for this fall was the slump in agricultural production by 15.5 per cent largely on account of drought in several parts of the country. Production of foodgrains in that year amounted to only 109 million tonnes as against the record production of 132 million tonnes in the previous year. Industrial production also registered a fall of 1.4 per cent as compared with the previous year. However, during 1980 thanks to good monsoon there has been a significant increase in agricultural production which is anticipated at 19 per cent. Industrial production is also estimated to be higher by 4 per cent. On present indications, production of foodgrains in the 1980-81 agricultural year is expected to reach a record level of 132 million tonnes. But this would only mean restoring production to a level already attained two years ago. As a result of this pick up in production, the real national income during 1980-81 is expected to show an increase of 6.5 per cent.

1.3 The shortfalls in foodgrains production during 1979-80 resulted in a heavy drawal from the buffer-stocks of foodgrains. The off-take of foodgrains during the first eleven months of 1980 at 14 million tonnes was 31 per cent higher than the off-take of 10.7 million tonnes in 1979. With the drain on the foodgrains reserves, stocks declined from a comfortable position of 17.4 million tonnes at the end of December 1979 to about 12 million tonnes by December 1980.

4/719/MC.

1.4 Production of pulses had almost been stagnant at about 12 million tonnes during the last three years. In 1979-80, it dropped to a low level of 8.4 million tonnes. During 1980-81, however, production is expected to be restored to the level of 12 million tonnes. As a result of stagnant production level, the per capita availability of pulses has shown a steep fall from 45 gm. in 1978-79, to 31 gm. in 1979-80. The supply demand gap in pulses has been mainly responsible for the very sharp increase of 49 per cent in their prices.

1.5 One of the major drawbacks in the industrial production sector has been the unsatisfactory utilisation of installed capacity. Capacity utilisation during 1980 was around 50 per cent in aluminium industry, 58 per cent in fertilizer industry and 66 per cent in steel industry. Power shortage has been the most potent factor behind the slow growth of industrial production in 1980. There has been a deficit of 18 per cent in power supply in relation to requirements. Poor performance of the power sector has been one of the important causes for underutilisation of capacity in several industries leading to shortages and higher prices. To make matters worse, coal was also not made available in full measure leading to persistent shortfall in the thermal generating capacity. One of the reasons has been the inadequate haulage capacity of coal due to shortage of railway wagons. However, power supply position seems to have improved since September, 1980 and the expectations are that industrial production during 1980-81 may exhibit a growth rate of at least 4 per cent. On the whole, the latter half of 1980 witnessed a general recovery both in the agricultural and industrial production sectors.

1.6 The situation on the foreign trade front has considerably worsened during the year. The trade gap during 1980-81 is estimated to exceed Rs. 4,000 crores, as against the deficit of Rs. 2262 crores in 1979-80. This whopping trade deficit has been mainly brought about by the everrising oil prices in the international market, sluggishness of exports and deteriorating terms of trade. During the current financial year, oil imports are expected to reach a staggering figure of Rs. 6000 crores which would amount to over 85 per cent of the country's estimated export earnings of around Rs. 7100 crores estimated for 1980-81. Crude and petroleum imports as a percentage of total imports in 1980-81 would account for 55 per cent as against 37 per cent in the previous year.

1.7 As far as the country's foreign exchange reserves are concerned, while there has been increase from year to year in recent times, the rate of increase has slowed down since 1977-78 mainly owing to liberalisation of import policies and increasing trade deficits. While foreign exchange reserves showed an impressive increase of 79 per cent in 1978-79, the increase in 1979-80 came down to 20 per cent. In 1979-80, there was only a nominal increase of 2 per cent over the previous year. However during the year 1980-81, the reserves are expected to decline by as much as 20 per cent despite heavy borrowings from the International Monetary Fund.

1.8 The year 1980-81 happens to be the first year of the revised Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 which has recently been adopted by the National Development Council. Since the overall rate of growth of the economy is estimated to be around 6.5 per cent in 1980-81 thanks to a good showing by the agricultural sector, the performance of the plan in the first year, judged purely in terms of the rate of growth, may be described as satisfactory, considering the targeted growth rate of 5.2 per cent per annum. While saying this, it should however, be noted that during 1979-80, the growth rate fell by as much as 4.5 per cent. The plan envisages a public sector outlay of Rs. 97500 crores—Rs. 47250 crores in the central sector and Rs. 50,250 crores in the State sector. As compared with the plan frame work which was approved by the National Development Council in August, 1980, the outlay represents a jump of Rs. 7500 crores. Of the aggregate outlays, as much as 27 per cent has been earmarked for the energy sector, 15 per cent for the industrial sector, 12 per cent for irrigation and 11 per cent for agriculture. Together with a private sector investment of Rs. 74710 crores, the total outlay on the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 would amount to Rs. 172210 crores.

1.9 In financing the public sector outlay the additional resources to be mobilised by the Central and State Governments have been fixed at Rs. 21302 crores, of which the States are to mobilise Rs. 9012 crores. Even after this order of additional resource mobilisation, the extent of deficit financing has been indicated at Rs. 5000 crores. Of this in 1980-81 alone the order of budgetary deficit is likely to exceed Rs. 2000 crores. The inflationary impact of this order of deficit financing is disturbing.

1.10 The success of the plan would depend, apart from pursuing a correct package of economic policies, on a steady performance of the agricultural sector and a fuller utilisation of the capacities already created in the manufacturing and power sectors. The situation whereby capacities created at considerable expense of scarce foreign exchange remain underutilised on the one hand, and expenditure on scarce foreign exchange

is incurred for import of the very same products on the other, has to be avoided. This is an area of management of the economy to which the most urgent attention of the planners needs to be given. The successful implementation of the Plan would also call for a large measure of political will to bring about necessary institutional changes for ensuring the desired socio-economic transformation of the society. Unabated inflation would also spell increasing difficulties for the majority of the people.

Trends in Kerala's Economy

1.11 An economy like that of Kerala, which is heavily dependent on outside supplies for a large variety of consumer goods to meet the growing requirements of its population, cannot escape the impact favourable or otherwise, of the developments in the national economy. Thus, during the year under review, as a result of the persistent increase in prices of a wide range of essential commodities all over the country, the price situation in Kerala also came under severe strain. In the different centres of the State, the increase in overall consumer prices during the year ranged between 11 and 15 per cent. The increases in average retail prices recorded by different commodities, however, showed wide variations. While open market price of rice showed an increase of 11.7 per cent, that of dhall showed an increase of 15.7 per cent. Retail prices of redgram and blackgram registered smaller increases of 8.6 per cent and 6.8 per cent respectively. However, the average retail price of greengram showed a sharp increase of 17.3 per cent during the year. The price of coconut oil went up by as much as 33.8 per cent following a similar increase in the prices of coconut. As a result of the unsatisfactory sugar distribution policy followed at the national level, there was a phenomenal increase in the price of sugar in the country especially during the festival season. Sugar prices in Kerala increased by about 158 per cent. It was only because of the timely measures undertaken by the State Government through the public distribution system that the price situation was kept under check. It may also be noted that three commodities showed significant price falls during the year. They were chillies (—15 per cent), onion (—69 per cent) and tapioca (—3 per cent). The low price of onion was especially due to the efficacy of the public distribution system in the State.

1.12 As compared to the previous year, the wholesale prices of agricultural commodities in the State had increased by 14.4 per cent. This upward trend benefited the incomes of farmers as reflected in the increase in the index number of prices received by them from 436 in 1979 to 480 in 1980. The wholesale prices of plantation crops increased by 8.2 per cent during 1980. However, owing to the increase in farm cultivation

cost and price increases of consumer items, the relative position of the farming households worsened during the year. The parity index, that is, the percentage ratio of prices received by farmers to prices paid out by them which is a measure of the relative gain or loss of the farming sector, declined by 4 points from 97 in 1979 to 93 in 1980. Thus the year that has gone by was unfavourable to the farming community as the terms of trade moved against them.

1.13 Among the major policy measures implemented by the State Government during the year under review, special mention may be made of two important welfare measures, namely the Agricultural Workers Pension Scheme and Unemployment Assistance Scheme. Under the Agricultural Workers' Pension Scheme, all the agricultural workers above the age of 60 years and whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1500 are given a monthly pension of Rs. 45. The idea behind the scheme is to provide direct financial assistance by the State to aged agricultural workers who are outside the pale of economic activity and without any means whatsoever. A large number of poor agricultural families would be benefited by this welfare scheme. Under the Kerala Unemployment Assistance Scheme all unemployed persons of the State aged between 18 and 40 years who are registered with the Employment Exchanges for three consecutive years and whose family income is below Rs. 4000, are eligible for a monthly allowance of Rs. 50. These two welfare programmes have benefited a vast number of poor families in the State. Major developments in the different sectors of the State's economy are discussed briefly in the following paragraphs.

Income and Employment

1.14 The latest available data on state income relate to the year 1978-79. The income in 1978-79 at current prices is computed at Rs. 2618 crores as against Rs. 2405 crores in 1977-78 signifying a rate of increase of 8.9 per cent over the previous year. The per capita income at current prices for 1978-79 worked out to be Rs. 1056 against Rs. 987 in the previous year reflecting a rate of growth of 7 per cent. The corresponding figures of all India per capita income are Rs. 1267 and Rs. 1212 which would imply a growth rate of 4.7 per cent. The per capita income of Kerala in 1978-79 was less than all India per capita income by Rs. 211. A trend in the opposite direction is noticed in the growth of per capita income at constant prices in Kerala and all India. While at constant prices the national income increased by 5.7 per cent at the State level, the State Income declined by 1.8 per cent. This signifies that in physical terms the production came down in Kerala during 1978-79. A district-wise analysis of per capita income

shows that Ernakulam (Rs. 1285) and Kottayam (Rs. 1099) occupy the first two places among the districts while Malappuram (Rs. 802) continues to remain at the lowest rank.

1.15 The employment situation in the State presented a rather gloomy picture during the year 1980. There was an unprecedented increase in the number of work seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges from 12.49 lakhs in 1979 to 18.43 lakhs in 1980. The number of work seekers possessing qualifications below S.S.L.C. went up by nearly 100 per cent during the year 1980. Consequently for the first time in the last ten years the number of job seekers with qualifications below S. S. L. C. outnumbered those possessing qualifications of S. S. L. C. and above. As at the end of January 1981, as many as 2.38 lakhs registrants with the Employment Exchanges have been benefited by the new unemployment allowance scheme. The expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 9.5 crores.

Agricultural Production

1.16 There have been signs of positive improvement in the agricultural economy in the State in 1979-80. Crop production index showed a marginal improvement by 0.61 per cent. Rice production which stood at 12.73 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 rose to 12.83 lakh tonnes in 1979-80. Pulses and tapioca also registered production increases over the year. A significant increase in production is seen in the cash crops of tea and coffee indicating a reversal of last year's trend. There has been a considerable step-up in the productivity of these two crops. The increase in production, though marginal, in the case of rice was achieved inspite of a 1.5 per cent decline in the paddy area during the year. The area under pulses also registered a fall, but notable increases in cultivated area were registered in the case of tapioca, coconut, cashewnut and ginger. A significant step taken in 1980 has been the intensification of programmes for coconut development with a view to arresting the declining trend in the productivity of coconut and increasing the productivity through a comprehensive coconut development programme on an area-wide basis. Under the World Bank assisted programme of Kerala Agricultural Development Project (KADP), 28 new package units started functioning in 1979-80, thus covering all the 105 units envisaged under the programme. Of the 105 units 75 are for coconut plantation programme, 10 for coconut new planting programme and 20 for pepper rehabilitation programme. The first series of 22 units were started in 1977-78 and the second series of 55 units were started in 1978-79.

1.17 The Kerala State Coconut Development Corporation started commercial production of coconut oil and cake at its coconut processing complex at

Mamom in Attingal in December 1979. Owing to initial hurdles the units incurred a net loss of Rs. 11 lakhs in 1979-80 but the Corporation expects to revitalise the milling industry in the State with the establishment of a second coconut complex at Chemencheri in Calicut.

1.18 The Agro-Industries Corporation which had been in the red since 1975-76 could improve its financial position in 1979-80. During the year it earned a profit of Rs. 4.03 lakhs against a loss of Rs. 20.33 lakhs in the previous year. It is anticipated that with more selective investments the Corporation would be able to improve its working results.

1.19 As far as the State Farming Corporation is concerned an expert committee which made a study of its working has recommended diversification of its activities by taking up cultivation of crops like cashew, cocoa, pineapple and coconut in view of the continuing losses incurred by it through sugarcane cultivation.

1.20 The four Small Farmer's Development Agencies in the State could record only a modest achievement in 1979-80. Concerted attempts were made by these agencies to raise the income of small and marginal farmers. The agencies at Trivandrum and Quilon have taken up schemes to give comprehensive training to selected youth so as to equip them with necessary skills and technology to enable them to seek self-employment. In tune with the all India policy, the Small Farmers Development Agencies have been made a part of the Integrated Rural Development Programme now being implemented in all the districts.

1.21 In 1979-80 the Kerala Land Use Board completed and presented to Government a report and maps on the land use survey of Idukki District. This survey was done in collaboration with the Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad using remote-sensing techniques.

Food Situation

1.22 The total availability of foodgrains per capita per day in 1980 (taking into account imports through the public distribution system and internal production) was 213 grams as against 188 grams in 1979. The quantity of foodgrains consisting of rice and wheat distributed through the public distribution network in the State during 1979-80 registered notable increase compared to the previous year. While the quantity of rice distributed rose from 5.5 lakh tonnes to 7.7 lakh tonnes that of wheat rose from 0.3 lakh tonnes to 0.5 lakh tonnes. The internal production of rice in 1979-80 was also slightly better than in 1978-79. However the total foodgrain requirements of the State could not be

met from these two sources alone. The shortfall was compensated by imports on private account. The overall food situation in the State was fairly comfortable in 1979-80.

1.23 The Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation continued to function as an effective instrument of the State Government in the distribution of essential commodities. During 1980 there was a significant increase in the business turnover of the Corporation. The Corporation handled goods worth Rs. 87.3 crores in 1980 as against Rs. 22.5 crores in 1979. The reason for this larger turnover was the entry of the Corporation in new fields such as marketing of vegetables and distribution of levy sugar, cement, edible oils, tea, wheat products and petroleum products.

1.24 The State has a well-organised public distribution network consisting of about 12000 retail outlets and 259 wholesale depots. In addition to these channels of public distribution, the State Civil Supplies Corporation has also built up its own network of wholesale and retail outlets. There is a proposal to strengthen this Corporation so as to equip it to control 25 per cent of the wholesale trade in all essential commodities.

Land Reforms

1.25 Kerala is well ahead of most other states in the implementation of land reform measures. Upto November 1980, a total number of 36.41 lakh cases were filed for landlord rights on cultivating tenants of which 36.28 lakh (99.64 per cent) were disposed of, the number of cases allowed being 24.52 lakhs (68 per cent). As far as 'Kudikidappukar' are concerned, a total of 4.34 lakh cases (99 per cent) were disposed of out of 4.38 lakh cases filed, the number of cases allowed being 2.68 lakhs (62 per cent). As regards the achievement of the ceiling provision of the KLR Act, out of 65541 cases received, 62467 (95 per cent) were disposed of at the end of November 1980. In the matter of distributing surplus lands already taken over, of the total of 75997 acres taken over, 50150 acres (66 per cent) had been distributed. The total number of beneficiary families came to 79142, and of these, 30906 families belonged to scheduled castes and 5268 families to scheduled tribes. The total extent of poramboke land available for distribution upto the end of November 1980 was 4.39 lakh acres. Out of this, 4.12 lakh acres were already assigned. The total number of families benefiting from the distribution of poramboke land was 4.78 lakhs which included 88 thousand families belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Live Stock Development

1.26 Milk production in the State increased from 7.37 lakh tonnes in 1977-78 to 8.24 lakh tonnes in 1979-80. The per capita daily availability of milk

was 89 grams in 1979-80 against 81 grams in the previous year. In 1979-80 the Animal Husbandry and the Dairy Development Departments together carried out through their Key Village Blocks and Intensive Cattle Development Projects 9.83 lakh artificial inseminations as against 9.30 lakhs in the previous year. The five dairy plants operating in the State processed altogether 227.87 lakh litres of milk during the year.

Fisheries

1.27 The fisheries sector supports about 3.1 per cent of the total population of the State. The aggregate fish production in the State has come down from 3.98 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 to 3.56 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 registering a decrease of nearly 11 per cent. Fish production in 1979-80 was even less than the production recorded in 1977-78. There has been a declining trend in the marine fish landings in the State from 1974 onwards. The proportion of marine fish landings in Kerala as compared to the all India figure decreased from 36 per cent in 1970 to 24 per cent in 1979. But even in 1979, Kerala continued to be the most important fish producing State in the country. It contributed 24 per cent of the total fish production in India and 42 per cent of the total export earnings from fish products during the year.

1.28 The value of marine products exports in the year 1979-80 was about Rs. 104 crores compared to the previous year's figure of Rs. 94 crores, signifying an increase of 10.56 per cent over the year. However the quantity exported recorded a marginal decline of 1767 tonnes (5.47 per cent) over the previous year.

1.29 As the fishing co-operatives in the State were not functioning well it was felt necessary to introduce a new concept for the economic welfare of fishermen community. It is in this context that the State Government passed the Kerala Fishermen Welfare Societies Act, 1980. Programmes like the organisation of fisheries villages and constitution of fishermen welfare societies for such villages envisaged under the Act are now under implementation.

1.30 Among the welfare activities taken up by the Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Corporation, mention may be made of the house construction programme to provide 10,000 houses which is nearing completion. An amount of Rs. 4.65 lakhs was distributed among 3426 fishermen families towards relief measures against calamities such as loss of life and disablement of fishermen as well as loss or damage to fishing craft. A special bus service started in December 1980 operating between fishing centres in the coastal areas of Trivandrum city and different marketing centres is doing useful service to fishermen vendors to travel with their fish baskets conveniently. At present three buses are providing such facilities. The Corporation has also initiated

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action to establish two townships in Vizhinjam for the rehabilitation of 2000 fishermen families in the Vizhinjam fishing harbour area.

Forests

1.31 The total area under forest plantations in Kerala in 1980 increased to 1.41 lakh ha. as against 1.36 lakh ha. in 1979. During 1979-80 more than 4200 ha. were brought under new plantations like teak wood, soft wood, eucalyptus, cashew etc. Schemes were also implemented under social forestry to create an awareness among people of the necessity for developing forest wealth in the State.

1.32 The contribution of forestry to State income during 1979-80 was Rs. 58 crores as against Rs. 42 crores in 1978-79. The total revenue earned by the forestry sector during the year 1979-80 was Rs. 34.90 crores against Rs. 28.22 crores in the previous year.

1.33 The State Government has set up two institutions, the Kerala Forest Development Corporation and the Kerala Forest Research Institute, for the development and utilisation of forest produce. The activities of the Forest Development Corporation include the production of pulpwood, matchwood and cardamom plantations. The main sources of funds of the Corporation are share capital contribution from the State and Central Governments and loans from financial institutions. The Kerala Forest Research Institute is engaged in studies on timber and timber-based industries.

Irrigation and Power

1.34 Five irrigation projects, viz; Pamba, Periyar Valley, Chitturpuzha, Kuttiadi and Pazhassi were partially commissioned in 1979-80 and as a result an additional area of 8361 hectares (net) or 20280 hectares (gross) was brought under irrigation during the year. The total expenditure incurred on irrigation projects in 1979-80 was Rs. 37 crores. At the end of March 1980 a total investment of Rs. 213 crores was made on major and medium irrigation projects in the State. In 1980 an additional area of 8432 hectares (net) or 9384 hectares (gross) was brought under minor irrigation and an investment of Rs. 4.37 crores was made.

1.35 Aggregate investment with states power sector stood at Rs. 450 crores at the end of March 1980. About 61 per cent of the investment has been on generation schemes. Hence the transmission and distribution network in the State could not be built up to the level required to meet the load demand satisfactorily. The deficiencies in the transmission system are manifest in the inadequate transformer capacity, and line capacity, frequent interruptions, poor voltage conditions, high voltage line losses etc. Though the power generation capability in the State is quite high, the consumers have

to wait for long periods for getting power connections. Power generation during 1979-80 in the State was 5119 MKWH and the consumption within the State was 2533 MKWH. The State sold 1933 MKWH of power to the neighbouring States during 1979-80 and the balance is accounted for by transmission and distribution losses.

Industry

1.36 In a development strategy aimed at promoting growth and employment opportunities, the importance of developing the industrial sector would hardly need over emphasis. In a State like Kerala endowed with an abundance and variety of natural resources, the scope for rapid development of a resource-based industrial sector is considerable. Through successive five year plans, investments in the industrial sector have been progressively stepped up. Thus in the First Five Year Plan, while only 3.7 per cent of the total State plan investments was allocated for the industrial sector, the corresponding ratio in the new Sixth Plan is around 11 per cent. The Sixth Plan has also given considerable emphasis in promoting medium and small scale industries with a view to enlarging job opportunities to the unemployed persons. The year under review witnessed improvements in respect of various industrial activities in the State. Under the new package of development incentives announced in 1979, a number of entrepreneurs have been benefited particularly in the small scale sector.

1.37 Noticeable improvements took place in the working of the industrial financial institutions like the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation, the Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation, the Kerala Financial Corporation, the Kerala State Textile Corporation etc. during 1979-80. Besides extending financial and technical assistance to the industrial units, existing as well as new ones, they could make concerted efforts to maintain their profit margins achieved during the previous year. By the end of March 1980, the KSIDC could promote 18 projects on its own, while rendering promotional as well as financial assistance to another 36 companies. Another 14 existing units have been provided financial assistance to undertake diversification and expansion or to set up new ventures. The quantum of net financial assistance sanctioned to all these units numbering 68 amounted to Rs. 28.82 crores as at the end of March 1980.

1.38 The Keltron group of companies, most of which are in the initial stages of implementation, has shown considerable progress during 1979-80. Keltron's sales turnover increased from Rs. 5.5 crores in 1978-79 to Rs.10.25 crores in 1979-80 registering an increase of 86 per cent in one year. Among the projects being implemented by Keltron, the major one is the control

instrumentation systems for the manufacture of sophisticated electronic system equipments project at Aroor in Alleppey district. Its technical collaborators are Messers Controle Baily SA of France. The textile units under the Kerala State Textile Corporation have also been showing better working results. The Corporation earned a profit of Rs. 9 lakhs during 1979-80. The Companies managed by the Kerala State Industrial Enterprises improved their performance during the year. Four of the six companies showed positive working results. The Government majority concerns also performed well during the year under review. They altogether earned a net profit of Rs. 7.93 lakhs as against a net loss of Rs. 11.78 lakhs in the previous year, through an improved sales turnover and value of production. Among the group, noticeable improvement took place in the working results of Travancore Cochin Chemicals. The company earned a net profit of Rs. 4.71 lakhs in 1979-80 against a net loss of Rs. 134.24 lakhs in the previous year.

1.39 Only two companies, viz. the Hindustan Insecticides and Hindustan Latex among the Government of India Companies in Kerala incurred losses during 1979-80. All others were working profitably. FACT which was incurring heavy losses for the last few years, earned a net profit of Rs. 65 lakhs during 1979-80, through record levels of production and sales turnover. The Velloor Newsprint Project is expected to go on stream in August 1981. The Central investment in the public sector undertakings in Kerala, increased from Rs. 325.5 crores to Rs. 382.7 crores during 1979. However, in percentage terms the share of Central investments in Kerala has remained pitifully low being only 2.4 per cent of the aggregate Central investments in Public sector undertakings.

1.40 The traditional industries in the State continued to face their usual problems such as inadequacy of raw materials, marketing bottlenecks, lack of sufficient working capital and severe underemployment. In coir industry, the vagaries of export market, lack of adequate internal market, advent of synthetic products as substitutes and gradual disintegration of organised sector aggravated its problems. The State Government took effective steps for the co-operativisation of the industry as the only alternative to save the industry from ruins. Non-availability of raw husks at reasonable price is the main obstacle in the way of expansion of the co-operative sector. Government have therefore enforced strict control measures to augment husk supply. It is also expected that larger central assistance would become available in the coming year for the coir development schemes.

1.41 The State's handloom industry is facing a perpetual problem of accumulation of unsold stocks. Though the industry has been getting liberal support

from the State and Central Governments, it faces stiff competition from the mill sector. The year 1979-80 witnessed an increase in production of handloom cloth. The increase in production was significant outside the co-operative sector. The year also witnessed a better performance on the export front. In 1979-80 handloom fabrics and readymade goods worth Rs. 9.71 crores were exported directly from Kerala as against an export sale of Rs. 2.73 crores during the previous year. The Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation also directly exported handloom products valued at Rs. 28.5 lakhs during 1979-80. The Handloom Industries Development Project launched in 1977-78 as a centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented as a state sector scheme since 1979-80. Non-availability of raw nuts continued to plague the cashew industry which could not provide employment to the workers all through the year.

1.42 Significant growth was discernible in the case of small scale industries. A record number of 2588 small scale units was registered during 1979-80. The corresponding figure for 1978-79 was only 1,268. The performance of the District Industries Centres has been satisfactory during the year. The eleven District Industries Centres together could start 11,149 artisan centres and 2682 small scale industry units in 1979-80.

Transport and Communications

1.43 The total length of roads in Kerala is about 93,000 kms. Of this nearly 16,570 kms. are maintained by the State Public Works Department. Though Kerala has a comparatively well developed net work of roads the dust free surface of roads is only a little over 20 per cent as compared to about 40 per cent at the national level. These roads therefore require considerable improvement. The motor vehicle density in Kerala is high compared to most other States in India.

1.44 There were 449 vehicles per 100 sq. km. area and 674 vehicles per lakh of population in the State in 1979-80. During the year 17,623 vehicles were newly registered in the State. The Kerala State Road Transport Corporation which possesses more than a third of the total number of passenger vehicles in the State plays a major role in the passenger transport. The fleet strength of the Corporation increased from 2,822 buses in 1978-79 to 2935 buses at the end of 1979-80. The total capital contribution to the Corporation by the State Government and the Railways comes to Rs. 28 crores.

1.45 Rail transport system has also acquired importance in Kerala in recent times. The commissioning of Trivandrum-Kanyakumari line in April 1979 has added about 30 kms. to the broadgauge network in the State. The long cherished dream of a continuous broadgauge link between Kashmir and the

southern most tip of the country has now become a reality. The project for a new broadgauge link connecting Ernakulam with Alleppey was sanctioned in 1979-80 with an estimated outlay of Rs. 7 crores. The new Railways Division opened at Trivandrum is effectively catering to the needs of the people of the area.

1.46 Regarding minor ports it may be mentioned that only the ports of Neendakara, Calicut and Azhikkal handled cargo of any significance. In the context of fuel crisis water transport has assumed added significance and steps are being initiated to run the services in the State on a more economic and efficient manner.

1.47 Kerala is ahead of most other states in the sphere of communication facilities. The state has 441 telephone exchanges as on April 1980 with a total equipped capacity of 10,4595 lines. The average area served by a post office is 8.61 Sq. Km. against the all India figure of 24.46 Sq. Km. The population served by a post office on an average is 5,737.

Education

1.48 The per capita expenditure on education increased from Rs. 66.53 in 1978-79 to Rs. 72.65 in 1979-80. Kerala had 11389 schools comprising 1,680 high schools, 2,739 upper primary schools and 6970 lower primary schools in 1979-80. This is inclusive of 321 schools newly sanctioned—113 high schools, 116 upper primary schools and 92 lower primary schools—during the year 1979-80. The total enrolment in schools recorded a marginal increase of 0.02 lakhs during the year. The total number of teachers increased from 1.74 lakhs in 1978-79 to 1.75 lakhs in 1979-80.

1.49 Under higher education, three new colleges were started and shift system was introduced in many of the colleges. The enrolment in Arts and Science colleges increased to 2.12 lakhs in 1979-80 from 1.93 lakhs in the previous year. In percentage terms the pre-degree course accounted for 59 per cent, degree course 38 per cent and post graduate course 3 per cent.

Health

1.50 There were 918 allopathic institutions in the State in 1979-80 having a bed strength of 30,220. The bed-population ratio in the State works out to 119. The State Government has initiated steps to implement some of the major recommendations of the High Power Committee (Dr. Pai Committee) on Health Services. Recently the Trivandrum Medical College Hospital has been made a referral hospital. The State has achieved the objective of establishing at least one dispensary (ayurvedic, allopathic or homoeopathic) in every panchayat in the State. The number of registered medical practitioners in the State increased from 26,311 in 1978-79 to 28,153 in 1979-80. The

aggregate expenditure on health including the cost of family welfare schemes increased from Rs. 40.18 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 47.39 crores in 1979-80.

Water Supply

1.51 Water supply scheme made notable progress during 1979-80. Seventy-two per cent of the urban population and 29 per cent of the rural population in Kerala are served by protected water supply. During 1979-80, 83 rural water supply schemes could be completed. Besides, 315 rural water supply schemes, 14 urban water supply schemes and 5 urban sewerage schemes were under different stages of implementation. Thirty out of thirty-two urban water supply schemes and 183 out of 883 rural water supply schemes were financed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The amount disbursed by the L.I.C. to urban water supply schemes during the year 1979-80 came to Rs. 200 lakhs. It is hoped to obtain loan assistance from the World Bank for both rural and urban schemes especially since the decade 1980-90 is considered as the International Decade for Water supply and Sanitation. Already 17 rural water supply schemes and 4 urban water supply schemes have been posed for World Bank assistance. Also, three comprehensive rural water supply schemes are under consideration of the Netherlands Government for bilateral assistance.

Housing

1.52 Kerala is facing a serious housing shortage. According to recent study, there are about 3.24 lakh families who do not possess any house of their own. The annual number of houses constructed under the various housing schemes implemented in the State increased to 35,956 in 1979-80 from 12,106 in 1978-79. The Housing Board which is the major agency in the field of housing in the State has taken up 51 public housing schemes involving construction of 62,243 houses for different categories of people. These schemes are financed mainly by HUDCO loan assistance while the State Government provides seed finance by way of public borrowing.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes

1.53 The Scheduled Castes constitute 8.3 per cent of the State's total population. Under the Special Component Plan for scheduled castes an outlay of Rs. 19.42 crores has been provided for 1980-81 as against an expenditure of Rs. 7.52 crores in 1979-80. Electricity has been extended to 191 scheduled caste colonies in the State. Certain other special schemes implemented in the State for this target group are provision of water supply, E.S.P. type latrines, link roads,

free coconut seedlings, minor irrigation schemes etc. Notable progress has been achieved under these schemes during 1979-80. Nearly, 30,000 persons belonging to the scheduled castes were benefited under the programme of distribution of surplus lands involving a total area of about 15,600 acres. It is proposed to select the beneficiaries under the Integrated Rural Development Programme which is being implemented in all the blocks in the State in such a way that at least 20 per cent of the beneficiaries belonged to scheduled castes. During 1979-80 pre-matric scholarships to 4.5 lakh students and post matric scholarships to 18290 students belonging to the scheduled castes were given.

1.54 The Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has taken up a major housing scheme with loan assistance of HUDCO. The expenditure on tribal development programmes in 1979-80 was about Rs. 2.5 crores as against Rs. 1.8 crores incurred in 1978-79.

Export Trade

1.55 The total value of exports through Cochin port showed significant increase during the year 1979-80. As against an export of Rs. 431 crores in 1978-79, exports in 1979-80 reached an all time high of Rs. 554 crores. Almost all the items of exports excepting ginger and marine products registered increases during the year under review. In particular, exports of tea, coffee, cashew kernels and other products registered significant increase as compared with the previous year.

State's Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

1.56 The State Government had originally submitted a need-based plan of Rs. 2,175 crores to the Planning Commission which included Rs. 100 crores on account of the Agricultural Workers' pension and Rs. 75 crores for payment of unemployment allowance. The Planning Commission took the view that these two Schemes not being of a developmental nature should find a place outside the plan. The Planning Commission's Working Groups considered the sectoral allocations and finalised the plan at Rs. 1550 crores. For financing this plan the central assistance has been fixed at Rs. 430 crores. Incidentally this was the same order of central assistance allocated for the earlier 1978-83 plan of Rs. 1,200 crores. Thus in percentage terms central assistance for the new Sixth Five Year Plan would amount to only 28 per cent as against the ratio of 36 per cent in the 1978-83 plan. The question of enhancement of the Central assistance has been taken up with the Planning Commission.

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

State Income

The State income of Kerala for the year 1978-79 according to quick estimates released by the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics is placed at Rs. 2618 crores at current prices, recording an increase of 8.9 per cent over the previous year. The State income at constant prices (base: 1970-71), estimated at Rs. 1333 crores, on the other hand, registered a decline of 1.8 per cent, over the previous year's estimate of Rs. 1357 crores. This phenomenon of a relatively high rate of growth in state income at current prices and a negative growth at constant prices shows that in physical terms there has been decline in production in some of the sectors of the economy and at the same time there has been price hikes in respect of some of the commodities. The national scene as regards growth of net domestic product presents an entirely different picture. The national income registered an increase of 5.7 per cent at constant prices (base year: 1970-71) and 6.7 per cent at current prices over the previous year.

Per Capita Income

2.2 The per capita state income, estimated at Rs. 1056, recorded an increase of 7 per cent over the previous year's estimate of Rs. 987 at current prices. At the same time the per capita national income rose by only 4.7 per cent from Rs. 1212 in 1977-78 to Rs. 1267 in 1978-79 at current prices. The per capita income of Kerala in 1978-79 was thus less than the all-India per capita income by Rs. 211 as against Rs. 223 in 1977-78 and as low as Rs. 71 in 1970-71. The total and per capita incomes of Kerala and all-India for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 are given in Table 2.1.

TABLE 2.1
State Income and National Income

	Kerala		India	
	1977-78	1978-79*	1977-78	1978-79
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Net Domestic/Net National Product</i>				
At Current Prices (Rs. Crores)	2405	2618 (+8.9)	76330	81429 (+6.7)
At 1970-71 Prices (Rs. Crores)	1357	1333 (-1.8)	44179	46713 (+5.7)
<i>Per Capita Income</i>				
At Current Prices (Rs.)	987	1056 (+7.0)	1210	1267 (+4.7)
At 1970-71 Prices (Rs.)	557	538 (-3.4)	701	727 (+3.7)

* Quick Estimates.

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

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Kerala and C. S. O., New Delhi.

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Sector-wise Rates of Growth of Income

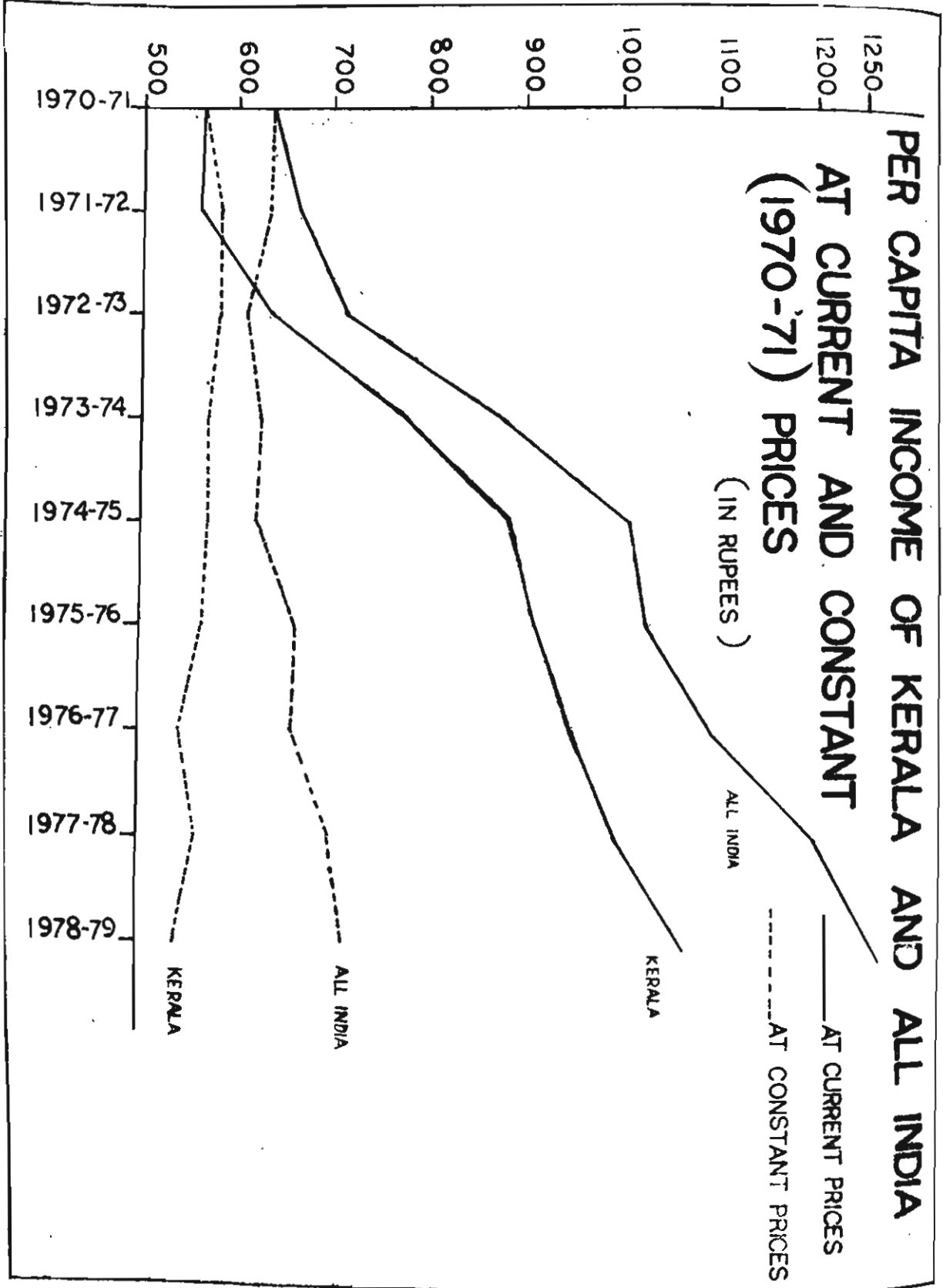
2.3 The sector-wise estimates of income for Kerala and all India for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 showing percentage rates of growth under each sector in 1978-79 over the previous year are presented in Appendix 2.1. At current prices the state income of Kerala, recorded substantial increases under all sectors during 1978-79, over the previous year. The primary sector recorded the highest rate of growth of 10.3 per cent followed by 9.8 per cent in secondary sector and 6.5 per cent in tertiary sector. Within tertiary sector the sector 'Finance and Real Estate' witnessed 18.5 per cent increase in income, while in 'transport, communication and trade' there was 6.1 per cent increase and in 'community and personal services' 3.1 per cent. On the other hand the primary sector in the national income at current prices stagnated at previous year's level, while the secondary and tertiary sectors recorded rates of growth of 16.0 per cent and 9.0 per cent respectively over the previous year.

2.4 The sector-wise rates of growth of state income of Kerala, at constant prices in 1978-79 presents a dismal picture. The primary and tertiary sectors of Kerala's economy were stagnating at previous year's level. The income from the secondary sector declined by about Rs. 23 crores mainly due to the steep fall in the contribution to income of the registered manufacturing sector. The primary sector in the national income recorded only an increase of 1.7 per cent in 1978-79, over the previous year, while the rates in secondary and tertiary sectors were 10.8 per cent and 8.1 per cent respectively.

Trend in the Sectoral Share of Income

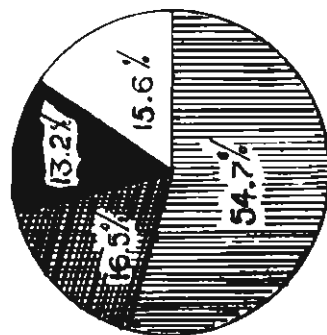
2.5 The State income of Kerala in 1970-71 consisted of 54.7 per cent from primary sector (consisting of agriculture, livestock, fishing, forestry and mining) 16.4 per cent from secondary sector (consisting of manufacturing, construction, electricity etc.) and the balance 28.9 per cent from tertiary sector (consisting of all service sectors). At the same prices in the year 1978-79 the share of primary sector declined by 7.7 per cent points to 47.0 and those of secondary and tertiary sectors increased to 19.7 per cent and 33.3 per cent respectively. In the matter of shifts in the sectoral shares, more or

PER CAPITA INCOME OF KERALA AND ALL INDIA AT CURRENT AND CONSTANT (1970-71) PRICES (IN RUPEES)



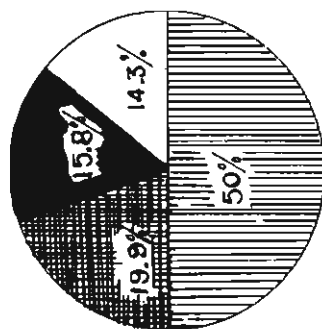
SECTORAL CONTRIBUTION OF NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT (1970-'71) PRICES - KERALA AND ALL INDIA (PER CENT)

KERALA

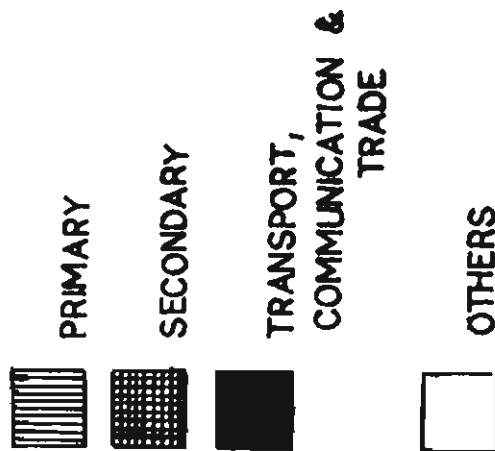
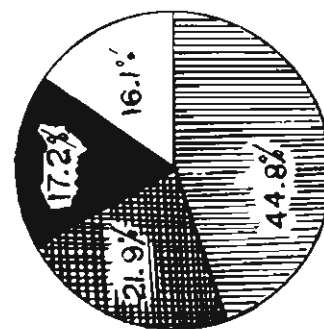
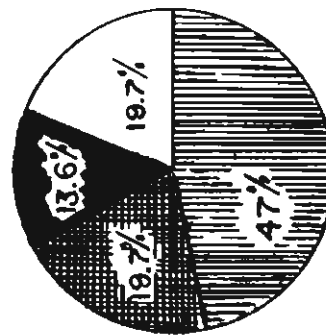


1970-'71

ALL INDIA



1978-'79



less similar trend is discernible in the case of national income also. But the secondary sector in the national economy continued to have a higher share. The

percentage shares of each sector in the income of Kerala and all India during 1970-71 and 1978-79 are given in Table 2.2.

TABLE 2.2
Sectoral Contribution of Net Domestic Product—Kerala and India

Sector	Kerala			India		
	1970-71 (Current Prices)	1978-79		1970-71 (Current Prices)	1978-79	
		At 1970-71 Prices	Current prices		At 1970-71 Prices	Current prices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Primary	54.7	47.0	46.1	50.1	43.9	40.9
2. Secondary	16.4	19.7	18.8	19.7	22.2	24.1
3. Transport, Communication and Trade	13.2	13.6	17.4	15.8	18.1	19.2
4. Finance and Real Estate	3.6	5.8	4.9	4.9	5.6	5.7
5. Community and Personal Services	12.1	13.9	12.8	9.5	10.2	10.1
6. Tertiary Sector (3+4+5)	28.9	33.3	35.1	30.2	33.9	35.0
Total: Net Domestic Product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

District Income

2.6 The estimates of net domestic product originating from each district for the years 1970-71 to 1977-78 at current and constant prices are presented in Appendix 2.5 and 2.6 respectively. From 1970-71 to 1975-76 Quilon district has the highest share in the net state domestic product and Ernakulam district has the second highest place. During 1976-77 and 1977-78 there is an interchange of the first two places between these two districts. Idukki district has the lowest share in the State income all these years.

2.7 The sectoral constitution of District income presented in Appendix 2.7 shows the importance of different sectors of the economy in each district. The share of primary sector varies from 67.2 per cent in Idukki district to 35.2 per cent in Ernakulam district, while the share of secondary sector varies from 38 per cent in Ernakulam district to 11 per cent in Malappuram district. Malappuram district continues to be the most industrially backward district in the State. The share of tertiary sector is the highest in Trivandrum district. The per capita income figures for each district with their ranks for the years 1970-71 to 1977-78 are given in Appendix 2.8 and 2.9. Ernakulam and Kottayam districts occupy the first and second ranks respectively and Malappuram the lowest rank all these years.

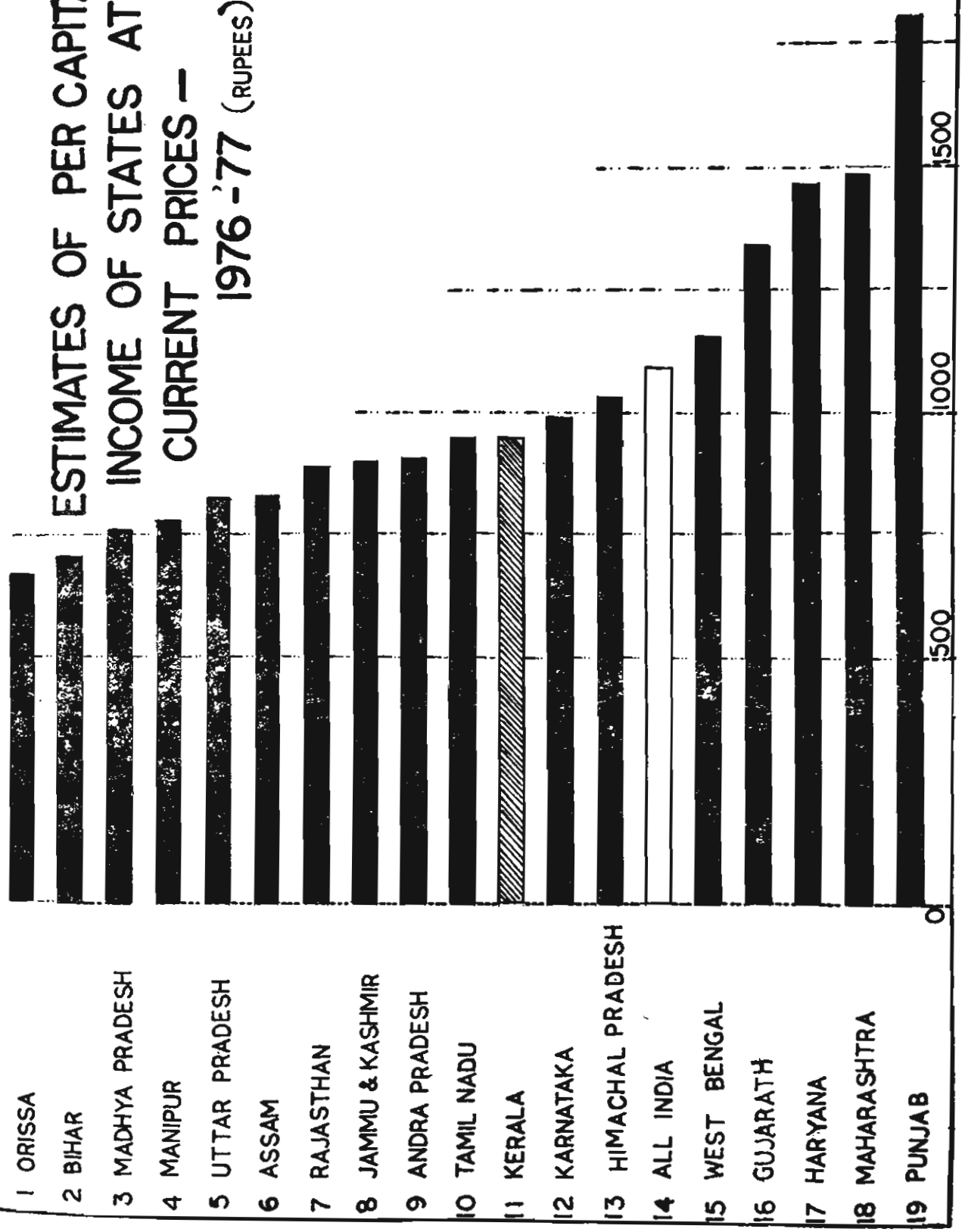
Per Capita Income of States

2.8 Appendix 2.12 compares the average per capita income at current prices of 18 major states and all India for three time periods—triennium ending 1971-72, 1976-77 and 1977-78. The average per capita income of these states as percentage of all India average per capita income and their ranks for these time periods have been given in the Appendix. The rank of Kerala, which was 11 during the first time period has improved to 9 and 8 respectively in the second and third periods. During the triennium ended 1971-72, 7 states were having per capita income higher than the all-India average, but during the second period there were only 6 states having per capita income higher than the all-India average and during the third time period this number got reduced to 5. The states of Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and Gujarat continued to occupy the first four positions throughout the decade. The per capita income of backward states as percentage of all-India average per capita income declined during the second and third time periods, indicating a deterioration in their relative positions as regards per capita income.

Rate of Growth of Income of States

2.9 In Appendix 2.13 and 2.14 the average annual rate of growth of total and per capita income of states

ESTIMATES OF PER CAPITA INCOME OF STATES AT CURRENT PRICES — 1976-'77 (RUPEES)



at current and constant prices respectively are given separately for sixties and seventies. While the annual average rates of growth of total and per capita income of Kerala fare well at current prices compared to all India average during the entire period the real rate of growth in Kerala in the seventies is below the all India average. In the seventies there was a decline in the rates of growth of per capita income of Kerala at constant prices. Another phenomenon discernible in respect of all the States is that during seventies the average rate of growth of income was higher at current prices and lower at constant prices compared to the corresponding rates of growth during the sixties, indicating higher rates of price increases during the seventies.

Population

2.10 The population of Kerala as on 1st July, 1980 is estimated at 257.1 lakhs. The declining trend in the rate of growth of State's population which started in the latter half of 1960s continued unabated till the middle of 1970s. Since then the growth rate is getting stabilised at 1.8 to 1.9 per cent per annum.

Birth and Death Rates

2.11 The birth rates and death rates compiled from the Sample Registration Study for Kerala and for the country as a whole are presented in Table 2.3.

TABLE 2.3

Birth and Death Rates of Kerala and All India—1970 to 1979

Year	Kerala			All India		
	Births per 1000 Population	Deaths per 1000 Population	Growth Rate (%)	Births per 1000 Population	Deaths per 1000 Population	Growth Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1970	31.6	9.2	2.24	36.8	15.7	2.11
1974	26.8	7.8	1.90	34.5	14.5	2.00
1975	28.0	8.4	1.96	35.2	15.9	1.93
1976	27.8	8.1	1.97	34.4	15.0	1.94
1977	25.8	7.3	1.85	33.0	14.7	1.83
1978	25.2	7.0	1.82	33.3	14.2	1.91
1979*	25.9	6.8	1.91	..	..	..

Sources: Sample Registration Bulletin, Registrar General of India.

* Provisional (Rural), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

2.12 The 8 year period from 1970 to 1978 witnessed a decline of 6.4 points in the annual birth rate of the State compared to about 3.5 points in the all India birth rate. The birth rate of the State appears to be stabilising at a level of 25 to 26 births per 1000 population while the all India birth rate fluctuates between 33 and 34. The rapid decline in birth rates suggests that major structural changes are occurring in the Kerala population affecting in particular the family and the role of women. The over 20 per cent decline in the birth rate in a decade means that the State is undoubtedly well along the course of demographic transition. Once such a process begins there may be fluctuations, but there is not likely to be a return to high fertility. The major decline in the death rates in Kerala has occurred during the latter half of 1960s and in the beginning of 1970s. Now the death rate in Kerala is getting stabilised at around 7. The all

India death rate at the same time continues to be at a higher level of 14 to 15 deaths per 1000 population.

Life Expectancy at Birth

2.13 This measure provides the best single index of mortality of a population. In 1976, the expectation of life at birth in Kerala was 61.22 years for males and 64.42 years for females. The life expectancy was appreciably below 40 years in 1931-40 and showed no significant male-female differential. By late 1970s it rose to 61 years with a female advantage of 3.2 years.

Infant mortality rate

2.14 In addition to indicators of general level of mortality, mortality at the youngest age group deserves special attention. Table 2.4 gives the infant mortality rate of Kerala population.

BIRTH & DEATH RATES IN KERALA

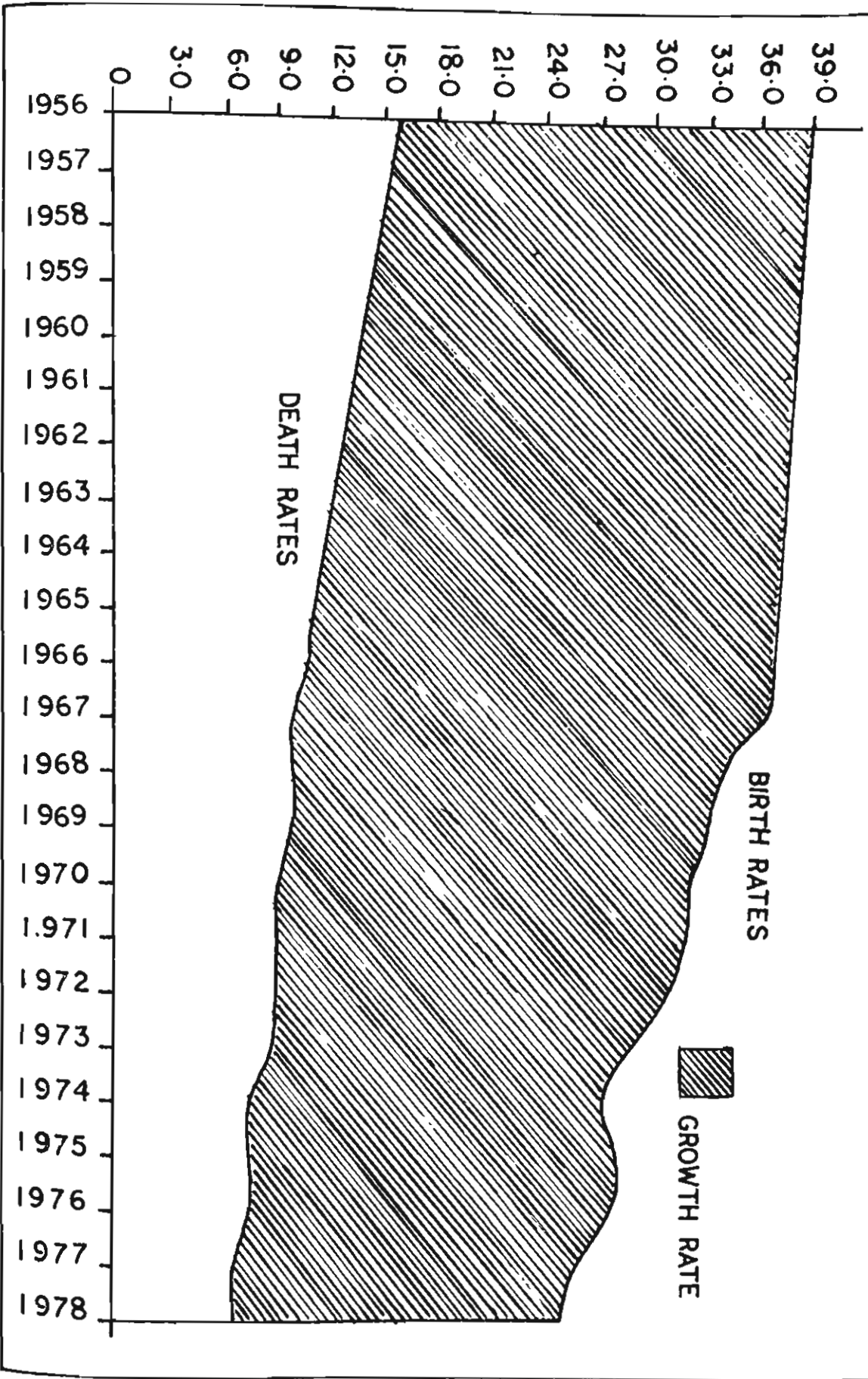


TABLE 2.4
Infant Mortality Rate in Kerala—Rural

Year	Infant Mortality Rate
1951-61	120.0
1966	68.3
1970	52.6
1975	57.3
1976	56.3
1977	50.1
1978	42.6
1979	44.4

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

2.15 There has been a perceptible fall in infant mortality rates during the last three decades. The current infant mortality of 44 deaths per thousand live births in an year is very close to the level attained in advanced countries like USA and USSR in the 1950s. The magnitude of the decline in the mortality rates in recent years suggest a rather pervasive impact of improved health conditions and nutritional levels during this period.

Employment Situation

2.16. In the past Five Year Plans even though efforts were made to give priority to labour intensive programmes in the different sectors of the economy, for want of adequate financial resources, employment opportunities commensurate with the addition to labour force could not be created. As a result each plan left a sizeable backlog of unemployment. Now the

rate of unemployment in the State is found to be three times the national average. The unemployment situation in the State has reached formidable proportions in recent years. This is reflected in the big spurt in registrants in the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges observed in recent years.

Employment Exchange Statistics.

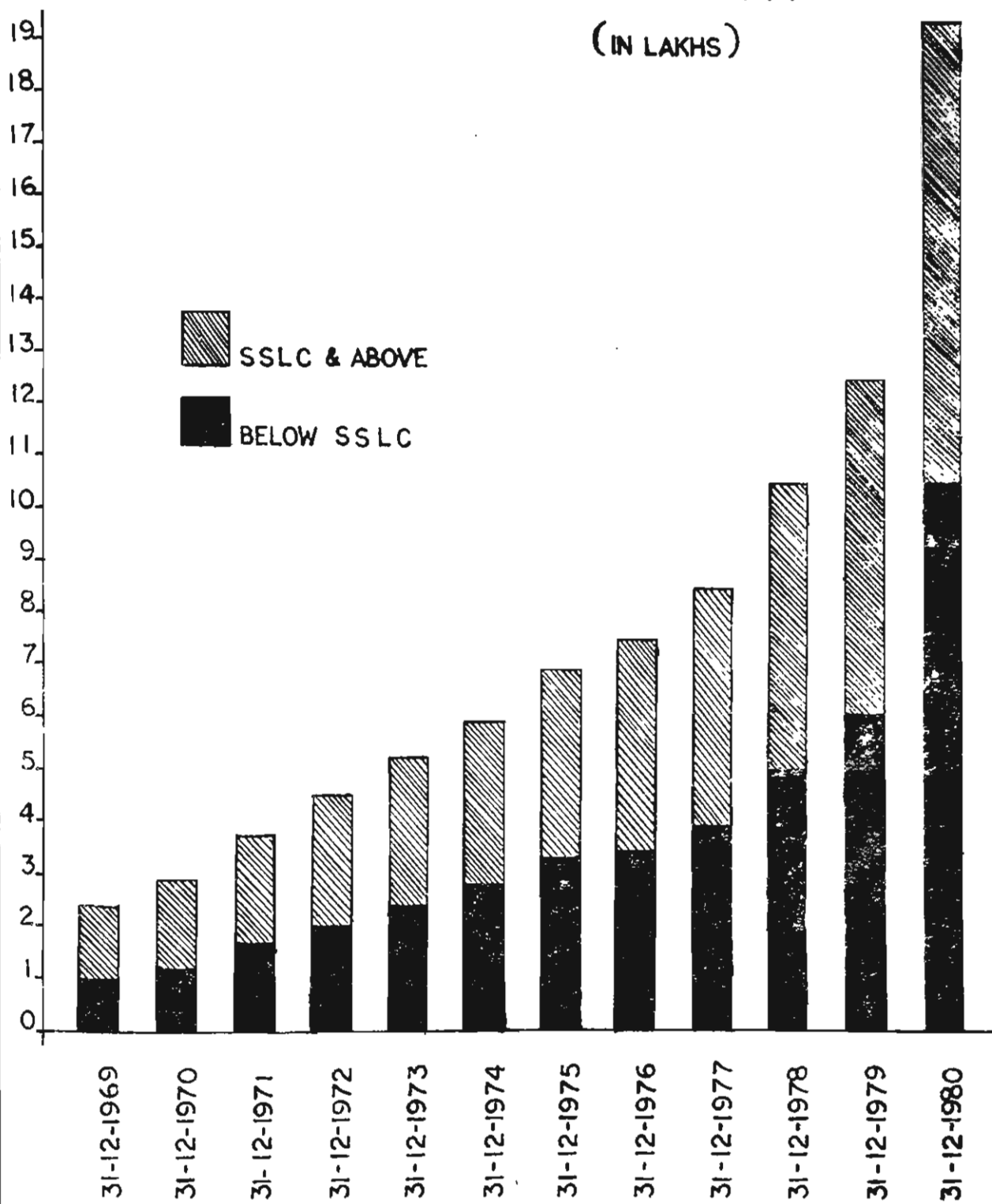
2.17 At the end of December 1980 there were 18.43 lakhs of work-seekers on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges compared to 12.49 lakhs a year ago. The distribution of work-seekers in Kerala by educational levels is presented in Table 2.5. The unprecedented increase in the number of work-seekers registered in the Employment Exchanges present a gloomy picture of the States' employment situation during the year 1980. It is worth pointing out that during the last decade there has been a six fold increase in the total number of work-seekers on the Live Register. Substantial increase was noted in the case of work-seekers possessing qualifications below S.S.L.C. whose number increased by nearly 100 per cent during the year 1980. Consequently for the first time in the last ten years the number of job seekers with qualifications below S.S.L.C. out-numbered those possessing qualifications S.S.L.C. and above. Now the job seekers possessing qualifications S.S.L.C. and above who can be categorised as the educated unemployed form 43 per cent of the total. Because of chronic unemployment and paucity of employment outlets, job seekers remain on the Live Registers for quite a number of years. In order to give some relief to the unemployed, an unemployment assistance scheme was implemented in this State during the year 1980.

TABLE 2.5
Distribution of work-seekers in Kerala by Educational Levels

Period Ending	Total work-seekers	Below S.S.L.C.	Percentage to total work-seekers	S.S.L.C.	Pre-Degree	Graduate	Post-Graduate	S.S.L.C. & above	Percentage to total work-seekers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
31-12-1970	293,754	115,504	39.25	151,279	7,469	17,703	1,994	178,450	60.75
31-12-1971	367,381	166,305	45.27	167,814	10,168	20,841	2,223	201,076	54.73
31-12-1972	453,914	194,848	42.93	218,880	16,457	20,396	3,333	259,066	57.07
31-12-1973	523,882	239,921	45.80	226,783	18,965	34,327	4,156	283,961	54.20
31-12-1974	587,935	274,620	46.80	252,423	20,075	36,947	3,870	313,315	58.20
31-12-1975	691,242	331,628	47.98	281,989	28,329	44,456	4,840	359,614	52.02
31-12-1976	753,579	344,461	45.71	315,552	38,176	49,749	5,641	409,118	54.29
31-12-1977	849,378	391,954	46.13	351,211	46,830	53,037	6,346	457,424	53.85
31-12-1978	1,052,652	494,935	47.02	434,192	56,641	57,816	9,068	557,717	52.98
31-12-1979	1,249,372	582,088	46.59	524,631	69,721	64,365	8,567	667,284	53.41
31-12-1980	1,843,290	1,045,874	56.74	643,758	78,432	67,006	8,220	797,416	43.26

WORK SEEKERS IN KERALA

(IN LAKHS)



The Kerala Unemployment Assistance Scheme

2.18 Under the Kerala Unemployment Assistance Scheme 1980, all unemployed persons of the State between the age group 18-40 (excluding students) are given assistance of Rs. 50 per month. Those selected as beneficiaries have to fulfil the following norms—

- (i) The person must have registered with the Employment Exchange for the past three years.
- (ii) The family income from all sources should be less than Rs. 4000 per annum.

The allowance is payable through the primary co-operative societies. The requisite amount for the purpose has been entrusted with the State Co-operative Bank for disbursement to the eligible persons. As

on 30-1-1981 unemployment assistance has been sanctioned to 2.38 lakhs persons. The amount drawn and paid to the Kerala State Co-operative Bank for payment of allowance to the 2.38 lakh beneficiaries till 30-11-1980 is Rs. 950.67 lakhs.

Professional and Technical Work-seekers

2.19 The unemployment among technically qualified persons continued to be acute during the period under review. The data pertaining to the number of professional and technical work-seekers is given in Table 2.6. As is seen from the Table there has been an increase of more than 50 per cent in the case of agricultural graduates, more than 25 per cent in the case of medical graduates, more than 20 per cent in the case of diploma holders in engineering and more than 10 per cent in the case of engineering graduates. The number of registrants has come down in the case of veterinary graduates.

TABLE 2.6

Number of Professional and Technical Work-Seekers

Period Ending	Medical Graduates	Engineering Graduates	Diploma holders in Engineering	I. T. I. Certificate holders	Agricultural Graduates	Veterinary Graduates
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
31-12-1970	281	1,852	3,547	8,380	133	70
31-12-1971	405	2,068	3,450	9,894	128	116
31-12-1972	654	2,014	4,163	11,540	101	52
31-12-1973	902	2,135	3,836	10,003	80	40
31-12-1974	726	1,450	3,611	16,888	Nil	Nil
31-12-1975	809	1,850	3,990	20,163	32	117
31-12-1976	696	1,752	4,009	20,747	29	75
31-12-1977	490	1,784	3,585	21,376	78	32
31-12-1978	668	1,755	4,305	23,821	58	55
31-12-1979	691	1,395	5,507	26,345	62	56
31-12-1980	871	1,508	6,606	29,693	97	30

Employment in the Organised Sector

2.20 The quarterly data on employment in the public and private sectors of Kerala is being collected by the employment exchanges under the Employment Market

Information Programme (EMI). The relevant figures regarding the employment position in the public and private sectors of Kerala are available only up to quarter ending of March 1980 and are presented in Table 2.7.

EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS IN KERALA (IN LAKHS)

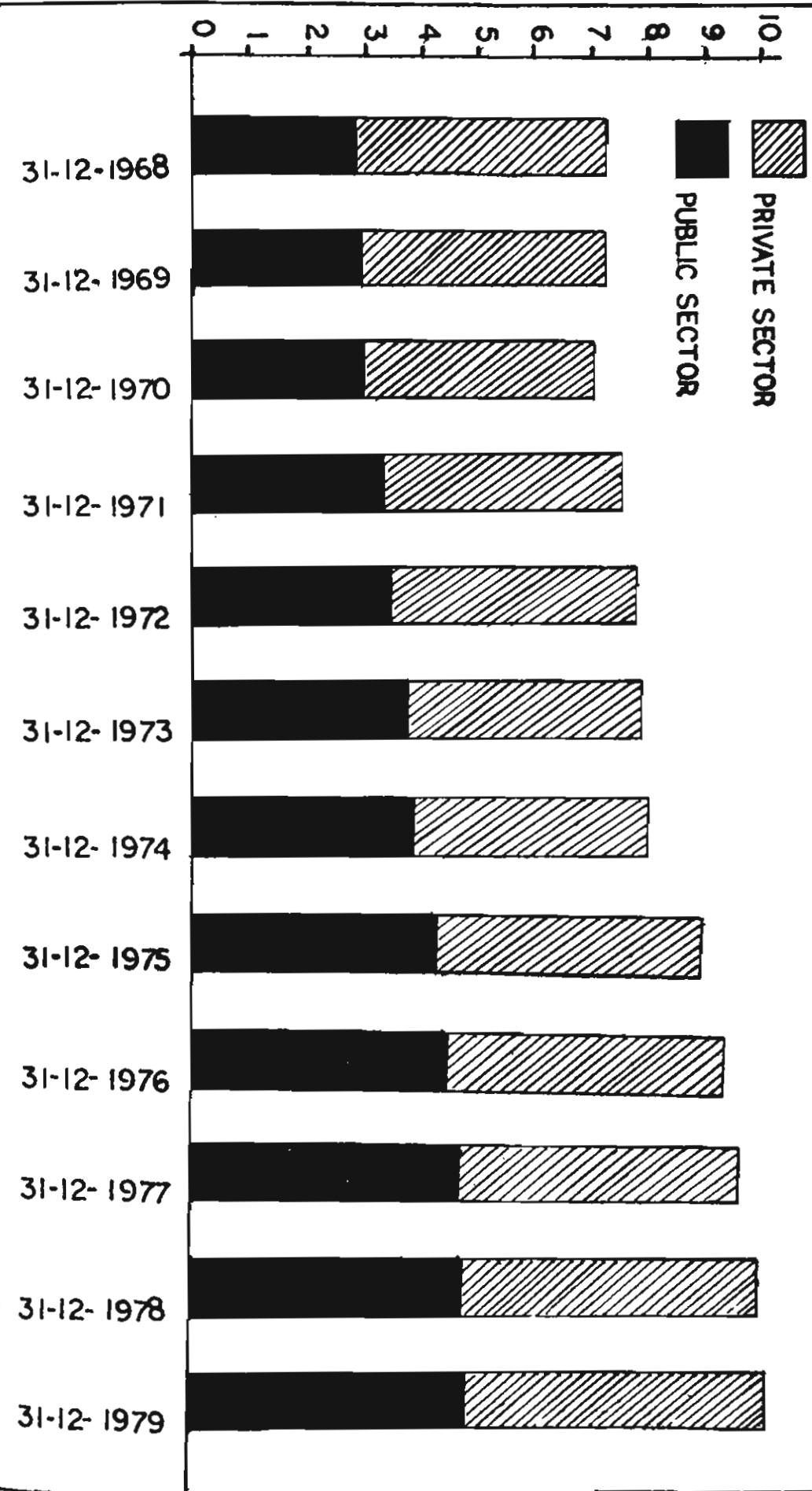


TABLE 2.7

<i>Employment in the Public and Private Sector in Kerala</i>			
Period Ending	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
31-12-1970	2,93,318	4,09,562	7,02,880
31-12-1971	3,33,257	4,15,105	7,48,352
31-12-1972	3,43,837	4,23,008	7,66,845
31-12-1973	3,65,445	4,13,230	7,78,675
31-12-1974	3,75,943	4,14,477	7,90,420
31-12-1975	4,18,151	4,62,712	8,80,863
31-12-1976	4,38,183	4,83,610	9,21,793
31-12-1977	4,56,607	4,96,035	9,52,642
31-12-1978	4,71,394	5,10,206	9,81,600
31-12-1979	4,85,591	5,11,619	9,97,210
31-3-1980*	4,84,887	5,08,992	9,93,879

* Provisional

Placings through Employment Exchanges

2.21 The number of placings through the Employment Exchanges of the State witnessed a remarkable increase from 19,265 during 1979 to 39,316 in 1980 (See Table 2.8). The monthly average number of employers using the employment exchanges also went up from 704 to 801 during the same period.

TABLE 2.8

Number of Placings through the Employment Exchanges in Kerala

Year	Number of Placings	Monthly average number of Employers using the employment exchanges
(1)	(2)	(3)
1970	17,939	563
1971	16,537	563
1972	14,574	395
1973	13,238	463
1974	19,467	528
1975	23,878	546
1976	22,210	576
1977	16,272	501
1978	13,323	496
1979	19,265	704
1980	39,316	801

Overseas Development and Employment Promotion Consultants Limited, Trivandrum (ODEPC)

2.22 Incorporated in 1977 as a private limited company fully owned by the Government of Kerala, Overseas Development and Employment Promotion Consultants

Limited, Trivandrum is entrusted with the task of placement service on behalf of overseas employers. To meet this end, the Company has at its disposal a large Data Bank of skilled and semi-skilled and unskilled labour. The country-wise deployment of personnel by ODEPC is provided in Table 2.9

TABLE 2.9

Country-wise Deployment of Personnel by ODEPC

Country	Number of persons deployed as on	
	31-12-1979	31-12-1980
1. Libya	199	199
2. U.A.E.	169	169
3. Doha-Qatar	213	214
4. Singapore	50	50
5. Kuwait	276	276
6. Maldives	8	8
7. Mozambique	23	23
8. Bahrain	..	30
9. Nigeria	..	1
Total	938	970

2.23 The Company's progress regarding the deployment of personnel to different nations was found to be marginal during 1980. Among the various categories of personnel deployed by the Company, include helpers, nurses, masons, doctors, heavy duty driver etc.

The Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment

2.24 The Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment was registered on 4th February 1978. As an autonomous body sponsored by the Government of Kerala, the basic objective of the Institute is to impart education and training, conduct research on labour, employment and allied subjects with special emphasis on conditions prevailing in Kerala. The important functions of the Institute include—

- (i) building up of basic infrastructure, through the organisation of resources and facilities for the conduct of training programmes, library and research activities;
- (ii) organisation and administration of specific training programmes, seminars, conferences etc., and
- (iii) documentation of books and periodicals on industrial relations, employment, unemployment and related fields.

2.25 The Institute organised five training programmes for officers of the departments of the Labour and National Employment Service in 1980. Sixty eight officers of these departments attended the training programmes. The Institute has also developed a library.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

The National Scene

The inflationary pressures that were triggered off in March, 1979 continued in the year 1980 also. The wholesale price index (1970-71)=100) increased by 13.2 per cent during the year (upto January, 17, 1981) as compared with 19.1 per cent during the corresponding period of the previous year. A combination of factors was responsible for the continued inflation since March 1979. These were: increase in prices of imports, especially crude and petroleum products and consequent increases in the prices of certain goods and services, upward adjustments in administered prices, supply constraints caused by the inadequacies of the infrastructure and growing liquidity in the system. The impact of these factors was aggravated by the severe drought of 1979-80 which resulted in a decline in agricultural production and hydel generation and generally stimulated inflationary expectations.

3.2. The inflationary scene during the year 1980 was dominated by increases in the prices of few commodity groups, the production of which was adversely affected by last year's drought. There was a sharp reduction in the production of cereals, pulses, oil seeds and sugar. The most seriously affected commodity was pulses, particularly gram, the production of which during 1979-80 was 42.9 per cent lower than that in 1978-79. As a result the prices of pulses rose by 51 per cent. The details of the price increases of different commodity groups during 1979 and 1980 are given in table 3.1

TABLE 3.1

Percentage variations in the Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

(Base 1970-71=100)

	17-1-1981 (P)	
	31-3-1979	29-3-1980
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>All Commodities:</i>	+19.1	+13.2
I. Primary Articles	+18.7	+13.7
(a) Food Articles	+10.6	+13.5
Food grains	+13.2	+19.0
Cereals	+16.9	+10.4
Pulses	1.3	+51.0
Fruits & Vegetables	+14.3	+12.1
Milk & Milk Products	-3.4	+8.9
Eggs, Fish & Meat	+17.8	+11.8
Condiments & Spices	-10.1	+ 2.8

4/719/MC.

	(1)	(2)	(3)
(b) Non-food Articles		+13.7	+13.5
Raw Cotton		- 2.8	+23.0
Raw Jute		- 0.9	+ 1.4
Oil seeds		+26.3	+25.1
(c) Minerals		+97.5	+15.0
Petroleum Crude & Natural Gas		+120.3	+16.1
II. Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants		+20.7	+27.1
Mineral Oils		+20.0	+39.6
III. Manufactured Products		+19.0	+ 9.7
Food Products		+34.5	+19.4
Sugar, Khandsari & Gur		+49.3	+20.5
Edible Oils		+20.7	+21.4
Textiles		+12.8	- 0.4
Chemicals & Chemical Products		+17.6	+16.2
Basic Metals, Alloys & Metal Products		+17.5	+ 4.1
Machinery & Transport Equipment		+14.7	+10.1

3.3. The impact of external factors particularly the sharp increases in crude and petroleum product prices is evident from the direct contribution of the consequent increase in the domestic prices of petroleum, natural gas, and mineral oils on the general price level. The prices of the two groups (Crude petroleum and Mineral oils) increased by 16.1 per cent and 39.6 per cent respectively during the year. Their contribution to the overall rise in the wholesale price index was 27 per cent. Apart from this direct impact, the increase in petroleum product price also gets reflected in the prices of those goods and services which use the former as inputs. It is not easy to quantify precisely the cascading effect of the oil price increase on the general price level, but it should be significant. International inflation also gets imported into the country through other major imports such as fertilisers, steel, cement, chemicals and chemical products, machinery and equipments. The international environment in regard to oil supplies and prices remains quite uncertain. The pressures on prices have been exacerbated by the continued problems in Assam and the war between Iran and Iraq which compelled some purchase of oil and oil products from the spot market at relatively high prices.

3.4. Some key commodities such as steel, cement, coal, fertilisers, aluminium and electricity whose prices are administered account for about one-fifth of the

total weight in the wholesale price index. In the context of continued inflationary pressures both at home and abroad, administered prices could not be kept out of tune with other prices without heavy economic cost to the nation. The upward revision in these prices also contributed to the increase in the general price level. During the year 1980, prices of certain administered commodities were raised. Notable among these were

the increases in the prices of levy sugar, rice, coarse grains, crude petroleum, its product and fertilizers. The contribution of the increase in administered prices of petroleum crude, petroleum products and fertilizers to the overall rise in general price index is estimated at 30.6 per cent during the year 1980. The share of certain commodity groups in the overall rise in the wholesale prices may be seen from table 3.2.

TABLE 3.2

Share of certain commodities/groups in the overall rise in the Wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100)

Commodities/groups	Between 31-3-1979 & 19-1-1980		Between 29-3-1980 & 17-1-1981	
	% age change	% age share in the overall rise	% age change	% age share in the overall rise
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
All Commodities	+19.1	100.0	+13.2	100.0
(a) Administered Prices	+42.2	24.1	+31.8	30.6
(i) Petroleum crude & natural gas	+120.3	16.4	+16.1	5.8
(ii) Petroleum products	+20.0	7.4	+39.6	21.2
(iii) Fertilizers	+2.1	0.3	+52.9	3.6
(b) Sugar, Khandsari, Gur and edible oils	+39.6	19.2	+20.7	18.9
(i) Sugar, Khandsari & gur	+49.3	15.9	+20.5	13.7
Sugar	+20.6	1.9	+25.5	3.9
Khandsari	+56.5	1.4	+19.0	1.0
Gur	+61.7	12.6	+18.9	8.8
(ii) Edible oils	+20.7	3.3	+21.4	5.2
(c) Seasonal items	+12.7	18.3	+16.2	31.6
(i) Cereals	+16.9	7.9	+10.4	6.5
(ii) Pulses	+ 1.3	0.3	+51.0	8.8
(iii) Fruits & vegetables	+14.3	3.8	+12.1	4.6
(iv) Milk & Milk products	- 0.4	- 0.3	+ 8.9	2.9
(v) Eggs, fish & Meat	+17.8	1.9	+11.8	2.0
(vi) Oilseeds	+26.3	4.7	+25.1	6.8
(d) All other Commodities	+14.0	38.4	+5.1	18.9

Consumer Prices

3.5. The increase in wholesale prices is reflected in the retail prices with a time lag, but the movement in the two indices tend to be in similar direction. The consumer price index for industrial workers (1960=100) increased by 8.9 per cent during 1979-80. During the current financial year the index increased from 373 in March 1980 to 408 in December 1980. In relative terms, the index has increased by 9.4 per cent. The

main source of increase in consumer price was food and food products.

Price Situation in Kerala

3.6. The wholesale price index of agricultural commodities in the State moved up during the year under review in sympathy with the all India trend, registering a record increase of 14.4% upto the end of November, 1980. Unlike as in the previous years, all commodities

except foodgrains, recorded price increases as can be observed from Table 3.3

TABLE 3.3
Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities, Kerala (Base 1952-53=100) Variation (in percentage)

Group	1977	1978	1979	1980	1978 over 1977	1979 over 1978	1980 over 1979
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Food grains	319	319	319	319	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Molasses	368	289	384	629	-21.0	+32.9	+63.8
3. Condiments and spices	309	324	378	403	+ 4.8	+16.7	+6.6
4. Fruits and Vegetables	497	564	518	589	+13.4	- 8.2	+13.7
5. Other food crops	349	360	364	388	+ 3.2	+ 1.1	+10.6
6. Oil Seeds	606	677	648	822	+11.7	- 4.3	+26.8
7. Plantation crops	310	308	306	331	- 0.6	- 0.7	+8.2
8. Non-food crops	516	565	545	673	+11.2	- 3.5	+23.5
All Crops	410	435	430	492	+ 6.1	- 1.2	+14.4

3.7. Price of Molasses that registered an increase of about 33% in 1979 galloped further by 64 per cent in alignment with the all India pattern. The other two commodity groups which made substantial gains during the year were oil seeds (26.8%) and non-food crops (23.5%). The trend in the price movement of oil seeds, which reached a new peak far above that of all other commodity groups, exhibited a distinct pattern. The latest increase to the tune of 174 points was accounted for by cocount which has become dearer along with other oil seeds produced in the country. Plantation crops the price of which has been sagging during the past two years registered an increase of 8.2 per cent during the year 1980. The increases recorded by the other food crops and fruits and vegetables were moderate mainly because of the stagnation in production experienced by these crops during the preceding year. In the case of the non-food crops consisting of lemongrass oil, cotton and tobacco, the year witnessed a significant price spurt which more than compensated the decline in their prices during the preceding year. The trend in the movement of the index during the different months of 1980 and for the past few years is furnished in Appendix 3.4 and 3.5.

Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

3.8. The general uptrend in the wholesale prices of most of the commodities during the year under review had a sharp reflection in the price level at the retail points of trade. The increase recorded by open market rice, the most important commodity in the consumer basket, was rather steep at about 12% which was over and above the moderate increase of 7% recorded in

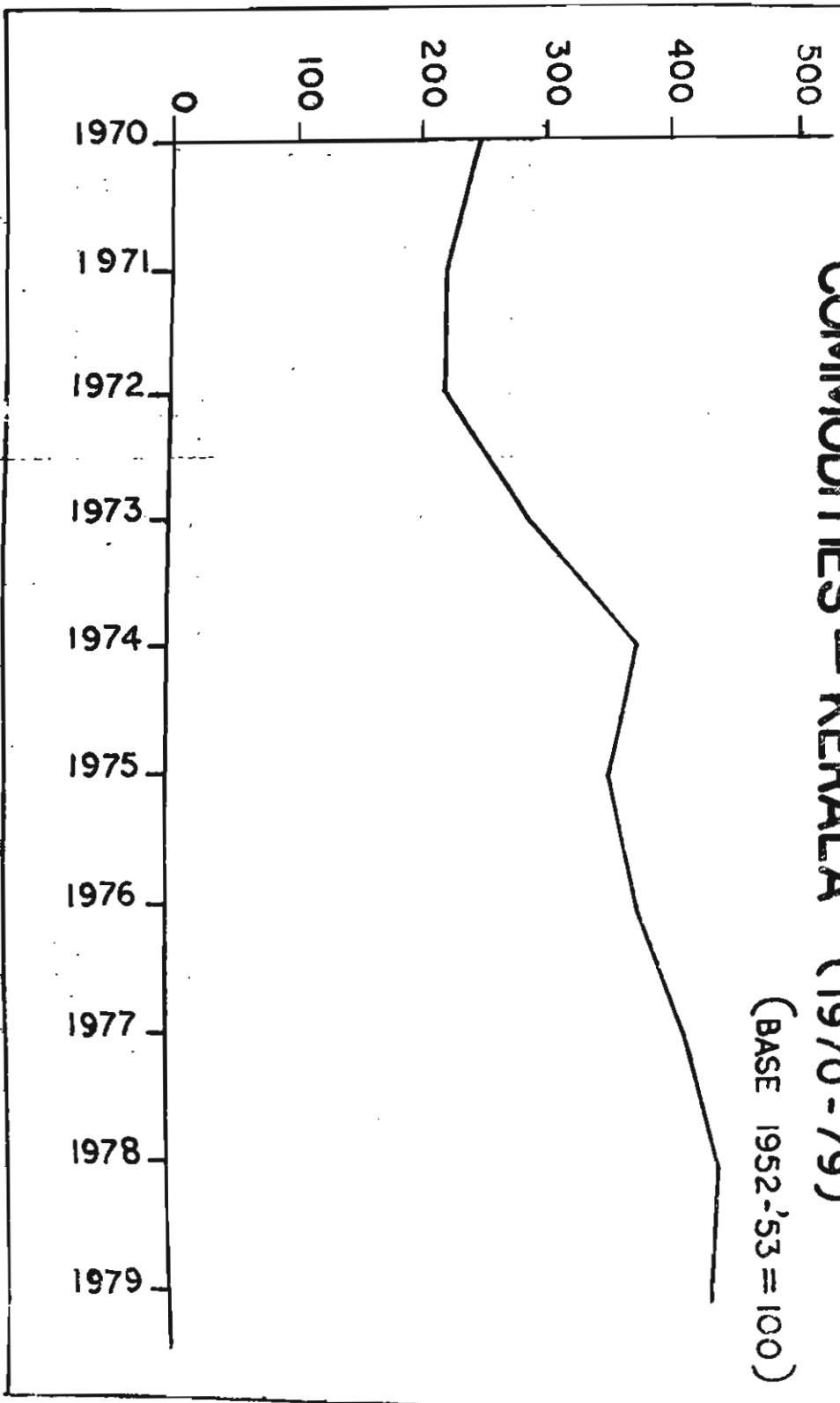
1979 (Vide Table 3.4). The important exceptions were chillies and onions. A point to point comparison would reveal that the increase was maximum in respect of open market sugar, coconut and coconut oil, coriander and tamarind. The striking feature of the increase in retail price of sugar is that as against a 47% increase in the whole-sale price of sugar during the year the price at the retail point has gone up by about 158% which is indicative of the extent of profiteering resorted to at the intermediate and retail levels of trade. The monthly trend in retail prices are presented in Appendix 3.6.

3.9. The open market price of rice that presented an easy trend in the beginning of the year began to climb at a slow pace till July, then descended for two months and towards the end of the year the tendency was to firm up again. While there was an uneasy trend in the prices of pulses in general throughout the year more pronounced was the uptrend maintained by dhall and green gram. In keeping with the general trend in the country, the prices of all the edible oils started going up from the beginning of the year. But interestingly, the price of coconut oil, in the production of which the State has near monopoly, ruled at a much higher level compared to the other edible oils consumed in the State, the entire quantity of which comes from outside the State. While the price differential of coconut oil during the year was of the order of Rs. 6.68 per kg. it was only Rs. 2.81 for refined oil and Rs. 1.97 for groundnut oil.

3.10. Tapioca which recorded an impressive gain during 1979 depicted a tendency to stagnate at a slightly lower level. Milk, egg and mutton have become

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES - KERALA (1970-'79)

(BASE 1952-'53 = 100)



dearer towards the close of the year. Rather exorbitant was the price level maintained by potato throughout. The price of firewood that recorded an improvement of about 34% during 1979 hardened further by

about 11% towards end of the year. Compared to the primary products the manufactured products in general exhibited only a moderate tendency of price increase.

TABLE 3.4
Retail Prices of Commodities (State average)

Commodities	Unit	End of			Percentage change	
		1978	1979	1980	1979 over 1978	1980 over 1979
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Rice (open market)	Kg.	2.25	2.31	2.58	+ 7.4	+11.69
2. Dhall	"	5.42	5.28	6.11	- 2.6	+15.72
3. Redgram	"	2.97	3.72	4.04	+25.3	+8.60
4. Greengram	"	4.13	4.62	5.42	+11.9	+17.32
5. Blackgram	"	3.70	3.70	3.95	Nil	+6.76
6. Coconut Oil	"	12.46	14.13	18.91	+13.4	+33.83
7. Coriander	"	3.76	3.71	6.46	- 1.3	+74.12
8. Chillies	"	11.60	9.70	8.25	-16.4	-14.95
9. Onion	"	0.68	4.06	1.25	+497.0	-69.21
10. Tamarind	"	7.58	6.31	8.40	-16.8	+33.12
11. Coconut (without husk)	100 nos.	107.00	119.20	159.50	+11.4	+33.81
12. Tapioca	Kg.	0.53	0.68	0.66	+28.3	-2.94
13. Tea (Brooke Bond A1 Dust)	"	18.66	19.37	21.42	+ 3.8	+10.58
14. Coffee Powder (do.—Family Brand)	"	18.41	17.21	18.74	- 7.0	+8.89
15. Sugar (Open market)	"	3.14	2.83	7.30	-9.87	+157.95
16. Milk (cow)	Litre	2.36	2.49	2.79	+ 5.8	+12.05
17. Firewood	Qtl.	24.35	32.60	36.20	+33.9	11.04

Consumer Price Index :

3.11 The consumer price indices for agricultural and industrial workers have been worked out for 15 centres in the State on the basis of the retail prices prevalent in those centres. With some

variations, the indices recorded appreciable increase in cost of living in all the centres, ranging from 11% to 15% during the year under review. The rise in the cost of living in many of the centres was nearly double of that in the previous year. (See Table 3.5).

TABLE 3.5
Average Annual Index of Consumer Prices in Selected Centres of Kerala (Base 1970=100)

Centre	Average Annual Index			Percentage variation	
	1978	1979	1980	1979 over 1978	1980 over 1979
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Trivandrum	166	179	203	+7.8	+13.41
2. Quilon	167	179	204	+7.2	+13.97
3. Punalur	161	173	198	+7.5	+14.45

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4.	Alleppey	161	173	198	+7.5	+14.45
5.	Kottayam	162	175	201	+8.0	+14.86
6.	Mundakayam	158	170	192	+7.6	+12.94
7.	Munnar	175	186	207	+6.3	+11.29
8.	Ernakulam	162	171	195	+5.6	+14.04
9.	Chalakydy	165	178	200	+7.9	+12.38
10.	Trichur	166	179	205	+7.8	+14.53
11.	Paighat	163	175	198	+7.4	+13.14
12.	Malappuram	164	178	201	+8.5	+12.92
13.	Kozhikode	170	181	203	+6.5	+12.15
14.	Meppadi	170	183	205	+7.7	+12.02
15.	Cannanore	164	175	197	+6.7	+12.57

While the maximum increase in cost of living was recorded in Kottayam, Munnar continues to retain its pride of place as the centre having the highest cost of living in the State, although this time the increase recorded in the cost of living there happened to be the least. A month to month comparison of the indices in different centres (vide Appendix 3.7) would show that the variation in the index during the eleven months of the year was in the range of 20 to 26 points. It is observable that the situation was relatively steady during the first five months of the year and it was the sudden surge in the index that took place during the month of July that brought about much of the difference in the index during the year in all the centres of the State without exception. The rise in the

index during July was of the order of 8 to 11 points in the different centres except one.

Parity Index

3.12 The parity index—the percentage ratio of prices received to prices paid by the farmer—is a measure of the relative gain or loss of the farming sector in the context of price fluctuations in the economy. This, in other words, would mean that only when the parity works out to 100 that the terms of trade of the farming sector can be considered to be fair. Viewed against this, 1980 was a very unfavourable year to the farming sector of the State as the parity index during the year slipped further down to 93 from 97 in the previous year (vide Table 3.6).

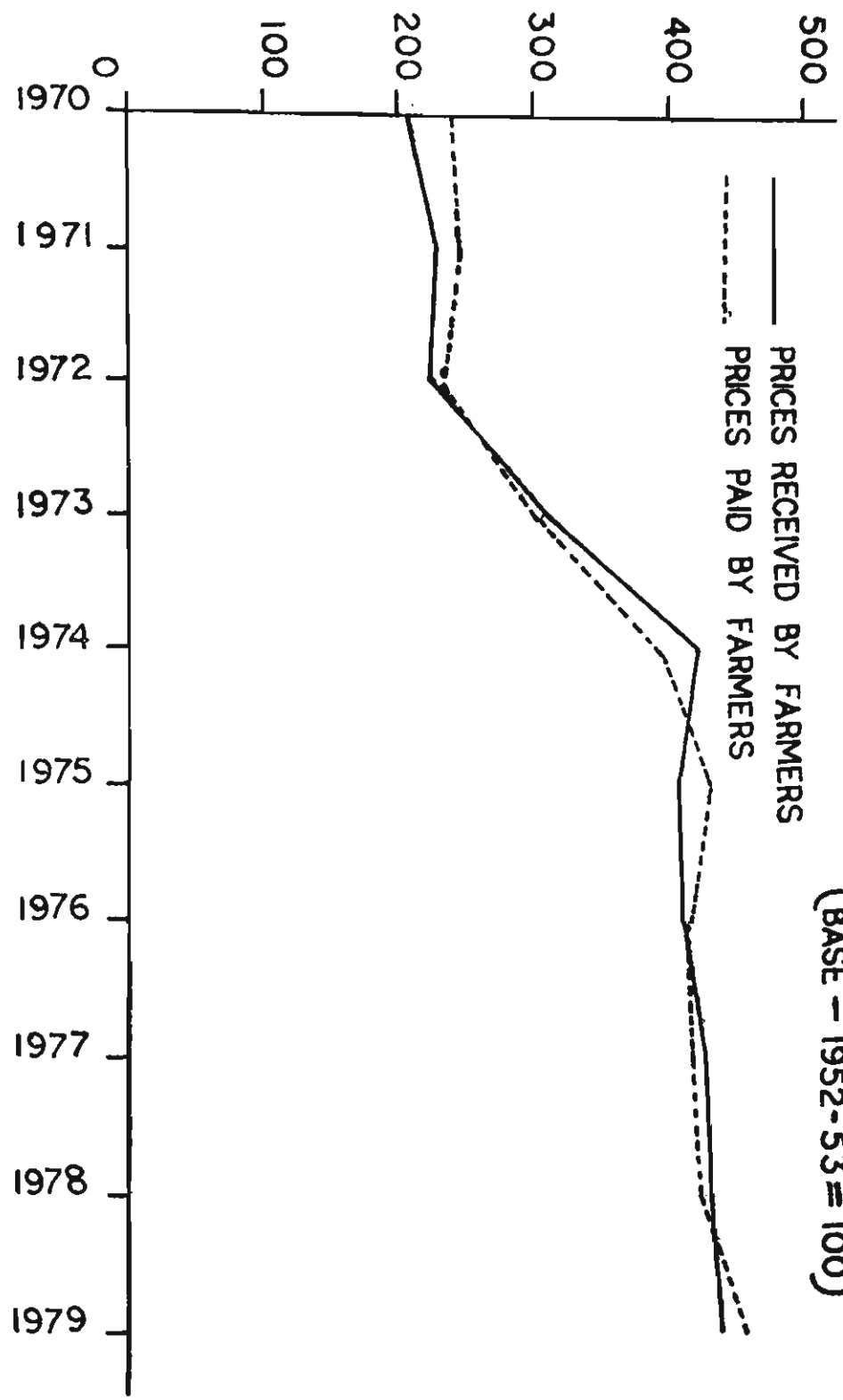
TABLE 3.6

Index Number of Prices received and Prices Paid by the farmers

Year	(Base 1952-53=100)				
	Prices received by farmers	Farm cultivation cost	Domestic expenditure	Prices paid by farmers	Parity as (2) to (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1971	227	278	218	246	92
1972	222	296	232	262	85
1973	308	336	280	307	100
1974	423	414	368	390	108
1975	404	454	401	427	95
1976	406	469	356	409	99
1977	421	488	347	411	102
1978	429	498	357	422	102
1979	436	535	380	451	97
1980	480	603	439	514	93

INDEX NUMBER OF PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS — KERALA

(BASE — 1952-'53 = 100)



3.13 There was increase in the indices of both prices received and paid by the farmer, reflecting the general increase in the prices of commodities. But while the index of prices received by the farmer moved up by 44 points the resultant gain was more than offset by the steeper increase, to the tune of 63 points, in the index of the prices paid by the farmer. The increase in the indices of the farm cultivation cost and domestic expenditure, which together account for the prices paid by the farmer, were of the order of 68 and 59 points respectively. Although the abnormal increase in the cultivation cost during the year under review can be largely attributed to the upward revision of the prices of fertilisers, the trend in the cost

of cultivation in the State during the past decade, as evidenced by the movement of the index, was to move up at a faster rate. This would have its adverse impact on the farming sector.

Food Situation

3.14 A moderately comfortable food situation prevailed in the State during the year 1979-80. The overall position of food supply was at a slightly higher level than that in the previous year. The total availability of food grains in the State was found to be 213 grams per capita per day as against 188 grams in the previous year (See Table 3.7)

TABLE 3.7

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Rice from internal production in the State	149	152	147	135	140	137	128	130	126	125
2. Rice from import (estimated)	95	97	88	89	60	103	171	180	58	83
3. Total rice in the State (1+2)	244	249	235	224	200	240	299	310	184	208
4. Wheat from import (estimated)	7	10	24	29	60	45	24	13	4	5
5. Total food grains (3+4)	251	259	259	253	260	285	323	323	188	213
6. Rice equivalent of Tapioca within the State	199	229	234	228	222	208	196	156	149	154
Total (5+6)	450	488	493	481	482	493	519	479	337	367

* Provisional.

3.15 The quantities of rice and wheat distributed through the public distribution system during the year 1979-80 registered significant increase from those of the previous year. The quantity of rice distributed increased from 5.49 lakh tonnes to 7.70 lakh tonnes, and wheat from 0.33 lakh tonnes to 0.48 lakh tonnes. The month-wise off-take of rice and wheat through public distribution system during the years 1979 and 1980 are given in Table 3.8

TABLE 3.8

Distribution of Rice and Wheat through public distribution system

Month	Rice distributed (in tonnes)		Wheat distributed (in tonnes)	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
January	44990	55685	2619	3426
February	35586	50857	2081	3009
March	34844	49121	2117	2892
April	40864	53394	1792	2604
May	41770	55909	1927	3015

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
June	38541	59610	2143	4060
July	47887	70131	3373	6332
August	51950	88228	3427	5496
September	46179	72866	2814	4713
October	50938	68256	3281	4586
November	56594	71918	3277	3476
December	58460	73365	3839	4090
Total	548603	769540	32630	47679
Monthly average	45717	64128	2719	3979

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies.

3.16 The net-work of public distribution system presented a modest performance during the year 1979-80. There was decline in the number of wholesale shops and retailshops, compared to the previous year, the percentages of decrease being 5.1 and 2.1 respectively. The decline in the number of both wholesale and retail shops was mainly in the Co-operative sector.

TABLE 3.9

Particulars	Unit	1979	1980
1. No. of ration cards and permits (as on 1st April)			
(a) Ration cards for families	lakhs	40.48	40.57
(b) Ration permits for institutions	Nos.	4281	5386
2. No. of F.C.I. sub depots	"	22	22
3. No. of wholesale shops	"		
(a) Co-operatives	"	50	42
(b) Others	"	223	217
(c) Total wholesale shops	"	273	259
4. No. of retail shops			
(a) Co-operatives	"	2618	1920
(b) Others	"	9135	9578
Total retail shops		11753	11498
5. Quantity of coarse clothes (Allotted)	Bales	10488	13916
6. Wheat products distributed	M.T.	N.A.	N.A.
7. Sugar	"	Nil	12332
8. Kerosene	"	132204	129721
9. Others	"	Nil	Nil

Kerala Civil Supplies Corporation.

3.17 The Kerala Civil Supplies Corporation is functioning as an effective instrument of the State

government to enter into the essential commodities market in a decisive way and thus influence the general price level.

3.18 There was phenomenal increase in the business turnover of the Corporation during 1980. The reason for this achievement was the entry of the Corporation in new fields such as marketing of vegetables during Onam festival, distribution of levy sugar, edible oils (Palm oil and palmolein), tea (Sabari and Sabari Special), wheat products, cement and petroleum products.

3.19 The Corporation is at present running 5 petrol pumps in the cities of Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam and Ernakulam, and is thinking of expanding its activities on this line by opening more outlets in other districts

3.20 During 1980, the Corporation set up wholesale outlets in all taluk centres for distribution of essential commodities. About 12,500 authorised retail distributors and 350 Kerala Stores were distributing commodities handled by the Corporation in addition to the co-operative net-work.

3.21 During the year under review, the Corporation handled goods worth Rs. 8727 lakhs. The turnover during the previous year was Rs. 2250 lakhs.

CHAPTER 4
AGRICULTURE

Crop Production

Reversal of the declining trend in crop production sector is a positive development in the agricultural economy of Kerala during 1979-80. Crop production index showed a marginal improvement by 0.61 point due to the combined increase effect of both area and yield indices by 0.07 point and 0.54 point respectively (See Table 4.1) Though both the foodgrains sector and the non-food grains sector did show improvement in production front, the achievement made by the foodgrains sector was irrespective of the decline in area. Absence of any widespread natural hazard, a relatively stable level of price for paddy in previous year mainly on account of the price

support policy pursued by the Government, and the prevalence of a low level of price for fertilizers during 1979 might have contributed much to the satisfactory performance of the foodgrains sector.

4.2 On the non-food grains sector, the overall achievement in the production front was made possible due to the commendable performance of the Plantation sector, especially coffee. While oil seeds registered marginal decline in production largely due to the decline in the yield of coconut, fruits and vegetables showed a marginal step up in production. As a result of the decline in area and production of pepper a reduction in the production index was noticed in the case of condiments and spices.

TABLE 4.1
Index Number of Area, Production and Productivity of Principal Crops in Kerala
(Base year—Average of 1967-68 to 1969-70)

Crops	Average of 3 years 1975-76 to 1977-78	Area		Production			Productivity		
		1978-79	1979-80*	Average of 3 years 1975-76 to 1977-78	1978-79	1979-80*	Average of 3 years 1975-76 to 1977-78	1978-79	1979-80*
All Crops (A+B)	102.86	99.08	99.15	106.26	104.76	105.37	103.30	105.73	106.27
A. Foodgrains (1+2)	99.42	92.49	90.93	107.18	105.32	106.14	107.80	113.87	116.72
1. Cereals	100.04	92.93	91.54	107.35	105.45	106.26	107.30	113.47	116.08
2. Pulses	86.75	83.59	78.70	95.58	96.40	97.74	110.17	115.32	124.19
B. Non-Foodgrains (3 to 7)	104.65	102.51	103.42	105.99	104.60	105.15	101.28	102.03	101.67
3. Oil Seeds	102.37	98.52	98.79	86.71	84.40	83.63	84.70	85.66	84.65
4. Plantation Crops	123.31	128.67	129.88	163.23	162.92	178.56	132.37	126.61	137.48
5. Condiments and Spices	96.96	95.85	93.10	123.57	138.77	132.51	127.44	144.77	142.33
6. Fruits and Vegetables	107.35	103.05	106.94	108.25	101.45	102.50	100.83	98.44	95.84
7. Miscellaneous Crops	46.66	51.90	46.53	93.69	99.51	89.19	200.79	191.73	191.68

*Based on Provisional estimates.

Cereals: Rice, Jowar, Ragi and other cereals and millets

Oil Seeds: Groundnut, Sesamum and Coconut

Plantation Crops: Tea, Coffee and Rubber

Condiments of Spices: Pepper, Ginger, Chillies, Turmeric, Arecanut and Cardamom

Fruits and Vegetable: Banana and Plantains, Mangoes, Citrus Fruits, Cashew, Tapioca and Sweet Potato

Miscellaneous Crops: Lemongrass, Sugar, Cotton and Tobacco.

4.3 Area under foodgrains continued to show the declining trend during 1979-80 also. Among the non-foodgrains, consequent to the various expansion programmes launched by the different Governmental

agencies, the area under cashew has expanded considerably in recent years.

4.4 Though productivity of crops in general has shown modest improvements, during the period

under report, excepting that of foodgrains and plantations the performance is disquieting in the case of all other crop groups; still it is pacifying to note that the productivity levels are, in general, held high, compared to the position in the middle of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Farm Commodity Prices

4.5 Farm prices of principal crops, in general were comparatively higher in 1980 compared to the price level in the previous year. However, the declining trend in the average farm price of ginger and pepper continued for 1980 also. (See Table 4.2)

TABLE 4.2
Average Farm Prices of Principal Commodities

Commodity	Unit	1979	1980	Change over the Previous Year	
				Actual	Per cent
1. Paddy	Quintal	132.52	139.48	+6.96	+5.25
2. Tapioca	"	39.96	42.39	+2.43	+6.08
3. Coconut	100 Nos.	105.27	133.40	+28.13	+26.72
4. Pepper	Quintal	1420.97	1252.60	-168.37	-11.84
5. Ginger	"	462.16	379.06	-83.10	-17.98
6. Cashewnut	"	394.94	553.74	+158.80	+40.20
7. Sugarcane	Tonne	124.16	136.06	+11.90	+9.58
8. Arecanut	100 Nos.	5.87	6.66	+0.79	+13.45
9. Banana	"	35.65	37.80	+2.15	+6.03

Note:—Figures for 1980 are provisional

Source:—Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

4.6 The support price policy for paddy seems to have put some stability in the farm price of that commodity during the later years. The declining yield rate and the absence of any significant import might have brightened the price position of coconut in Kerala in the recent past. During the year under review the average farm price of pepper declined by Rs. 168 per quintal while that of ginger by Rs. 68 per quintal. Being an export oriented crop, the farm price of pepper is largely influenced by the fluctuations in international price situation. In the case of cashew the monopoly procurement policy pursued by the Government however helped to provide a stable and remunerative price for that crop. The scheme of support price policy for sugarcane cultivators declared in later period of the year pushed up the price of sugarcane in the fag end of the year. In 1980, marginal increase in average farm price was noted in the case of arecanut and banana.

4.7 The monthly farm prices of paddy, coconut and cashew have generally been higher in all the months

of the year compared to the price position in the previous year. (See Appendix 4.1) This trend was more or less maintained by other crops also where the annual averages were higher than that in the previous year.

Farm Input Prices

4.8 Comparing the years 1978-79 and 1979-80, there has been reduction in the price of Nitrogenous fertilizers in 1979-80, in contrast to the phosphatic fertilizers which registered an increase during the year. Eventhough the prices of paddy seed, pepper rooted cuttings, nut meg, and clove seedlings remained stable, other seeds like pulses, green manure seeds and planting materials of coconut, cashew, cocoa etc. registered marginal increase in their prices. The price of soil ameliorants also remained almost static, excepting Dolomite which registered an increase by 35 per cent. (See Table 4.3)

TABLE 4.3
Average Price of Important Agricultural Inputs

	Unit	1978-79	1979-80	Change over the period (in per cent)	
1. Fertilisers					
(a) Nitrogen	Urea	Rs./Kg.	1.55	1.45	-6.45
	Amm. Sulphate	"	0.94	0.90	-4.28
(b) Phosphorous	Super Phosphate	Rs./kg.	0.52	0.89	+71.15
(c) Potash	Muriate of Potash	Rs./kg.	0.81	0.81	..
2. Seeds and other Planting materials					
(a) Paddy seed		Rs./Quintal	150	150	..
(b) Pulses seed		"	436	500	+14.68
(c) Green Manure Seeds		"	186	214	+15.05
(d) Coconut Seedlings					
(1) West Coast Tall		Rs./Seedling	3.00	3.50	+16.67
(2) T×D		"	5.80	6.00	+3.45
(3) D×T		"	5.80	6.00	+3.45
(4) Laccadive ordinary		"	3.00	3.50	+16.67
(e) Arecanut seedlings			No Departmental Sale		
(f) Rooted pepper cuttings					
(1) Panniyoor I		Rs./cutting	0.25	0.25	..
(2) Other varieties		"	0.15	0.15	..
(g) Cashew Layers		Rs./layer	0.25	0.40	+60.00
(h) Cashew seedlings		"	0.25	0.40	+60.00
(i) Cocoa seedlings		Rs./seedling	0.25	0.40	+60.00
(j) Nutmeg seedlings		"	1.00	1.00	..
(k) Clove seedlings		"	1.00	1.00	..
3. Other items					
(a) Soil ameliorants					
(i) Calcium Carbonate		Rs./tonne	20.00	20.00	..
"		Bulk Bagged	55.00	55.00	..
(ii) Dolomite		Rs./tonne	205.00	277.00	+35.12
(iii) Full burnt lime		"	361.00	NA	
(b) Farm yard Manure		"	NA	NA	
(c) Wood Ash		"	NA	NA	

Source: Department of Agriculture

Climate

4.9 The total rainfall in the State during 1979 was only 2791 m.m. which was less than the normal rainfall by 226.6 m.m. (Table 4.4). Considering the distribution of rainfall over the months, it was noted that the monthly average rainfall was always less than the normal except that of February and November. As in the previous year the average rainfall in the month of November was much in excess of the normal. The significantly low rainfall in the months of March, April and May in 1979 had cast a spell of drought on the dry land crops in the State. The early months of 1980 viz. January, February and March too had severe moisture stress due to scanty rains.

TABLE 4.4
Average Monthly Rainfall in Kerala
(in m.m.)

Month	Normal	Average Monthly Rainfall 1979
January	18.5	6.5
February	19.3	42.7
March	46.4	13.1
April	115.6	81.0
May	245.0	129.4
June	672.8	653.5
July	686.4	659.8
August	422.6	366.3
September	242.0	242.8
October	306.9	236.5
November	190.9	330.4
December	51.2	29.0
Total	3017.6	2791.0

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Land Use

4.10 The land put to productive use comprising net area sown, area under forests, permanent pastures and other grazing land has shown a marginal decline during the year 1979-80 compared to the previous year's level. Increases have been noticed in the case of land put to non-agricultural uses by one per cent,

fallow land other than current fallows by 1.2 per cent, and land under miscellaneous tree crops by 1.2 per cent compared to previous year's level. An increase of 486 hectares is noticed in the area under current fallow during 1979-80. (See Table 4.5). The cropping intensity in the State has remained at 1.30 as in 1978-79.

TABLE 4.5
Land Use Pattern in Kerala

Classification of Land		(Area in hectares)				
		1978-79		1979-80(*)		Change over the previous year
(1)	(2)	Actual (3)	Per cent (4)	Actual (5)	Per cent (6)		(7)
1.	Total Geographical Area	3885497	100.0	3885497	100.0	..
2.	Forest	1081509	27.8	1081509	27.8	..
3.	Land put to Non-agricultural uses	260443	6.7	263418	6.8	+ 2975
4.	Barren and Uncultivable Land	74613	1.9	74613	1.9	..
5.	Permanent Pastures and Grazing Lands	6245	0.2	6245	0.2	..
6.	Land under Miscellaneous tree crops	66374	1.7	67144	1.7	+770
7.	Cultivable Waste Land	123341	3.2	123341	3.2	..
8.	Fallow other than Current Fallow	26598	0.7	26907	0.7	+ 309
9.	Current Fallow	42246	1.1	42732	1.1	+486
10.	Net Area Sown	2204128	56.7	2199588	56.6	-4540
11.	Area Sown more than once	681582	17.5	680195	17.5	-1387
12.	Total Cropped Area	2885710	74.2	2879783	74.1	-5927

(*) Figures are provisional.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Area Under Crops

4.11 The area under most of the crops declined during the year 1979-80 (See Table 4.6). The largest decline of 12167 hectares has been registered in the case of rice, followed by pepper (5366 ha.), banana and plantains (3073 ha.), Cardamom (2445 ha.), pulses (2079 ha.) and sugarcane (2040 ha.) in that order. Other crops like Groundnut, Sesamum, Sweet Potato, Turmeric, Cotton, Tea etc. also registered decline in area during the year. The decline in cropped area was mostly in the case of seasonal and annual crops with the exception of pepper, cardamom and tea. Substantial increase in cropped area was noticed in the case of Tapioca (16823 ha.), Cashewnut (7143 ha.), Coconut (3046 ha.), Rubber (2165 ha.), Coffee (709 ha.), Ginger (549 ha.), Ragi (87 ha.) and Arecanut (59 ha.). As in the previous year the increase in area is mostly seen in the case of perennial crops excepting the seasonal crops like, Tapioca, Ginger and Ragi.

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TABLE 4.6
Area under Principal Crops in Kerala

Crop		(In hectares)			
		1978-79 (3)	1979-80* (4)	Change over the Previous Year	
(1)	(2)			Actual (5)	Per cent (6)
1.	Rice	799238	787071	-12167	-1.52
2.	Ragi	1392	1419	+ 87	+6.53
3.	Pulses	35567	33488	-2079	-5.84
4.	Sugarcane	8537	6497	-2040	-23.89
5.	Pepper	106743	101377	-5366	-5.02
6.	Ginger	12713	13262	+ 549	+4.31
7.	Turmeric	3811	3723	- 88	-2.30
8.	Cardamom	55180	52735	-2445	-4.43
9.	Arecanut	62317	62736	+ 59	+0.09
10.	Coconut	660628	663674	+3046	+0.46
11.	Cashewnut	136552	143695	+7143	+5.22
12.	Banana and Plantains	53342	50269	-3073	-5.76

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
13.	Tapioca	273483	290306	+16823	+6.15
14.	Sweet Potato	5431	5047	-384	-7.07
15.	Groundnut	13938	13288	-650	-4.66
16.	Sesamum	17558	17081	-477	-2.71
17.	Cotton	5354	5286	-68	-1.27
18.	Tea	36090	36068	-22	-0.06
19.	Coffee	53345	54054	+709	+1.32
20.	Rubber	214415	216580	+2165	+1.00

*Figures are provisional.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

Production of crops

4.12 Crop production has presented an uneven picture during the year 1979-80. It is notable that

even though the highest decline in area under individual crops, in 1979-80 was registered by rice crop, rice production in the State in the year has registered an increase by 9867 tonnes over the previous year's level. In the case of pulses, cardamom and tea also the effects of decline in area has been counter acted by increase in total production of these crops during the year. However crops like Coconut, Arecanut, Cashew nut, Pepper, Banana and Plantains, Sugarcane, Ginger, Sweet Potato, Ground nut, Sesamum, etc., have registered decline in production during 1979-80. The highest percentage decline in production has been registered by Sweet Potato, followed by Sugarcane, Pepper, Banana, Groundnut, Sesamum, Arecanut and Ginger in that order. (See Table 4.7)

TABLE 4.7
Production of Principal Crops in Kerala

Crop	Unit	1978-79	1979-80**	Change over the previous year	
				Actual	Per cent
1. Rice	(Tonne)	1272743	1282610	(+) 9867	(+) 0.77
2. Ragi	"	772	772	..	..
3. Pulses	"	15889	16110	(+) 221	(+) 0.01
4. Sugar(gur)	"	48870	37488	(-)11382	(-)23.29
5. Pepper	"	26331	20875	(-)5456	(-)20.72
6. Ginger	"	32910	32222	(-) 688	(-)2.09
7. Turmeric	"	7045	7045	..	..
8. Cardamom	"	2900	2974	(+)74	(-)2.55
9. Arecanut	(Million nuts)	10919	10647	(-)272	(-)2.49
10. Coconut	"	3211	3184	(-)27	(-)0.84
11. Cashewnut	(Tonne)	84190	83695	(-)495	(-)0.58
12. Banana and Plantains	"	659671	622065	(-)37606	(-)5.71
13. Tapioca	"	4044046	4223639	(+)179593	(+)4.4
14. Sweet Potato	"	35356	22681	(-)12675	(-)35.84
15. Groundnut	"	13659	12976	(-)683	(-)5.00
16. Sesamum	"	4713	4482	(-)231	(-)4.90
17. Cotton	(Bales of 170 kg.)	7241	7241	..	..
18. Tea	(Tonne)	47365	58225*	(+) 10860	(+) 22.93
19. Coffee	"	28017	36475*	(+)8458	(+) 30.18
20. Rubber	"	123680	123680*	..	..

**Figures are provisional

*Commodity Board Estimates

Productivity of Crops

4.13 Improvement in productivity was noticed in rice, pulses, sugarcane, cardamom, banana and plantains, cotton, tea and coffee during 1979-80. The highest increases were registered by the plantation

crops like coffee (28.57 per cent) and tea (23.01 per cent). Crops like pepper, coconut, arecanut, cashewnut, rubber, tapioca, sweet potato, groundnut, sesamum, ginger, ragi etc. have shown varying degrees of decline in productivity during the year under review (See Table 4.8).

TABLE 4.8
Productivity of Principal Crops in Kerala

Crop	Unit	1978-79	1979-80*	Change over the previous year	
				Actual	Per cent
1. Rice	Kg./ha.	1592	1630	(+),38	(+),2.38
2. Ragi	"	580	544	(-),36	(-),6.20
3. Pulses	"	447	481	(+),34	(+),7.60
4. Sugar (Gur)	"	5724	5770	(+),46	(+),0.80
5. Pepper	"	247	206	(-),41	(-),16.59
6. Ginger	"	2589	2430	(-),159	(-),6.14
7. Turmeric	"	1849	1892	(+),43	(+),2.32
8. Cardamom	"	53	56	(+),3	(+),5.66
9. Arecanut	Nos.	175217	169711	(-),5506	(-),3.14
10. Coconut	"	4860	4797	(-),63	(-),1.29
11. Cashewnut	Kg./ha.	617	582	(-),35	(-),5.67
12. Banana and Plantains	"	12367	12375	(+),8	(+),0.06
13. Tapioca	"	14787	14549	(-),238	(-),1.60
14. Sweet Potato	"	6510	4494	(-),2016	(-),30.96
15. Ground nut	"	980	977	(-),3	(-),0.30
16. Sesamum	"	268	262	(-),6	(-),2.23
17. Cotton	"	230	233	(+),3	(+),1.30
18. Tea	"	1312	1614	(+),302	(+),23.01
19. Coffee	"	525	675	(+),150	(+),28.57
20. Rubber	"	577	571	(-),6	(-),1.03

* Based on Provisional Estimates

Rice Production

4.14 In spite of the fact that there has been a decline in area under rice during all the three rice seasons in 1979-80, rice production in the State registered an increase by 9867 tonnes compared to the previous year. A season-wise analysis shows that it was the increased production of the Virippu (Autumn) crop of rice in

1979-80 which made it possible to attain an increased production level by counteracting the effects of the decline in area under the crop, and short fall in production registered by Mundakan (Winter) and Punja (Summer) crops of rice during the year. The largest increase in productivity compared to the previous year has also taken place in the case of Virippu (Autumn) crop of rice in 1979-80. (See Table 4.9).

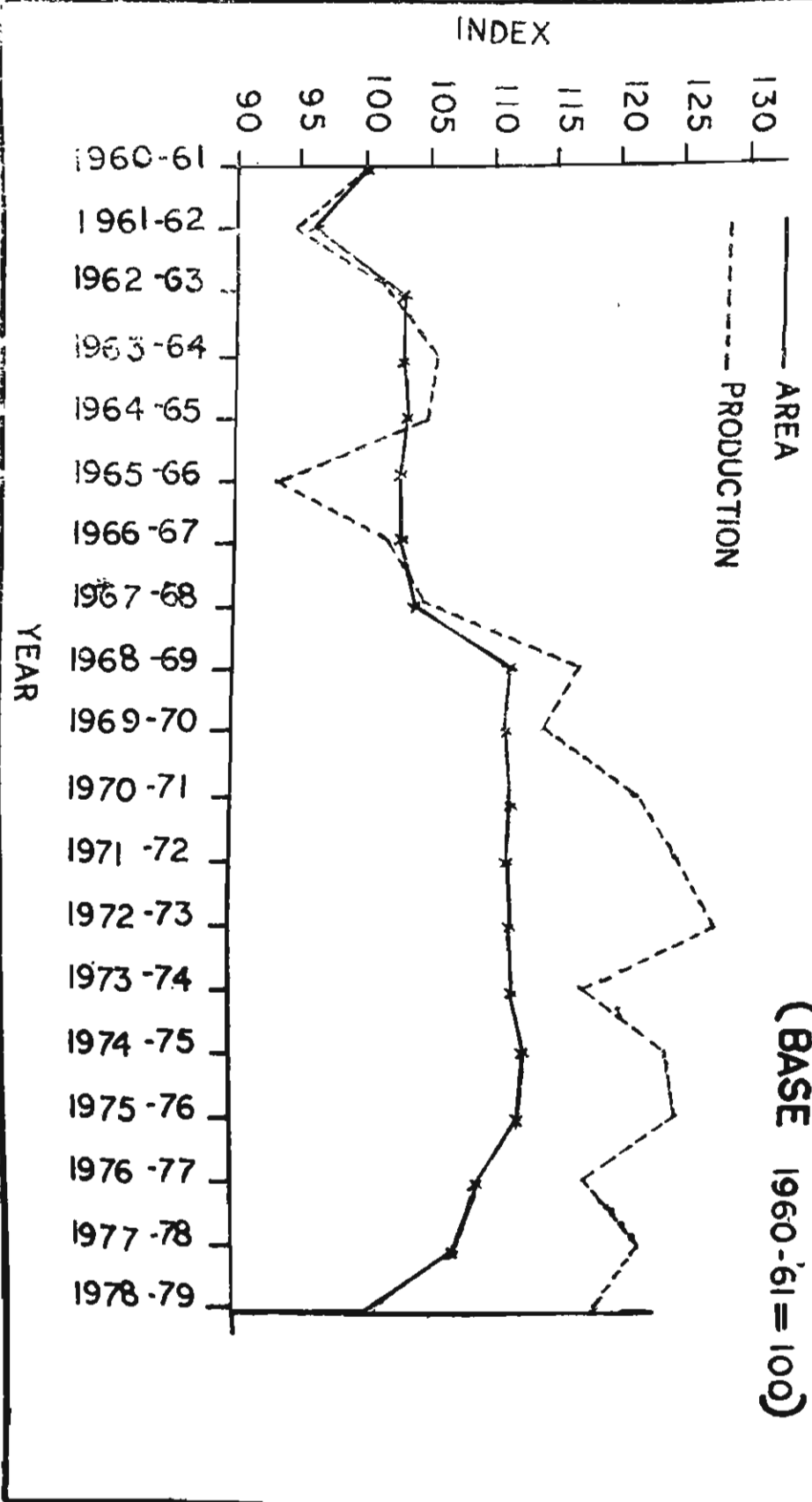
TABLE 4.9
Area, Production and Yield of Rice in Kerala

Season	Area in hectare		Change in Area over the Previous year (per cent)	Production in tonne		Change in production over the previous year (per cent)	Yield in Kg/ha		Change in yield over the previous year (per cent)
	1978-79	1979-80*		1978-79	1979-80*		1978-79	1979-80*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Virippu (Autumn)	346827 (43.39)	339328 (43.11)	(-),2.16	544171 (42.76)	560020 (43.66)	(+),2.91	1569	1650	(+),5.16
Mundakan (Winter)	345727 (43.26)	341911 (43.44)	(-),1.10	530004 (41.64)	528720 (41.22)	(-),0.24	1533	1546	(+),0.8

INDEX NUMBER OF AREA AND PRODUCTION OF

RICE IN KERALA - 1960-'61 to 1978-'79

(BASE 1960-'61 = 100)



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Punja (Summer)	106684 (13.35)	105832 (13.45)	(-)-0.80	198568 (15.60)	193870 (15.12)	(-)-2.37	1861	1832	1.56
Total	799238 (100.00)	787071 (100.00)	(-)-1.52	1272743 (100.00)	1282610 (100.00)	(+)-0.78	1592	1630	(+)-2.39

* Provisional estimates

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Kerala.

High Yielding Varieties of Rice

4.15 During the year 1979-80, the area under high yielding variety increased by 1.07 per cent. The inter seasonal pattern of coverage under high yielding varieties shows that the area declined by 1.64 per cent during Virippu (Autumn) season and by 2.31 per cent during Punja (Summer) season, while it rose up by 8.54 per cent during Mundakan (Winter) season. However, the proportion of the area under high yielding varieties of rice has shown an increase from that of the previous year. Contrary to the previous year's performance, the HYV of rice registered the largest increase in productivity during Mundakan season (15.03 per cent) followed by Virippu season (13.17 per cent). A decline in productivity (4.50 per cent) was noticed in Punja season in 1979-80. (See Table 4.10). The overall contribution from HYV to the total rice production in the State was 47.68 per cent, though the coverage of area was only a little over one third of the total area under rice in the year under review.

TABLE 4.10

High Yielding Varieties of Rice in Kerala

Season	1978-79	1979-80	Proportion of HYV to Total Rice (Per cent)	
			1978-79	1979-80
Area in Hectare				
Virippu	144909	142537	41.78	42.01
Mundakan	77909	84565	22.53	24.73
Punja	56416	55112	52.88	52.07
Total	279234	282214	34.94	35.86
Production in Tonnes				
Virippu	291604	324534	53.59	57.95
Mundakan	135303	168939	25.53	31.95
Punja	126544	118059	63.73	60.90
Total	553451	611532	43.48	47.68
Average Yield in Kg/ha.				
Virippu	2012	2277		
Mundakan	1737	1998		
Punja	2243	2142		
Total	1982	2167		

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

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Development Programmes

4.16 Apart from continuing the major development programmes as in the previous year, one of the significant steps taken during the year 1980 was the intensification of the programmes for coconut Development in the State with a view,

- (1) to arrest the declining trend in productivity of coconut, and
- (2) to increase productivity further through a comprehensive coconut development programme on an area wide basis.

4.17 In order to infuse public participation and political will for striking a deep impact for the efforts in this line, the massive programme for spraying against coconut leaf diseases has been re-designed to associate the local bodies viz., Panchayats and Municipal Corporations by entrusting them with the responsibility of implementing this programme with the technical guidance of the Department. Similarly a Comprehensive Coconut Development programme to improve the economy of coconut growers in the State has also been launched in 1980, with adequate provisions to ensure public participation.

4.18 In order to percolate immediate and intensive economic support for the uplift of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe families under the category of marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, a comprehensive crop production programme was implemented in the State benefiting more than 79,200 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe families residing in 789 colonies in 1979-80. The total assistance that flowed to this sector during the year came to Rs. 40 lakhs.

4.19 The introduction of a pepper development programme with the objective of rejuvenating the existing pepper gardens and expansion of area under pepper by promoting fresh planting, the re-organisation of the Marketing Wing of the Department of Agriculture with a Deputy Director of Agriculture (Marketing) at State level and Assistant Director Agriculture (Marketing) at District level are the other highlights of activities of the Department of Agriculture.

4.20 In spite of the fact that the total number of Coconut Package units and the area coverage under

TABLE 4.11
Selected Indicators of Agricultural Development

Programme	Unit	1978-79	1979-80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Fertiliser Consumption:			
(a) Nitrogen	Tonnes	45690	46340
(b) Phosphorus	Tonnes	23381	25402
(c) Potash	Tonnes	30765	33872
	Total	99836	105614
2. Plant Protection:			
(a) Seeds treated	'000 Tonnes	N.A.	N.A.
(b) Area under Seed Treatment	Lakh ha.	1.46	0.861
(c) Liquid Fungicides (in terms of Technical Grade)	Tonnes	17	15
(d) Liquid Insecticides (in terms of Technical Grade)	Tonnes	241	260
(e) Solid Fungicides (in terms of Technical Grade)	Tonnes	291	400
(f) Solid Insecticides (in terms of Technical Grade)	Tonnes	354	500
(g) Area under Plant Protection Coverage	Lakh/ha.	6.06	9.455
(h) Rodent control operation	Lakh/ha.	0.88	1.578
(i) Biological control of Nephantis Serenopa—Parasites liberated	Lakh/Nos.	176	212.83
(j) Weed Control	Lakh/ha.	..	..
(k) Trees sprayed for control of coconut leaf diseases	Lakh/Nos.	36	18.63
3. High Yielding Seeds:			
(a) HYV seeds of paddy distributed from State Seed Farms and other Government Agencies	Tonnes	1260	1217.7
(b) Coverage of HYV including Natural spread	Lakh/ha.	2.79	3.62
			(Departmental)
4. Quality planting Materials Distributed:			
(a) Coconut seedlings	Lakh nos.	11.59	14.26
(i) West coast Tall	Lakh nos.	6.84	7.68
(ii) T x D hybrid	Lakh nos.	3.39	4.55
(iii) D x T hybrid	Lakh nos.	0.08	0.14
(iv) Laccadive Ordinary	„	0.90	1.84
(v) Other varieties	„	0.38	0.01
(b) Rooted pepper cuttings	Lakh nos.	14.95	14.54
(i) Panniyoor I	„	10.72	9.04
(ii) Other varieties	„	4.23	5.50
(c) Cashew layers	Nos.	24737	25000
(d) Cashew seedlings	Lakh nos.	55.86	18.359
(e) Cocoa seedlings	Lakh nos.	12.51	14.76
(f) Nutmeg seedlings	Nos.	63916	30832
(g) Clove seedlings	Nos.	55768	95331
5. Farmer's Training Programme:			
(a) Specialised Courses	Nos.	79	95
(b) Special Group Discussion held	„	20	14
(c) Training Camps organised	„	400	491
6. I. P. D. Programme:			
(a) I. P. D. Units	Nos.	489	529
(b) Area covered	Ha.	1.85	1.85

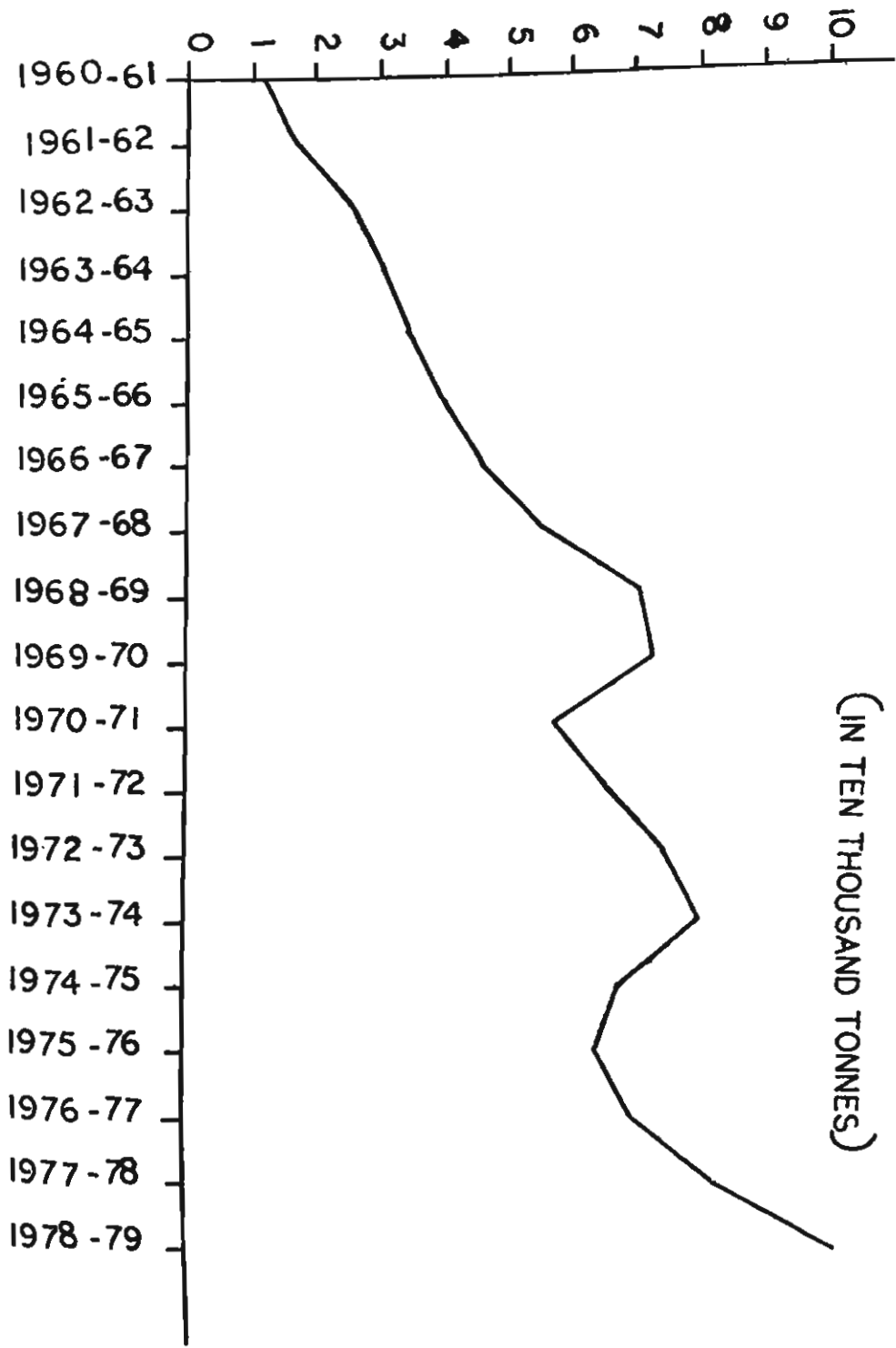
	Programme	Unit	1978-79	1979-80
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7.	<i>Coconut Package Programme:</i>			
	(a) Coconut Package Units	Nos.	187	187
	(b) Area covered under C.P.U.	'000 ha.	93.5	93.5
	(c) Demonstrations organised	Nos.	1870	1870
	(d) Fertilisers distributed:			
	(i) Nitrogen	Tonnes	3451	9962
	(ii) Phosphorus	Tonnes	2190	5870
	(iii) Potash	Tonnes	4991	15088
	(e) Medium Term Loans Distributed (through Co-operative Societies)	Rs. lakhs	86.24	106.30
	(f) Filter Points Established	Nos.	451	105
	(g) Filter points connected with pumpsets	Nos.	1636	95
	(h) Wells Dug	Nos.	1620	8646
	(i) Area benefited by wells dug.	ha.	7250	..
8.	Rejuvenation of Diseased and unproductive coconut plantations			
	(i) Area covered	ha.	16973	45901
	(ii) Seedlings distributed	Nos.	70872	156461
9.	<i>Survey and Surveillance Programme:</i>			
	(a) Units established	Nos.	150	150
	(b) Area protected	Lakh ha.	4.125	4.125
10.	<i>Short Term Loans</i>			
	Amount distributed	Rs. lakhs.	195.09	236.25
11.	<i>Cashew Plantation Scheme:</i>			
	(a) Area covered	ha.	27810	8008
	(b) Amount disbursed as subsidy	'000 Rs.	2885	2267
12.	<i>Free supply of pumpsets to Panchayats</i>	Nos.	9	23
13.	<i>Tapioca Package Programme— Demonstration Plots Laid Out</i>			
	(a) Pure crops	Nos.	611	446
	(b) Inter crops	Nos.	257	833
14.	<i>Pulses Development</i>			
	Pulses seed distributed	Tonnes	132.65	138.51
15.	<i>Other Items:</i>			
	(a) Students cultivation programme			
	(i) Institutions participated	Nos.	1124	} Scheme dropped
	(ii) Area involved	ha.	290	
	(b) Soil samples analysed	Lakh nos.	1.0	1.148
	(c) Distribution of Soil Ameliorants			
	(i) Calcium carbonate	Tonnes	1887	6925
	(ii) Full Burnt Lime	"	1821	..
	(iii) Dolomite	"	2815	1435
	(iv) Area covered	Ha.	7449	7803
	(d) Green Manure Seeds distributed	Tonnes	225	244

these units in the State remaining the same as in the previous year, the activities under the programme registered significant progress during the year. The fertilizer off-take under this programme increased by 191 per cent over the previous year's level. The N. P. K. off-take ratio has also shifted more towards a balanced trend than that in the previous year. Similarly the medium term loans availed in this sector has

registered an increase by 23.26 per cent over the previous year's level. Even though there has been a sharp decline in the case of filter points established in the coconut package areas compared to previous year, the number of wells dug has shown a five fold increase during the year. A trebling of the area coverage and doubling of the number of coconut seedlings distributed, during the year under the rejuvenation of diseased

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZERS IN KERALA

(IN TEN THOUSAND TONNES)



and unproductive coconut plantations show significant progress under this scheme compared to the performance of the previous year.

4.21 The total fertilizer consumption in the State increased by 5.79 per cent over the previous year registering an all time high of 105614 tonnes. The nutrient-wise analysis of the fertilizer consumption shows that the increase in consumption has taken different pattern between the nutrients—i.e. N, P, and K registering increases by 1.42 per cent, 8.64 per cent and 10.99 per cent respectively over the previous year's consumption level, the off-take ratio between N, P, & K being 2:1:1.5.

4.22 Under plant protection activities, the area coverage under plant protection during the year increased by 56 per cent, though the area under seed treatment registered a decline by 41 per cent. The marginal decline in the use of liquid fungicides (12%) and the small increase in the use of liquid insecticides (8%) compared to the considerable increase in the use of solid fungicides (37%) and solid insecticides (41%) shows that the general trend in the off-take of plant protection chemicals was in favour of solid materials during the year. While the activities like rodent control operation and parasite liberation showed considerable progress during the year, the actual coverage under the spraying programme for control of coconut leaf disease indicated a set back.

4.23 In the case of supply of quality planting materials, coconut seedlings registered an increase by 23 per cent over that in the previous year. Supply of Rooted Pepper cuttings in general has registered marginal decline. With regard to planting materials of other tree crops, the distribution of cashew layers, cocoa seedlings, and clove seedlings has registered increases while cashew seedlings and nut-meg seedlings met with sharp decline.

Kerala Agricultural Development Project

4.24 The World Bank assisted (Rs 62 crores) Kerala Agricultural Development project (KADP), which is envisaged to function for seven years from 1977-78 continued its activities during 1979-80 with emphasis on the improvement of the economic status of the farmers possessing small holdings.

4.25 Out of the 105 Package Units envisaged in the Project the last series of 28 Package Units started functioning in 1979-80. (The 1st series of 22 units were started in 1977-78 and the second series of 55 units were started in 1978-79). Inventorying of farmers' resources in 39912 farm holdings covering an area of 27516 hectares, and individual farm plans for 21002

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such holdings covering 16414 hectares have been completed during the year. Compared to previous year, the performance in 1979-80 has registered considerable progress. The overall loan disbursement has touched 26.4 per cent of the target. On yearwise analysis, the achievement in 1979-80 was 29 per cent of the target while that for the previous year was only 20 per cent. In the case of area coverage under sanctioning of Long Term loan the performance in 1979-80 has registered an increase by 164 per cent over the previous year's level.

4.26 Under the Small Holder Farm Development Programme the response from farmers is reported to be better in the case of pepper development closely followed by coconut new planting. The achievement in general is short of targets set. The lowest response is seen in the case of Coconut Rehabilitation Programme. However compared to the performance in the previous year, the achievements under these programmes have considerably progressed during 1979-80, by registering 13 per cent, 41 per cent and 55 per cent achievement of target against 8 per cent, 16 per cent and 31 per cent in the previous year for Coconut Rehabilitation, Coconut New Planting and Pepper Rehabilitation programmes respectively. Intercropping with Cocoa, fodder etc., in the Coconut Rehabilitation areas with irrigation facilities has also made progress during the year. Ninety-nine cows were distributed to farmers who undertook fodder intercropping under this programme. Construction/renovation of 1283 wells/tanks, installation of 88 oil and 381 electrical pumpsets and energisation of 206 pumpsets were some of the highlights of activities under the Special Agricultural Development Units during the year. The planting of 25 ha. of land in the Seed Garden Complex (cashew in 10 ha and pepper in 15 ha.) and procurement of 66506 nos. of seed Coconut from Laccadive Islands, Chowghat and Kulasekharam, 15 kg. of Clove seeds from Kulasekharam 4000 nos. of nutmeg seed from Kalady, 2000 nos. of cashew air layers, 15 kg. of Cashew seeds, and 59300 nos. of Rooted Cuttings of Pepper for planting in 1980-81 to meet the demand of high yielding variety/superior quality seed materials in respect of these crops mark a significant progress in the activities of SADU during the year.

Kerala State Coconut Development Corporation

4.27 The commercial production programme which commenced from December 1979 in the Integrated Coconut Processing Complex at Mamom in Attingal has earned the Corporation Rs. 50.21 lakhs as sale proceeds from "Keragem" Oil and Oil cake during 1979-80. Due to various mechanical defects the plant could be run only for a short period in the year under review. In order to fetch attractive price, the sale of coconut oil is arranged with parties outside the State. The sale inside the State is made only in Trivandrum through T. C. D. W. S. Necessary land

were taken up and foundation stone was laid for the second coconut complex at Chemencheri in Calicut. It is hoped that with the establishment of the second complex, the Corporation could revitalise the milling industry in the State. During 1979-80, the Corporation incurred a net loss of Rs. 11 lakhs against Rs. 1.22 lakhs in the previous year. By improving the capacity utilisation of the plant and by diversifying its activities, it is hoped that the Corporation could overcome the initial hurdles.

Kerala Agro Industries Corporation

4.28 The performance of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation during 1979-80 shows that the organisation hitherto sustaining losses since 1975-76 is gradually moving out of the red. By charging an interest of 11.5 per cent for the funds advanced to its two subsidiaries, the Meat Products of India Ltd., and the Kerala Agro Machinery Corporation Ltd., the Agro Industries Corporation could improve its financial position. During the year 1979-80 the Corporation earned a profit of Rs. 4.03 lakhs compared to the loss of Rs. 20.33 lakhs for the previous year. (See Table 4.12).

TABLE 4.12

Activities of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation

Item	(Rs. lakhs)	
	1978-79	1979-80
1. Direct sale of Agricultural Machinery and Implements	6.84	15.12
2. Hire purchase sales	64.95	60.97
3. Sale of spare parts	14.63	14.46
4. Sale of Kubotta component	8.58	14.46
5. Sale of Fertilizers	..	..
6. Sale of paddy seeds	3.00	0.52
7. Sale of other items	0.50	3.88

TABLE 4.13

Activities of the Kerala State Warehousing Corporation

Item	Unit	1978-79	1979-80	Actual change	Percentage change
1. Storage Capacity	M. T.	1,16,840	1,15,433	(-) 1,407	(-) 1.20
2. Deposit Received (Quantity)	"	2,83,756	3,17,442	(+) 33,686	(+) 11.87
3. Deposit Received	No.	14,352	14,978	(+) 626	(+) 4.38
4. Bank Advances	Ra. lakh.	180.22	119.05	(-) 61.17	(-) 33.94
5. Storage charges collected	"	40.10	51.50	(+) 11.40	(+) 28.43
6. Handling and Transportation charges collected	"	7.39	13.20	(+) 5.81	(+) 78.62
7. Spraying and Fumigation charges collected	"	0.60	0.66	(+) 0.06	(+) 10.00
8. Gross Income	"	48.95	66.28	(+) 17.33	(+) 35.40
9. Net Profit	"	(-)6.61	(+) 3.79	(+) 10.40	(+)157.34

Source: Kerala State Warehousing Corporation.

Item	1978-79	1979-80
8. Sale of Agro-chemicals	0.75	0.02
9. Receipts from Hiring	7.41	8.41
10. Receipts from Workshops/ service stations	1.58	2.34
11. Repayment of loans issued	..	39.43
12. Total Income from the Activities of Field Offices	19.08	20.12
13. Profit before provision for Reserves and Taxes	-20.33	+4.03

Source: Kerala Agro Industries Corporation.

4.29 Sales activities as a whole during 1979-80 was encouraging. Though significant progress was made in the direct sales of agricultural machinery and implements, a marginal set back was noted in the hire purchase sales and sale of spare parts. Sales proceeds from paddy seeds and agro-chemicals declined during 1979-80. Marginal progress was noted in the receipts from hiring and receipts from workshop and service stations. A notable achievement of the Corporation during the year was that it could mobilise Rs. 39.43 lakhs by way of the repayment of loans issued bringing the cumulative collection to 93 per cent as on 31-3-1980. It is anticipated that with more investments the organisation could break-even and further improve the working results in the coming years. Of the six new ventures proposed by the Corporation, the fruit processing unit capable of processing 415 tonnes of pineapple and pepper a year is expected to start production during 1980-81.

Kerala State Warehousing Corporation

4.30 By exercising maximum care in enhancing income and reducing expenditure, the Kerala State Warehousing Corporation could again turn out to be functioning profitable during the year under review, after incurring a loss of Rs. 6.6 lakhs in the previous year. (See Table 4.13) Since the general trend of

business was found not in favour of opening new warehouses, the Corporation did not open any new warehouse during 1979-80. In fact three warehouses have been closed and five were brought as additional godowns of the nearby warehouses. Presently the Corporation has warehouses of various capacities at 53 centres in different regions of the State.

4.31 In spite of the decline in storage capacity, the quantum and number of deposits received increased by 11.9 per cent and 4.4 per cent respectively. The storage charges collected rose from Rs. 40.10 lakhs to Rs. 51.10 lakhs. There was also significant improvement in the income from handling and transportation activities. The various activities of the Corporation resulted in a 35 per cent increase in its gross income during 1979-80 compared to the previous year's level. In order to utilise fully its staff capacity and make profitable ventures, the Corporation continued to diversify its activities during the year under review also.

State Farming Corporation of Kerala

4.32 During 1979-80 only areas most suitable for sugarcane were brought under the crop as it had been found that most of the Corporation lands were not suitable for sugarcane cultivation. In some of the areas Cashew, Cocoa, Pineapple and Coconut were raised. As in the previous year, taungya cultivation was allowed in the plantation area and in the fallow lands to avoid expenditure on removing heavy weed growth. The revenue receipts of the Corporation during the year amounted to Rs. 10 lakhs (Rs. 8 lakhs from the sale of sugarcane, Rs. 1.20 lakhs as lease rent from taungya, and the rest from cashew and other crops) while losses accumulated to Rs. 204 lakhs, nearly three times its capital investment. It is hoped that the expert committees' recommendation to diversify the activities of the Corporation, in view of the consecutive losses from sugarcane cultivation, when implemented will improve the position of the Corporation.

The Plantation Corporation of Kerala

4.33 The Plantation Corporation of Kerala was set up in 1962 with the objective of enhancing the production of plantation crops and to create additional employment in rural areas. Of the 12,674 hectares left with the Corporation, nearly 59 per cent of the area is under rubber plantations and 39 per cent under cashew plantations. The Plantation Corporation is implementing two cashew plantation schemes, one under the Kerala Agricultural Development Project, and the other under the Multi-State Cashew Development Project. The Corporation has five factories under its control to process the crops produced in its estates. During 1979-80, the Corporation produced 4750 tonnes of rubber. The Corporation earned a

net profit of 32.90 lakhs in 1979-80 against Rs. 34.85 lakhs in the previous year.

Small Farmers Development Agency

4.34 Programmes specifically oriented for the benefit of Small and Marginal farmers are in operation in districts of Cannanore, Trichur, Quilon and Trivandrum. The S. F. D. A. programmes have recorded modest achievement during 1979-80. Nearly 17 thousand participants were identified and nearly 6 thousand members were enrolled in the co-operatives. Compared to the previous year, there was a marginal decline in the number of wells dug/tanks constructed, and a slight improvement in the distribution of pumpsets. (See Table 4.14). S. F. D. A., Trichur has installed 46 filter point tube wells during 1979-80. Among the four S. F. D. As., agencies at Trivandrum and Cannanore have executed soil conservation works protecting 1080 hectares of land.

4.35 Multi-pronged attempts were made by these agencies to raise the income of small and marginal farmers. During the year 1979-80, 2521 milch cattles and 2743 goats were supplied. S. F. D. A., Quilon and Cannanore have distributed agricultural implements and boss ploughs to 6918 individuals. Trivandrum and Trichur agencies have enrolled 6955 farmer families under the calf subsidy programme. During the year, the Quilon agency has distributed 3 boats and nets to fishermen. The S. F. D. As. have also made modest attempts to develop local skills. Under this programme 512 village/rural artisans were given assistance during 1979-80. In order to give more assistance to the farmers the agency at Trivandrum is implementing two schemes under Special Animal Husbandry Programme namely calf rearing subsidy scheme and poultry production scheme. The agency is also giving subsidy for the purchase of cycle to Agricultural Labourers and fish vendors. The agencies at Trivandrum and Quilon have taken up schemes under TRYSEM to give comprehensive training to selected youth so as to equip them with necessary skills and technology to enable them to seek self-employment.

4.36 In order to strengthen the co-operatives financially, the S. F. D. A., Trichur has given Rs. 1.95 lakhs as capital subsidy to co-operatives. The short term and long term credit disbursements during 1979-80 showed a marginal decline compared to the previous year. Only the Quilon Agency has operated short term credit through the commercial banks. But the medium term loans issued through these agencies showed substantial improvement during the year under review.

TABLE 4.14

Selected Indicators of the Progress of S.F.D.A. Programme

Indicators	Unit	Achievement during 1979-80	Cumulative till the end of December 1980
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>A. General</i>			
1. Participants indentified	No.	17422	394128
2. Enrolment in the Co-operatives	"	5962	174812
3. Wells dug/tanks constructed	"	2031	17093
4. Pump sets distributed	"	2267	9038
5. Area Benefited	Hectare	1080	5412
6. Land development works executed	No.	971*	3745
7. Boss ploughs/Aggl. implements distributed	Beneficiary	6918	34115
8. Plant protection equipments distributed	"	41	746
9. Milch cattle supplied	No.	2521	14406
10. Calf enrolled under Calf subsidy programme**	"	6955	18371
11. Goats supplied	"	2743	55222
12. Bullock carts with pair of bullocks supplied	"	150	1530
13. Demonstration plots laid	"	1896	6235
14. Participants assisted under Rural Artisans schemes†	"	512	2156
<i>B. Strengthening of Co-operatives</i>			
15. Risk fund contribution to co-operatives	Rs. lakhs	3.65	14.32
<i>C. Credit</i>			
16(a) <i>Co-operatives</i>			
Medium Term	Rs. lakhs	80.94	590.17
Long term	"	39.59	
(b) <i>Commercial Banks</i>			
Medium Term loan	"	100.49	322.23

* Relates to S.F.D.A., Cannanore and Trivandrum.

** Relates to S.F.D.A., Trichur and Trivandrum.

† Relates to S.F.D.A., Cannanore and Quilon.

Soil Conservation

4.37 During the year 1979-80 an area of 3031 ha. were brought under effective soil conservation measures against an area of only 2475 ha. in 1978-79. Of this, 1017 ha. belonged to Harijans and Girijans for whom the works were carried out giving 100 per cent subsidy. The area protected includes 470 ha. in the Kundah River valley Project under a centrally sponsored scheme. Besides, soil conservation investigations were completed in 165 ha. during the year. The investment on these programmes amounted to Rs. 110 lakhs during 1979-80.

Soil Survey

4.38 In 1979-80, the soil survey organisation concentrated its activities on detailed soil survey

covering an area of 70400 ha. Compared to the previous year the area of coverage is significantly high. Of this 38 thousand ha. were in the command areas and problem areas in the State, 16 thousand hectares in Government lands and Forest lands, and the remaining in Soil Conservation, and other areas. Reconnaissance Soil Survey was carried out in 6000 ha. during 1979-80. Compared to the previous year, the area of coverage under Reconnaissance Soil Survey was significantly small. Arranging training programmes for extension workers and farmers in the use and application of Soil Survey reports for adopting suitable cropping pattern, identification of Bench Mark Soils in the State in collaboration with Kerala Agricultural University, land use demonstration etc., were some of the other activities attended

to by the soil survey organisation during the year under review.

4.39 Out of the four research trials started in 1968 at the Soil Conservation Research Station, Konni viz. (1) spacing cum inter culture, (2) system of planting, (3) crop cover experiments, and (4) studies on economic vertical intervals, conclusive results have been obtained in the case of the first two trials and the report on these studies are being finalised for publication.

Land Use Board

4.40 During 1979-80, the Land Use Board completed and presented to the Government the report and maps on Land Use Survey of Idukki District. The survey was done in collaboration with the Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad using remote sensing techniques. In July 1980, the Land Use Board started the publication of a monthly entitled "Land Use". Under the joint auspices of the Land Use Board and the Space Application Centre, a seminar on Land Use Planning was held in Trivandrum in October 1980. Papers on different aspects of land use planning were presented in the seminar. A brochure on land use planning comprising the papers of the seminar was also released. The Board has initiated the following studies during the year:

1. Land used for clay mining for brick manufacture.
2. Identification of priority areas for soil conservation in Trivandrum District.

Kerala Land Development Corporation

4.41 The Kerala Land Development Corporation Limited, a fully owned Government Company started in December 1972 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 7 crores, had a paid up capital of Rs. 265 lakhs as at the end of March 1980. The two massive land development projects undertaken by the Corporation are Kuttanad Development Project and Trichur Kole Land Development Project. The second phase of Kuttanad Development Project involves an outlay of Rs. 608 lakhs for the construction of 600 km. of bund to benefit an area of 12150 ha. Out of this, the Corporation could complete the construction of 212 km. length of bunds incurring an expenditure of Rs. 178 lakhs upto 31-3-1980. The Trichur Kole Land Development Project, started in 1978-79, with the intention of benefiting more than 15 thousand ha. of kole and peripheral lands in Trichur District at an estimated cost of Rs. 905 lakhs, has spent an amount of Rs. 93 lakhs during the year on infrastructure development. A detailed investigation of another project viz. Ponnani Kole project to benefit 3644 ha. of Kole land in Malappuram and Trichur Districts is in progress. It is hoped that this project will be taken up for execution during 1981-82.

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Agricultural Marketing

4.42 Since an efficient marketing organisation is essential for assuring remunerative price to producers by eliminating middleman and by improving the quality of the produce placed for sale, the marketing wing of the Agricultural Department was revamped in 1979-80. During the year under review the marketing wing graded commodities worth Rs. 675 lakhs through 4 State Agmark laboratories and 3 private Agmark laboratories, in the place of articles worth Rs. 716 lakhs graded during the previous year. Weekly reviews on wholesale prices of agricultural commodities were also prepared and supplied regularly to Government for official use during the year under report.

Wynad Development

4.43 The important development programmes implemented in Wynad area are (i) Sugandhagiri Cardamom Project and (ii) Pookot Lake Tribal Collective Farm.

4.44 The Sugandhagiri Cardamom Project incurred an expenditure of Rs. 53 lakhs till the end of December 1980 against the target of Rs. 105 lakhs for the year 1980-81. Of the 670 tribal families settled in the project area, 30 families have been provided with newly constructed houses. About 180 houses meant for tribal settlement are under different stages of construction. As the cardamom in the project area has started yielding, high economic returns are expected from the plantations. During 1980, 114 hectares of land was brought under cardamom cultivation and works have been completed for raising primary nursery in 2 ha. and secondary nursery in 15 ha. In order to cultivate the available area most economically and to avoid risk from depending on a single crop, it has been proposed to diversify cultivation with coffee, coconut, pepper, arecanut etc. Consequently coffee plantations were raised in 8 acres and a nursery was raised for 8000 coffee plants. 10,000 pepper cuttings were also planted during the year.

4.45 During 1979-80 the Pookot Dairy Project has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 7.62 lakhs. Against the target of 40 tribal families to be settled, 95 tribal families have been rehabilitated till the end of March 1980. During the year, 91 ha. of natural grasslands has been developed for pasture and 4 ha. of land has been brought under fodder cultivation for the Dairy Project. Nurseries for raising coffee seedlings in 22 ha. and cardamom in 25 ha. have been brought up ready. 25000 cardamom seedlings and 5000 cocoa seedlings planted earlier, are found to be well established.

Kerala Agricultural University

4.46 In addition to its two faculties of Agriculture and Veterinary and Animal Sciences, the commencement of a new Faculty of Fisheries offering under

graduate course leading to the degree B. F.Sc, and starting of a Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Natural Rubber production in the Horticultural College, Vellanikara and a new course in Agricultural and Rural Engineering in the Institute of Agricultural Technology, Tavanur, marked significant advancement in the educational avenues provided by the Kerala Agricultural University. Some of the cultures of rice evolved by KAU were approved by the State Seed Sub Committee for release as improved varieties for cultivation within the State. They include MO-5 suited for Kuttanad, Vythila-2 suited for cultivation in the Saline areas in the Pokkali regions of Ernakulam and Alleppey Districts, and Kayamkulam-1 suited for cultivation during Mundakan (Rabi) Season in the eastern lateritic regions of Quilon District. A Sesamum culture (Culture-8) has been released as "Kayamkulam-2" for the rice fallows in Onattukara tract during the third crop season. It was found from experiments conducted by K. A. U. that irrigating tapioca at 5 cm. depth once in 22 days in Summer months advanced the duration of the crop by 2 months compared to unirrigated crop. This offers scope for taking a short duration pulse or cereal crop also from the same field. Companion cropping of groundnut or Cowpea with tapioca was also found as a feasible practice to increase production per unit area.

4.47 The main thrust of research on cattle was on utilisation of agricultural and industrial waste products as food ingredients for lowering the feed cost on dairy cows. It was found that rubber seed cake and tea waste could be incorporated in the concentrate mixture at levels ranging from 15 to 20 per cent. The stress of research in animal diseases was on the etiology of diseases of livestock. Pneumonia abortion in cattle and buffaloes, viral enteritis in pigs, mastitis, diseases of young stock were some of the areas where in-depth research continued. Under fisheries, experimental farming of tiger prawn seeds brought from West Bengal registered the best rate of growth ever reported.

4.48 The Communication Centre and Central Training Institute established as part of the Directorate of Extension Education organised 31 training programmes of different durations benefiting the technical personnel of the Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Bank Officers, Railway Staff, Rural Women, Adivasis, Social Workers etc. The Publication Unit of the Extension Education Wing brought out 8 publications in Malayalam and 2 in English covering different aspects of agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry farming etc., apart from continuing the periodicals. About 130 popular articles were also sent for publication in the Malayalam, English and Tamil Dailies, during the period. Participation in All India Radio Programmes, Exhibitions, rendering

Farm Advisory Services, conduct of Seminars and monthly Work-shops, Lab to Land Programmes, National Service Scheme etc., were some of the other activities of the K. A. U. during the year.

4.49 Experimentation on dry farming conducted by the KAU in the drought prone areas of Palghat District has evolved new profitable cropping pattern for these areas. Some of the findings are:

- (1) Relay planting of tapioca one month after the sowing of groundnut or dibbling of cotton, and ten days before the harvest of groundnut have been found to be highly remunerative.
- (2) Sowing Suvarna Modan Paddy (ARC 11775) or Annapura (Culture 28) as broadcast crop under delayed monsoon conditions was found to give better returns than the present cropping pattern of groundnut—cotton rotation.
- (3) Cultivation of tapioca with the commencement of the rains in April or May was found to give profitable returns even under adverse weather conditions.

TABLE 4.15

Teaching Programme of the Kerala Agricultural University*(In Numbers)*

Programme	1978-79	1979-80
<i>Graduate Programme:</i>		
Admission to B.Sc. (Agr.)	83	147
Admission to B.Sc. (Hort.)	39	42
Admission to B.V.Sc. & A.H.	61	70
Admission to B.F.Sc.	..	36
Successful completion of B.Sc. (Ag.)	82	95
Successful completion of B.Sc. (Hort.)	18	28
Successful completion of B.V.Sc.	48	47
<i>Post Graduate Programme:</i>		
Admission to M. Sc. (Ag.)	67	66
Admission to M.V.Sc.	25	36
Admission to Ph.D. (Ag. Faculty)	8	10
Admission to Ph.D. (Vety. Faculty)	8	3
Successful completion of M.S.c. (Ag.)	30	23
Successful completion of M.V.Sc.	13	12
Successful completion of Ph.D. (Ag.)	3	4
Successful completion of Ph.D. (Vety)	1	2
Admission to M.S.c. (Hort.)	14	8
Successful completion of M.Sc. (Hort.)	9	8
<i>Other Special Courses</i>		
Admission to Diploma Agril, Science	71	51
Successful completion Diploma course	89	2
Admission to Agril. Mech. course	20	..
Successful completion of Agril, Mech. Course	..	17
Admission to P.G. Diploma course	9	17
Successful completion of P.G. Diploma course	9	17

Central Tuber Crops Research Institute

4.50 The research projects in the Divisions of Genetics/Plant Breeding, Crops and Soils, Plant

Physiology, Pathology, Entomology and Technology, the extension and education activities through Operational Research Projects, and Lab to Land Programme continued during the year.

4.51 Preliminary studies conducted has shown that the split nodes of *Dioscoria* can be utilised in the commercial production of seed materials without sacrificing the tubers as planting materials. Intercropping of cassava (tapioca) with groundnut was found to be remunerative and hence this practice was included as a recommendation for the cassava growing tracts of Trivandrum District in Kerala and also parts of Tamil Nadu. Similarly a spacing of 90 cm x 90 cm for branching types and 75 cm x 75 cm for non-branching types of cassava and planting on mounds with one sett per hill which were found to be optimum were recommended as practices to be popularised through extension activities. A significant increase in tuber yield of cassava due to application of sulphur containing fertilizers was also observed.

4.52 In collaboration with the Kerala Agricultural University, CTCRI conducted a survey to identify locations where cassava multiplication can be done under disease free conditions. Based on the results of this survey, other parametres Ambalavayal and Nileswar were identified as suitable locations.

4.53 The studies carried out in collaboration with Vikram Sarabhai Space Research Centre, Thumba indicated that the parametres worked out for the production of ethanol from cassava at the laboratory scale hold good when 100 kg. of cassava flour was used for fermentation. The alcohol recovery was about 40 per cent of the starch used for fermentation.

4.54 The Operational Research Project programme was continued with the participation of 288 farmers. The post-project agronomic survey has been initiated.

4.55 Under the Lab to Land Programme two technologies viz; (1) replacing the degenerated stocks with improved varieties of cassava; and (2) groundnut as an inter crop in cassava, received wide acceptance among the farmers with a net additional income of Rs. 1393 under rainfed and Rs. 1461 under irrigated conditions per acre.

Central Plantation Crops Research Institute

4.56 The Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI) continued its research work on plantation crops like Coconut, Arecanut, Cashewnut, Cocoa and Spices. Highest priority was given for research work on the management and control of the root (wilt) disease of Coconut, yellow leaf disease of Arecanut, Wilt diseases of Pepper and development of ways and means of increasing the productivity of garden lands. CPCRI has also associated with the

State Department of Agriculture in its efforts to eradicate root (wilt) disease affected palms in the area north of Chalakudy river. Negotiations were also carried out in developing collaborative links with British Agricultural Institutions to intensify the basic research for determining the causes of the root (wilt) disease. Apart from organising an International Workshop on Phytophthora Diseases of tropical cultivated plants, and a National Seminar on Ginger and Turmeric, several new projects were also undertaken by CPCRI during the year.

Farm Information Bureau

4.57 The Farm Information Bureau continued its various activities as in the previous year. The publication Division of the Farm Information Bureau has printed and distributed 1.74 lakh copies of the farm fortnightly "Kerala Karshakan", 7.52 lakh copies of information leaflets and pamphlets and 6848 copies of Farm Guide during the year 1979-80. Besides participating in 9 major exhibitions, 26 rural exhibitions, 15 District level Kisan melas, one State level mela, the Exhibition Division of the Farm Information Bureau has conducted 159 film shows also during the year. One of the outstanding achievements of this division is the production of a short instructional film on intercropping in coconut gardens. The Field Publicity Division continued its activities in the production of visual aids, releasing display advertisements, sponsoring newspaper supplements etc. The Division has released 1977 display advertisements, opened 250 new farm book corners and strengthened another 200 in the rural libraries, conducted one State level and 9 regional seminars with the active cooperation of libraries having farm book corners. In addition to the above, the Division has supplied three 8 m. m. projectors, plant protection equipment etc., to libraries taking active interest in farm book corner programmes during the year, apart from printing and distributing 43,000 copies of the wall News Paper "Keralam Munnottu". Farm News Service over Radio and Farm Feature Service through the Press were the other important programmes carried out by the Farm Information Bureau during the year.

Plantations

Tea

4.58 The year 1979 saw a reversal of rising trend in the countrys tea production the total crop production being 547,600 tonnes which registers a decline of 23,720 tonnes from the record level of 571,320 tonnes in 1978. The All India production of the tea during 1980 is estimated at 584,210 tonnes.

4.59 Tea in Kerala witnessed a decline in production. The production of tea in Kerala during 1980

is estimated at 52800 tonnes, as against 58225 tonnes during the previous year showing 9.4% decrease. In Kerala, tea has not shown any progress in acreage, while the acreages in other tea growing states of the

country have shown a healthy growth rate. Area, production and productivity of tea in Kerala and All India is given in Table 4.16.

TABLE 4.16
Area, Production and Productivity of Tea—Kerala and All-India

	Area (Ha.)			Production (tonnes)			Yield (Kg./ha)		
	1978	1979	1980*	1978	1979	1980*	1978	1979	1980*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Kerala	36150	36150	36150	51287	58225	52800	1419	1611	1460
All-India	369033	369033	369033	571323	547603	584210	1548	1484	1583

*Provisional

Source: UPASI, Tea Board.

4.60 At present tea covers an area of about 36150 hectares in Kerala, 66% of which is concentrated in Idukki, 15% in Kozhikode and Cannanore Districts and the balance spread in Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam, Palghat and Trichur Districts.

4.61 In 1979 the yield of tea in Kerala stood at 1611 Kg. per ha., the average annual increase being of the order 5 per cent between 1975 and 1979. However a review of the productivity gains in other tea growing states reveal the unfavourable position in which the industry in Kerala is now placed. While Kerala's tea yield of 1611 Kg. per ha. in 1979 was above the national average of 1484 kg. per ha., it is significant to note that it was below the South Indian average of 1869 kg. per ha. It is observed that only 3% of the tea growing tracts of Kerala find a place in the top bracket of productivity of over 2000 kg. per ha. as against 19% throughout the country. Also 77% of the production of tea in Kerala comes with in productivity range of 1501—2000 kg. per ha. as against 42% at the national level. Another 7% of Kerala's tea are within the low productivity range of 1001—1500 kg. per ha. and the balance 13% fall below the uneconomic yield level of 500 kg. per ha. The details of yield are given in Table 4.17.

TABLE 4.17
Yield of Tea in Kerala and All India

State	Yield in Kg. per hectare		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80*
Kerala	1419	1611	1460
All India	1548	1484	1583

* Estimated.

Source: UPASI, and Tea Board.

4.62 In a situation of falling price Kerala Tea usually bear the brunt since even under normal circumstances tea from Kerala fetches a lower price than that from Tamilnadu because of difference in flavour between Kerala's lower elevation tea and Tamilnadu high growers. The average sale price of tea is given in Table 4.18.

TABLE 4.18
Average Sale Price of Tea

State	Price in Rs. per Kg.		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80*
Kerala	11.36	11.16	12.12
All India	12.95	13.01	N.A.

* Average upto October only.

Source: UPASI.

Coffee

4.63 Coffee production in India for 1979-80 is estimated at 150,000 tonnes comprising of 71,500 tonnes of Arabica and 78,500 tonnes of Robusta. This is 35.7% more than that of 1978-79, the final estimate for that year being 111,000 tonnes, consisting of 65,100 tonnes of Arabica and 45,900 tonnes Robusta.

4.64 In Kerala the production of Coffee for 1979-80 is estimated at 36,475 tonnes registering significant increase of 59% in production compared to the previous year. Kerala accounts for 24.3% of production and covers an area of 26.9% under coffee in India. Area, production, and productivity of coffee in Kerala and India are given in Table 4.19

TABLE 4.19
Area, Production and Productivity of Coffee—Kerala and India

(1)	Area (ha.)			Production (Tonnes)			Yield (Kg. per ha.)		
	1978	1979	1980*	1978	1979	1980*	1978	1979	1980*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Kerala	51708	NA	NA	28465	22940	36475	550	444	NA
All India	192248	NA	NA	125000	111000	150000	650	575	NA

*Provisional
Source: UPASI

4.65 Distribution of registered coffee plantations according to size of holdings shows that small holdings below 4 ha. comprised of 95.8% of the total number and covered an area of 65.1 per cent. Holdings above 40 ha. constituted only 0.3 per cent of the total, and accounted for 5657 ha. In India the percentage of area covered by size group below 4 ha. was 32.8% and above 40 ha. was nearly 32%. Distribution of Coffee plantation by holdings and estates in 1977-78 is given in Appendix 4.6.

4.66 Even though the yield of Coffee in Kerala had gone down from 550 Kg./ha. in 1977-78 to 444 Kg./ha. in 78-79 it rose up again to 705 Kg. per ha. in 79-80 registering an increase of 58.8% over that in the previous year. It is noted that the per hectare yield of coffee in Kerala are consistently below that of all India level. The details of yield are given in Table 4.20.

TABLE 4.20
Yield of Coffee in Kerala and India
(Yield Kg. per ha.)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Kerala	550	444	705
All India	650	575	780

4.67 The minimum release price for pool auction sales was last revised in April 1977. The sale price of coffee realised from the pool auction both for internal and export market during 1977-78 and 1978-79 are given in Appendix 4.7.

Rubber

4.68 The overall performance of the rubber plantation industry during 1980 was impressive. Even though the country experienced the unusual phenomenon of a fall in production of natural rubber during 1979 from the previous higher level, it shot up high again to 148470 tonnes during 1980 registering an increase of 9.7 per cent over that in the previous year.

4.69 Kerala accounts for 90.8 per cent of the total area under rubber and 91 per cent of the total production of natural rubber in India. Area, production and productivity of rubber in Kerala and All India are given in Table 4.21

TABLE 4.21
Area, Production and Productivity of Rubber—Kerala and All India

	Area (Ha.)			Production (tonnes)			Yield (Kg./ha.)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Kerala	212271	214415	214415	135907	123680	NA	764	698	NA
All India	233359	235910	235910	146987	135297	148470	770	710	780

4.70 In Kerala, the number of rubber growing units by the end of 1979 was around 140810 out of which 504 were estates of size above 20 hectares, and 140306 were holdings of size upto 20 ha. Of the total area 41.6 per cent is owned by small holders having below 2 ha. and 67.5 per cent is constituted by holdings of size below 10 ha. The distribution of holdings and estates according to size at the end of 1978-79 is given in Appendix 4.8

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Kottayam district occupies 26.1 per cent and Quilon 16.3 per cent of the total area under rubber in the State. In other districts the corresponding percentages are below 10. It is estimated that about 37 per cent of the total area is under high yielding bud varieties, 43% under moderately yielding clonal varieties and balance under low yielding varieties.

4.71 The consumption of natural and synthetic rubber which recorded an average growth rate of 3.9% during 1974-75 to 1977-78 went up by 12.5% during 1978-79. However in 1979-80 it recorded only a marginal increase of about 2 per cent amounting to 20600 tonnes. The poor growth rate in consumption during the year was mainly due to fall in the demand in the auto tyre sector. All India production, consumption, export and import of rubber are given in Appendix 4.9.

4.72 As a result of fall in the production and sudden increase in demand there was abnormal rise in price of natural rubber in the domestic market during 1979. The average market price of indigenous natural rubber at Kottayam market for the last six years is given in Table 4.22.

TABLE 4.22
Average Market Price of Indigenous Natural Rubber (RMF) at Kottayam Market

Year	Price per Quintal (Rs.)
1974-75	849.24
1975-76	743.62
1976-77	595.96
1977-78	632.11
1978-79	953.43
1979-80	1012.49*

*Provisional, Average for 11 months.

4.73 The statutory minimum prices for various grades of natural rubber which were in force from August 1977 were revised upwards on 17th April 1979 for a period upto 30th June 1980. However during 1979 and 1980 market was ruling above the minimum price.

TABLE 4.23
Area, Production and Productivity of Cardamom—Kerala and All India

	Area (Ha.)			Production (tonnes)			Yield (Kg./ha.)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Kerala	52008	53261	53261	2900	2900	3300	56	54	62
All India	83160	85144	85144	3900	4000	4500	47	47	53

4.79 About 70% of the annual output is exported. The original target of export of cardamom for 1979-80 was 3200 tonnes valued at Rs. 64 crores. However in view of the unfavourable situation in trade, the Board was forced to revise the export target as about 2670M.T., valued at about Rs. 49.80 crores with a unit value realisation of Rs. 186 per Kg. as against 2876 tonnes, valued at Rs. 58.35 crores during the year 1978-79.

4.80 The main characteristics of Kerala Cardamom plantations are the remoteness of plantations, predomi-

4.74 An intensive rubber production drive was launched by Rubber Board to step up production from the existing plantations, and by accelerating new planting in the small scale sector on modern scientific lines. During 1979-80 it is proposed to bring an area of 4000 hectares under new planting.

Cardamom

4.75 The year 1979-80 presented a spectacular performance in cardamom industry, setting new records in production at the state and national level.

4.76 The total area under Cardamom in India is estimated around 93000 hectares distributed in three South Indian states, Kerala (59%), Karnataka (31%) and Tamilnadu (10%)—

4.77 As a result of favourable agro-climatic conditions coupled with Board's developmental activities the production and productivity of Cardamom have gone up considerably during the last few years.

4.78 Area, production and productivity of cardamom in Kerala and All India during 1978, 1979 and 1980 are given in Table 4.23. It can be seen that of the total registered area under Cardamom in India 62.5% is in Kerala constituting 73.3% of the total production. The production of Cardamom during 1980 is estimated at 3300 tonnes registering an increase of 13.8% over the previous year. Substantial increase in the area under the crop from that of the previous year is not noted. But there are indications of a rise in the productivity. The average yield of cardamom in Kerala during 1980 stood at 62 Kg. per ha. registering an increase of 14.8% over that in the previous year, as against 53 Kg. per ha. at all India level.

nance of small growers, insecurity of ownership of leasehold lands, and seasonality of production.

4.81 The distribution of registered Cardamom estates by size of holdings in 1979-80 is given in Appendix 5. Of the registered planted area under cardamom in Kerala, small holdings of size less than 2 ha. constitute 66.7% of the total units, and cover 22.9% of the total area. The number of units having size more than 20. ha. constitute only 1.3% of the units covering an area of 24%.

4.82 The average price realised at various auction centres during 1979-80 is Rs. 141.98 per Kg. as against an all India average price of Rs. 134.88 per Kg. The corresponding prices for the year 1978-79 were Rs. 178.72 and Rs. 166.41, respectively. A similar downward trend in prices was noticed in export sales also. Table 4.24 gives the details of price of cardamom.

TABLE 4.24
Average price of Cardamom at Various Auction Centres and at Export Sales—Kerala and All India

	Average price at auction centres (Rs. per kg.)			Average export price (Rs. per kg.)		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Kerala	142.55	178.72	141.98	..	..	..
All India	134.41	166.41	134.88	175.28	202.92	186.45

Land Reforms

4.83 The Agrarian Reforms, in Kerala, are having profound impacts on production, distribution of income allocation of resources and inter-relationship of the agriculture sector with other sectors of the Economy. The Reform measures, through re-distribution of land are able to achieve (i) an increase in the general production of the sector by removing the impediments to increase production and providing incentives to farmers; and (ii) a reduction in the socio economic injustice prevalent in the agrarian system by restructuring the organisational pattern of the society.

4.84 The Kerala Land Reforms Act 1963, which came into force from the beginning of 1970, with its subsequent amendments provided measures for all tenants to become owners of land, and hutment dwellers to purchase their homesteads.

4.85 Regarding the achievements in the case of Tenancy Reforms, the Land Tribunals received altogether 36.41 lakhs of applications upto November 1980 as against a total number of 36.09 lakhs till the end of November 1979. Out of this the number of applications disposed of totalled to 36.28 lakhs (99.64%), with a balance of 0.13 lakhs pending disposal. From the total disposed cases 24.52 lakh (67.58%) cases were allowed and 7.50 lakh cases were rejected. The remaining 4.26 lakh cases came under other disposals. The total number of certificates of purchase issued as on 10-11-1980 was 24.26 lakhs.

4.86 The statistics on the receipt, disposals and balance of applications relating to Kudikidappu cases upto 30th November 1980 showed that the Land Tribunals were able to dispose of 4.34 lakh cases (99.06%), out of 4.38 lakh applications filed. Out of

the disposed cases, 2.68 lakhs (61.75%) were allowed and 1.50 lakhs rejected. The number of applications pending disposal was only 4101. The number of Certificates of purchase issued comprised 254237, i.e. 94.8% of the total allowed cases. As on 30-11-1979, total applications filed and disposed of were 4.32 lakhs and 4.29 lakhs respectively.

4.87 The details of the receipt and disposals of applications regarding tenancy and kudikidappu cases are shown in Appendix 4.11.

4.88 As regards the achievements of the ceiling provision of the KLR Act, out of the 65541 applications received, 62467 (95.30%) were disposed of till 30th November 1980. The total extent of land ordered for surrender was 1.52 lakh acres while the net extent of land ordered for surrender was 1.14 lakh acres as 37989 acres were reduced on orders of High Court. The total extent of land taken over was 79492 acres out of which 3494 acres were reconveyed on orders of High Court reducing the net extent taken over by Government to 75998 acres, i.e. 66.42% of net extent ordered for surrender.

4.89 However, the surplus land distributed was only 50150 acres (66%) which was much less than the actual area taken over (75997 acres). The balance extent taken over pending distribution is 25848 acres which comprised 2875 acres covered by stay against assignment, 5669 acres undistributed due to gift, vested forest etc., 14949 acres reserved for public purposes and the rest i.e., almost 2355 acres, available for redistribution. The tardy progress in the implementation of ceiling provision is due to procedural delays.

4.90 The implementation of ceiling provision has resulted in the distribution of surplus lands taken over which has benefited a large part of landless rural population. Upto 30th November 1980 the total extent of land distributed was 50151 acres and the beneficiaries numbered 79142. The total beneficiaries belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were 30906 and 5268 respectively. These categories received 17568 and 4395 acres of land respectively. They constituted 45.70% of the total beneficiaries and became owners of 43.79% of total area distributed.

4.91 The details of the ceiling provision are furnished in Appendix 4.12.

4.92 The balance extent of surplus land available for re-distribution in the State as on November 1980 is estimated at 2357 acres. Among the districts, Alleppey is having the major share of the undistributed area i.e. 821 acres, followed by Idukki, Cannanore and Kottayam with 377 acres, 322 acres and 165 acres respectively.

4.93 The district wise details of undistributed surplus and (available for redistribution) are given in the Table 4.25.

TABLE 4.25
The District-wise Data on Undistributed Surplus Land Available for Redistribution

District	Balance Extent of Surplus Land available for re-distribution (acres)
1. Cannanore	322
2. Wynad	40
3. Kozhikode	138
4. Malappuram	108
5. Palghat	93
6. Trichur	136
7. Ernakulam	29
8. Kottayam	165
9. Idukki	377
10. Alleppey	821
11. Quilon	116
12. Trivandrum	12
Total	2357

Source: Land Board, Kerala.

4.94 The total extent of Poramboke land available for assignment till the end of November 1980 was estimated at 439927 acres, out of which an extent of 412572 acres were distributed i.e. 93.78% of the total assignable area. A total no. of 478652 families were benefited by the distribution of poramboke land, and 88509 (18.49%) beneficiaries belonged to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The total area assigned to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes together was 61538 acres (14.92%). The balance area to be distributed was 27355 acres, i.e. 6.22% of the total area available for assignment.

4.95 In respect of the distribution of arable forest land assumed through the Kerala Arable Forest Land Assignment Rules, the total extent of land assigned upto November 1980 stood at 11693 acres of which the area assigned to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes together totalled to 4789 acres (41%). The beneficiaries belonged to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes together numbered 4034.

4.96 According to the Kannan Devan Hills (Resumption of land) Act, an extent of 70522 acres of land was finally vested in Government as on 30-11-1980, of which only 785 acres (1.11%) were assigned.

4.97 The Kerala Agricultural Worker's Act, 1974 came into force (except provisions relating to Agricultural Workers Provident Fund Scheme) on 2nd October

1975 in order to provide security of employment and to ensure reasonable rates of wages, fixation of working hours, and fair settlement of disputes. As on 31-3-1980, 6.21 lakh agricultural workers got registered under the Act. Out of the 1569 disputes (new disputes plus pending) registered, 1088 were disposed of with a balance of 481 cases pending. Out of 540 claim petitions filed 448 petitions were disposed of and a balance of 126 petitions were pending disposal.

4.98 The new land owners emerged as a result of the Land Revolution do not have any documentary evidences of their possessions except the oral tenures existed. The Re-survey of State and preparation of Records of Rights are highly important in this context. Till the end of December 1980 Resurvey has been completed on 14818 sq. km of land.

4.99 The Ex-kudikidappukar's Housing Scheme is sanctioned for giving financial assistance to the ex-kudikidappukar who have been granted certificates of purchase, for the construction of new houses/additions to the existing ones. The scheme is now confined to Ambalapuzha and Shertallai taluks in Alleppey district and Quilon Taluk in Quilon District, for the construction of 15,000 houses. A sum of Rs. 48,18,500 has been spent towards grant portion under Kudikidappukar's Benefit Fund. It is also decided to extend and implement the scheme in one or two taluks in Cannanore, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Trivandrum Districts. The total number of houses additionally proposed to construct is 35,000.

4.100 Financial assistance is also provided to the assignees of surplus lands to undertake suitable land development programmes on the plots assigned to them. 1979-80 onwards the rate of assistance is Rs. 1,000 per hectare in the form of grant, to finance a development scheme suited to each holding in areas not covered by SFDA, MFAL etc. During 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 6,89,700 has been sanctioned of which a sum of Rs. 6,89,657 has been expended.

Livestock Development

4.101 Livestock sector holds a key role in the growth of the rural economy of the State. Besides providing employment to the rural poor, it helps to augment the supply of protective foods such as milk, meat and egg. As a result of various intensive development programmes implemented in the past in the fields of cattle breeding, fodder production, milk marketing and veterinary services and animal health care, the production of Livestock products has increased to a considerable extent. The milk production in the State has gone up from 7.37 lakh tonnes in 1977-78 to 8.24 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 yielding a per capita daily availability of 89 gram of milk as against 81 grams in the previous year.

4.102 The Animal Husbandry and the Dairy Development Departments have been implementing programmes of cross-breeding for upgrading the quality of the existing cattle stock of the State. In 1979-80, the Animal Husbandry Department carried out 6.30 lakh artificial inseminations as against 5.65 lakhs in the previous year through Key Village Blocks and Intensive Cattle Development Projects. The Dairy Development Department conducted 3.53 lakh artificial inseminations through the breeding centres manned by the Cattle Improvement Assistants during 1979-80 as against 3.14 lakhs in the previous year. Altogether 9.83 lakh artificial inseminations were conducted through the two agencies in 1979-80 as against 9.30 lakhs in the previous year.

4.103 The milk marketing activities are carried out by the K.L.D. & M.M. Board on a commercial line. The Livestock Development activities mainly production of inputs for milk production are carried out with the financial assistance from State Government and Government of Switzerland under Indo-Swiss Project.

4.104 During the year 1979-80, the KLD & MM Board continued the production of inputs like Frozen Semen and Liquid Nitrogen and Fodder Seeds for the livestock development activities in the State. The Frozen Semen and Liquid Nitrogen produced in the different establishments of the Board were supplied to the Departments of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development for carrying out insemination in the field. In the northern districts of the State the C.M.E. (Coconut Milk Extended) processed semen was distributed through the Departments.

4.105 Seeds of successful varieties of fodder grasses and legumes were produced by the Board and distributed to the farmers on reasonable prices. The rooted grass slips were also supplied to the farmers eventhough the ultimate objective is to supply seeds instead of vegetative materials because it will be cheaper and easier for timely distribution. For the Livestock breeding and Fodder Development activities the assistance from Swiss Government through Indo Swiss Project Programme was available for this year also.

4.106 The KLD & MM Board was implementing a scheme to bring the entire A.I. Programme in the State under Frozen Semen utilisation for which the Laboratory at Dhoni Farm, Palghat has been equipped to produce Frozen Semen. Approximately 700 cattle breeding centres are to be supplied with cryogenic equipments in the northern districts. A Fodder Seed Farm at Chundale was started for the production of foundation seeds of fodder grasses and legumes. The foundation seeds will be multiplied through registered farmers in Idukki and Wynad and supplied to the dairy farmers in other parts of the State.

4/719/MC.

4.107 During 1979-80, five Dairy Plants, viz., Trivandrum, Ernakulam, Alleppey, Palghat and Cannanore were operating under the Board. They have handled altogether 227.87 lakh litres of milk during the year. The State has formulated a comprehensive dairy development programme and the Government have approved this programme and decided to implement it under "Operation Flood II", with the assistance of the Indian Dairy Corporation/National Dairy Development Board. Once fully implemented, all the urban centres in the State will get sufficient quantity of fluid milk, and the milk producers in rural areas will have a regular market for their products.

4.108 To assist the procurement of milk from rural areas, 13 Chilling Plants were operated by the Board in Alleppey, Quilon, Ernakulam, Idukki and Trichur Districts.

4.109 The procurement of milk for the Dairy Plants and Chilling Plants in the State has been organised mainly on cooperative basis. The functions of organisation, supervision and control and the developmental activities relating to milk co-operatives are vested with the Dairy Development Department. 76 new primary milk co-operative societies were registered during the year bringing the total number of primary milk co-operatives in the State to 904, the 'Anand' pattern of bye-laws have been accepted in the State to be adopted by milk co-operative societies and the new milk co-operative societies organised in the State are in the 'Anand' pattern.

4.110 In order to develop and strengthen the co-operative societies, financial assistance for the following items were given to the primary milk co-operatives:—

1. For the purchase of milk cans	160 milk cans
2. For the purchase of milk testing equipments	50 Societies
3. For the construction of office building-cum-milk collection room	30 ,,
4. Managerial subsidy for appointment of paid staff.	50 ,,

4.111 Cultivation of High Yielding Varieties of nutritive fodder crops is of paramount importance in any programme of enhancement of milk production. Therefore, the Dairy Development Department is popularising the cultivation of high yielding varieties of fodder grass through the farmers. In order to encourage the farmers to take up fodder cultivation, subsidy is being given in the form of fertilizers for the fodder plots upto 50 cents in extent set up by the farmers, at the rate of Rs. 350 per acre for the first year and Rs. 100 each for the second and third years. The planting materials of High Yielding Varieties of fodder

are also distributed free of cost to the farmers. 5851 fodder plots covering a total area of 1140 acres have been set up, and subsidy has been given to 4019 new fodder plots comprising a total area of 686.63 acres and 3726 old fodder plots covering an area of 590.03 acres. 159.6 lakh fodder slips have also been distributed among the farmers free of cost for cultivating fodder in their lands.

4.112 The veterinary institutions in Kerala in April 1980 comprised of 15 Veterinary Polyclinics, 7 Mobile Farm Aid Units, 385 Veterinary Hospitals, 150 Veterinary Dispensaries and 471 other departmental institutions. Nearly 28 lakh cases of diseases of animals and poultry were treated in various veterinary institutions in the State during 1979-80.

Fisheries

4.113 Fisheries, one of the most important developmental sectors of the State economy, provides animal protein to the population, generates employment opportunities to the rural poor and earns valuable foreign exchange to the country. The fishermen population of Kerala in 1979 constituted approximately 3.1 per cent of the total population of the State. The aggregate fish production in the State in 1979-80 was 3.56 lakh tonnes, comprising 3.31 lakh tonnes from marine sector and 0.25 lakh tonnes from inland sector. Despite the increase in export earnings of marine products in 1979-80, the aggregate fish production in the State has declined from 3.98 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 to 3.56 lakh tonnes in 1979-80, registering a decrease of nearly 11 per cent. The per capita consumption of fish during 1979-80 was 10.1 kg. per annum as against 11.6 kg. per annum in the previous year. The contribution of fisheries sector to State income at current prices in 1978-79 was estimated at Rs. 77 crores whereas the corresponding share in 1977-78 was Rs. 80 crores.

Marine Fish production

4.114 Eventhough Kerala is one of the important maritime States in the country, there are indications of declining trend in the marine fish landings in the State 1974 onwards. From 2.96 lakh tonnes in 1972, the marine fish landings touched an all time high of 4.48 lakh tonnes in 1974. In 1979 the landings declined to 3.31 lakh tonnes from 3.73 lakh tonnes in the previous year, registering a decrease of about 11.26 per cent.

4.115 At the all India level also the total marine fish landings has decreased from 14.04 lakh tonnes in 1978 to 13.88 lakh tonnes in 1979. However, during 1979, Kerala continued to be the most important maritime State in the country, contributing 24 per cent of the total fish production and 42 per cent of the total

export earnings of fish products. The data on total marine fish landings in Kerala and India, during 1970 to 79 is given in Table 4.26.

TABLE 4.26
Marine Fish Landings in Kerala and India (1970-79)
(Quantity in '000 tonnes)

Year	Kerala	India	Percentage of Kerala to India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1970	393	1086	36
1971	445	1161	38
1972	296	980	30
1973	448	1220	37
1974	420	1218	35
1975	421	1423	30
1976	331	1353	25
1977	345	1260	27
1978	373	1404	27
1979	331	1388	24

4.116 As in the previous years, in 1979 also oil sardine constituted the dominant item among the marine fishes in Kerala, representing 35 per cent of total fish production followed by penaeid prawns (8.9 per cent), ribbon fish (7.9 per cent) and mackerel (5.7 per cent). The landings of oil sardine in 1979 accounted for 1.17 lakh tonnes compared to 1.20 lakh tonnes in 1978. The average annual landings of oil sardine for the period 1970-74 is estimated at 1,43,000 tonnes. But the average annual landings for the period 1975-79 has declined to 1,15,000 tonnes, registering a decrease of 19.7 per cent over the period. This declining trend in the average annual production is also seen in the case of mackerel and prawns.

4.117 The total landings of prawns in 1979 is estimated at 29,500 tonnes as against 45,000 tonnes in 1978. The decrease over the year is 34 per cent. However this species continues to be the second largest item of marine fish landings, contributing 8.9 per cent of the total production. During the period 1970-74 the average annual production of prawns is estimated at 49,000 tonnes. But the average annual production of prawns for the period 1975-79 suffered a set back as the estimated quantity was only 45,000 tonnes, which registers a decline of about 8.9 per cent over the period of 1970-74.

4.118 In this connection it may be noted that in 1979-80, a study on the prawn fishery by mechanised boats based at Neendakara-Sakthikulangara complex

has been initiated by the CMFRI, with a view to determine whether there are any indications of overfishing either biological or economic. It has been noticed that there was continuous declining trend in the catches with increasing input of effort and therefore the maximum sustainable yield in that area has been reached and that further increase in input of effort will result in only lesser economic return. In the light of this having established that there is economic, if not biological, overfishing taking place in the area, it is high time that proper management of the fishery with implementation of conservation measures is necessary.

4.119 The production of mackerel, one of the important items of marine fishes of Kerala coast, also suffered a set back from 26,000 tonnes in 1978 to 18,500 tonnes in 1979; the percentage decrease being 29. The contribution of mackerel to the total fish production in 1979 was estimated at 5.7 per cent. The average annual production of mackerel for 1974-79 was estimated at 42,900 tonnes. But the average annual production of the species for 1975-79 has decreased to 19,900 tonnes recording an ever high variation of

53.6 per cent. Table 4.27 presents the annual landings of principal marine species in Kerala from 1975 to 1979.

TABLE 4.27
Annual Landings of Marine Fish in Kerala (1975-79)

Species	(Quantity in '000 tonnes)				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oil Sardine	97.2	123.9	117.4	119.9	116.8
Mackerel	14.9	20.0	20.0	25.9	18.3
Prawns	78.0	34.5	40.3	45.4	29.5
Other species	230.7	152.6	167.3	182.1	165.7
Total	420.8	331.0	345.0	373.3	330.5

4.120 The data on average annual production of oil sardine, mackerel and prawns in Kerala during the periods 1970-74 and 1975-79 and the percentage variations over the periods duly eliminating the seasonal fluctuations are given in Table 4.28.

TABLE 4.28
Average Annual Sea Fish Production in Kerala

Species	(Quantity in '000 tonnes)					
	Average Annual production for 1970-74		Average Annual production for 1975-79		Variations	
	Actuals	Percentage	Actuals	Percentage	Actuals	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Oil Sardine	143.2	35.7	115.0	31.9	(-)28.2	(-)19.7
Mackerel	42.9	10.7	19.9	5.5	(-)23.0	(-)53.6
Prawns	49.7	12.4	45.3	12.6	(-)4.4	(-)8.9
Others	164.7	41.2	179.9	50.0	15.2	9.2
Total	400.5	100.0	360.1	100.0	(-)40.4	(-)10.1

Marine Products Exports

4.121 The value of exports of marine products from Kerala scaled new heights in 1979-80. The value of exports in the year rose up as high as Rs. 103.93 crores from the previous year's level of Rs. 94 crores; recording an increase of 10.56 per cent. Meanwhile the quantity of marine products exported from the State marked a decline during 1979-80. The volume of exports decreased from 32301 tonnes in 1978-79 to 30,534 tonnes in 1979-80; registering a marginal decline of 1767 tonnes (5.47 per cent). However, in 1979-80 also, Kerala continued to be the principal marine products exporting State in the country. In the year, Kerala alone handled about 35.34 per cent

in terms of volume or 41.77 per cent in terms of value of marine products exports.

4.122 Despite the market set back in the principal marine products exporting countries and also the strengthening of Indian rupee against the US dollar, the value of exports of Indian marine products during 1979-80 was the highest ever attained. The export earnings totalled Rs. 248.82 crores during 1979-80 as against Rs. 234.62 crores, the all time high level reached in 1978-79. This shows an increase of Rs. 14.20 crores or 6.05 per cent. Eventhough there was ever high increase in value, the volume of exports of marine products, declined from 86,894 tonnes in 1978-79 to 86,401 tonnes in 1979-80 registering a fall of about

0.57 per cent. The reason for the decrease in quantity of exports both at the State and national level could mainly be attributed to poor fish catches in the country.

4.123 Barring frozen cuttle fish, frozen fish and canned shrimp, all other major items have registered a decline in the export front at the national level both in terms of quantity and value. But frozen shrimp constituted to be the single largest item of India's exports during 1979-80 as well. In the year the major importers of Indian marine products continued to be Japan and the U.S.A. While Japan accounted for about 43 per cent of exports in terms of quantity or about 68 per cent in terms of value the U.S.A.'s share was only 14 per cent both in terms of volume and value.

4.124 Frozen shrimp constituted the principal item among the marine products exported from Kerala in 1979-80. During the year 26,047 tonnes frozen shrimp valued at Rs. 92.37 crores was exported from the State. In 1978-79 it was 25,816 tonnes worth Rs. 81.04 crores. Even though the increase in exports in terms of quantity was only 0.89 per cent, the increase in terms of value was 13.98 per cent. This increase in value could mainly be attributed to the rise in the average price of exported shrimp from Rs. 31.39 per kg. in 1978-79 to Rs. 35.46 per kg. in 1979-80, registering an increase of about 13 per cent. At the national level also the average price of exported shrimp has gone up from Rs. 38.07 per kg. to Rs. 41.37 per kg. recording 8.67 per cent increase over the year. It may be significant to note that in 1979-80 the rate of detention of consignments by United States has increased substantially. Presence of salmonella and filth and also decomposition in the marine products exported were the main factors attributed for the detention. Taking into account these facts, the MPEDA has taken effective measures to improve the quality of export products.

Inland Fisheries

4.125 The inland fish production in Kerala in 1979-80 is estimated at 25,080 tonnes, compared to 24,512 tonnes in 1978-79. The increase in production over the year is only 2.4 per cent. The species-wise composition of inland fish production in the State is presented in Table 4.29.

TABLE 4.29

Species-wise Composition of Inland Fish Production in Kerala

Species	1978-79		1979-80	
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Prawns	5204	21.23	4652	18.55
Etroplus	2638	10.76	2847	11.35
Murrels	2752	11.23	2883	11.50

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tilapia	3720	15.18	4018	16.02
Catfish	2385	9.73	2638	10.52
Jewfish	1272	5.19	1367	5.45
Others	6541	26.68	6675	26.61
Total	24,512	100.00	25,080	100.00

4.126 The inland fisheries development programmes implemented in the State during 1979-80 comprise development of small water areas, construction of fish seed farms, brackish water fish farming, development of reservoir fisheries, composite fish culture etc. Under the programme for development of small water areas, construction of a landing centre at Kovilakathukadavu has been completed. The construction works of fish seed farms at Polachira and Parappanangadi have been completed, and the works on fish seed farms at Alwaye, Kottayam, Kuttiadi and Idukki, are in progress. Further action has already been initiated to establish fish farms and hatcheries.

4.127 The fish farmers development agency is an integrated inland fisheries development project. Under the scheme all the cultivable fresh water resources in the project area is stocked with quick growing species of fresh water fishes and the fish farmers in the area are provided with all assistance for fish culture. One such agency is functioning at Meenara in Palghat. During 1979-80 two more agencies have been started at Quilon and Trichur.

4.128 The system of payment of cash subsidy to private pisciculturists has discontinued during 1979-80. Instead of cash subsidy scheme, a composite fish culture demonstration programme was launched. This new programme envisages to give subsidy in kind to fish farmers as fish seed, feed and technical know-how. Under the scheme clearing and stocking of an area of 74 ha. of ponds and tanks have been completed and the survey and selection of an area of 123 ha. has been initiated. This experimental programme had proved to be economically viable by yielding 1200 kg. of fish valued at Rs. 12,000 from a pond with an area of 2 ha. in Alleppey district.

4.129 Considering the large scope for development of inland fisheries since 1979-80 the State Government have been utilising the services of two experts from the CIFRI for development of reservoir fisheries and fish seed production. Besides, it is proposed to constitute an Inland Fisheries Development Corporation to implement specific, commercially viable projects of inland fisheries development with the assistance of institutional and international agencies.

Refrigeration Facilities

4.130 In Kerala there are 220 ice plants with 2289 tonnes production capacity per day and 3889 tonnes storage capacity. Besides, 91 plants with 506 tonnes freezing capacity per day, 97 cold storages having 10,774 tonnes storage capacity, and 31 plants with 676 tonnes fresh fish storage capacity, are also available in the State. Out of these, 201 ice plants, 82 freezing plants, 87 cold storages and 10 fresh fish storage plants are owned and operated by private agencies. Therefore, above 80 per cent of the total refrigeration facility is managed by the private sector. The availability of refrigeration facilities in Kerala, by type of ownership is indicated in Table 4.30.

TABLE 4.30
Refrigeration Facilities in Kerala (1979-80)

Item	Unit	Public	Private	Co-operative	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ice Plants	No.	17	201	2	220
Ice capacity	Tonnes	170	2103	16	2289
Ice Storage capacity	„	705	3166	18	3889
Freezing plants	No.	8	82	1	91
Freezing capacity	Tonnes	52	450	4	506
Cold Storages	No.	9	87	1	97
Storage Capacity	Tonnes	1470	9244	60	10774
Fresh fish storage plants	No.	21	10	..	31
„ Capacity	Tonnes	584	92	..	676

Fishermen Co-operatives

4.131 In Kerala, the total number of fishermen societies has decreased from 605 in 1978-79 to 558 in 1979-80. This has resulted in a corresponding reduction in membership from 65,267 to 60,634. In contrast to the above phenomenon, the total paid up share capital of societies went up from Rs. 64.32 lakhs in 1978-79 to Rs. 69.89 lakhs in 1979-80. However, it has proved that the fishermen cooperatives have miserably failed to serve the purpose and have in many cases become engines of exploitation of the fishermen for the benefit of middlemen and many others. As the fishery cooperatives in the State were not functioning well, it was felt necessary to introduce a new concept for the economic welfare of fishermen community. It is in this background that the State Government has made proper legislation by passing the Kerala Fishermen Welfare Societies Act, 1980. Organization of fisheries villages and constitution of fishermen welfare societies for such villages, with a view to develop the

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economic, social and cultural standards of the fishermen community, are the programmes envisaged under the Act. The scheme is under implementation.

Kerala Fisheries Corporation

4.132 The Kerala Fisheries Corporation has at present a fishing section with four imported trawlers. Besides, five Freezing Plants, one Nylon Net Factory, one Cold Storage and one fish meal and oil plant are owned and operated by the Corporation. During 1979-80 the Corporation has exported 162 tonnes frozen products valued at Rs. 81 lakhs to Japan, U.S.A. etc. The quantity of fish catches by the fishing fleet during the year accounted for 85.77 tonnes, comprising 79.24 tonnes of prawns and 6.53 tonnes of other species. The aggregate value realised from fish and prawns landed by the vessels in 1979-80 accounted for Rs. 44.38 lakhs compared to Rs. 42.58 lakhs in the previous year. The production of fish meal and fish oil in the plant at Azhikode is estimated at 12.8 tonnes in terms of quantity. The value of production of the plant has gone up from Rs. 0.73 lakhs in 1978-79 to Rs. 1.63 lakhs in 1979-80. Nylon twines of different counts and nylon fishing nets of different meshes and designs are being twisted and fabricated in the Nylon Net Factory at Ernakulam. In 1979-80 the production in the factory has reached at 25.8 tonnes, comprising 13.4 tonnes nylon twines and 12.4 tonnes nylon webbing. The sales turn over of the factory during the year was Rs. 17.14 lakhs. As a part of the plan to expand the internal marketing activities of the Corporation, it is proposed to procure, process, and stock all varieties of fish and distribute them through out the state through dealers, and sales booths. The scheme will enable to provide employment opportunities to the educated unemployed and make available fishery products at reasonable prices to consumers.

Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Corporation

4.133 The Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Corporation was constituted in 1978, with a view to solve the multifarious problems being faced by the economically weaker section of the fishermen community. The activities undertaken by the Corporation for the welfare of fishermen include housing programmes, relief measures, financial assistance, insurance etc. The construction work of 10,000 houses under the housing scheme undertaken by the Corporation in 1979 is nearing completion. In 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 4.65 lakhs was distributed among 3426 fishermen families towards relief measures against calamities such as loss of life and disablement of fishermen as well as loss or damage of fishing craft and gear. In order to overcome the difficulties of fishermen vendors to travel with their fish baskets in public conveyances, the Corporation has started in December 1980, a special bus

service to be operated between fishing centres in the coastal areas of Trivandrum city and different marketing places. At present three buses are providing such facilities. Only a nominal monthly fare of Rs. 30 is being collected from each fish seller who makes use of this service.

4.134 Another scheme for giving assistance to fishermen for purchase of craft and gear is under consideration. The scheme envisages to provide assistance to about 7500 fishermen at a total cost of Rs. 1.36 crores to be met by subsidy, bank loan etc. A social insurance programme is being introduced by the Corporation to cover cases of death due to accidents or unexpected causes while fishing or immediately after fishing, and cases of permanent or temporary incapacitation while engaged in fishing. Though it is an insurance programme no premium is collected from the beneficiaries. As the Corporation is the implementing agency of Government for the rehabilitation of 2000 fishermen families to be evicted from the Vizhinjam fishing harbour area, action has already been initiated to establish two townships in Vizhinjam by providing housing facilities, community amenities and other infrastructure.

Fishing Harbours and Fish Landing Centres

4.135 The Harbour Engineering Wing is entrusted with the investigation, design, construction and maintenance of fishing harbours, fish landing centres, fish landing platforms etc. The construction of the first stage of Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour has almost been completed and the works relating to its second stage are in progress. The construction work of inner break-water of Neendakara fishing harbour is progressing. The investigation and model studies and the preparation of project reports on the fishing harbours at Mopla Bay, Ponnani and Thalai are under different stages. Likewise, the initial works of the mini fishing harbours at Azhikode, Puthiappa, Chombal, Thankassery, Kayamkulam, Muthalapozhi, Cheruvathur, Chettuvai and Thottappally are in progress. The reclamation work on the fish landing centre at Kasargode has been completed. The project reports for establishing fish landing centres at Cheruvathur, Chettuvai, Munakkadavu and Neeleswaram have been finalised. Project reports relating to the landing centres at Palacode, Dharmadam, New Mahe, Ponnani and Thottappally are under preparation. The MPEDA provides grants for the construction of fish landing platforms so as to handle the fish without bacterial contamination. By availing the funds from this institution, the construction work of the fish landing platform at Parappanangadi has been completed and the works at Puthiappa and Valanjavazhi have already been initiated.

Other Development Activities

4.136 The fisheries package scheme envisages promotion of mechanised fishing in selected villages. Under the scheme fisherman families in an area are identified and organised into small units consisting of 5 or 6 families in a unit. A mechanised boat with fishing equipments is issued to each unit under the condition that fishing and sale of catches are done at the direct supervision of fisheries officials. Under the package scheme, at Tanur 150 fishermen families have been organised into 30 units and fishing boats have already been issued to 17 units among them. Another package scheme will also be organised at Karunagappally. There is a proposal to organise 120 fishermen families at Vizhinjam under the programme of gill net scheme and provide them fishing boats and equipments.

4.137. To enhance the production and thereby elevate the living standards of conventional fishermen, it has been suggested by fisheries experts, to adopt improved methods of fishing such as mechanisation of crafts and use of gill nets etc. In Madras, the Bay of Bengal Programme of the FAO, has developed a new device to modernise the country crafts by fitting with inboard diesel engines. In Kerala also the Fishermen's Welfare Corporation has drawn up a preliminary scheme of conducting trial runs by country crafts installed with out board/in board engines. An experiment of motorisation of country crafts organised at Purakkad shows that the scheme will enable to raise production and productivity and the level of employment in the coastal regions.

4.138. In 1979-80 the production of mussel in the pilot project at Vizhinjam has reached 7.13 tonnes. The results obtained in the experimental culture of mussel at Vizhinjam Research Centre of the CMFRI have also proved that the technology is viable for large scale commercial operation. Based on these results, it is proposed to extend the programme of mussel culture to two more fishing villages.

4.139. In Kerala, there are three Regional Fisheries Technical High Schools and five Fishermen Training Centres. Steps are being taken to establish three more Regional Fisheries Technical High Schools one each at Beypore, Chowghat and Tanur.

Fishermen Population and Fishing Problems

4.140. According to the socio-economic survey of fishermen in 1979 the total population of fishermen in Kerala is of the order of 7.76 lakhs. They represent about 3 per cent of the estimated population of the State in 1979. Of the total fishermen population 5.99 lakhs belong to the marine sector and 1.77 lakhs in the inland sector. Among the coastal districts of the State, Alleppey stands first with 1.35 lakhs fishermen population, followed

by Trivandrum with 1.28 lakhs. The livestock census 1977 shows that 1.72 lakhs persons are engaged in actual fishing. Of them 90 per cent constitute the traditional sector. The traditional fishermen account for 80 per cent of the fish catches and 60 per cent of fish value.

4.141. In spite of the varied benefits derived out of modernisation of fishing efforts and huge annual foreign exchange earnings from the export of marine products, the average annual income of a traditional fishermen family is below 1200. A case study to find out the extent of indebtedness of fishermen and examine the credit system prevailing in the Vizhinjam area was conducted in 1979 by the CMFRI. The result points out that 83 per cent of the fishermen families in the area are in debt. The average outstanding debt per indebted household during the period 1978-79 was worked out at Rs. 2160 whereas the average annual income of the household during the same period was Rs. 1241. The position of fishermen families in other coastal regions of the State in regard to income and indebtedness may not be different from the above. This has necessitated to launch an ambitious programme for the development of fishermen in the State. It is against this background that the State Government prepared a comprehensive project involving Rs. 75 crores for the development of the full potential of the marine and inland fisheries and for amelioration of the socio-economic conditions of the fishermen community.

4.142. The livestock census, 1977 has estimated that the fishing equipments in Kerala comprise of 2988 mechanised boats and 32,377 catamarans, canoes and other country crafts. Besides this, mechanised boats from other States like Karnataka, Tamil Nadu etc. used to come to Kerala coast during peak fishing seasons. The introduction of mechanisation, has given rise to a number of problems in the fishing industry. Clashes between the traditional fishermen and the operators of motorised boats had occurred several times in sea and shore. Further, certain modern methods of fishing such as the operation of purse-seines are found to affect adversely the growth of fish stock especially when such fishing is done during the breeding season. Absence of a regulatory legislation to tackle problems of this kind was often felt by the Government. Accordingly, in order to safeguard the interests of the traditional fishermen, ensure peace in the fishing areas, and to prevent huge depletion of fish stock, the Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1980 was enacted by the State Government. The Act is the first of its kind in the country and it empowers the Government to regulate, restrict or prohibit the operation of fishing vessels in sea along the coast of Kerala.

Forests

4.143. Forests represent an important ecological and economic asset of a region. Forests in Kerala

occupy an area of 9335 sq. km. It constitutes nearly 24 per cent of the geographical area of the State. Approximately 1.4 per cent of the total area under forests in India is contributed by our State. Recent developments, particularly diversion of forest area for irrigation and power projects have actually dwindled the area of forests in Kerala as well as in India.

4.144. The contribution of forestry to the State income at current prices has gone up from Rs. 42.11 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 58 crores in 1978-79. The increase over the year is 37.73 per cent.

4.145. The total area under forest plantations in Kerala in 1980 is to the order of 1,40,699 ha. as against 1,36,225 ha. in 1979. Teak, eucalyptus and softwood constitute the principal species in the forest plantations. The area under principal species of forest plantations is presented in Table 4.31

TABLE 4.31
Area under Principal Species of Forest Plantations

Species	Area in Hectares		Increase over the year
	As on 31-3-1979	As on 31-3-1980	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)
1. Teak	71,439	73,847	2408
2. Soft wood	21,619	22,211	592
3. Jungle wood (Hard wood)	1,366	1,366	..
4. Cashew	4,196	4,355	159
5. Rosewood	93	117	24
6. Eucalyptus	32,687*	33,544*	857
7. Mahagony	207	207	..
8. Bamboo	965	965	..
9. Wattle	702	802	100
10. Sandal wood	4	9	5
11. Kongu	20	20	..
12. Balsa	110	115	5
13. Cardamom	40	40	..
14. Pine	429	429	..
15. Pepper	98	98	..
16. Mixed Plantations	1,191	1,247	116
17. Zylonicum	4	4	..
18. Others	1,115	1,323	208
Total	1,36,225	1,40,699	4474

*Includes Eucalyptus planted under fuel wood scheme

4.146. Many steps have been taken by the Department of Forests in the recent past to develop forestry

in the State. In 1979-80, the department has undertaken raising of plantations as one of its main development programmes. During the year, more than 4200 ha. was brought under new plantations like, teak, softwood, eucalyptus, cashew etc.

4.147. Social forestry, aims at planting trees on lands available outside the reserve forests and also in the degraded forests within the reserve forests, so that the requirement of the villagers for firewood is met. The main crux of social forestry is the involvement of people. During 1980-81 an area of 100 ha. was planted under this programme apart from planting avenue tree seedlings to a length of 34 km. Further, the Forest Department has distributed free of cost 10 lakhs seedlings of different tree species to individuals, institutions, organisations etc. for planting during the Vanamahotsava celebrations of the year.

4.148. Due to intensive exploitation of evergreen forest for getting raw materials for the wood based industries and sleepers for the railways, certain parts of such area face degeneration. Hence a scheme was implemented for improvement of the natural regeneration of these areas and about 500 ha. of forests have been brought under the programme during the year. Under silviculture, older plantations are maintained properly for improvement through operations like tending, weeding etc., In the year about 5000 ha. has been brought under silvicultural operations.

4.149. In the state, there are seven Wild Life Sanctuaries including Periyar Tiger Reserve and Eravikulam National Park. In addition to these, steps are being taken to establish a lion safari park at Neyyar and snake park at Malampuzha. Besides equipping the sanctuaries with implements to protect the wild life species from extinction, the housing and recreation facilities in the project area will also be developed to attract more tourists.

4.150. In order to restrict the indiscriminate encroachment of forests, it was felt necessary to protect the area by survey and demarcation of forest boundaries by erecting permanent cairns. The work on erecting 7500 cairns over a distance of 900 km. undertaken by the department during the year is nearing completion.

4.151. The sale proceeds of timber has increased from Rs. 28.22 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 34.90 crores in 1979-80, registering an increase of 23.7 per cent over the year. But during the period the turn over from firewood and charcoal suffered a set back by 11.9 per cent. At the same time the year 1979-80 witnessed an increase of more than cent per cent in the sales value of other forest produces. The aggregate sales value of timber and other forest produces has gone up from Rs. 31.83 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 40.48 crores in 1979-80. The percentage growth rate over the period works out to be 27.14. The information on sale proceeds of forest produce is given in Table 4.32

TABLE 4.32
Sale proceeds of Timber and other Forest Produce

Item	Sale proceeds (Rs.'000)		Increase/decrease over the years	
	1978-79	1979-80	Actual	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Timber	2,82,206	3,49,015	6,68,09	23.7
Firewood and Charcoal	1,5,185	13,371	(1814)	(11.9)
Livestock	57	63	6	10.5
Other items	20,899	42,314	21,415	102.5
Total	3,18,347	40,47,63	86,416	27.14

Note: Figures in brackets indicate decrease

Kerala Forest Development Corporation

4.152. The Kerala Forest Development Corporation was constituted in 1975, with a view to accelerate timber and pulpwood production, promote integrated development of forest plantations, better development and utilisation of forest produces etc. The main sources of funds to the Corporation comprise share capital contribution from the State and Central Governments and loans from the financial institutions and banks. The development projects undertaken by the Corporation include production of pulpwood, matchwood and cardamom, besides raising of tea plantation and distribution of firewood.

4.153. The pulp wood project was started in 1976 with an ambitious view to raise new plantations to an extent of 40,000 ha; over a period of ten years in a phased manner and to protect and manage 15,400 ha. of existing plantations. The progress of the programme hitherto presents a dismal picture. Even though the target was to raise 16,000 ha. by the end of 1979 the achievements so far made, sum up to about 5,588 ha; registering only 34.9 per cent of the target. The information in this regard is presented in Table 4.33

TABLE 4.33
Target and Achievements of Pulpwood Projects

Year	Target	(Area in ha.)	
		Actual	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1976	4000	535	13.4
1977	4000	1829	45.5
1978	4000	1242	31.0
1979	4000	1942	49.5
Total	16,000	5588	34.9

4.154 The shortfalls in implementing the programme could mainly be attributed to the difficulties experienced in completing the timber extraction from the area and getting the residual growth cleared in time. Therefore steps are being taken to remove the bottlenecks. As a component of the pulpwood project, in the year 1980, an aggregate area of 1300 ha. has been brought under Eucalyptus plantation in Trivandrum, Punalur, Kulamavu and Munnar regions. In view of the increase in the requirements of Eucalyptus-grandis by Hindustan Paper Corporation, Gwalior Rayons and Punalur Paper Mills it is proposed to extend considerably the area under Eucalyptus plantation.

4.155 The matchwood project commenced in 1977 has so far completed planting of 557 ha. To enhance the production of matchwood, there are proposals to take over the existing plantations from the Forest department and to expand the programme of planting species suitable for the match wood industry. The cardamom project envisages to raise and develop cardamom plantations at Pachakkanam, Kanni Elam, Nelliampathy and Mankulam. The Pachakkanam scheme is an ongoing one. Under the scheme it is intended to manage the existing cardamom plantation in 145 ha. and to raise new plantations to the tune of 800 ha. The Nelliampathy scheme envisages to raise plantations in 1,000 ha. The Corporation has taken over 40 ha. from the department and planted 65 ha. so far. The Mankulam programme is aimed to take over and manage the area planted with cardamom in the KDHP resumed land. As a first step the Corporation has resumed about 135 acres of planted area for intensive management and action is being taken to perambulate the areas suitable for cardamom plantation in Mankulam area. The preparation of project report for raising cardamom plantations in about 1,000 ha. in Kanni Elam tract has been completed.

4.156 As a part of entering in the field of tea plantations by the Corporation, an area of 800 ha. has already been identified for raising tea plantations in Wynad. In 1980, about 15 ha. has been planted and it is proposed to plant more area during 1981. Further, with an intention to bring down the price of firewood, the corporation has undertaken a scheme to distribute firewood to the public at reasonable prices. Fire-wood depots owned by the Corporation operate at present at the District Head quarters except Quilon, Idukki and Wynad.

Kerala Forest Research Institute

4.157 The Kerala Forest Research Institute was organised in 1975 to carry out applied research on forestry in the State and studies on timber and timber based industries. To organise and take up research problems relevant to forestry management, the entire

work of the institute is distributed among seven divisions namely; Ecology, Entomology, Genetics, Plant Pathology, Plant Taxonomy, Soil Science and Wild Life. The laboratories and the infrastructure for each of these disciplines have been developed to some extent and the process is being continued.

4.158 The Institute has so far undertaken thirty-six research projects for investigatory studies. The projects are mainly financed by the State Government but a few of them are funded by the Central Government and some external agencies like the Hindustan Paper Corporation etc. One major contribution of the institute was the development of an effective device to control damage by termites in Eucalyptus Plantations. A project sponsored by the FAO for preparation of a Manual of Dipterocarps of South Asia has been completed by the institute and another one to study the pests and disease of forest plantation species has been sent to the FAO for appraisal. Further, to initiate, research on teak plantations and studies on Wild Life two sub-centres of the institute are also functioning at Nilambur and Thekkady respectively.

Community Development

4.159 The Community Development programmes aim at simultaneous achievement of social change, economic development and democratic participation of the rural masses in developmental activities. The attempt is to synthesise various strands of development which are apparently contradictory. The approach is to achieve economic development through social justice and popular participation, development of the individual with the community, introducing social and economic overheads without disrupting the socio economic fabric and fulfilling local needs within the framework of national priorities.

4.160 The programme has delimited the entire rural area of the State into 144 blocks including the Tribal Development Block at Attappady. The average population per block works out to 1.7 lakhs. In all the blocks there is a well developed net work of voluntary organisations including youth clubs, mahilamandals and several other social organisations successfully associating with the rural development activities.

4.161 The major programmes under implementation are (i) C.D. pattern schemes (2) rural works programme (3) women and children's programme and (4) poverty eradication schemes under I.R.D.P.

4.162 Under C.D. pattern schemes programmes are implemented for the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation, industries, roads, environmental sanitation etc., in the rural areas. The rural works programme is implemented under two broad heads (i) works using foodgrains under the food for

work programme and (ii) works which do not involve any foodgrains.

4.163 The main activities under the first category are as follows:

- (a) Village roads programme, under which road works are executed using foodgrains as 50 per cent of cost of works and the balance by payment of cash.
- (b) Employment generation programme sanctioned by Labour Department and the funds of which are utilised by the development department for construction of rural roads.
- (c) Rural man power programme (Roads and Schools) under which works are taken up with a minimum public contribution of 5 per cent and cash assistance of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent from the department. The balance is paid in foodgrains. The rural man power assistance is also given for construction of school buildings for which funds are provided by General Education Department. During the year 1979-80, 46 schools have been constructed under this programme.
- (d) Minor Irrigation schemes implemented with the peoples participation for which also 50 per cent of the cost is provided as food grains.
- (e) The food for work programme (Regular and Special programme). The regular programme is for the construction of roads, canals and other public utilities for which wages are paid at Rs. 1.50 per man-day in cash and 2 kg. of rice in kind. The additional wages, if any is paid by the panchayats. The special programme is implemented by utilising food grains alone and 25 per cent of the cost of work is met by local contribution.

4.164 Since October, 1980 the food for work programme has been converted as National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) by the Government of India. All ongoing works using foodgrains are to be brought under the new programme which is a continuous programme for the 6th Five Year Plan with central assistance.

4.165 The main activities under the second category comprise:

- (a) Maintenance of village roads under which 80% of the cost of maintaining C.S.R.E. and P.I.R.E.P. roads and link roads is given in cash and the remaining 20% public contribution.

(b) Flood relief-repairs to flood damaged works and

(c) Open draw wells, which is intended for the digging of drinking water wells, especially for the weaker sections of the society.

4.166 Under the Women and Children's programme, 'The Applied Nutrition Programme' which is a comprehensive programme of Nutrition Education, implemented with the assistance of the UNICEF, is the major activity. The ANP was introduced in 1963 by an agreement of the Government of India with UNICEF, FAO and WHO, with the intention of producing protein foods of both animal and vegetable origin, implementing economic programmes for the well being of the rural women, developing the women's and Youth Organisations, conducting Nutrition Education etc. Another activity under the Women and Children's programme is the 'Composite Programme for Women and Pre-School Children' introduced throughout the State. About 1951 Balawadi Buildings have been constructed by giving assistance from State Government and CARE Organisation. The CARE Organisation and the State Government are assisting the Balawadi programme by issuing grants with Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,500 respectively per Balawadi. The Development Department is also conducting 4,200 feeding centres of which 1,650 are CARE Feeding Centres and 1951 are Balawadi Feeding Centres. There are about 6,73,600 beneficiaries under the above two programmes. Besides, a new programme called 'One-meal-day programme' has been started under the Social Welfare Department during 1979 with 4,400 feeding centres in rural areas. These are also run by the Blocks.

4.167 The IRD Programme, launched during 1978-79, is implemented through C.D. blocks and is under the administrative control of the Development department at the State level. It is intended to assist the target groups among the small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and village artisans etc., to take up gainful employment to improve their economic conditions and to cross the poverty line. The programme envisages the careful selection of families among the above mentioned groups and preparation of suitable schemes under primary, secondary and tertiary sectors depending on the need of each family. Assistance is provided to each family whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 3500. As per the guidelines of the Government of India subsidy is granted to small farmers, other groups, and scheduled caste/tribe families, at the rates of 25% 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % and 50% respectively. Programmes taken up on a community basis also qualify for 50% subsidy. The balance amount is raised by way of loan from banks. In the year 1978-79, 58 blocks were allocated to Kerala under I.R.D.P. with

100% central assistance and 1979-80 onwards the pattern of assistance has been changed to 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the State. The Government of India has extended the programme to all the 144 blocks from October 1980 onwards.

4.168 The programme-wise coverage of the beneficiary families during 1979-80 is given in table 4.34.

TABLE 4.34

Type of Scheme	No. of families benefited	
	Total	S.C./S.T.
1. Agriculture and Allied Sectors	101843	12213
2. Rural Industries	9835	1136
3. Services & Business	13847	1200
Total	125525	14549

Source: Development Department.

4.169 Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), another programme of the C.D. blocks was sanctioned for implementation in the State during November 1979. It aims at imparting comprehensive training to the rural youth in various economic activities like agriculture, animal husbandry etc. Under this programme it is stipulated to give training to 40 persons per block in various employment generating activities for the purpose of self employment. There is a provision to give stipend at the rate of Rs. 100 per month per trainee and honoraria to the training institutions at the rate of Rs. 50 per trainee per month. Under this scheme, more than 1000 persons have already been trained in various trades.

4.170 Besides, the Government of India and UNICEF have sponsored a programme "Social inputs in Area development" with technical and financial assistance of UNICEF in selected geographical areas where development work is already initiated and additional provision for social development input is required. The department has selected the five backward coastal districts viz. Trivandrum, Alleppey, Ernakulam, Malappuram and Kozhikode for implementation of this programme.

4.171 The blocks are also implementing programmes like construction of houses for weaker sections and Harijans in collaboration with the Housing Board, Harijan Welfare Department etc.

Agricultural Credit

4.172 The performance of credit cooperatives of the State in regard to deposit mobilisation, diversification, advancing of loaning programmes, and provision of integrated services to the rural people has been remarkable during the year 1978-79. At present there are 1616 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies having

total membership of 32 lakhs and loan transactions worth Rs. 13897 lakhs. Of this short term loan accounted to Rs. 10093 lakhs constituting 72% of the total loan and medium and long term loans together accounted to Rs. 3804 lakhs. The average amount of loan issued per member has also gone up from Rs. 313 during 1977-78 to Rs. 440 during 1978-79, showing an increase of 40%. While the average loan issued per advancing society indicated a significant rise of 134%, the average loan advanced per borrowing member has shown only an increase of 50% during the year 1978-79.

4.173 In the matter of deposit mobilisation the societies achieved substantial progress. The total deposit of these societies amounted to Rs. 9087 lakhs during 1978-79 registering an increase of 63 per cent over that in the previous year. The average deposit per society and the average deposit per member during 1978-79 have shown increases of 65% and 39% respectively over those in the previous year.

4.174 About 915 of the total societies have been working on profit during the year 1978-79, earning a total profit of Rs. 336.08 lakhs, the average profit per society being Rs. 36730 which is 36% more than that of the previous year. 699 societies in the State are at present working at a loss. The total loss sustained by these societies works out to Rs. 522.07 lakhs which is 69% more than that of the previous year. As regards the recovery of loans there has been a modest progress during the year 1978-79. The percentage of overdues to outstanding has come down from 29% in 1977-78 to 20% during 1978-79. The progress in the performance of Primary Agricultural Credit societies are given in Table 4.35.

TABLE 4.35

Selected Indicators of the Performance of the Agricultural Credit Societies

Indicators	As on 30-6-1978	As on 30-6-1979
1. Average membership per society (Nos.)	1642	1954
2. Average share capital per society (Rs.)	115941	139492
3. Average deposit per society (Rs.)	341434	561944
4. Average deposit per member (Rs.)	207	288
5. Average working capital per society (Rs.)	1079707	1523180
6. Average loan per member (Rs.)	313	440
7. Percentage of borrowing members to total members (%)	45	43
8. Average loan advanced per advancing society (Rs.)	527601	1236423
9. Average loan advanced per borrowing member (Rs.)	683	1024
10. Percentage of overdue to outstanding (%)	29	20

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

TABLE 4.36
Selected indicators of the Credit operations of the Agricultural
Credit Societies

Sl. No.	Details	As on 30-6-1978	As on 30-6-1979
1.	Number of Societies	1630	1616
2.	Number of Members (lakhs)	26.76	32
3.	Paid up share capital (Rs. in lakhs)	1889.84	2254.19
4.	Statutory reserves „	213.57	261.20
5.	Other reserves „	691.01	934.72
6.	Deposits „	5565.37	9081.01
7.	Other borrowings „	5090.79	6328.99
8.	Working Capital „	17599.23	24614.59
9.	Loans advanced during the year		
	a. Short term (Rs. in lakhs)	6449.80	10093.17
	b. Medium term „	1944.35	3536.07
	c. Long term		268.15
	d. For Agricultural purposes alone		8432.04
10.	Loans outstanding at the end of the year (Rs. in lakhs)	8590.24	13013.41
11.	Loans overdue „	2518.75	2600.64
12.	Number of Societies that worked at profit (Nos.)	905	915
13.	Net profit for the year (Rs. lakhs)	242.98	336.08
14.	Number of societies that worked at loss (Nos.)	691	699
15.	Loss sustained (Rs. lakhs)	307.56	522.07
16.	Number of Societies without profit/loss	34	2

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd.

4.175 The Kerala State Co-operative Bank is a Scheduled Bank functioning as the apex institution of the short-term co-operative credit structure of the State. The Bank has at present seven branches—five in Trivandrum city and one each at Ernakulam and Calicut.

4.176 The membership of the Bank is restricted to 11 district central co-operative banks and the Government of Kerala. The resources of the Bank are raised by way of share capital, deposits and borrowings from other institutions. The Bank accepts deposits under a variety of schemes and provides normal banking facilities. The Bank gets financial assistance from various agencies such as Reserve Bank of India, Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, Industrial Development Bank of India, National Co-operative Development Corporation, State Bank of India and State Bank of Travancore. The Bank takes

active interest in the different development schemes formulated by the State Government and has been giving necessary credit support for such schemes.

4.177 The main activities of the Bank are the following.

- (i) Provision of short-term credit for seasonal agricultural operations.
- (ii) Provision of Medium-term production and investment credit for agriculture and allied activities such as dairying, poultry keeping, sheep and goat rearing, pig breeding, purchase of bullocks and bullock carts, duck farming, pisciculture etc.
- (iii) Provision of finance to meet the working capital requirements for production and marketing activities of traditional industries like handloom and coir.
- (iv) Provision of working capital requirements of cottage and small scale industries, consumer wholesale stores, marketing societies etc.
- (v) Provision of non-agricultural credit for financing employees societies, primary agricultural credit societies/urban co-operative banks for issue of gold loans and loans for consumption purposes.

4.178 Besides the above the Bank has undertaken financing of:

- (i) The block capital requirements of Mini industrial Estate Co-operatives and some industrial units with refinance assistance from Industrial Development Bank of India.
- (ii) Rubber Marketing Societies for establishment of Rubber Processing units with assistance from National Co-operative Development Corporation.
- (iii) Financing of Rubber Marketing Societies for establishment of Crumb Rubber Factories under the Kerala Agricultural Development Project with re-finance assistance from Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation.
- (iv) Financing of integrated fisheries projects with assistance from ARDC.
- (v) Financing of working capital requirements of Central Arecanut Marketing and Processing Co-operatives Ltd., Mangalore on consortium basis with the Karnataka State Co-operative Bank and 4 commercial banks for procurement and marketing of arecanut from Kerala and Karnataka.

4.179 The Bank also associates itself with the implementation of various other programmes formulated

by the State Government from time to time. The financing of monopoly procurement of cashewnuts with a view to get a fair price to the producers, acting as agent of the Kerala State Housing Board in the scheme for providing loans to weaker sections of the community for construction of houses, undertaking the responsibility, in the distribution of allowance to unemployed persons as also the distribution of agricultural labourers' pension etc., are some of them.

Long Term Credit

4.180 The Kerala Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank is the apex institution for the disbursement of long term credit for the development of agriculture in the State. At present there are 31 Primary Land Mortgage Banks and 7 Regional Offices affiliated to Central Land Mortgage Bank.

4.181 The disbursement of loan from Primary Land Mortgage Banks during the financial year 1979-80 amounted to Rs. 1213.11 lakhs. Out of this, under ordinary loaning programme an amount of Rs. 836.96 lakhs was disbursed during 1979-80 as against Rs. 666.73 lakhs disbursed during 1978-79 registering an increase of 25.5%. An amount of Rs. 376.15 lakhs was spent for the implementation of various A. R. D. C. schemes. In addition to the above, an amount of Rs. 196.73 lakhs was advanced to Kerala State Electricity Board for energisation of pumpset under A.R.D.C. Schemes.

4.182 The loans issued under ordinary loaning programme during the year 1978-79 and 1979-80 are shown purpose-wise in Table 4.37. It is seen that for the purpose of levelling and bunding and for minor irrigation, 29.4% and 21.3% respectively of the total loan amount are issued during the year under review, as against 25.7% and 27.9% respectively during the previous year. The slight decrease in the percentage of minor irrigation loans was due to the provision of more funds for minor irrigation under A.R.D.C. schemes.

TABLE 4.37

Ordinary Loaning Programme of the Kerala Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank,

(Amount Rs. in lakhs).

Purpose	1978-79	1979-80
1. New wells	94.35	88.93
2. New tanks	27.88	29.59
3. Pumpsets	27.19	28.87

Purpose	1978-79	1979-80
4. Agricultural Machinery	13.37	9.34
5. Repairs to wells	27.95	24.79
6. Repairs to tanks		
7. Field channels	8.87	5.83
8. Cattle sheds and farm house	90.27	129.13
9. Fencing	55.75	69.47
10. Levelling and bunding	171.39	245.96
11. Terracing	13.39	22.9
12. Drainage channels	1.80	1.82
13. Plantations	96.78	124.08
14. Other major programmes	37.74	56.25
Total	666.73	836.96

Source: Kerala Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank.

4.183 The Central Land Mortgage Bank is also engaged in lending activities with refinance assistance from ARDC. At present the Bank has 85 ARDC schemes involving a financial outlay of Rs. 2786 lakhs.

4.184 The Bank is entrusted with the responsibility of disbursing 50% of the long term credit under the World Bank assisted S.A.D.U. programme of Kerala Agricultural Development Project. Now the Bank has commenced lending activities in 105 Units. The Bank's total share of loaning programmes in this respect works out to Rs. 20.97 lakhs. The development purposes covered by the Bank's lending activities include minor irrigation (viz., Construction of new wells, tanks, renovation of old wells/tanks, installation of pumpsets, filter point tube wells etc.), land reclamation and soil conservation, cultivation of plantation as well as horticultural crops etc., and other diversified activities like dairying, fisheries etc.

4.185 Recently the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has issued orders substantially simplifying the loaning procedures adopted by the Land Mortgage Banks.

4.186 During the year 1979-80, out of 30 Primary Land Mortgage Banks 28 qualified for unrestricted lending. Among these 5 Primary Land Mortgage Banks were able to bring down the percentage of overdues to less than 7 per cent. The percentage of overdues at Central Land Mortgage Bank level, for loans against primaries has also come down to 4.64% during the period under review.

CHAPTER 5

IRRIGATION AND POWER

Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes

Irrigation is, no doubt, an important overhead essential for food production and it assumes greater importance in a State like Kerala where food production is hardly 50 per cent of the State's requirement. Accordingly due emphasis has been laid in the State's Five Year Plan programmes for extending irrigation facilities to food crops in the State. Recently the main thrust on irrigation is to lay more emphasis in the early completion of the on-going projects rather than starting of new projects. The irrigation potential of Kerala is 16 lakh hectares (net) or 25 lakh hectares (gross)—6 lakh hectares (wet land) and 10 lakh hectares (garden land). Of this the area that can be brought under irrigation through major and medium irrigation projects is 6 lakh hectares (net) or 14 lakh hectares (gross). As of March 1980 about 2.8 lakh hectares (gross) has been brought under irrigation with an investment of Rs. 213 crores.

5.2 During the year 1979-80, 8361 hectares (net) or 20280 hectares (gross) has been added to the irrigated

area by the partial commissioning of some of the on-going projects viz. Pamba, Periyar Valley, Chitturpuzha, Kuttiadi and Pazhassi. An amount of Rs. 3709 lakhs has been spent as against the Plan Outlay of Rs. 3700 lakhs in 1979-80. Out of the total expenditure, Rs. 43.89 lakhs has been spent on completed projects, Rs. 3583.51 lakhs for on-going projects, Rs. 37.49 lakhs on Research and Investigation and Rs. 43.89 lakhs for modernisation of old projects. During the current year an amount of Rs. 1453 lakhs was spent on major and medium projects till 11/80 as against the annual Plan outlay of Rs. 4230 lakhs. Out of the total expenditure incurred during the year, Rs. 1420.57 lakhs was spent for on-going projects, Rs. 18.01 lakhs on Research and Investigation and Rs. 13.95 lakhs on modernisation of old projects till the end of November 1980.

5.3 The details of the physical and financial achievements of the major and medium irrigation projects are given in Table 5.1.

TABLE 5.1

Major Irrigation Projects—Achievement during 1979-80

Name of Project	Command area (in hectares)		Physical achievement during 1979-80 (in hectares)		Cumulative total at the end of 1979-80 (in hectares)		Expenditure during 1979-80 (Rs. in lakhs)
	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. Completed Projects:							
1. Chalakudy	27680	39380	Nil	Nil	13884	27258	1.32
2. Peechi	25500	23168	"	"	17256	23918	1.17
3. Malampuzha	29463	42090	"	"	19748	40208	18.21
4. Neyyar	16042	17952	"	"	8198	15966	11.72
5. Pothundy	8792	10930	"	"	5098	10046	6.01
6. Gayathri	7651	10930	"	"	4868	10114	3.41
7. Walayar	4536	6470	"	"	3685	6506	..
8. Vazhani	7668	7130	"	"	2190	4226	0.81
9. Mangalam	4816	6880	"	"	3305	6608	..
10. Cheerakuzhy	2268	2828	"	"	927	1746	1.24
Total	134416	167758	"	"	79159	146596	43.89

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
								Expenditure 4/80 to 11/80	
B. On-going Projects									
1. Kallada	..	61630	..	..	..	..	850.73	414.46
2. Pamba	17806	41683	2769	6479	12550	29367	404.52	142.86	
3. Muvattupuzha	20880	52200	..	..	..	..	219.57	128.23
4. Periyar Valley	36500	85600	3235	8411	24846	64600	402.17	193.94	
5. Chimoni	13000	26200	..	..	..	..	113.68	43.45
6. Chitturpuzha & Moolathara	17287	32550	121	225	12203	22697	134.64 + 6.47	39.92 + 1.89	
7. Kanhirapuzha	9713	21863	..	..	..	..	365.71	222.22
8. Kuttiadi	25495	31161	1732	4157	10802	25925	371.14	165.75	
9. Pazhassi	22255	32374	504	1008	2354	4708	454.29	299.85	
10. Vamanapuram	9600	24250	..	..	..	..	11.54	..
11. Idamalayar	13659	20200	..	..	..	..	2.47	3.95
12. Kuriarkutty-Karappara	..	11736	..	..	..	..	3.49	12.08
13. Beyporepuzha	..	11624	..	..	..	..	1.29	2.20
14. Kakkadavu	16700	41760	..	..	..	..	20.16	16.58
15. Attappadi	5187	8047	..	..	..	..	110.04	67.35
16. Karapuzha	5580	9300	..	..	..	..	110.75	79.32
17. Meenachil	..	10000	..	..	..	..	0.55	1.88
18. Banasurasagar	..	4800	..	..	..	..	0.30	..
Total B	213662	526978	8361	20280	62755	147297	3583.51	1420.57	
C. Research and Investigation									
	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.49	18.01
Total C	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.49	18.01
D. Modernisation									
	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.89	13.95
Total D	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.89	13.95
Total (A+B+C+D)	348078	694736	8361	20280	141914	293893	3708.78	1866.99	

Source: Office of the Chief Engineer, Projects, Public Works Department, Kerala.

Minor Irrigation

5.4 Because of the undulating topography, uneven distribution of rainfall, the small size of land holdings etc., the scope for minor irrigation schemes, especially lift irrigation schemes assumes greater importance in the State. The estimated potential for minor irrigation is 10 lakh hectares (net) or 11 lakh hectares (gross) in the State. During the Sixth Plan period it is proposed to lay more emphasis to tap the ground water resources, besides developing minor irrigation facilities in the State. Till the end of March 1980 an amount of Rs. 38.88 crores has been spent on minor

irrigation to bring an area of 1,21,944 hectares (net) or 1,42,116 hectares (gross) under irrigation.

5.5 During the year 1979-80 the expenditure incurred was of the order of Rs. 436.59 lakhs on different types of minor irrigation schemes creating an additional irrigation potential of 8432 hectares (net) or 9384 hectares (gross). During this period 23 Class I works, 12 Class II works (P.W.D.), 37 Lift Irrigation Schemes and 90 I.P.D. Yela Schemes had been completed. 64 Class I works, 11 Class II works (P.W.D.), 60 Lift Irrigation works and 123 I.P.D. Yela works are in progress during the current year. The details of the physical and financial achievements during the year under review is given in Table 5.2

TABLE 5.2
Physical Achievements in Minor Irrigation

Type of Minor Irrigation Scheme	Achievement in hectares during 1979-80		Total at the end of 1979-80		Amount invested (Rs. in lakhs)
	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Minor Irrigation, Class I	1544	2316	16033	24200	3884.797 (Cumulative till end of 3/80)
2. Do. Class II	3841	3841	70320	70320	
2. Lift Irrigation	360	540	24009	36014	
4. Others (I. P. D., DFC etc.)	2687	2687	11582	11582	
Total	8432	9384	121944	142116	3884.797

Source: Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation, Public Works Department, Kerala.

Flood Control and Anti-Sea Erosion

5.6 Because of the special features of the State in respect of undulating topography, high incidence of rainfall etc., floods occur almost simultaneously in all the regions of the State followed by landslides in the hills, flooding in the plains and erosion and tidal overflow along the sea-coast. It is to be specially noted that most of the victims of such flood hazards are the poor people living in the hill slopes and on the river banks.

5.7 Till the end of 1978-79 Rs. 596.21 lakhs had been spent to protect 15583.39 hectares of land from floods. During 1979-80, Rs. 69.82 lakhs was spent to protect 140 hectares of land from floods. Five works had been completed and 72 works are in progress.

5.8 The State has a coastline of 560 km. out of which 320 km. is subject to severe erosion. The long coastline is subjected to severe erosion at several places during the Monsoons when the sea becomes rough. By spending Rs. 37.49 crores till the end of 1978-79, 208 km. of coastline has been protected. During 1979-80, Rs. 576.35 lakhs have been spent to protect an additional 18.92 km. and works in about 40 km. was in progress.

5.9 The physical and financial achievements for the year 1979-80 in respect of Flood Control and Anti-Sea Erosion works are given in Table 5.3.

TABLE 5.3
Flood Control and Anti-Sea Erosion

Classification of the Scheme	Benefits during 1979-80	Amount invested (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
A. Flood Control		
1. Construction of embankment(km.)	4.472	0.750
2. Length of drainage channel constructed (km.)		

(1)	(2)	(3)
3. Village protected (Nos.)	Nil.	69.819
4. Town protected (Nos.)	Nil.	
5. Area benefited (Ha.)	140	
B. Anti Sea Erosion.		
6. Coast line protected (km.)	18.920	576.351

Power

5.10 The State is endowed by nature with vast potential of hydro-electric power which is estimated at 3 million KW at 60% load factor. Tapping of hydel power was therefore given top priority in the State's Five Year Plans and about one-third of this potential has been harnessed till date. As of March 1980, out of the total State Plan expenditure of Rs. 1679.63 crores the investment in the power sector stood at Rs. 422.54 crores which accounts for more than 25% of the total Plan Outlay. As a result of this sizeable investments, the installed power generation capacity has recorded significant growth from 132.5MW in 1960-61 to 1011 MW in 1979-80. With the result, power generation has increased from 591 MKwh to 5190 MKwh during the period. Also the per capita consumption of power has risen from 30 Kwh in 1960-61 to 96.8 Kwh in 1979-80.

5.11 The investment on power development laid much emphasis on generation of power. Out of about Rs. 385 crores invested on power development upto 1977-78 about Rs. 235 crores were spent on generation (about 61%) and the balance on Transmission, Distribution and Rural Electrification works. The Annual Plans 1978-79 and 1979-80 and the Sixth Plan 1980-85 give topmost priority for strengthening of the Transmission and Distribution net work in the State with a view to achieve steady power supply, adequate voltage stability, minimum line losses, clearing off the arrears of backlog in power connection etc.

5.12 The details of investment on power generation, transmission, distribution and rural electrification during the successive Plan periods are given in Table 5.4.

TABLE 5.4
Plan Investment on Power Development

Period	(Rs. in lakhs)				
	Generation	Transmission and Distribution	Rural** Electrification	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Upto 1-5-1957	2337.31	109.95	45.47		2492.73
II Plan part 1957-58 to 1960-61	883.82	798.68	258.18	..	1940.68
III Plan	4750.01	1084.47	235.00	..	6069.48
Annual Plans (1966-67 to 1968-69)	2857.07	1280.64	49.98	..	4187.69
IV Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74)	6676.33	4667.20	332.17	168.02	11843.72
V Plan (1974-75 to 1977-78)	6162.26	4757.31	1135.56	..	12055.13
1978-79	964.74	2114.78	213.45	..	3292.97
1979-80	906.00	3022.00	253.00	..	4181.00
Total till March 1980	25537.54	17835.03	2522.81	168.02	46063.40

**Under this column the investment on inter state transmission lines under centrally sponsored schemes and REC Works may be included.

5.13 It is seen from Table 5.4 that during the earlier Plans heavy investments have been made in the generation sector and only lesser outlays could be provided for transmission and distribution. Consequently the transmission and distribution system network in the State could not be built up to the level required to meet the load demand satisfactorily. Eventhough Kerala has no dearth of power generation capability, consumers have to wait for long periods for getting connection. During 1979-80 only about 50% of the generation capability is utilised within the State. Taking into account the lopsided growth in power development more emphasis has been given to Transmission and Distribution sectors from 1978-79 onwards.

Generation

5.14 The power generation potential created through the completed power projects in the State and the actual generation of power in 1979-80 are shown in Table 5.5.

TABLE 5.5

Power Projects in Kerala—Power Generation capability—1979-80

Project	Installed capacity in M.W.	Energy potential MKwh.	Units generated MKwh.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Pallivasal	37.5	284	248.88
2. Sengulam	48.0	182	151.70
3. Neriamangalam	45.0	237	304.63

4/719/MC.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4. Panniar	30.0	148	104.13
5. Peringalkuthu	32.0	170	202.76
6. Sholayar	54.0	233	160.95
7. Sabarigiri	300.0	1213	1540.72
8. Kuttiadi	75.0	248	224.37
9. Idukki	390.0	2015	2180.47
Total	1011.5	4730	5118.61

5.15 During the year 1979-80 power generation in the State was 5119M kwh. Of this the power consumption within the State was 2533 Mkwh recording an increase of only 5.1% when compared to the position in the previous year. The State sold 1933 Mkwh of power in 1979-80 to the neighbouring States and the balance is mainly accounted for by transmission and distribution losses.

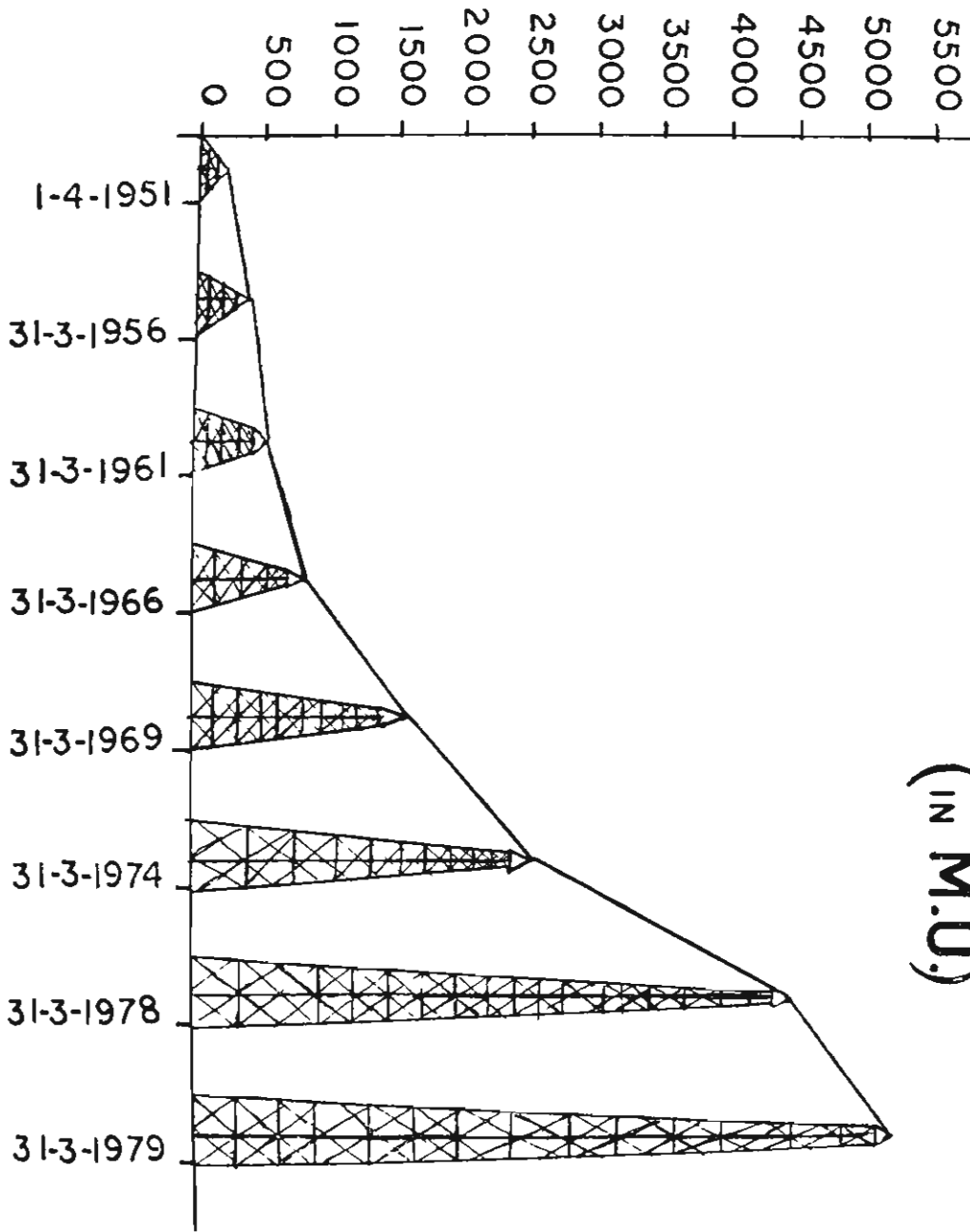
5.16 The following power generation schemes are in various stages of execution.

(i) Idamalayar Hydro-Electric Scheme

5.17 The Idamalayar Project is a low head Hydro-Electric Scheme in Idukki District. It is a multi-purpose scheme for irrigation, industrial and domestic water supply and salinity control in the lower reaches of Periyar and power generation.

5.18 The Project comprises of construction of a reservoir of 1090 cum capacity by constructing a 91 M high straight gravity concrete dam across Idamalayar river and diversion of this water through a water

GENERATION OF POWER PER ANNUM (IN M.U.)



conductor system to the 75 MW generating station located on the left bank of the river to produce 320 Million units of energy per annum. This Project will be the first Hydel Scheme in the State to generate electric power with complete equipment manufactured in our country.

5.19 The total excavation for the dam is 4.1 lakh cu.m. out of which 3.17 cu.m. has been completed so far. It is proposed to complete the balance of excavation work during the current year. All the plants and equipments for the dam are in position. The total quantity of concrete poured in the dam is 101308 m³ against the total quantity of 9 lakhs m³. The excavation for the power house is practically completed except the finishing work. Order for the generating unit has been placed and the first consignment has been received at site.

5.20 According to the present programme the partial storage could be possible by July 1982 and commissioning of the first unit by October 1982. The expenditure on the project during the year 1979-80 is Rs. 390 lakhs and the cumulative expenditure as on 31-3-1980 is Rs. 2345 lakhs. During the current financial year the cash flow upto November 1980 is Rs. 438 lakhs.

(ii) *Idukki Stage III*

5.21 This is an augmentation scheme aiming at diversion of Kallar and Erattayar waters to the Idukki Reservoir for augmenting the power generation at Idukki Power Station by 376 Million units per annum.

5.22 The work on the scheme was commenced in 1975-76. On the Erattayar diversion dam, the excavation has been completed and the work of pouring 12,000 cu.m. of concrete has been progressing. In respect of Kallar-Idukki tunnel about 1169 metres of excavation has already been completed. The excavation for the Kallar diversion dam is in progress. All the above works are expected to be completed by 1981-82.

5.23 The latest revised cost of the Project is Rs. 10.55 crores. The expenditure during the year 1979-80 and the cumulative expenditure as on 31-3-1980 are Rs. 167 lakhs and Rs. 752 lakhs respectively. During the current year the cash flow upto 11/80 is Rs. 112 lakhs.

(iii) *Sabarigiri Augmentation*

5.24 This scheme envisages the diversion of waters of Kullar, Gaviar and Meenar into the existing Pamba Reservoir and the water from Upper Moozhiyar stream into the existing Kakki Reservoir. The augmented storage available by these diversions will

enable additional power generation to the tune of 125 million units per annum at the existing Sabarigiri Power Station.

5.25 Works on the dams and tunnels for diversion of waters to Pamba Reservoir are in progress. The foundation excavation for Kullar dam has been almost completed. In respect of Meenar I and Meenar II Dam the foundation excavation works are in progress. All the works except some finishing works relating to diversion of Upper Moozhiyar waters to the Kakki Reservoir have been completed.

5.26 The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 323 lakhs out of which Rs. 313 lakhs have been spent upto 3/80. The cash flow on this scheme during the current year upto 11/80 is Rs. 33 lakhs.

(iv) *Silent Valley Hydro-Electric Scheme*

5.27 The Silent Valley Hydro-Electric scheme located in Palghat District envisages the utilisation of waters of Kunthipuzha River, a tributary of Bharathapuzha for power generation. This scheme when completed would add 522 million units of energy to the Kerala Power Grid per annum. The water released from the power house can be further utilised for irrigating about 10,000 hectares of land lower down the valley. The project assumes greater importance in improving the voltage conditions and efficiency of transmission in the Northern Kerala besides maintaining the load generation balance in that region.

5.28 The latest revised cost of the Project is Rs. 5,800 lakhs for the first stage of 120 MW installed capacity.

5.29 Though the scheme was commenced in 1973, it was slowed down due to paucity of funds in the initial stages and later due to objections raised regarding the disturbance to the ecology of the area. At present all the works in respect of the Project are suspended. The total expenditure on the scheme upto 31-3-1980 is Rs. 239 lakhs.

(v) *Kakkad Hydro-Electric Scheme*

5.30 This scheme is primarily a tail race development of the existing Sabarigiri Hydro-Electric Project. This Project will add to the State Grid 262 million units of energy per annum. Works on the scheme were commenced in 1978-79. Construction of infrastructure work is in an advanced stage at present. The excavation of the Moozhiyar diversion dam is in progress. Face opening at the two faces have been completed and driving of adit tunnel are progressing.

5.31 The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 2050 lakhs and the expenditure upto 31-3-1980 is Rs. 151 lakhs. During the current year the cash flow upto 11/80 is Rs. 57 lakhs.

(vi) *Idukki Stage II*

5.32 This Project envisages the installation of additional three units of 3 x 130 MW in the same underground Idukki Power Station to meet the peaking needs of the power system of the State. The latest revised estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 3168 lakhs. All the three generating units under the scheme are imported from Canada. The aid agreement is at present under process.

(vii) *Lower Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme*

5.33 This scheme is conceived as a tail race-cum-run off of the river scheme in the low reaches of Periyar just below the Neriya Mangalam Power Station. The firm power benefit will be 66 MW at 100% load factor which is equivalent to 578 Million units per annum. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 5976 lakhs. The preliminary works on the scheme were commenced in 1978-79. The total expenditure on the scheme by the end of March 1980 is Rs. 33 lakhs.

(viii) *Kuriarkutty-Karappara H.E. Scheme*

5.34 This scheme consists of three dams and three power stations for the utilisation of the waters of Kuriarkutty, Pulikkal and Karappara rivers, all tributaries of the main Chalakudy river, for power generation and irrigation in about 11736 hectares of land in the Chitturpuzha Valley. On completion of the Project, at an estimated cost of Rs. 4855 lakhs 210 million units of energy per annum will be added to the power system in the State. Preliminary works on the scheme were started in 1979-80. The expenditure on the scheme during 1979-80 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

Survey and Investigation

5.35 During 1979-80 survey and investigation works were continued on seventeen new schemes which are proposed to be undertaken in future. In addition, collection of data in respect of hydrological and meteorological aspects of all river basins was also continued during the period.

Transmission

5.36 Though Kerala has at present no dearth of power, the deficiencies in the transmission system are manifest in the inadequate transformer capacity and line capacity, frequent interruptions, poor voltage conditions, high percentage of line losses etc. Because of the ever increasing demand for new connections, the major share of the resources set apart for Transmission and Distribution had to be diverted to the Distribution system.

5.37 The allocation for Transmission during 1979-80 was Rs. 1550 lakhs. The physical achievements during the year 1980 are given below.

5.38 One 220 K.V. Substation, two 110 K.V. Substation and 4 numbers of 66 K.V. Substations have been commissioned during the year 1980. Also 34 Ct. Kms. 220 K.V. Lines, 220 Ct. Kms. 110 K.V. Line and 62 Ct. Kms. 66 K.V. Lines were put into operation during 1980. The delay in land acquisition and tree clearance in forest areas and private lands created problems for the speedy performance in the transmission sector. The progress of achievements in the transmission sector are given in Table 5.6.

TABLE 5.6

Progress of Achievements on Transmission and Distribution

Particulars	End of 4th Plan as on 31-3-1974	5th Plan as on 31-3-1978	Position as on 31-12-1980
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. 220 KV. Lines Ct. Km.	316.4	853.77	886.74
2. 110 K.V. Lines Ct. Km.	1350.0	1403.45	1545.2
3. 66. K.V. Lines Ct. Km.	1711.0	1840.89	2064.0
4. 11 K. V. Lines Km.	9447.0	12176.00	13439.2
5. L.T. Lines Km.	20968.0	37190.6	48037.8
6. Step up Transformer Capacity MVA	717.5	1149.6	1149.6
7. No. of E.H.T. Sub-Stations	59		90
8. Step down Transformer Capacity MVA	1269.0	1753.5	1389.5
9. Distribution Transformers			
(a) Nos.	8285	8650	11244
(b) Capacity-KVA.	566260	823744	968712
10. No. of Villages electrified	1173	1224	1268
11. No. of Consumers	770300	1072123	1479081
12. No. of street lights	273587	284483	354088
13. No. of Irrigation Pumpsets	37611	58922	83978

Distribution and Rural Electrification

5.39 Since a large number of applications for new connections are pending for long periods, some of them dating as far back as 1970-71, greater priority was given to works in the Distribution sector in the Sixth Plan period. It was decided to connect up all services for which applications were registered with the Board and sanctions for works were issued to applications received prior to 1-4-1977.

5.40 As against an outlay of Rs. 1480 lakhs for the year 1979-80, the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 1840 lakhs. Though the provision for the year 1980-81 is only Rs. 1821 lakhs, the expenditure for works in the Distribution sector is expected to be more than Rs. 4500 lakhs including the cost of pumpset energisation. During the year 1980-81 it is expected that

more than 2 lakhs consumers and 12,000 pumpsets will be connected up. It is now proposed to carry out the system improvement works after clearing the large backlog of pending applications for connections. Schemes for the improvement of the distribution system in the three cities of Trivandrum, Cochin and Kozhikode have been sanctioned during the year.

5.41 The district-wise distribution of pumpsets energised in the State by the end of December 1980 are given in Table 5.7.

TABLE 5.7
Pumpsets Energised—District-wise

District	No. of pumpsets energised	
	as on 31-3-1979	as on 31-12-1980
(1)	(2)	(3)
Trivandrum	733	1303
Quilon	639	856
Kottayam	1692	2520
Idukki	829	1106
Alleppey	2655	2861
Ernakulam	17889	19934
Trichur	28270	37465
Malappuram	3160	3997
Palghat	7627	9708
Kozhikode	579	1047
Cannanore	2187	3178
Total	66240	83975

Source: Kerala State Electricity Board.

Financial Position of the K.S.E. Board

5.42 The gross revenue of the State Electricity Board increased from Rs. 84.22 crores in 1978-79 to

Rs. 92 crores in 1979-80, while the net operating surplus has been reduced to Rs. 32 crores from Rs. 36.25 crores in 1978-79. The reduction in the net operating surplus during 1979-80 over 1978-79 is due to the increase in the operating expenses, partly consequent on the payment of Electricity Duty under Sec. 3 (i) of the Electricity Duty Act 1963, to the State Government. During 1979-80 increase in revenue was 9.2% but the net operating surplus was reduced by 11.7% over the previous year. The receipts by sale of power increased from Rs. 67.31 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 76.10 crores in 1979-80, an increase of 13% only. As for receipts from internal sales, the revenue was decreased to Rs. 37.54 crores from Rs. 38.04 crores in 1978-79, a decrease of 1.3%. The expenditure of the Board (excluding interest) was Rs. 47.97 crores in 1978-79 and Rs. 60.01 crores in 1979-80 an increase of 25% for 1.3% decrease in internal consumption.

5.43 The total capital investment stood at Rs. 422 crores in 1979-80 (a net increase of Rs. 33 crores over the previous year) and the total loans outstanding at Rs. 334 crores (a net increase of Rs. 23 crores). Loan repaid during the year 1979-80 amounted to Rs. 3.29 crores. The total interest payable during the year was Rs. 21.15 crores and the amount available for repayment of interest during the year was Rs. 31.99 crores. The return on investment before interest was 7.8% during the year 1979-80. The figures furnished above are provisional subject to finalisation of the Annual Accounts of the Board for 1979-80.

5.44 During 1979-80, out of the 5119 units of energy generated in the State, 49.5% has been consumed within the State. The energy sold to the neighbouring States is 37.8% of the total energy generated (about 44.88% of the energy sold) and the per unit revenue realisation is 20 paise. The balance of the energy generated has not subscribed to the revenue, a large part of it being losses in Transmission and Distribution.

TABLE 5.8
Electrical Energy consumed and Revenue Realised (1979-80)

Category	No. of consumers	Percentage to total	Energy consumed		Revenue collected	
			MKWh	Percentage to total	Rs. lakhs	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Industrial High Voltage and EHT and Low and Medium voltage	32,731	2.5	1748.3	69	1764	42.5
2. Domestic Lights and Fans, Heat and small power	9,45,843	71.3	386.7	13.3	1249	30.1
3. Commercial Lights and Fans, Heat and small power	2,68,170	20.2	156.0	6.2	635	15.3
4. Others (Excluding Export)	80,190	6.0	292.1	11.5	498	12.1
Total	13,26,934	100.0	2533.1	100.0	4146	100.0

Source: Kerala State Electricity Board.

4/719/MC.

An Overview.

In a state like Kerala endowed with an abundance and variety of natural resources, the scope for rapid development of resource-based industries is considerable. Though the investments in the industrial sector have been stepped up in the successive Five Year Plans, more investments are needed in this sector to bring about a structural change in the economy. The year 1980 witnessed improvements in respect of industrial activities in the State both in the public and private sectors. Under the new package of development incentives announced by the State Government in 1979, a number of entrepreneurs benefited, particularly those in the small scale sector. Noticeable improvements also took place in the working of the industrial financial and promotional institutions like the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation, the Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation, the Kerala Financial Corporation, the Kerala State Textile Corporation etc. during 1979-80. Besides extending financial and technical assistance to the industrial units, existing as well as new ones, they could make concerted efforts to maintain their profit margins achieved during the previous year.

6.2 By the end of March 1980, the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation could promote 18 projects on its own, while rendering promotional as well as financial assistance to another 36 companies. Another 14 existing units have been provided financial assistance to undertake diversification and expansion or to set up new ventures. The Keltron Group of companies, most of which are in the initial stages of implementation has shown considerable progress during 1979-80. Among the projects being implemented by Keltron, the major one is the Control Instrumentation Systems for the manufacture of sophisticated electronic systems at Aroor in Alleppey district. The textile units under the Kerala State Textile Corporation have also been showing better working results. The Corporation earned a profit of Rs. 9 lakhs during 1979-80. The companies managed by the Kerala State Industrial Enterprises improved their performance during the year. Four of these companies showed positive working results and could earn profits. The Government majority concerns also performed well during the year. They altogether earned a net profit of Rs. 7.93 lakhs, as against a net loss of Rs. 11.78 lakhs in the previous year, through an improved sales turn over and value of production. Among the group, noticeable improvement took place

in the working results of Travancore-Cochin Chemicals. The company earned a net profit of Rs. 4.71 lakhs in 1979-80 against a net loss of Rs. 134.24 lakhs in the previous year.

6.3 The traditional industries in the State continued to face their usual problems such as inadequacy of raw materials, marketing bottlenecks, lack of sufficient working capital and severe underemployment. In coir industry, the vagaries of export market, lack of adequate internal market, advent of synthetic products as substitutes and gradual disintegration of organised sector aggravated its problems. The State Government took effective steps for the co-operativisation of the industry as the only alternative to save the industry from ruin. The handloom industry is facing a perpetual problem of accumulation of unsold stocks. Though the industry has been getting liberal support from the State and Central Governments, it faces stiff competition from the mill sector. Non-availability of raw nuts continued to plague the cashew industry which could not provide employment to the workers all through the year.

6.4 Significant growth was discernible in the case of small scale industries. A record number of 2,588 small scale units was registered during 1979-80. The corresponding figure for 1978-79 was only 1,268. The performance of the District Industries Centres has been satisfactory during the year. The eleven District Industries Centres together could start 11,149 artisan centres and 2,682 small scale industry units in 1979-80.

6.5 Central investment in Kerala has remained pitifully low at about 2.4 per cent of the aggregate investment in central public sector undertakings. As Kerala's industrial potential remains largely unutilised the State should get a larger share of investment in the central sector undertakings.

Joint Stock Companies

6.6 As on 31-3-1979 there were 1,622 joint stock companies in the State, of which 1,150 were private limited companies and 472 public limited companies. During 1979-80, 131 companies were newly registered. Among this 126 were private companies. Fourteen companies including 12 private companies were wound up during the year. One company was transferred to another state. Thus, as on 31-3-1980 the number of joint stock companies working in the State totalled to 1,738, consisting 1,263 private and 475 public companies.

Seventy-two Government companies have been registered upto 31-3-1980. Of these, 34 are public limited companies. The details relating to joint stock companies are given in the Table. 6.1.

TABLE 6.1
Details of Joint Stock Companies in the State *

Item	Public	Private	Total
1. Total number of Joint stock companies as on 31-3-1979	472	1150	1622
" 31-3-1980	475	1263	1738
2. Number of companies newly registered during the year 1979-80	5	126	131
3. (a) Number of companies wound up during the year 1979-80	2	12	14
(b) Companies transferred to other States	..	1	1
4. Number of Government companies - registered upto 31-3-1980	34	38	72
5. Number of Government companies registered during 1979-80	Nil.	1	1
6. Name of Government company registered during 1979-80.	Kerala State Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation Ltd.		

* Figures given are provisional

Large and Medium Scale Industries

6.7 The public sector manufacturing concerns in the State are categorised into three, viz., companies fully owned by the State Government, companies in which the State Government have majority shares and companies owned by the Central Government.

6.8 Following are the companies which are wholly owned by the State Government.

1. Kerala Ceramics Ltd.,
2. Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Co., Ltd.,
3. Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd.,
4. Kerala Premopipe Factory Ltd.,
5. Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd.,
6. Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Ltd.,
7. Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,
8. Sitaram Textiles Ltd.,
9. Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd.,
10. Trivandrum Rubber Works Ltd., and
11. Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd.,

6.9 Of these, seven companies viz, Kerala Ceramics Ltd., Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Co., Ltd., Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd., Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Ltd., Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Trivandrum Rubber

Works Ltd., and Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd., are being managed and controlled by the Kerala State Industrial Enterprises, the Government Holding Company constituted for this purpose in 1973. The overall working of these companies during 1979-80 was encouraging. Till 1977-78 only one, i.e. the Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, out of the seven companies, has been working on profit. But in 1979-80 four out of seven have shown positive working results. Of the remaining three companies Trivandrum Rubber Works and Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company have been able to reduce their losses substantially. The Kerala Ceramics however continues to incur heavy losses. This is mainly due to the fact that the installed capacity of this company is quite inadequate to meet the fixed expenses of the Company. Substantial capital investment is therefore required for making this company economically viable.

6.10 The Kerala State Industrial Enterprises is now engaged in the implementation of certain expansion/diversification projects in the subsidiary companies. The first phase of the detergent plant of Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals has been commissioned at Kuttippuram and this is giving satisfactory production. The second phase is under active implementation. The work on Vitamin 'A' project of Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals has been taken up and is progressing satisfactorily. The soap manufacturing capacity has been raised in the Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd., solely depending on indigenous know how and machinery. The idle fish oil hydrogenation plant which was bought over a decade back is being put into commission in Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd. This is expected to augment the hydrogenation capacity by 100 per cent. Arrangements have been made for the implementation of a journal lubricating pad project in Trivandrum Rubber Works Ltd., in collaboration with a U.S. firm. Implementation of the decorative veneer project in the Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd. has already been taken up. A rationalisation scheme for enhancing the capacity utilisation of Kaolin Division has been prepared. The switch gear division is being revived in Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Co., Ltd., and schemes are afoot for modernisation of the foundary projects. The Holding Company has a proposal to establish a China Clay Complex in Cannanore district with the idea of manufacturing glazed tiles and stone-ware pipes.

6.11 Super Clay and Minerals Mining Co.,(P)Ltd. taken over as a closed unit from the private sector under Relief Undertakings Act, has shown considerable improvement in its performance. It is running on profit from the second year of take over. MENCO Electricals of Olavakkot, a sick unit taken over by the Holding Company from the Co-operative sector, has also shown considerable improvement.

6.12 The companies under the management of the Holding Company are dealing with consumable items and consumable durables. Therefore, stiff competition is being faced from the private sector. The companies have been able to withstand competition and establish their names by supplying quality goods. In the year 1979-80, they have been concentrating on improving the quality of products side by side with increase in production.

6.13 The performance of the Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd., during 1979-80 was also encouraging. It produced goods worth Rs. 77.34 lakhs during 1979-80 compared to Rs. 69.68 lakhs in the previous year. Sales proceeds have also increased from Rs. 64.37 lakhs to Rs. 79.13 lakhs. The working of the Company during 1979-80 resulted in a net profit of Rs. 17.95 lakhs as against Rs. 10.70 lakhs during 1978-79. The paid up capital of the Company has been increased by Rs. 275 lakhs during 1979-80. The project envisaged by the Company for the manufacture of 22000 tonnes of titanium dioxide per annum is in an advanced stage of implementation and is expected to commence production by early 1982.

Steel Industrials, Kerala Limited.

6.14 The Government of Kerala established a company in the name and style of Steel Industrials, Kerala in the year 1975 with the objective of establishing the following steel based industries in the State:

1. Structural Fabrication Unit at Sherthallai
2. Steel Forging Unit at Trichur.
3. Ship Breaking Unit at Beypore.
4. Steel Castings Unit at Sherthallai
5. Automotive and S.G. Iron Castings Unit.
6. Roller Bearing Unit at Sherthallai.

6.15 A mini structural fabrication unit with an investment of Rs. 23 lakhs has already started commercial production in April 1980. Expansion of this unit will be taken up by the end of 1981 after it stabilises production. The Steel Forging Unit costing Rs. 530 lakhs is being set up at Athani in Trichur district in technical collaboration with M/s India Forge and Drop Stampings Ltd., Madras. The import of re-rollable scrap in the form of old ships for breaking has been canalised through the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation for the Ship Breaking Unit at Beypore. The first ship with 1418 LDTs has been brought to Beypore and activities for generation of scrap is expected to commence shortly. Land for the Integrated castings unit has already been acquired at S.N. Puram, Sherthallai and steps are being taken for the preparation of the Detailed Project Report. Discussion for getting foreign collaboration for the Roller Bearing Unit are in progress with G.D.R., Poland and Japan.

Malabar Cements Ltd.

6.16. This 1200 TPD plant is expected to go on stream by the end of 1981-82. Placing of orders for main plant and equipment, crushing plant, electrostatic precipitators and mining equipments has completed. Contract has been awarded for civil works such as factory buildings, machine foundations and plant structures and for non-plant structures such as stores, magazine etc. Agreement has also been entered into with the Railways in connection with the siding at Walayar. Orders have also been placed for electrical equipments. With this, placing of orders for 90 per cent of the machinery required has been completed. Arrangements have been made for obtaining the term loans to the required extent.

Kerala Automobiles Ltd.

6.17. Kerala Automobiles Ltd., is a fully owned Government Company incorporated in 1978 with the objective of implementing a three wheeler manufacturing unit in Trivandrum, in technical collaboration with M/s Automobile Products of India Ltd., Bombay. Government of India have granted the Company an industrial licence in October 1979 for the manufacture of 10,000 three wheelers of 175 c.c. per annum. The product range consists of autorikshaws, delivery vans, pick up vans etc. The Company envisages production of 8000 three wheelers per annum at 80 per cent installed capacity. The Detailed Project Report has been prepared by the collaborators and the Report has been approved by the Government of Kerala in September 1980. Steps are being taken by the Company to implement the project strictly in accordance with the time schedule specified in the Detailed Project Report, i.e. 2 years and 3 months. The commercial production is expected to commence in September 1982.

Scooters Kerala Ltd.

6.18. This company is engaged in the manufacture of Scooters by assembling the components received from the Scooters India Ltd. According to the production schedule agreed mutually by Scooters India and Scooters Kerala, the Company was to produce 6000 numbers of scooters during 1979-80. But, the Scooters India Ltd. did not supply the required components to the Company. To add to this, there were some labour unrest curbing the production capacity of the Company. So during 1979-80 the Company could convert only 918 scooters. The working of the Company during 1979-80 resulted in a loss of about Rs. 12 lakhs.

Government Majority Companies

6.19 There are ten companies in the State, majority shares of which are held by the State Government. They are:

1. Chalakudy Refractories Ltd.
2. Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd.

3. Pallathra Bricks and Tiles Ltd.
4. Traco Cable Company Ltd.
5. Transformers and Electricals, Kerala Ltd.
6. Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.
7. Travancore Cements Ltd.
8. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.
9. United Electrical Industries Ltd. and
10. Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.

6.20. The performance of the companies in this group was encouraging during the year under review as compared to that of the previous year. The paid up capital of all these companies together increased from Rs. 1575.53 lakhs to Rs. 1606.60 lakhs. Value of production and sales have also increased to Rs. 4086.77 lakhs and Rs. 4528.02 lakhs respectively from the previous year's level of Rs. 3083.37 lakhs and Rs. 2883.84 lakhs. The number of employees engaged in this group increased from 5905 to 6217. These companies altogether earned a net profit of Rs. 7.93 lakhs compared to a total loss of Rs. 11.78 lakhs.

6.21. Travancore Cochin Chemicals, which was operating on loss for several years continuously appears to have turned the corner in 1979-80 with a nominal profit of Rs. 4.71 lakhs. The net loss incurred by the Company during the previous year was of the order of Rs. 134.24 lakhs. With the progressive removal of bottlenecks of the Uhde Plant and by gradual improvement of the condition of the old plant under the modernisation scheme, the production of caustic soda in the Company has increased by 15 per cent during 1979-80 as compared to that in the previous year. A mercury-free hydrochloric acid plant has been commissioned during the year and supplies commenced to the Kerala Chemicals and Protiens Ltd. A plant to manufacture liquid sulphurdioxide of 4500 tonnes per annum is expected to be commissioned shortly. The old plant consisting of 25 and 50 KA cells has been taken up for modernisation.

6.22. Travancore Cements, United Electrical Industries, Travancore Sugars and Chemicals are the other companies in this group which recorded better performance during 1979. Travancore Cements earned a net profit of Rs. 45.14 lakhs as against Rs. 17.74 lakhs in the previous year. Though the value of goods produced by the Company decreased to Rs. 322.78 lakhs from Rs. 464.22 lakhs, sales proceeds registered an increase of 78.8 per cent during 1979. The rate of capacity utilisation was also high as compared to that in the previous year. The United Electrical Industries earned a net profit of Rs. 17.17 lakhs during 1979 as against a nominal profit of Rs. 2.21 lakhs in the previous year. The capacity utilisation in the company in respect of Motor Control Gears and L.T. Switch Gears was high during 1979. The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals earned a net profit of Rs. 1.03 lakhs in the place of a net loss of Rs. 4.97 lakhs during 1978-79. Its sales

turnover increased to Rs. 272.73 lakhs in 1979-80 as against Rs. 233.26 lakhs during 1978-79.

6.23. The Transformers and Electricals, Kerala and Travancore Titanium Products were earning profits for the last several years. But during 1979-80 they incurred losses of the order of Rs. 30.21 lakhs and Rs. 33.74 lakhs respectively. The main reason for this loss is attributed to the strikes by the employees in these companies and the resultant lower production. The strikes followed by a lock-out in the Transformers and Electricals Kerala alone lasted for 87 days. Steps have been taken by the Transformers and Electricals Kerala for implementing an expansion scheme aimed at the expansion of capacity for the manufacture of Power Transformers from 3000 MVA to 6000 MVA per annum, doubling capacity for the manufacture of current and potential transformers, bushings and on-load tap changers etc. Out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 500.65 lakhs an amount of Rs. 113 lakhs has already been spent for this scheme.

6.24. The profit earned by the Traco Cable Company during 1979-80 was Rs. 12.42 lakhs as against a net profit of Rs. 22.46 lakhs in the previous year. The value of production and sales have also registered decrease during 1979-80. The profit earned by the Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd. has also declined to a level of Rs. 0.61 lakh from Rs. 2.50 lakhs in the previous year. Declining trend is also noticed in the value of production and sales of this Company during 1979-80. Chalakudy Refractories incurred a loss of Rs. 6.41 lakhs during 1979-80. The loss during 1978-79 was Rs. 6.17 lakhs. Though the Company was under lock out from 2-1-1979 to 8-5-1979, due to labour unrest, the Pallathra Bricks and Tiles Ltd. was able to bring down their loss from the previous year's level of Rs. 4.49 lakhs to Rs. 2.79 lakhs during 1979-80. The rate of production in the unit has improved considerably and it was getting the maximum production during 1979-80 inspite of various limiting factors. The selling price of bricks has been raised from Rs. 193.70 to Rs. 295 during the year owing to increase in cost of production.

6.25. Details relating to main features, production etc. of the Government majority companies are given in Appendix 6.1 and 6.2

Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation

6.26. This Corporation with an authorised capital of Rs. 7 crores is the major institution in Kerala for the promotion of large scale and medium scale industries. The Corporation is undertaking promotional functions like obtaining letters of intent and industrial licences, identification of industrial projects, arranging technical collaboration, securing institutional finance, land and other infrastructure facilities, participation in management, selection and training of personnel and exploration

of minerals. It also provides financial assistance in the form of direct participation in share capital, underwriting of shares, granting of term loans, furnishing of guarantees etc. It also undertakes techno-economic studies and surveys of natural resources in collaboration with other institutions in the field.

6.27. The activities of the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation in 1979-80 were mainly directed at developing a network of new projects covering a broad spectrum of products. At the end of March 1980, the Corporation had 140 project ideas under various stages of development with 10 projects under implementation, 50 projects under active consideration and 80 projects under development. Apart from these the Corporation continued to render assistance to projects taken up earlier. By 31-3-1980 the Corporation had promoted 18 projects on its own, rendered promotional as well as financial assistance to 36 companies to set up new projects and provided financial assistance to 14 existing units to undertake expansion, diversification or modernisation schemes. The total volume of financial assistance (net) sanctioned to the above 68 units amounted to Rs. 28.82 crores as on 31-3-1980. Against this the aggregate assistance disbursed amounted to Rs. 26.22 crores. The Corporation's outstanding share and loan investment in various promoted/assisted units totalled Rs. 15.16 crores as on the above date.

6.28. The Corporation received applications for financial assistance amounting to Rs. 190.30 lakhs during 1979-80. Assistance worth Rs. 163.18 lakhs was disbursed during the year. Table 6.2 gives data relating to the financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Corporation during the last three years.

TABLE 6.2

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1977-78 1978-79 1979-80		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Application Received	314.74	204.07	190.30
Application Sanctioned	302.74	177.07	96.30
Amount Disbursed	195.29	167.60	163.18

Source: 19th Annual Report, 1980, Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.,

Figures relating to the assistance by way of share capital loans and guarantee sanctioned and disbursed by the Corporation during the last three years are presented in Table 6.3.

TABLE 6.3

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
Share Capital	91.24	72.65	10.57	54.65	3.30	41.44
Loans	111.50	122.31	141.50	111.98	93.00	121.74
Guarantee	100.00	0.33	25.00	0.69	..	..
Total	302.74	195.29	177.07	167.27	96.30	163.18

6.29 The authorised share capital of the Corporation was raised from Rs. 500 lakhs to Rs. 700 lakhs. Against this the paid up share capital as on 31-3-1980 amounted to Rs. 494 lakhs. The Corporation did not receive any share capital from the State Government during 1979-80. It was given a loan assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs by the State during the year. To augment its resources the Corporation issued bonds worth Rs. 110 lakhs during 1979-80. The aggregate market borrowing of the Corporation stood at Rs. 1011 lakhs as on 31-3-1980 compared to Rs. 901 lakhs at the end of the previous financial year. The gross income of the Corporation in 1979-80 was Rs. 108.15 lakhs as against Rs. 96.83 lakhs in the previous year. The major component of this income is interest on loans to industries assisted by the Corporation. The working of the Corporation resulted in a net profit of Rs. 10.93 lakhs (after providing for tax of Rs. 5.00 lakhs) against Rs. 17.17 lakhs in 1978-79.

6.30 The total number of units promoted or assisted by the Corporation at the end of the calendar year 1980 stood at 73. During the period 1978-80, ten medium and large units were added to the total number of industrial units promoted/assisted by K.S.I.D.C. Of the ten units mentioned above six were added in 1980. These units are Hyatkum Export Limited (Trivandrum), United Veneers (P) Ltd. (Alleppey), Midas Rubber (P) Ltd. (Kottayam), Venad Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals Ltd. (Alleppey), Velton Prefab Elements Ltd. (Ernakulam) and Forbes Ewart and Figgies (P) Ltd., Kottayam. The direct employment potential of these six units for 1980 was estimated at 260. In addition to the above, three K.S.I.D.C. assisted units had initiated their expansion/diversification programmes in 1980. These units are British Physical Laboratories (India) Pvt. Ltd., (Palghat), Trichur Cotton Mills Ltd. (Trichur) and Kerala Spinners Ltd. (Alleppey). These three units have the potential to create employment opportunities to 480 persons.

Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation:

6.31 Realising the backwardness of the State in the field of electronics and the potential for the growth of the industry, the State Government set up the Kerala State Electronic Development Corporation in 1972. It started its effective operations in 1973. Today it is carrying on its activities with the objectives of developing an integrated and self-reliant electronics industry in the State. The Corporation initially commenced production of various electronic equipments in its factory at Karakulam in Trivandrum. Simultaneously it promoted new companies for the implementation of its projects.

6.32 By the end of 1979-80 there were 7 subsidiary and 5 associate concerns in the KELTRON. Of these

twelve companies commercial production has commenced in all except Keltron Rectifiers Limited and Di-electro Magnetics Limited. Keltron Rectifiers Limited is expected to commence commercial production during the first quarter of 1981. Details of the subsidiary/associate companies, their project cost, equity capital and Corporation's investment are given in Table 6.4.

TABLE 6.4

Name of Company	Total Cost	Equity Capital 1979-80	Corporation's Investment	
			Equity	Loan
1 Subsidiaries:				
1. Keltron Counters	Old Unit	50.00	38.20	105.55
2. Keltron Magnetics	60.00	15.00	15.00	4.50
3. Keltron Crystals	64.00	24.00	19.15	8.00
4. Keltron Resistors	45.00	15.00	15.00	5.00
5. Keltron Rectifiers	129.00	22.00	22.00	32.00
6. Keltron Power Devices	225.00	50.00	50.00	47.00
7. Dielectro Magnetics	60.00	16.33	11.88	13.25
Associates:				
8. Keltron Component Complex	580.00	160.97	70.13	130.00
9. Keltron Projectors	30.00	3.91	1.95	16.18
10. Keltron Entertainment Systems	30.00	(Rs. 70 only)		9.00
11. Keltron Ferrites	15.00	4.90	1.20	0.30
12. Keltron Varistors	10.00	1.84	0.45	0.80

6.33 In addition, for marketing its own products and those of its subsidiary/associate companies, the Corporation runs a Central Marketing Division with a network of branches all over India and equipped with cells consisting of engineers and service technicians for after sales services and repairs.

6.34 The Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation and its units manufacture electronic goods of different types. The associates and subsidiaries are engaged in the production of electronic capacitors, quartz crystals, electro magnetic components, power transmitters, ceramic capacitors, counting mechanisms, Cine Projectors etc. The Corporation is mainly producing T.V. receivers, calculators, electronic printers etc. In the case of T.V. receivers the production has increased upto 10,000 in 1979-80. The production details of the main items manufactured by the Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation are given in Table 6.5.

TABLE 6.5

Product	Installed Capacity (Nos.)	Production (Nos.)			Remarks
		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	
TV Receivers and Monitors	5000	5033	4142	11364	Capacity increased to 10000 in 1979-80.
Electronic Calculators and Business Machines	5000	2463	3510	5279	
Static Inverter Systems	5000	1703	1095	2766	..
Variable Speed Drives	2000	92	60	70	..
Electronic Printers	5000	42	131	166	Due to lack of demand not fully utilised.
XY Plotter and Digital Micromental plotters	200	8	1	1	Trial production
Electronic Cash Registers	250	..	10	98	Made to order
Electronic Card Attendance Systems	100	..	14	7	do.
Electronic Display for Weighing Scales	1500	..	18	16	do.

6.35 The value of production in respect of K.S.E.D.C. during 1979-80 amounted to Rs. 446 lakhs against Rs. 210 lakhs in the previous year. The turnover of Keltron Group of Companies during the year was Rs. 10.25 crores as against Rs. 5.50 crores in the previous year i.e. 1978-79, thus registering an increase of over 86 per cent.

6.36 The working of the Corporation during the year resulted in a net profit of Rs. 4.60 lakhs after providing for an amount of Rs. 1.74 lakhs against investment allowance reserve as against a net profit of Rs. 4.30

lakhs and Rs. 2.54 lakhs as investment allowance reserve in the previous year.

6.37 The paid up capital of the Corporation was Rs. 669.86 lakhs on 31-3-1980, the whole of which had been contributed by the Kerala Government. The Corporation had also availed of loans amounting to Rs. 1016 lakhs by way of debentures, bank loans, deposits from public and State and Central Government loans. The major share of the financial resources of the Corporation has been provided to subsidiary/associate companies in the Keltron Groups. The total equity

Capital Investment by the Corporation in these companies as on 31-3-1980 amounts to Rs. 245.58 lakhs.

6.38 The Corporation has in hand orders worth Rs. 16 crores from the Electricity Boards of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh and from Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. for the supply, erection and commissioning of instrumentation systems for their thermal power stations. The import content of equipment for the implementation of the above orders will be 40 to 45 per cent and the remaining equipment will be produced indigenously.

6.39 The Keltron group of companies have so far generated direct employment to more than 3,200 persons in its 13 units. With the implementation of the Instrumentation Project and the commencement of commercial production in full swing in subsidiary/associate units, the direct employment is expected to increase substantially. Indirect employment provided by the Corporation is estimated at 10,000.

Kerala State Film Development Corporation

6.40 This Corporation was formed in 1975 for the overall development of Malayalam Film Industry and for the effective utilisation of the medium of Cinema to meet the needs of education and mass communication. The scheme of the Corporation like construction of studio and construction of theatres are well under way.

6.41 The Studio Complex located at Thiruvallam is proposed to be commissioned during 1981. When the studio complex is commissioned, it will have all the facilities for shooting, recording, processing, editing and printing of films in one campus. During the year four outdoor units were in possession of which one was set apart from production of documentary films and the remaining three units were hired out to private producers. An income of Rs. 4.32 lakhs was realised by way of hire charges from these units.

6.42 The theatre project envisages construction of 12 theatres in the first stage, two each at Trivandrum,

Cochin and Kozhikode and one each at Alleppey, Sherhallai, North Parur, Trichur, Chittoor and Tali-paramba. The Corporation completed four shortfilms and three documentation shorts during 1979-80 and earned an income of Rs. 4.51 lakhs from short film production.

6.43 The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 3 crores. The total cost of the studio project is Rs. 4.20 crores which is proposed to be met by Government contribution only. The theatre project undertaken by the Corporation would cost Rs. 2.5 crores of which Rs.1.25 crores will be the Government contribution as share capital. Total investment of the Government in the Corporation as at 31-3-1980 was 302.13 lakhs. The income of the Corporation during 1979-80 from hire charges of the outdoor film units and production of documentaries stood at Rs. 8.83 lakhs.

Kerala State Textile Corporation

6.44 The cotton textile industry in India took creditable efforts to maintain the yarn output during 1979 and as a result yarn production did not slip down very much from the peak level achieved during 1978. The total number of spinning mills increased to 370 by the end of 1979 with an addition of 13 mills while the number of composite mills remained static at 291 and the total number of mills in the country reached the figure of 661. Out of the total spindleage capacity the composite mills accounted for 12.52 million (60.5 per cent) while the spinning mills accounted for 8.16 million (39.5 per cent) spindles.

6.45 In Kerala there has been no change in the total number of mills in 1979. It stood at 26, composed of 21 spinning and 5 composite mills. However, the installed spindleage increased from 503,860 to 545,000 during 1979. Number of employees rose from 17,504 to 17,837 during this period. The present status of textile industry in Kerala compared to the Southern Region and the country as a whole can be seen from Table 6.6.

TABLE 6.6

Position of Textile Industry in Kerala as on 31st December 1979

Items	All India				Southern Region				Kerala			
	No. of mills	Spindles installed (million)	Looms installed (thousand)	Employment	No. of mills	Spindles installed (million)	Looms installed (thousand)	Employment	No. of mills	Spindles installed (thousand)	Looms installed (thousand)	Employment
Spinning	370 (357)	8.16 (7.68)	..	..	234 (225)	5.194 (4.892)	..	..	21 (21)	449 (417.16)	..	..
Composite	291 (291)	12.52 (12.40)	206.4 (206.5)	..	48 (48)	2.079 (2.058)	20701 (20802)	..	5 (5)	96 (8670)	1162 (1160)	..
Total	661 (648)	20.68 (20.08)	206.4 (206.5)	11,14,648 (10,73,108)	282 (273)	7.273 (6.950)	20701 (20802)	235457 (229611)	26 (26)	545 (503.86)	1162 (1160)	17837 (17504)

Sources: The Southern India Mills Association, Coimbatore.

Figures in brackets indicate the position as on 31st December 1978.

6.46 The Kerala State Textile Corporation which is entrusted with the promotion of textile industry in the State aims at ensuring rapid modernisation of the sick textile undertakings and adequate financial assistance to them for the purchase of machinery and working capital. The Corporation has submitted to Government proposals for the setting up of a few projects during the Sixth Plan period. These include five new spinning mills of 25,000 spindles each in the State, a powerloom complex under the repatriate scheme, an Elastic Tape Project, Central Testing Laboratory to service the textile industry in the State, a process house for hosiery and expansion of the warping and sizing plant. The Corporation earned a profit of Rs. 9.06 lakhs for the year ended 31st March 1980.

Kerala State Industrial Products Trading Corporation

6.47 The Kerala State Industrial Products Trading Corporation was incorporated in August 1976 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 50 lakhs for organising the sale of some monopoly products of the Government companies. The paid up capital of the Corporation has been raised to Rs. 11.3 lakhs. The Corporation signed the trade agreement with the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., for selling their products. It sold 8943 tonnes of titanium dioxide pigment valued Rs. 1178.67 lakhs during 1980. The total sales turnover was approximately 12 crores and the profit was Rs. 9.42 lakhs. The Corporation sold 660 tonnes of white cement worth Rs. 9.00 lakhs and 10.5 tonnes of cement paint worth Rs. 0.20 lakhs during 1979-80. From the canalisation of titanium dioxide alone, the State earned an additional revenue of Rs. 131 lakhs.

Government of India Companies

6.48 The manufacturing concerns in the State owned by the Central Government are the following:

1. Cochin Refineries Ltd.
2. Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd.
3. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.
4. Hindustan Latex Ltd.
5. H. M. T. Ltd.
6. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.
7. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.
8. Instrumentation Ltd. and
9. Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.

6.49 Among these nine companies only two companies viz. the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. and Hindustan Latex Ltd. incurred losses during 1979-80. All the others were working on profit and recorded better performance. The year 1979-80 was quite remarkable in the case of Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd. During 1979-80, new heights were attained in both production and sales which coupled with the fair pricing

policies announced by Government of India and other favourable factors has enabled the Company to turn the corner after ten long years and thus show profitable working results. Production of fertilisers in terms of nutrient nitrogen stood at a record figure of 1,63,475 tonnes marking an increase of 9 per cent over 1,49,979 tonnes attained during the last year. Similarly production in terms of phosphorus pentoxide was also a record at 69,219 tonnes which marked an increase of 4 per cent over last year's production of 66,796 tonnes. Sales turnover of Fertilisers and Chemicals reached an all-time high of 6.7 lakh tonnes, marking an increase of 17 per cent over last year's figure of 5.8 lakh tonnes. Sales income increased to Rs. 96.9 crores recording an increase of 11 per cent over the figure of Rs. 87.4 crores in the previous year. The working of the Company resulted in a net profit of Rs. 65 lakhs against a net loss of Rs. 554 lakhs in the previous year.

6.50 The Cochin Refineries Ltd. processed 28,66,900 tonnes of crude oil, averaging 58,078 BPCD during 1979-80. The total value of production of the company during 1979-80 was Rs. 396.08 crores as against Rs. 255.66 crores. The Company retained last year's profit figure of Rs. 180 lakhs during 1979-80 also. Arrangements for supply of crude oil to the Refinery were made by the Government of India under agreement with the oil producing countries of the Middle East. Besides, 331,873 tonnes of crude oil was received from Bombay High for processing by the Refinery. The Company produced for the first time export quality motor spirit in January 1980. The crude distillation unit was shut down for about 28 days during the year due to plant emergency, non-availability of crude oil, labour problems, crude mix effects, product movement problems etc. The secondary processing scheme for the refinery involving the installation of one million tonne fluid catalytic cracking unit with all the associated facilities received the approval of the Government of India in November 1979. Work on the project has commenced with Messrs Engineers India Ltd. Arrangement has also been concluded with Messrs Universal Oil Products, Chicago, for supply of the process design and for use of their process on payment of royalties and design fees.

6.51 The net profit earned, value of production, sales turn over etc. of the Kalamassery Unit of HMT Ltd., have registered noticeable improvement during 1979-80 compared to those in the previous year. The net profit recorded an increase by 207 per cent i.e. from Rs. 46.83 lakhs to Rs. 143.64 lakhs. The value of production increased to Rs. 1151.75 lakhs from Rs. 995.29 lakhs during the one year period. Sales turnover increased by 19 per cent from the level of Rs. 993.54 lakhs to Rs. 1183.47 lakhs.

6.52 The Indian Rare Earths has achieved a record sales turnover of Rs. 1024.7 lakhs, crossing for the first time the Rs. 10 crore level. The contribution of the two divisions of the Company functioning in the State to the total sales was of the order of Rs. 1005.5 lakhs. The sales turnover of the Rare Earths Division at Udyogamandal increased by 25 per cent and that of the Minerals Division at Chavara increased by 12 per cent. This can be considered a measure of good performance taking into account the production and marketing constraints such as power cuts, lack of adequate quantity of raw materials, coupled with increased cost of inputs due to inflation. The total value of production has also recorded an all time high of Rs. 1031.70 lakhs during 1979-80 which was around Rs. 9 crores during the previous year. The profit earned by the Company as a whole during 1979-80 was Rs. 108.60 lakhs.

6.53 The Palghat Units of the Indian Telephone Industries and Instrumentation Ltd. were also working on profit during 1979-80. The gross profit earned by the Instrumentation Ltd. during the year was Rs. 111.90 lakhs compared to Rs. 103.81 lakhs in the previous year. The unit of the Indian Telephone Industries was able to earn a nominal profit of Rs. 0.42 lakhs in the place of a net loss of Rs. 9.68 lakhs in the year 1978-79. Value of production of these units also increased considerably during 1979-80. The unit produced electronic switching instruments worth Rs. 52.41 lakhs against Rs. 23.12 lakhs in the previous year. Sales turnover increased correspondingly from Rs. 9.79 lakhs to Rs. 37.60 lakhs. Production of complementary outfits to instruments by the Palghat Unit of Instrumentation Limited was of the order of Rs. 605.39 lakhs compared to a total value of Rs. 352.68 lakhs in 1978-79. Sales proceeds increased by 59 per cent during 1979-80 i.e. from Rs. 490.68 lakhs to Rs. 781.50 lakhs.

6.54 The Edappally Unit of Modern Bakeries (India) produced bread and bun valued at Rs. 191.53 lakhs during 1979-80 as against Rs. 151.83 lakhs in the previous year. Sales turnover increased to Rs. 206.29 lakhs i.e. by 26.4 per cent from the level of Rs. 163.25 lakhs in 1978-79. The working results of the Unit shows a net profit of Rs. 14.45 lakhs as against Rs. 15.74 lakhs during the previous year.

Data regarding the main features, production etc. of the Government of India Companies are given in Appendix 6.3 and 6.4

6.55 During 1979-80, the Cochin Shipyard was engaged in the work on two 75,000 DWT panamax carriers. One of these ships was launched in January 1980. A 2000 BHP harbour tug was also under construction. The Shipyard had also undertaken ship repair works totalling about Rs. 37 lakhs during the year. In addition, fabrication works costing around Rs. 34 lakhs was done on shipyard project account, while laboratory and computer services of about Rs. 4 lakhs had been extended to various other industries. The order book position continued to remain static with three ships but the close of the year gave indications of booking 4 or 5 ships in the near future. The Shipyard had undertaken development of original design of ships in the range of 35,000 to 45,000 DWT. The paid up capital of the Shipyard increased by Rs. 1.5 crores during 1979-80. There were 2,142 persons directly employed in the Shipyard during the year.

Velloor Newsprint Project

6.56 The Velloor Newsprint Project, long delayed due to work stoppages and labour troubles, will go on stream in August 1981. The trial run of machinery will start in April. The cost of the project has gone up to Rs. 140 crores (as against Rs. 84 crores fixed in 1978). The project is to produce 80,000 tonnes of newsprint on the basis of 330 working days in a year, in terms of installed capacity. The production can be stepped up to 1 lakh tonnes. The main machine installed in the factory is supplied by West Germany and it has a capacity of producing 300 tonnes of newsprint a day at a speed of 850 metres of newsprint per minute. The mill would require 1.5 lakh tonnes of eucalyptus and 1.9 lakhs tonnes of reeds a year. The State Government has a commitment to supply the raw materials. Arrangements for effluent treatment have been made to the satisfaction of Kerala State Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution. The unit has a total employment capacity of 2,000.

6.57 The total investment of the Central Government in the public sector undertakings functioning in different states and Union Territories has increased to Rs. 15,668 crores during 1978-79 from Rs. 13,705 crores in the previous year, registering an increase of 14.32 per cent. Though the investment in Kerala increased from Rs. 325.5 crores to Rs. 382.7 crores, the percentage share of the State in the total investment remained around 2.4 as in the previous year. The value of property under Central Government concerns in different States during 1977-78 and 1978-79 is presented in Table 6.7

TABLE 6.7
State-wise Value of Property (Gross Block) under Central Public Sector Units

Sl. No.	State	As on 31st March 1978		As on 31st March 1979	
		Value of Property	Percentage	Value of Property	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	489.7	3.57	513.89	3.28
2.	Assam	370.7	2.71	382.68	2.44
3.	Bihar	2815.3	20.54	2877.02	18.36
4.	Delhi	356.3	2.60	427.82	2.73
5.	Gujarat	626.9	4.57	762.24	4.86
6.	Haryana	144.7	1.06	213.90	1.37
7.	Himachal Pradesh	87.5	0.64	107.55	0.69
8.	Karnataka	414.7	1.06	529.82	3.38
9.	Kerala	325.5	2.38	382.74	2.44
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1793.6	13.09	1846.13	11.79
11.	Maharashtra	909.2	6.63	976.56	6.23
12.	Orissa	654.4	4.77	710.28	4.53
13.	Punjab	225.7	1.65	344.52	2.20
14.	Rajasthan	277.1	2.02	291.97	1.86
15.	Tamil Nadu	563.4	4.11	615.78	3.93
16.	Uttar Pradesh	487.0	3.55	658.12	4.20
17.	West Bengal	1058.8	7.73	1082.88	6.91
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.8	0.04	6.20	0.04
19.	Goa	4.9	0.04	5.35	0.04
20.	Union Territories (excluding Delhi)	107.5	0.78	130.24	0.83
21.	Unallocated and Others	1986.9	14.50	2802.24	17.89
Total		13705.3	100.00	15667.93	100.00

Source: Bureau of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

Traditional Industries

(a) Coir Industry

6.58 Coir industry provides direct employment to about five lakhs of people in Kerala and hence plays a vital role in the State's economy. The industry today is hampered by several bottlenecks such as inadequacy of raw materials, competition from synthetic fibres etc. As the industry is a highly labour intensive one, any attempt at modernisation will also bring in its train labour displacement. A major measure advocated and implemented by the State to save the industry is the organisation of workers in viable co-operatives. This development programme was initiated from 1951 onwards. With this major objective in view, the

successive five year plans framed schemes for the development of the industry. Though the amounts set apart for coir development scheme under the various five year plans have been on the increase, the vagaries of export market, inadequacy of the internal market, and competition from synthetic substitutes aggravated the problems of the industry.

6.59 An integrated development scheme covering all aspects of the industry was formulated by the State Government in 1968-69 for restructuring coir co-operatives. From 1973-74 onwards the Government of India also assisted the growth of coir industry. Special assistance from Government of India and financing of coir co-operatives by Reserve Bank of India helped to some

extent in restructuring coir co-operatives. However the Central assistance for this scheme leaves much to be desired. The provision for Coir Development Scheme for 1979-80 was Rs. 150 lakhs and expenditure incurred was Rs. 137.15 lakhs. The State proposes to bring atleast 60 per cent of the coir workers under the co-operative fold. The four Central Coir Marketing Societies were amalgamated into a State level Marketing Federation. At present there are 458 primary societies,

17 manufacturing societies, 3 thondu societies, one fibre manufacturing society, and one Marketing Federation in the State, with an aggregate membership of 1.98 lakhs.

6.60 At present coir societies in the State undertake direct production and pay wages directly to workers. The details of the type of coir societies functioning in the State are furnished in Table 6.8.

TABLE 6.8
Coir Societies in the State as on 31-3-1980

Societies	Viable	Potentially viable	Total (2+3)	Non-viable Societies under liquidation	Grand total (4+5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Primary Societies in the Spinning Sector	105	353	458	160	618
Mats and Matting Societies	8	9	17	4	21
Coir Marketing Federation	1	..	1	..	1
Husk Procurement and Distribution Societies	..	3	3	8	11
Fibre Manufacturing Society	..	1	1	1	2
Other type of Societies	..	..	..	37	37
Total	114	366	480	210	690

6.61 Despite the efforts at co-operativisation of Coir industry, the major portion of coir workforce still remains outside the co-operative fold. Steps are being taken to make the co-operative sector a formidable force in the industry. Non-availability of required raw materials at reasonable price is one of the main factors hindering the growth of the industry. A systematic approach to procure and distribute the raw materials is highly essential for the survival of the industry. The year 1980-81 is an year of unprecedented crisis to the coir industry due to cumulative effect of various factors. But the State Government took prompt measure to save

the industry from ruin. Many of the ills of the industry are attributed mainly to unhealthy trade practices of exporters. The problems of export marketing should be well analysed and prompt measures taken to solve them. The establishment of large number of selling outlets all over the country with proper sale promotion measures can do much to stimulate exports. The provision of adequate quantum of inputs and effective expansion of both the external and internal markets will add a new dimension to the development of this traditional industry.

TABLE 6.9
Coir Co-operative Societies—Salient Features (1978-79)

No. of Societies	No. of members	Husk purchased		Yarn produced		Wages paid	
		No. (Lakhs)	Value in lakhs	(Quintals)	Workers	Amount paid (in lakhs)	
401	157931	1497.67	116.497	130240	354.561	64530	226.164

	No. of members	Production		Workers benefited	Wages paid (Rs. in lakhs)	Export value (Rs. lakhs)
		Quantity	Value (Lakhs)			
(b) Manufacturing Societies	1869	14628.57	148.763	1267	27.27	139.696

(c) Central Societies/ Federations

No. of Societies	No. of members	Purchase Value		Sales		Total sales (lakhs)
		Fibre (in lakhs)	Yarn	Inland	Export	
4	514	326.025	351.771	636.407	..	636.407

Kerala State Coir Corporation

6.62 The Kerala State Coir Corporation started functioning as a commercial organisation during early 1970 with an authorised capital of Rs. 100 lakhs and has now a paid up capital of Rs. 99.31 lakhs. Although the growth of the Corporation has been satisfactory during the past one decade, it has not yet achieved a predominant position in the export field as well as in internal trade. Out of the total coir export valued at about Rs. 37 crores from India during 1979-80, the Corporation's share was only 1.14 crores. The Corporation has therefore, to make a strenuous effort to achieve its main object of acquiring a dominant position in the country's exports of coir products. For achieving this goal, a marketing strategy has been drawn up for the next five years. Due to inherent constraints of the Corporation in competing with small traders the efforts made by the Corporation to promote sales within the country have not met with adequate success. So in order to promote sales within the country the Corporation has now opened three show rooms in Delhi, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

6.63 One of the important diversification activities of the Corporation was the establishment of a unit for manufacturing latex-backed matting. It has been decided to incorporate this unit as a separate company by name 'Foam Mattings India Ltd'. This unit is expected to start commercial production shortly. Another attempt at diversification is the establishment of mechanical defibring unit at Beypore. The initial objective of the scheme was to provide work for those engaged in the Beypore Model Training Institute. This unit has not been working satisfactorily for a long time. Hence to make it economically viable, proposals have been forwarded to the Government for the establishment of a curled fibre manufacturing unit. The Corporation is establishing a Modern Dye House at an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs. It has also been decided to start a matting manufacturing unit in the same premises.

(b) *Cashew Industry*

6.64 Nearly 1.2 lakh factory workers are employed in cashew industry. Inadequacy of rawnuts from indigenous sources to work the factories all round the year make the industry depend on rawnuts imported from East African Countries like Tanzania, Mosambique and Kenya. Rawnut imports which were of

the order of 1.7 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 have been reduced to a mere trickle in recent years. Table 6.10 gives figures relating to cashew imports for the period 1950-51 to 1979-80.

TABLE 6.10
Import of Raw Cashewnuts

Year	Quantity tonnes	Index	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Index
1950-51	54819	100	284.00	100
1955-56	63134	115	484.00	170
1960-61	118321	215	961.00	338
1965-66	150636	275	1506.00	530
1970-71	169359	309	2940.76	1035
1975-76	137196	250	3355.78	1182
1976-77	75122	137	1832.99	645
1977-78	60194	110	1871.99	659
1978-79	20576	38	915.41	322
1979-80	24326	44	1162.55	409

6.65 Compared to 1978-79 the export of Cashew Kernels showed a slight increase during 1979-80. Export figures show that 37,848 tonnes of cashew kernels valued at Rs. 117.91 crores and 12,923 tonnes of cashew shell liquid valued at Rs. 14.46 crores were exported during 1979-80. The exports during the previous year were 26,877 tonnes of cashew kernels valued at Rs. 80.02 crores and 5,922 tonnes of cashew shell liquid valued at Rs. 4.90 crores.

6.66 Since 1977, indigenous raw cashew in Kerala is procured and distributed by the Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation. There are about 6000 collection depots run by 1026 sub-agent Service Co-operative Societies which collect nuts from the growers. The quantity of raw nuts procured and so far distributed comes to 60,595 tonnes and 55,483 tonnes respectively in 1980 season. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 37,144 tonnes and 34,700 tonnes respectively. The procurement would have reached the target of one lakh tonnes but for the

smuggling of raw nuts through the border areas to the neighbouring States. Apart from ensuring equitable distribution of raw nuts, the monopoly procurement has helped to better the lot of cashew growers in the State by assuring reasonable price for their produce.

(c) *Handloom Industry*

6.67 Handloom industry provides direct employment to nearly two lakh persons in Kerala. Though the industry could rehabilitate itself to some extent and improve its productive and marketing services as a result of the liberal help extended by the Central and State Governments, there is the continuous threat from the mill sector with its superior production technology, designs and marketing strategy. This has also contributed to a perpetual problem of accumulation of unsold stocks of handloom goods. A special feature of handloom industry in Kerala is that it is concentrated in the three districts of Trivandrum, Cannanore and Kozhikode. The northern districts of Cannanore and Kozhikode produce handloom fabrics to feed the export markets and southern district of Trivandrum produce different varieties for domestic consumption such as 'thorthu', 'neriathu' and 'double veshty'.

6.68 The number of looms in the State is about 95,000. The Co-operative coverage of looms is only about 35,000. There are 510 handloom weavers co-operative societies in the State and of these 354 societies are active in the field of production. The Sivaraman Committee has recommended that two thirds of the looms should be brought into the co-operative fold. As a part of the programme of co-operativisation of looms strengthening of primary handloom weavers societies and the apex society was given greater emphasis. An amount of Rs. 8.3 lakhs towards the share capital to the primary weavers societies and Rs. 24.90 lakhs towards that of the apex society was contributed by the Government during 1979-80. Fifty per cent of this expenditure was borne by the Government of India. The working capital position of the primary societies has also improved considerably in 1980 as the Reserve Bank of India sanctioned cash credit limit of Rs. 460 lakhs during 1980 as against Rs. 410 lakhs during previous year.

6.69 The year 1979-80 witnessed an increase in the production of handloom cloth. About 29 million metres of cloth valued at Rs. 12 crores was produced by the Co-operative sector during 1979-80. The production of handloom cloth outside the co-operative sector (private sector) showed a substantial improvement during 1979-80. It was 60 million metres (valued at about Rs. 30 crores) during 1979-80 compared to 58 million metres during the previous year. The increase in production in co-operative sector in 1979-80 could be attributed to increased availability of working

capital to the handloom societies, increase in foreign demand for handloom fabrics and co-operativisation of additional looms. The year 1979-80 witnessed a better performance in the export also compared to the previous year. Handloom fabrics and readymade goods worth Rs. 3.71 crores were exported directly from Kerala in 1979-80 compared to Rs. 2.73 crores during 1978-79. The Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation directly exported handloom garments valued at Rs. 28.5 lakhs during 1979-80. The Hantex International, a readymade garment unit with 40 modern sewing machines under the State Handloom Apex Society, also launched a programme for the direct export of handloom garments.

6.70 In order to place the industry on a stable footing the Government of India sanctioned two handloom intensive development projects, one at Trivandrum and the other at Cannanore having a total outlay of Rs. 370 lakhs. As part of diversification and quality improvement an export production project costing Rs. 40 lakhs was also sanctioned. The Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation is the agency through which these schemes are being implemented. The handloom intensive development projects were launched in 1977-78 as centrally sponsored schemes. The projects are implemented as State sector schemes since 1979-80. The intensive development project for handloom at Trivandrum started functioning in May 1977. Of the total financial outlay of R. 185 lakhs for the project an amount of Rs. 104.74 lakhs was released to the project till the end of March 1980. This project envisages the organisation of 12 weavers industrial co-operative societies with 2175 looms. With the going into production of 4 more societies during the year, 7 societies out of the total 12 societies envisaged, are now engaged in production under the project. Of the remaining 5 societies, only one society remain to be registered on this account. At the end of 1979-80 the number of looms modernised was 1014 consisting of 231 industrial looms and 783 looms in societies. The expenditure incurred for this purpose was about Rs. 1.50 lakhs and Rs. 7.37 lakhs respectively. The Kerala State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Limited (HANTEX) will set up a common facility centre at Nedom where services like dyeing, bleaching, printing and processing will be made available.

6.71 The intensive development project at Cannanore covering the northern districts of Kerala has also a total outlay of Rs. 185 lakhs. But the project has received only Rs. 111.52 lakhs. The project envisages the organisation of 14 weavers co-operative societies with 100 looms each. Seven societies have already been registered and four factories have commenced production. At the end of 1979-80, 651 looms were modernised by supplying modern weaving accessories worth Rs. 2.84 lakhs and by financing

Rs. 6.96 lakhs for fabrication of 6000 looms in 6 societies. The work on the common facility service centre at Chirakkal is in progress. Vigorous efforts are being made to obtain power connection to complete the work.

6.72 The Export Production Project at Cannanore, having a total outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 12.45 lakhs till the end of March 1980. Five societies with 100 looms were registered under the scheme. Besides the factory at Mayyil commissioned on April 1979, two more factories, at Pinayari and Kottali, are expected to be ready for commissioning soon. Construction of the remaining two factories, at Azhikkal and Kannapuram, which was stopped is expected to be resumed shortly.

Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation Limited

6.73 The Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation and its subsidiary Kerala Garments Ltd. assist the handloom industry outside the co-operative sector. The Corporation helps the implementation of the intensive development projects at Trivandrum and Cannanore. The Corporation acts as a link between the weaver and the consumer and helps to eliminate the middlemen. The weavers are supplied necessary raw materials at reasonable price and arrangements for marketing their products are also made. During 1979-80 the trading activities of the Corporation were comparatively normal. There was shortage of yarn from September to October. The total sales turnover for 1979-80 was Rs. 161.97 lakhs against Rs. 69.71 lakhs last year. The total paid up capital of the Corporation as on 31-3-1980 stood at Rs. 84.92 lakhs. The gross profit of the Corporation for 1979-80 is placed at Rs. 13.46 lakhs and this works out to 8.31 per cent on sales, as against last year's 3.82 per cent. During 1979-80 the Corporation incurred only a marginal loss of Rs. 1.57 lakhs against Rs. 8.68 lakhs during 1978-79. The Kerala Garments Ltd., the subsidiary unit of the Corporation, paid Rs. 5.82 lakhs to the Handloom Development Corporation against the outstanding loan. In addition to a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs, the Corporation had contributed Rs. 9.99 lakhs in the equity share capital of the subsidiary company.

(d) *Bamboo Industry*

6.74 Bamboo and reeds industry is a traditional cottage industry of the State which provides direct and indirect employment to about 3 lakh persons. Most of the bamboo and reed workers are Harijans and others belonging to economically and socially weaker sections of the society. Owing to the poor economic condition of those engaged in this industry, most of them depend on middlemen for raw materials and for the marketing of finished products.

6.75 The Kerala State Bamboo Corporation was established mainly for the betterment of the workers engaged in this industry. The main activities of the Corporation are distribution of raw materials to the workers and procurement and marketing of the finished products from them. The Corporation has its registered office at Trivandrum and the administrative office at Angamaly. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 34 lakhs. During 1979-80 the Corporation distributed reeds worth Rs. 59.64 lakhs to the workers. The Corporation procured 743 lakh square feet of commercial variety of bamboo mats costing Rs. 60 lakhs from the workers. The turn over of the Corporation during the year was Rs. 141.42 lakhs as against Rs. 137.35 lakhs during 1978-79.

6.76 At present the Corporation has 15,000 weaver families directly attached to it. About 2,500 reed cutters collect the reeds from forests and 1,000 workers are engaged in transporting and unloading. All these workers are paid by piece rate system. In September 1979 the Corporation increased the wages of workers and the procurement price of the finished products by 8 per cent. The Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporation, Sugar mills and other private merchants continued their purchase of bamboo mats from the Corporation. The Corporation has been conducting the business on more or less a no loss no profit basis and rendering services to the weaker sections of the society.

(e) *Beedi industry*

6.77 There are twenty primary beedi co-operative societies and one Central beedi society in the State. All the primary co-operative societies were enrolled as members in the central co-operative society. At present the society has about 22,000 workers producing about 2.50 crores of beedies per day. The Central Society would make bulk purchase of raw materials and issue the same to the primary societies. The primary societies will produce beedies with the above raw materials and deliver the products to the central society who will market the same. The financial advance required by the primary societies for payment of wages etc. will also be granted by the central society. Thus the central society functions as a financing and marketing agency and the primary societies function as producing agencies. The products are marketed by the central society under their own trade mark.

6.78 The total paid up share capital of the central society was Rs. 34.75 lakhs. During 1979-80 the additional share of the primary society was Rs. 8.46 lakhs and the total sales turnover of beedies for the year was Rs. 930.85 lakhs. The total amount of wages paid to the workers during the year was Rs. 434.88 lakhs. At present the beedi societies in Kerala are

confronted with problems such as introduction of spurious beedies in the market and inadequate supply of beedi leaves owing to the dearth of railway wagons for transporting the leaves from North Indian States.

Small Scale Industries

6.79 In a State like Kerala which is characterised by severe unemployment, small scale industries have a significant role to play. The ability of small industries to provide larger employment at lower capital cost makes the small scale sector worthy of greater attention and priority. The task of developing small scale industries in the State is vested with the State Department of Industries and Commerce which is providing all possible assistance to prospective entrepreneurs. The Department has eleven major divisions which are entrusted with the responsibility for development of modern small scale industries. The Department also keeps close and effective liaison with technical consultancy organisations, financial institutions and other industrial promotional agencies for the planned and speedy growth of small industries in the State. As a result of various development schemes sponsored and implemented by the Department, a large number of small scale industries have been set up all over the State. The total number of registered small scale units as on 31-3-1980 is 15,974. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 13,386. A record number of small scale units, viz., 2,588, has been registered during the year 1979-80. As Table 6.11 shows, these achievements in 1979-80 in the small scale industry front far exceeds that of the previous two years.

TABLE 6.11
Registered Small Scale Industries in Kerala

District	Registered during 1977-78	Registered during 1978-79	Registered during 1979-80	Total Registered units as on 31-3-1980
Trivandrum	127	102	185	1870
Quilon	151	162	230	1773
Alleppey	143	148	248	1523
Kottayam	116	100	323	1358
Idukki	34	8	49	291
Ernakulam	135	150	402	2519
Trichur	121	136	281	1806
Palghat	14	147	160	680
Malappuram	61	55	75	705
Kozhikode	124	110	313	1535
Cannanore	146	150	322	1968
Total	1172	1268	2588	15974

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Kerala

6.80 Mini Industrial Estate Programme continued during 1979-80 also. Built-in sheds with all infra-structural facilities on hire purchase basis are available in Mini Industrial Estates set up in panchayat areas under Rural Industries Programme. As on 31-3-1980 there were 106 Mini Industrial Estates having 1060 sheds. Of the 615 units commissioned in these estates only 488 are in working condition. Table 6.12 shows the progress of implementation of mini-estate programme in the State. The performance of the eleven District Industries Centres in the State is presented in a summary form in Table 6.13. All the District Industries Centres together could start 11,149 artisan

TABLE 6.12
Statement showing the progress of Implementation of Mini Industrial Estates in Kerala as on 31-3-1980

Sl. No.	District	No. of Mini Industrial Estates	No. of sheds	Units commissioned	Units now working	No. of S.C./S.T. entrepreneurs
1.	Trivandrum	10	100	57 (62 sheds)	35 (40 sheds)	5
2.	Quilon	9	90	59 (60 sheds)	36 (38 sheds)	2
3.	Alleppey	10	100	51 (54 sheds)	39 (42 sheds)	4
4.	Kottayam	11	110	70 (71 sheds)	69 (70 sheds)	6
5.	Idukki	7	70	47 (50 sheds)	33 (36 sheds)	-
6.	Ernakulam	15	150	79 (85 sheds)	71 (77 sheds)	5
7.	Trichur	8	80	55	45	2
8.	Palghat	9	90	48 (49 sheds)	44 (45 sheds)	2
9.	Malappuram	7	70	37 (41 sheds)	21 (25 sheds)	..
10.	Kozhikode	11	110	64 (70 sheds)	57 (63 sheds)	2
11.	Cannanore	9	90	48 (52 sheds)	38 (42 sheds)	..
Total		106	1060	615 (649 sheds)	488 (523 sheds)	28

centres and 2682 small scale industry units in 1979-80. Employment to over 40,000 persons could be provided

through the operations of the District Industries Centres in 1979-80.

TABLE 6.13
Performance of the District Industries Centres during 1979-80 and 1980-81

Sl. No.	Name of the District Industries Centre	Targets & achievements of the New units for 1979-80 & 1980-81				Targets and achievements of additional employment		
		Artisan Units		S.S.I. Units		Achievement 1979-80	Target 1980-81	No. of provisional registration for 1979-80
		Achievement 1979-80	Target 1980-81	Achievement 1979-80	Target 1980-81			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	District Industries Centre, Trivandrum	2326	1000	169	350	4215	4856	684
2.	Do. Quilon	2015	1400	230	360	5718	10,000	801
3.	Do. Alleppey	444	500	239	300	2720	5039	497
4.	Do. Kottayam	247	400	317	348	2939	3175	606
5.	Do. Idukki	132	400	80	175	739	4901	91
6.	Do. Ernakulam	935	500	402	500	4614	5500	1137
7.	Do. Trichur	195	2162	304	315	1144	6394	756
8.	Do. Palghat	716	400	202	250	3528	3480	288
9.	Do. Malappuram	382	300	65	225	1034	3992	211
10.	Do. Calicut	434	400	321	350	2289	5500	454
11.	Do. Cannanore	3323	1000	353	350	11395	4500	439
Total		11,149	8,462	2,682	3,523	40,335	57,337	5,964

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce.

Small Industries Development and Employment Corporation (SIDECO)

6.81 This Corporation formed in 1975 continued to act as the major promotional institution in the small scale industries sector during the year 1980. There are 12 functional divisions for the Corporation which share its responsibilities. Under its Research and Development Division a documentation centre to cater to the information needs of the small scale industrialists as also the officers of the Industries Directorate has been set up. Besides owing 17 conventional industrial estates, the Corporation has invested about Rs. 36 lakhs in land and buildings in mini-industrial estates set up in the State. The Production Division of SIDECO takes care of the affairs of the 9 production and service units run by the Corporation. These units incurred a loss of Rs. 1.27 lakhs in 1979-80. The raw materials division has to shoulder greater responsibilities in that it has to procure scarce raw materials from the main producers, and distribute them to small scale units through its selling depots in all the districts of the State. During 1979-80 the value of cement handled by SIDECO was of the order of Rs. 10.88 crores. The Machinery Division is engaged in providing assistance in procuring machinery items to small scale

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units on hire purchase basis. The Finance Division which deals with the disbursement of funds also provides equity capital to companies and term loans for the construction of mini industrial estates. Of the other divisions of the Corporation, the sick units rehabilitation division assumes considerable importance. The Corporation will lay greater emphasis on sick units rehabilitation in the coming years. Sick unit revival programme was originally intended to be implemented with the help of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India. During the year 1979-80 negotiation with IRCI was continued and they have agreed to sanction a line of credit of Rs. 50 lakhs to SIDECO for providing rehabilitation assistance to the sick units in the State and to associate without scheme. Out of Rs. 50 lakhs sanctioned as a line of credit a special sanction of Rs. 6.11 lakhs has been included for 3 units and Rs. 2.11 lakhs has already been disbursed to the small scale units.

6.82 The authorised share capital of the Corporation has been fixed as Rs. 5 crores and the paid up capital stood at Rs. 3.96 crores. The total number of regular employees and workers in production and service units as on 31-3-1979 are 999. As a result of the smooth functioning of the Corporation it earned a net profit of Rs. 10.54 lakhs in 1979-80.

Small Industries Service Institute

6.83 Small Industries Service Institute (SISI) is a Government of India Organisation, set up to develop small scale industries. The Kerala branch of the organisation is located at Trichur. The SISI provides economic information and guidance to start small scale industries by helping the entrepreneurs, identify suitable types of industries, prepare schemes, and solve technical and managerial problems. It assists the entrepreneurs in developing new products, preparing project reports and providing on the spot technical assistance. Registration of small scale units with National Small Industries Corporation, providing instant linkage between producing and buying units and helping to export small industry products are other important functions of the SISI.)

6.84 In order to make the small scale entrepreneurs and the workers well equipped in the field of industry, the Institute conducts technical and managerial training courses. It initiates and co-ordinates modernisation of selected industries, assists rehabilitation of sick units and extends services to solve specific problems of small scale industries. It also provides common facility services at reasonable charges and ensures technological and managerial support to the District Industries Centres.

6.85 In promoting the development of small scale industries the following are some of the activities of the Institute during 1979-80.

6.86 The problem of fungus growth in a bamboo baskets especially during the monsoons, was posed by the Harijan Welfare Agricultural Credit Co-operative Society Ltd. Chittoor. The officers of the Chemical section, of the institute suggested a method which proved to be effective in removing the fungus. The institute developed an improved holding tool for polishing and dressing of imitation diamonds. This tool helped to improve the quality as well as productivity compared to the conventional method. In the field of coir industry also valuable assistance was rendered by the Institute. Fabrication of six coir spinning machines, designing and developing of ball packing machine for export purpose, designing and developing of a new variety of coir spinning machine were undertaken by the Institute. Considerable assistance in the field of tile industry, viz. advice on the commissioning of the mechanical coal feeder in Hoffman Kilns and the application of stepping grates system, instructions to use fire clay bricks in the fire mouth and bag wall in the kiln for using coal as fuel etc., was

also made by the Institute in 1979-80. A special survey of the beedi industry in Kerala was conducted and a detailed report prepared. The Institute rendered a variety of services to all the District Industries Centres in the State during 1979-80. It prepared the guidelines for rehabilitation of sick units in the State at the instance of the State Government.

6.87 An Electronics Laboratory has also been set up in the Institute to impart training to workers of the electronic assembly units particularly engaged in consumer products like radio to improve their skill and efficiency. During the year 1979-80 a total of 12,400 entrepreneurs were contacted and suitable advice given by the officers at the Institute/Extension Centres and factory premises through correspondence and Seminars/Workshops organised by the Institute as well as conducted by other agencies.

Kerala Financial Corporation

6.88 The Kerala Financial Corporation, a statutory Corporation established under the State Financial Corporations Act of 1951, offers financial assistance to small and medium scale industries. In 1979-80 a larger volume of assistance could be provided to units in backward districts of the State. In addition to various small scale and medium scale units the Corporation assists in setting up tourist hotels in tourist centres. Special concessions have been extended to technically qualified persons under its Technocrats Assistance Scheme and also to persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The Corporation has introduced a scheme for providing seed capital to new industrial units which are basically viable but where the promoters are unable to bring in the expected level of contribution.

6.89 There is a substantial increase of loan applications during the year 1979-80. The Corporation received 867 loan applications aggregating Rs. 2571 lakhs during 1979-80 as against 514 loan applications aggregating Rs. 1038 lakhs during the previous year. Loans numbering 833 were sanctioned for a total amount of Rs. 1218 lakhs. But the effective sanctions were 704 in number for a total amount of Rs. 997 lakhs as against the effective sanction of 410 in number for a total amount of Rs. 548 lakhs in the previous year. Disbursement of loans has also gone up to Rs. 730 lakhs in 1979-80 from Rs. 629 lakhs in 1978-79. The quantum of amount disbursed has increased considerably though there was a reduction in the number of sanctions. A comparative statement showing the loan transactions during the last three years is presented in Table 6.14.

TABLE 6.14

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Applications received	617	992	514	1039	867	2571
Applications sanctioned (gross)	670	977	525	790	833	1218
Applications sanctioned (effective)	621	850	410	548	704	997
Amount disbursed	454	521	473	629	430	730

6.90 Proper attention was given to the speedy disposal of the applications received and this contributed to a fall in pending cases. Changes have also been made in the terms and conditions for the grant of loans during the year and decisions were taken to liberalise them to the extent possible. The basic rate of interest was reduced by 1.5 per cent in all cases. A further reduction of interest of 3 per cent was also reviewed in the case of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for starting small scale industries. The maximum loan to technocrats was raised from Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs and the practise of levying application fee at half per cent of the amount applied for was discontinued. Instead a processing fee on a reduced scale was collected after the loan was sanctioned. These measures helped to attract more entrepreneurs to avail of the benefits from the Corporation. Since 1954 the Corporation received 5738 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 121.73 crores and of this 4476

applications for Rs. 79.24 crores were sanctioned. During the year 1979-80 alone there was 17.80 percent increase in the number of loan applications. Till the end of the year 31-3-1980 the total number of loans disbursed was 3117 amounting to Rs. 46.79 crores. Details relating to the progress in the working of the Corporations, industry-wise and district-wise sanctions and disbursement of loans etc. are given in Appendix 6.5, 6.6, 6.7 and 6.8.

6.91 The Corporation has given special attention to the small scale sector. During 1979-80 it sanctioned loans to 659 small scale industrial units. Altogether 2858 units belonging to the small scale category have so far been assisted with an amount of Rs. 3148 lakhs. About 67 per cent of the total assistance disbursed went to the Small Scale sector. The cumulative figures of loan transactions of the Corporation as at the end of 1979-80 is given in Table 6.15.

TABLE 6.15

Cumulative Figures of Loan Transactions till 31-3-1980

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Small Scale		Others		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Applications received	5303	8431	435	3682	5738	12113
Effective sanctions	3773	4846	294	2179	4067	7025
Loans disbursed	2858	3148	259	1531	3117	4679

6.92 Besides provision of loans, the Corporation is engaged in a variety of other activities. It is gratifying to note that proportionately larger volume of assistance was provided for units in the industrially backward districts of the State. During 1979-80 the disbursement of loans in respect of units in backward districts is 51 per cent as against 45 per cent in the previous year. For many of the units in backward areas the capital investment subsidy of 15 per cent by the Central Government and 10 per cent by the State Government is being routed through the Corporation. Financial assistance was also provided to medical

practitioners for the purchase of medical and laboratory equipments. The Corporation also extended financial assistance for small enterprises for setting up hotels. About 37 entrepreneurs were benefited by this scheme by sanctioning a total amount of Rs. 270 lakhs. Under the scheme for providing assistance to entrepreneurs belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes an amount of Rs. 7.67 lakhs was disbursed during 1979-80. Financial assistance provided under the seed capital scheme during the year amounted to Rs. 25 lakhs. Revival of sick units was taken up in collaboration with SIDECO and 17 units have benefited under this scheme

Attempts have also been made to bring all the eligible small units under the credit guarantee scheme and as many as 1879 cases were reported for coverage under this scheme.

6.93 The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 5 crores and paid up capital as on 31-3-1980 is Rs. 2.91 crores. The pattern of share holdings of the Corporation as on 31-3-1980 is shown in Table 6.16

TABLE 6.16

Item	No. of shares	Amount Rs.	Percentage
Government of Kerala	155915	1,55,91,500	53.58
Industrial Development Bank of India	110500	1,10,50,000	37.97
Scheduled Banks, Insurance Companies, Investment Trusts, Co-operative Banks and other institutions	22540	22,54,000	7.75
Other parties under section 4(3) of the Act	2045	2,09,500	0.70
Total	291000	2,91,00,000	100.00

During the year 1979-80 the Corporation earned a profit of Rs. 1.76 lakhs after providing for all expenses. A condensed profit and loss account of the Corporation for the last three years is given in Table 6.17.

TABLE 6.17

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
<i>Income</i>			
Interest on loans	257.67	304.65	299.05
Other income	14.65	7.79	11.09
Total	272.32	312.44	310.14
<i>Expenditure</i>			
Interest on Bonds and Borrowings	163.65	188.00	231.28
Other Expenses	46.15	61.65	77.10
Net Profit (before Taxation)	62.52	62.79	1.76
<i>Appropriations</i>			
Provision for Taxation	18.19	21.00	..
General Reserve	..	7.73	..
Special Reserve	37.30	25.00	1.00
Bad debts Reserve	..	0.76	..
Balance available for payment of dividend	7.03	8.40	0.76
Dividend payable	7.03	8.30	9.10

6.94 During 1979-80 the Corporation launched a vigorous recovery drive in all the districts. Targets for collection of arrears were fixed district-wise and the results reviewed on a monthly basis.

Khadi and Village Industries

6.95 Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Board was constituted under the provisions of the Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1957. The major function of the Board is the organisation, development and regulation of khadi and village industries recognised by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Board organises co-operative societies for the development of the khadi and village industries and sanctions loans and grants and provides other assistance to the co-operative societies, registered institutions and individual artisans for the development of khadi and village industries. The Board which has its headquarters at Trivandrum has also eleven district offices.

6.96 There is a Khadi Production Centre at Payyannur run directly by the Board which accounts for more than 50 per cent of khadi produced under the Board. Besides the Khadi Production Centres at Payyannur the Board has taken up khadi production directly in the districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam, Alleppey, Trichur, Palghat and Kozhikode. For accelerating the sales of khadi, the Board has set up khadi gramodyog bhavans and khadi bhavans at the district headquarters and at important business centres. To ensure timely supply of cotton to the institutions engaged in the development of khadi industry, the Board has set up a cotton godown each in all the districts.

6.97 In 1979-80 the Board initiated a special employment programme to provide additional employment to one lakh persons within three years through khadi and village industries schemes. Employment for fifty thousand persons is expected to be provided in khadi industry. Another fifty thousand persons will be absorbed in eight selected village industries viz. village pottery, blacksmithy and carpentry, cottage match industry, lime industry, bee keeping industry, village oil industry and cane and bamboo industry. The main thrust of the programme is to start a khadi production centre in each panchayat, besides one or two selected village industries to provide employment to a minimum of 100 persons in each panchayat. Sixty to sixty-five persons will be provided employment in each khadi production centre and the remaining in the selected village industries through co-operative societies or registered institutions.

6.98 During 1979-80 both the production of khadi and village industries and sales value realised showed considerable increase compared to 1978-79.

The value of production was Rs. 1329.77 lakhs and the sales value realised Rs. 1,456.25 lakhs. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 1,035.56 lakhs and Rs. 1,122.17 lakhs. (See Appendix 6.19). The total number of full-time workers engaged in khadi and village industries in the State in 1979-80 stood at 75,070 compared to 72,274 in 1978-79. During 1979-80 part-time workers engaged in khadi and village industry is 23,220 whereas in the previous year the number was 39,211. The total wages earned by both full-time and part-time workers in 1979-80 were Rs. 583.31 lakhs as against Rs. 500.80 lakhs in 1978-79.

Mining

6.99 As part of the UNDP programme to assist the nation to develop the mineral resources, the United Nations signed a project document in March 1977 with the Government of India to develop the known mineral resources of Kerala and to explore a specially chosen area of about 14,500 sq. kms. in the State for locating mineral occurrences by using modern methods of exploration. The integrated survey will comprise reconnaissance geological exploration over the entire area with a detailed follow up of selected exploration targets utilising geophysical and geochemical methods and drilling in order to delineate and evaluate mineralisations encountered.

6.100 During 1979-80 a field and laboratory programme has been prepared giving background information and indicating the personnel, objectives, targets etc. An area of about 7518 sq. km. in the southern sector has been sampled at 1 km. grid interval. A total of 8860 samples have been collected and analysed. Distribution parameters in respect of 6 elements have been completed and five anomalies in respect of copper and nickel have been selected for detailed investigation which is included in the current field programme.

6.101 In the northern sector the sampling on 1 km. grid interval has been completed. More than 7,000 samples have been collected out of which 5,749 samples have been sent to Canada for analysis and 1,262 have been analysed in KMEDP laboratories. As part of the programmes to examine the known graphite occurrences and to attempt to locate new occurrences, reconnaissance surveys are in progress in the districts of Kottayam and Quilon especially to trace the south-western extension of the Chirakadavu project. The exploration for gemstones has also been included as an item of work in the current field season programme. After discussing the various aspects in the coordination committee meeting held on 8-2-1980 it was decided that this item of exploration may be stopped, since it is necessary to organise an

agency to work this gem on an exploration—cum exploitation basis. A qualitative and quantitative assessment of the gold gravels in selected localities in Nilambur valley along Chaliyarpuzha has also been suggested for study by U. N. consultants.

Working Factories

6.102 The growth in the number of working factories noticed in the last few years was maintained during 1979 also. The increase in the number of factories during 1979 was however quite significant. While 1978 the number of factories rose by only 159, in 1979 the number rose by 702. As on 31-12-1979 there were 8486 working factories in the State, as against a total of 7784 at the end of the previous year. The increase in the number of factories was noticed in all the districts except in Alleppey, where it decreased marginally from 580 to 571. Significant growth was recorded in Cannanore district, where the number of factories increased from 1099 to 1311. The variations in the growth of factories can be seen from the Table. 6.18

TABLE 6.18

*Registered Working Factories in Kerala**

District	Number of Factories as at the end of		Variations
	December 1978	December 1979	
1. Trivandrum	303	324	+21
2. Quilon	787	833	+46
3. Alleppey	580	571	-9
4. Kottayam	619	641	+22
5. Idukki	114	122	+8
6. Ernakulam	1249	1432	+182
7. Trichur	876	968	+92
8. Palghat	816	910	+94
9. Malappuram	169	185	+16
10. Kozhikode	1172	1190	+18
11. Cannanore	1099	1311	+212
Total	7784	8486	+702

*Figures are provisional.

The year 1979 saw a notable increase in factory employment also. While factory employment actually declined by over 10,000 in 1978, it increased by 19,518 during 1979. In absolute terms factory employment rose from previous years' level of 2,72,397 to 2,91,915. Employment in Quilon district alone increased by 8,850. Noticeable increase in the number of employments was registered in 1979 in all the districts of the State. Details of the district-wise registered working factories and employment are given in the Appendix. 6.20

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

An Overview

Kerala is fairly advanced in the matter of transport and communication facilities. The total length of roads in Kerala now stands at about 93,080 km. which works out to 36 km. per 10,000 population. Out of the total length of roads in the State, 16,569 km. of roads are maintained by the State Public Works Department. The length of national highways comes to only 836 kms. The registration of motor vehicles indicates steady increase over the past few years. Kerala has 449 vehicles per 100 sq. km. of area and 674 vehicles per lakh of population in 1979-80. The major mode of transport in Kerala is the road transport. The passenger transport in the State is mainly in the hands of private operators. The Kerala State Road Transport Corporation accounts for about a third of the total number of passenger vehicles in the State. At the all-India level more than 55 per cent of mechanised passenger road transport vehicles are in the public sector.

7.2 Rail transport system has also acquired importance in Kerala in recent times. The Trivandrum-Kanyakumari line commissioned in April 1979 directly serves the Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu and the Trivandrum district of Kerala. It has added 30 kms. to the broad gauge network in the State. The new broad gauge rail link connecting Ernakulam with Alleppey when commissioned will serve the densely populated and industrially backward district of Alleppey. The project was sanctioned in 1979-80 with an estimated outlay of Rs. 7 crores. A survey is now in progress for a new broad gauge line between Kuttipuram and Trichur via. Guruvayur. The Railway Division opened at Trivandrum from October 1979 is effectively catering to the needs of the people of the area.

7.3 Air transport has recently assumed prominence as a quick mode of transportation in the State with the ever increasing flow of job seekers, businessmen etc. to foreign countries, especially Gulf States. The important international flights from the Trivandrum airport include Trivandrum—Dubai—Abu-Dhabi, Kuwait, Male and Colombo services. The infrastructural support of Trivandrum Air port requires to be strengthened to provide adequate operational and terminal facilities. The construction work of the Calicut air port is yet to be initiated.

7.4 The Cochin Port plays a pivotal role in both foreign as well as coastal trade. The total volume of traffic handled at the port during 1979-80 recorded a slight fall by 0.1 per cent to 54.64 lakh tonnes from the previous year's record traffic of 54.70 lakh tonnes. The sailing of fully containerised ships recorded substantial increase during the year. Traffic data relating to the last two decades show that there has been a sharp decline in the goods traffic handled by minor ports. During 1979-80, only the ports at Neendakara, Calicut and Azhikkal handled cargo of any significance. An important development in the sphere of minor ports has been the setting up of a working group by the Government of India to examine and suggest promotional measures required for the development of export-import traffic through the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala.

7.5 Waterways constitute an important mode of transportation in the State. It is a welcome development that the Ernakulam-Alleppey sector of the inland waterway system has been declared as national waterways. In the context of fuel crisis water transport has assumed added significance. Steps are being initiated to run the water transport services in the State on a more economic and efficient manner.

7.6 In the sphere of communication facilities, Kerala is better placed than most other States. The average area served by a post office in the State is 8.61 sq. km. against the all India figure of 24.46 sq. km. and the population served by a post office on an average is 5737. The number of telephone exchanges in Kerala as on April 1980 stood at 441, indicating an increase of 28 exchanges over the previous year with a total equipped capacity of 1,04,595 lines. However, despite the rapid growth of telecommunications, the backlog of pending connections is also increasing simultaneously.

Roads

7.7 Though Kerala has a fairly well developed network of roads, the unique settlement pattern and inadequacy of railway lines indicate the necessity for a wider and better network of roads. Since many of the roads in the State were formed before the introduction of modern fast moving and heavy vehicles, they suffer from small width, acute bends, steep gradients, weak and narrow bridges and unbridged causeways. Moreover the dust-free surface is only 23 per cent of

the total road length as compared to 39 per cent at the national level. These roads therefore require considerable improvement in order to bring them to proper standards.

7.8 The State has a total road length of 93080 km. which works out to 36 km. per 10,000 population. This road length includes National Highways, roads maintained by the Public Works Department, Corporations and Municipalities, Panchayats and other agencies in the State. The details are shown in Table 7.1.

TABLE 7.1
Roads in Kerala under different Department as on
1-4-1980

Category of Roads	Length of Roads(km)
(1)	(2)
1. National Highways	836
2. Public Works Department	16569
3. Panchayats	66158
4. Corporations	1217(*)

TABLE 7.2

Distribution of Public Works Department Roads by Type of Surface as on 1-4-1980 (Km.)

Category	Cement Concrete	Black Topped	Water Bound Macadam	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. State Highways	27	1997	4	..	2028
2. Major District Roads	9	4922	190	423	5544
3. Other District Roads	1	5049	1223	776	7049
4. Village Roads	..	489	385	1074	1948
Total	37	12457	1802	2273	16569

Source: Public Works Department, Kerala.

7.11 The district-wise break up of Public Works Department roads as on 1-4-1980 is indicated in Table 7.3. The detailed district-wise break up of Public Works Department roads into State highways, major district roads and village roads is furnished in Appendix 7.1. The main emphasis under road development has been on the improvement of existing roads rather than on construction of new roads.

(1)	(2)
5. Municipalities	2582
6. C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks	2905(*)
7. K.S.E. Board (Civil)	216
8. Forest Department	1155(*)
9. Others	1442(*)
Total	93080

(*) Data relate to 1-4-1978.

Note.—“Others” include roads under Irrigation Department, Railways, Military etc.

7.9 Out of the total length of roads in the State, 16569 km. of roads are maintained by the Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads). The length of Public Works Department roads increased from 16121 km. in 1979 to 16569 km. in 1980. The Public Works Department roads are classified under four heads, viz. State highways, major district roads, other district roads and village roads.

7.10 The category wise length of these roads by type of surface as on 1-4-1980 is provided in Table 7.2.

TABLE 7.3
District-wise Distribution of Public Works Department Roads

District	Length in Kms.
(1)	(2)
1. Trivandrum	1487
2. Quilon	2394
3. Alleppey	1216
4. Kottayam	1751
5. Idukki	1323
6. Ernakulam	1814
7. Trichur	1365
8. Palghat	1212
9. Malappuram	1069
10. Calicut	1388
11. Cannanore	1350
Total	16569

Road Transport

Motor Vehicle Registration

7.12 The motor vehicle density in Kerala is high compared to most other States in India. Kerala has 449 vehicles per 100 sq. km. of area and 674 vehicles per lakh of population in 1979-80. The corresponding figures for all India in 1975-76 were 81 and 417 respectively. The total number of motor vehicles registered in the State as on 31-3-1980 was about 1.75 lakhs. Trivandrum district has the largest number of vehicles (31136) followed by Ernakulam (30750) and Quilon (18028). All other districts except Idukki and Malappuram have more than 10,000 vehicles. Idukki district has the least number of vehicles (4222).

7.13 Of the total number of motor vehicles in the State 54381 are cars, 50943 motor cycles/scooters, 20128 goods vehicles (4 wheelers and above), 17790 taxi cars and 31462 other vehicles. In the matter of car registration, Trivandrum leads the other districts with 11536 cars followed by Ernakulam (10082). Quilon and Alleppey districts have more than 5000 cars each. Other districts have only less than 5000 cars. Details regarding the district-wise distribution of motor vehicles are furnished in Appendix 7.2.

7.14 During 1979-80, 17623 vehicles were newly registered in the State. These included 7929 motor cycles/scooters, 3309 cars, 2154 goods vehicles (4 wheelers and above) and 4231 other vehicles (see Appendix 7.3). In the case of new registration of vehicles Quilon led the other districts (3820 vehicles) followed by Ernakulam (3523 vehicles) and Trivandrum (3241 vehicles). Only 177 vehicles were newly registered in Idukki district during the year.

7.15 The total revenue from motor vehicle taxes and fees collected under the Motor Vehicles Taxes and Taxation of Passengers and Goods Act decreased from Rs. 19.75 crores in 1978-79 to 19.25 crores in 1979-80. The revenue from this source works out to 3.4 per cent of the total estimated revenue receipts for 1979-80. This percentage shows a declining trend over the past few years. The receipts under non-motor vehicles was Rs. 7.63 lakhs during the current year as against Rs. 7.32 lakhs during 1978-79.

Road Accidents

7.16 Every accident involving transport carriers results in loss or damage to property and life. It also causes delays in road movement. The total number of road accidents in Kerala rose from 7018 in 1978 to 7269 in 1979. A total number of 8977 persons were injured during the year as against 7514 persons in the previous year. Deaths due to road accidents increased from 1057 in 1978 to 1204 in 1979 (See Appendix 7.4). Seventy per cent of traffic accidents is caused by the fault of drivers of motor

vehicles. Irresponsible and inefficient driving of motor vehicles has been the major single cause of road accidents. Out of 7269 road accidents reported during 1979, 5122 accidents were caused by the fault of drivers of motor vehicles. Pedestrians were responsible for the accidents in 666 cases. Other main reasons for road accidents are defects in mechanical condition of motor vehicles, fault of cyclists etc (see Appendix 7.5).

Passenger Transport

7.17 The major mode of passenger transport in Kerala is the road transport which is mainly carried out by private operators especially in the northern region of Kerala. Kerala State Road Transport Corporation is responsible for the passenger transport operations in the public sector. The Kerala State Road Transport Corporation which is a joint venture of the State Government and, the Southern Railway, possesses more than a third of the total number of passenger vehicles in the State.

7.18 The number of stage carriages in the State increased from 8120 in 1978-79 to 8705 in 1979-80 which works out to 34 per lakh of population.

7.19 The fleet strength of the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation increased from 2822 buses in 1978-79 to 2935 buses at the end of 1979-80. The number of bus schedules operated increased from 2446 at the end of March 1979 to 2500 at the end of March 1980. The number of routes also increased from 3465 to 3580 during this period. As a consequence the route length increased by 4949 km. and the distance operated by 107.49 lakh km. during the year 1979-80. About 7064 lakh passengers were carried by the State road transport services during the year. (see Appendix 7.6). The average distance travelled by a passenger was 14.6 km. in 1979-80 as against 14.4 km. in 1978-79. The average earnings per passenger increased from 70 ps. in 1978-79 to 75 ps. in 1979-80 while earnings per km. of buses operated increased from 220 paise to 235 paise. Earnings per vehicle on road increased from Rs. 591 to Rs. 620 during this period. The basic fare structure of Kerala State Road Transport Corporation and the minimum fare as on 1-4-1980 for various types of services are given in Table 7.4.

TABLE 7.4
Fare Structure of Kerala State Road Transport Corporation
as on 1-4-1980

Type of Service	Basic Fare/ km. (Ps.)	Minimum Fare (Ps.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
City	5	20
Ordinary	5	50
Fast Passenger	5.5	100
Express	6.5	200
Deluxe Express	7.5	

Source: Kerala State Road Transport Corporation.

7.20 Kerala State Road Transport Corporation provides employment to over 28000 persons as at the end of March 1980 as shown below:

Administrative Personnel	4372
Traffic Personnel	16257
Maintenance Personnel	7466
Total	28095

7.21 The number of buses commissioned for service during 1979-80 was 253 as against 257 in the previous year. The number of buses replaced was only 50.

7.22 The capital contribution to the Corporation by the State Government was Rs. 20.38 crores and by

Railways Rs. 8.10 crores as on 31-3-1980. Thus the total capital contribution to the Corporation works out to Rs. 28.48 crores. The gross revenue earnings of the Corporation increased from Rs. 47.63 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 52.65 crores in 1979-80 while the gross revenue expenditure increased from Rs. 51.35 crores to Rs. 61.38 crores during this period. Thus there was a net deficit of Rs. 8.73 crores during the year as against Rs. 3.60 crores in the previous year. As on 31-3-1980 the accumulated loss of the Corporation was about Rs. 39 crores.

7.23 The magnitude of expansion of the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation during the past 15 years (1965-66 to 1979-80) is depicted in Table 7.5.

TABLE 7.5
Operation of the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation 1965-66 to 1979-80

Item	1965-66	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. No. of Buses Owned (As on 31st March)	921	2244	2480	2622	2822	2935
Index	100	244	269	285	306	319
2. No. of Schedules Operated (As on 31st March)	697	1846	2078	2315	2446	2500
Index	100	265	298	332	351	359
3. No. of Routes under Operation (As on 31st March)	600	2538	3024	3340	3465	3580
Index	100	423	504	567	578	597
4. Total Route Distance (Kms.) (As on 31st March)	19878	106069	137724	145434	153741	158690
Index	100	543	693	732	773	798
5. Gross Kilometres Operated (lakhs)	641.82	1798.93	2039.99	2081.27	2154.19	2261.68
Index	100	280	318	324	336	352
6. Passengers Carried (lakhs)	1585.30	5183.37	5111.43	5556.45	6328.49	7064.04
Index	100	327	322	350	399	446
7. Average Distance Travelled by a Passenger	12.5	14.2	14.9	14.7	14.4	14.6
8. Gross Revenue Earnings (Rs. lakhs)	631.21	3091.21	4042.02	4327.86	4762.71	5264.63
9. Passenger Earnings (Rs. lakhs)	586.78	3044.51	4012.61	4310.02	4675.26	5200.42
10. Average Earnings per Passenger (Paise)	37.00	57.4	76.0	75.7	70.4	75.3
11. Earnings per Kilometre of Buses Operated (Paise)	93.80	173.00	198.00	209.9	220.0	234.8
12. Earnings per Vehicle on Road per day (Rs.)	229.0	491.0	558.0	569.01	591.0	620.0
13. Gross Revenue Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	590.66	3502.23	4176.39	4573.14	5134.57	6137.62

Source: Kerala State Road Transport Corporation.

Goods Transport

7.24 Movement of goods in the State is mostly carried out through mechanised road transport mainly with the aid of lorries. The registration of goods vehicles in the State is an indicator of the growing volume of goods traffic by road. The number of goods vehicle (4 wheelers and above) registered in the State has increased from 10,357 as on 31-3-1968 to 20128 on 31-3-1980 (see Table 7.6)

4/719/MC.

TABLE 7.6
Number of Registered Goods Vehicles as on 31st March 1980

Year	Number of Vehicles	Index
(1)	(2)	(3)
1968	10357	100
1974	13921	134
1975	15875	153

(1)	(2)	(3)
1976	15882	153
1977	17165	166
1978	17755	171
1979	17907	173
1980	20128	194

7.25 It may be mentioned that 2438 goods vehicles registered in Kerala have permits to operate in other States. The number of goods vehicles having inter-State permits not included under National Permit Scheme was 493 during 1979-80. The State quota of National Permits as at the end of March 1980 was 400 of which 394 permits have been issued to the following category of operators:

(i) Existing Inter-state Operators	194
(ii) Existing Intra-state Operators	100
(iii) Ex-army Personnel	40
(iv) Unemployed Drivers etc.	60
Total	394

Railways

7.26 Railways constitute an important infrastructure for industrial development. The growth of railways in Kerala during the past has not been commensurate with the projected growth of the industrial sector. At present Kerala has a total railway network of 916.35 km. with 803.64 km. of broad-gauge lines and 112.71 km. of metre-gauge lines.

7.27 The construction of a broad-gauge link between Trivandrum and Thirunelveli, with an extension from Nagercoil to Kanyakumari was sanctioned in 1972 for a total length of 159.85 km. The completion of the project was envisaged in two stages. The first phase relates to the line between Trivandrum and Kanyakumari via Nagercoil (86.56 km). This line has been commissioned in April 1979 while the section from Nagercoil to Thirunelveli (73.29 km.) which constitutes the second phase is now ready for opening. The Kanyakumari-Trivandrum line directly serves the Kanyakumari District of Tamil Nadu and the Trivandrum District of Kerala. The highlands of the extreme south with their tea and rubber estates, the midlands which are rich in agricultural produce and the coastal strip with its fishing, coir and copra industries will all derive benefit from the new Trivandrum-Kanyakumari line. This line will also give a fillip to the development of ore-based industries. Graphite deposits occur in Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad Taluks while the area north at Kovalam has rich limestone deposits. The Trivandrum-Kanyakumari line has already proved to be a blessing to thousands of Indians as also foreigners

who visit Kanyakumari, a unique spot in the tourist map of the country. The long cherished dream of a continuous broad-gauge link between Kashmir and the southernmost tip of the country has now become a reality. The Trivandrum-Kanyakumari line has added about 30 km. to the broad-gauge network in Kerala.

7.28 The project for construction of the broad-gauge rail link connecting Ernakulam with Alleppey (55.12 km.) was sanctioned in 1979-80 with an estimated outlay of Rs. 7 crores and the final alignment for the new link has been drawn up. The line will now pass through Aroor, Kumbalam, Nettur and Konthuruthy and terminate at Ernakulam junction. There will be 12 stations from Ernakulam junction to Alleppey Terminal. About 3.4 million passengers and 0.5 million tonnes of goods traffic are expected to be transported annually on this section, when it is commissioned. It would serve a densely populated region of the industrially backward district of Alleppey. A target date of December 1982 has been fixed for commissioning of this railway line.

7.29 A survey is now in progress for a new broad-gauge line between Kuttippuram and Trichur via Guruvayur. This line will improve transport facilities in the backward Malappuram district. An engineering and traffic survey for extension of the Ernakulam-Alleppey broad-gauge line up to Kayamkulam has been proposed in the 1981-82 railway budget. A cost-cum-feasibility study report for the electrification of Erode-Trivandrum central station has been forwarded to the Railway Board in May 1978. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 44.21 crores and the return expected is 11.4 per cent. The viability of the project has been based on the savings anticipated in working expenses including foreign exchange by comparing the working expenses of diesel traction with electric traction. In view of the ever increasing cost of diesel oil and huge foreign exchange involved, it has been recommended to go in for electric traction. It may be mentioned that the State Government has already offered to supply power at cheaper rates to the Railways for electrification in Kerala.

7.30 Idukki district is at present not connected by rail. The State Government has made a proposal for connecting Madurai in the metre-gauge with Kottayam and the line will pass through Idukki. No survey has been taken up so far. The new Division opened at Trivandrum from October 1979 is effectively catering to the needs of the people of the area. There are altogether 184 railway stations in the State including train halts. This includes five stations newly added along the Trivandrum-Parassala route in the Trivandrum-Kanyakumari link. A new day express service was introduced between Cannanore and Ernakulam on 3rd October 1980.

7.31 In order to create additional line capacity to provide an efficient and fast movement of goods and passenger services and to remove the bottlenecks in traffic, doubling of important main lines is being executed progressively. Doubling of 44.20 km. between Palghat Junction and Shornur has been sanctioned in January 1979 at a cost of Rs. 4.37 crores. Earth work and bridge works are in progress. Out of the 107 km. between Shoranur and Ernakulam junction, the doubling of 20 km. between Ernakulam junction and Alwaye has already been completed and opened to traffic. Doubling of 18 km. between Mullurcarai and Wadakkancheri and between Pudukkad and Irinjalakuda sanctioned during 1972 has been completed and the section opened to goods traffic in June 1978. Doubling of another stretch of 44.67 km. between Shoranur and Mullurcarai, Wadakkancheri and Mulagunnathukavu, Trichur and Pudukkad and Chalakudi and Angamali was sanctioned in August 1977 at a cost of Rs. 6.98 crores. Earth work and bridges in the first three reaches are nearing completion. These three sections (totalling to 29.26 km.) have been targetted for opening to goods traffic by March 1981. Earth work and bridge works in the last section between Chalakudi and Angamali are in progress and the doubling is targetted for opening to goods traffic by March 1982. The land acquisition for the doubling of the remaining 25 km. between Mulagunnathukavu and Trichur, Irinjalakuda and Chalakudi and Angamali and Alwaye has been sanctioned and is in progress. This last 3-patch doubling of 25 km. has been proposed for the year 1981-82. With the completion of the above works, there will be a through double line between Madras Central and Ernakulam.

Air Transport

7.32 Air transport services in Kerala are operated at present from the two airports of Trivandrum and Cochin. The airport at Trivandrum is owned by the Civil Aviation Department of the Government of India, while the airport at Cochin belongs to the Defence Department. Civil authorities are using Cochin airport subject to the restrictions imposed by the Defence Department. These two airports enable internal movement between Trivandrum and Cochin. At present the northern part of Kerala has no air transport facilities. The State Government has requested the Government of India to open an airport at Calicut to cater to the needs of the people of Malabar. The construction work relating to Calicut airport has not yet been started and the State Government is urging the Centre to take up this work urgently. With the acquisition of ten more acres of land for Calicut airport it would be possible to provide a runway of 10,000 ft. so as to accommodate air-buses also.

7.33 Indian Airlines is operating services from Trivandrum to Bombay, Bangalore and Madras with convenient connections to places in North India. With the airbus flight to Trivandrum and two Boeing services to Cochin, flights from Bombay to the State has in all 520 seats. The most important inter-national flight from the Trivandrum airport is the Trivandrum-Dubai Boeing service which at present is being operated thrice a week on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Abu Dhabi-Trivandrum Boeing is operated on Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays. Kuwait-Trivandrum Boeing operates on Saturdays and Mondays. The Gulf services form one of the most profitable operations for Air India. The Trivandrum-Male flight is operated on Mondays and Saturdays and Trivandrum-Colombo flight on Fridays and Sundays. In addition Sri Lanka Airways operate Boeing Services on Wednesdays and Thursdays from Colombo to Trivandrum. Though these international flights are operated from Trivandrum, provision of infrastructural facilities at the airport has not kept pace with the growth of passenger traffic. It is therefore necessary to further improve the facilities available at the airport.

Inland Navigation

7.34 Inland navigation has a significant place in Kerala's transport system. The inland waterways of the State have considerable potential for both passenger and goods transport. The State has about 1900 km. of navigable waterways. The main canal, namely the West Coast Canal, has a length of about 555 kms. and is formed by linking a series of backwaters and lakes. There is considerable scope for navigation in the forty-one west flowing rivers of the State. Silting is the main problem in these rivers and canals. Hence constant dredging has to be carried out to make them fit for regular navigation.

7.35 The State Water Transport Department operates boat services on routes north of Quilon up to Ernakulam and in the Kuttanad area. In 1979-80, the Department was operating services in 68 routes covering a gross route distance of 7300 kms. The number of schedules operated rose to 243 in 1979-80. The Department has in its possession 71 passenger boats having a total seating capacity of 6501 persons. Fifty-four boats were in actual operation during 1979-80. The number of passengers carried by these boats had gone up to 99 lakhs during 1979-80—an increase by over 4 lakhs compared to the previous year. During 1979-80, the total revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 74.50 lakhs as against Rs. 66.70 lakhs in 1978-79. The total expenditure of the Department had also gone up from Rs. 83.40 lakhs in 1978-79 to Rs. 89.60 lakhs in 1979-80. The number of employees working in the State Water Transport Department at the end of the year was about one thousand.

Kerala Inland Navigation Corporation

7.36 The State-owned Kerala Inland Navigation Corporation Limited (KINCO) earned a revenue of Rs. 2.94 lakhs as a result of the operation of boat services during the financial year 1979-80, as against Rs. 1.24 lakhs in the previous year. The net profit for the year was Rs. 0.23 lakh. The share capital contribution from Government amounted to Rs. 22 lakhs as on 31-3-1980. At present the Corporation is operating four ferry services at Cochin. Its fleet strength consists of five boats and two steel barges of sixty tonnes each. Construction of these two barges were completed and orders for two new self-propelled barges were placed during 1979-80. The construction of two passenger boats were completed and the boats were also launched during the year 1979-80. The work of construction of three more passenger boats has been entrusted to two leading boat builders in the Cochin area. The Corporation is going ahead in the field of cargo transportation. The KINCO is expected to take over the ferry services at present operated by the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation at Cochin.

Ports and Harbours

7.37 The importance of minor ports in Kerala's economy has now been recognised. Government of India have recently set up a working group to examine and suggest promotional measures required for the development of export-import traffic through the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala. Apart from Cochin, which is a major port, Kerala has three intermediate ports at Calicut, Alleppey and Neendakara and eleven minor ports at Vizhinjam, Trivandrum, Quilon, Azhikode, Ponnani, Beypore, Badagara, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Azhikkal and Kasargod. The intermediate and minor ports are lighterage ports and do not provide berthing facilities for ocean-going steamers. The activities at the minor ports are at a low ebb during monsoon periods. Among the intermediate and minor ports only five ports viz. Neendakara, Alleppey, Beypore, Calicut and Azhikkal handled traffic of any significance during the last decade.

7.38 Traffic data relating to the last two decades show that there has been a sharp decline in the goods traffic handled by minor ports. The goods traffic handled in all the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala has declined steadily from 7 lakh tonnes in 1956-57 to 1.96 lakh tonnes in 1978-79. During 1979-80, 2.62 lakh tonnes of cargo was handled at these ports, thus reflecting an increase of 0.66 lakh tonnes over the previous year. During 1979-80 only the ports at Neendakara, Calicut and Azhikkal handled cargo of any significance. As regards the tonnage of cargo handled during the year, Calicut (including Beypore) port holds the first place followed by Neenda-

kara and Azhikkal. During 1979-80, thirty steamers having a tonnage of 101,234 tonnes called at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala as against twenty-five steamers having a tonnage of 88,686 tonnes in the previous year. Further, 536 sailing vessels of 60,780 tonnes also called at these ports during 1979-80 as against 647 sailing vessels of 81001 tonnes in 1978-79.

7.39 During the year 1979-80, 975 mechanised fishing vessels, 12 cargo boats, 12 country boats, and 17 canoes were registered in the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala. The largest number of mechanised fishing boats was registered in Neendakara followed by Calicut. The revenue earned during 1979-80 from the various ports was Rs. 16.78 lakhs as against Rs. 13.03 lakhs during the previous year.

7.40 The Hydrographic Survey Wing consisting of a headquarters unit at Trivandrum and two Field Unit Range Offices at Quilon and Beypore respectively has been engaged in the collection of investigation data for the development of various minor ports, fishing harbours and certain other selected places to study the feasibility of improvement of the existing facilities there. These data have been made available to the Harbour Engineering Wing for the design of cargo and fishing harbours in consultation with various specialised authorities in India. Apart from routine harbour surveys, special surveys before, during and after the dredging work, surveys for marking channel etc. have also been carried out at various places. Further, assistance had been rendered to the dredging unit for their work as the capacity was depleted due to shortage of staff and auxiliary crafts. Post dredging surveys of Beypore, Ponnani and Neendakara were carried out during the period. Dredging was completed at Neendakara Port for the lighterage operation by CSD Neendakara in January 1980. The dredging work at Mondroe Island has also been completed by CSD Neendakara. The dredging of Beypore was undertaken by CSD Meena during the months of November-December 1979 and January 1980. At the bar, a channel of 520 M. length and 30 M. width with an average depth of 4.5 M. was dredged, and a channel was fully cut open at Beypore. Out of a provision of Rs. 29 lakhs allotted under dredging and surveying in the Plan sector a sum of Rs. 28.92 lakhs (99.7 per cent) was spent during 1979-80.

7.41 The Harbour Engineering Wing attends to development works of Ports and Fisheries Department. This wing is in charge of investigation, designs, construction of fishery harbours, mini-fishing harbours, fish landing centres, fish landing platforms, cargo harbours, capital repairs, and maintenance of all the port structures. Certain specific works such as construction of ice plant are also entrusted to this Engineering Unit.

7.42 The development of the Vizhinjam fishery harbour project envisaged in three stages is in progress. The first stage consisting of construction of a breakwater of 305 m length was completed and the second stage is under execution. For the construction of a fishery harbour at Neendakara a scheme costing Rs. 250 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government in 1979 and certain works like the construction of inner breakwater are in progress. Investigation works in respect of Mopla Bay are also in progress. For the stability of the approach channel to Beypore Port, the construction of two breakwaters are felt necessary. An estimate for Rs. 180 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government and action is being taken to commence the construction. Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 41.9 lakhs for the development of Neendakara Port. One transit shed has already been completed and put on use. Construction of second transit shed, wharf and port road are expected to be completed by 1981-82. Investigation works for the cargo harbour at Azhikkal was completed and the data sent to Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, for model studies. The Harbour Engineering Wing is taking up capital repairs to piers and other structures. The repair works at Valiyathura pier, Alleppey pier and at Beypore wharf have been arranged. Construction of staff quarters at Quilon is also in progress.

Cochin Port

7.43 During 1979-80 the general operating conditions at the port was satisfactory. Traffic and shipping operations were carried out smoothly. Only 867 ships having a total NRT of 52.50 lakhs called at the port during the year compared to 994 ships with total N.R.T. of 57.37 lakhs. But the average N.R. T. of ships showed an increase by 4.9% indicating an increase with average size of the ships called at the port during the year. There was a decline in the number of bulk cargo ships, conventional general cargo ships and passenger ships which called at the Port compared to 1978-79. However, sailing of fully containerised ships recorded a substantial increase.

7.44 The total volume of traffic handled at the Port during the year recorded a slight fall by 0.1 per cent to 54.64 lakh tonnes from the previous year's record traffic of 54.70 lakh tonnes which was the highest annual traffic ever recorded in the history of the Port. Bulk cargo traffic handled at the Port during the year recorded a slight decline by 2.3 per cent to 46.03 lakh tonnes from 47.12 lakh tonnes in the preceding year. Meanwhile the volume of break bulk cargo showed an increase by 13.6 per cent to 8.61 lakh tonnes from 7.58 lakh tonnes. The total volume of foreign traffic handled recorded a slight increase by 3.9 per cent

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while that of coastal cargo showed a decline by 12.5 per cent during the year compared to the preceding year. Total imports during the year recorded an increase by 3.0 per cent to 43.56 lakh tonnes from 42.29 lakh tonnes in the preceding year mainly as a result of the substantial increase in the imports of crude oil while total exports showed a decline by 10.7 per cent to 11.08 lakh tonnes from 12.41 lakh tonnes on account of the fall in the export of refined P O L Products. As a result of the fall in total exports and the increase recorded to the volume of imports, to the share of exports in the total traffic came down to 20.3 per cent in 1979-80 from 22.7 per cent in the preceding year. The total value of trade handled at the port during the year recorded an increase by 35.2 per cent to Rs. 1225.99 crores from Rs. 906.61 crores in 1978-79. However the port recorded an adverse balance of trade of Rs. 63.03 crores during the year as against a favourable balance of trade of Rs. 7.66 crores in the preceding year as a result of the substantial increase in the value of foreign imports by 45.6 per cent compared to the increase of 22.1 per cent in the value of foreign exports during the year over the preceding year.

7.45 The financial transactions of the Cochin Port Trust during the year closed with a net surplus of only Rs. 1.49 lakhs against a surplus of Rs. 386.56 lakhs in the preceding year. The gross income of the Port during the year was Rs. 1779.59 lakhs compared to Rs. 1804.99 lakhs in the preceding year. The gross expenditure was Rs. 1778.10 lakhs as against Rs. 1418.43 lakhs in 1978-79. The operating surplus also recorded a decline to Rs. 486.45 lakhs during the year from Rs. 807.63 lakhs in the preceding year as a result of the increase in the operational expenditure. Consequently the net return on capital has plummeted from 14.10 per cent during the previous year to 2.12 per cent during the year. The operating ratio also registered a steep increase to 69.2 per cent during the year from 50.2 per cent during the previous year.

7.46 The capital expenditure (Plan and non-plan) during 1979-80 as per accounts amounted to Rs. 310.76 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 255 lakhs was sanctioned during the financial year as loan by the Government. The balance was met from internal resources. The total capital debt stood at Rs. 1775 lakhs as on 31-3-1980. A sum of Rs. 33 lakhs was received from Government during the year towards grant-in-aid work of Fisheries Harbour. The value of the capital assets of the Port Trust at original cost increased from Rs. 3112.76 lakhs to Rs. 3489.52 lakhs as on 31-3-1980 including Fisheries Harbour.

Tourism

Kerala Tourism Development Corporation

7.47 The Kerala Tourism Development Corporation was incorporated as a private limited company on 29th December, 1965. The following units are under the management of the Corporation:

1. Mascot Hotel, Trivandrum
2. Aranya Nivas Hotel, Thekkady
3. Lake Palace, Thekkady
4. Periyar House, Thekkady
5. Garden House, Malampuzha
6. Bolgatty Palace Hotel, Cochin
7. Guruvayur Tourist Bungalow
8. Kumarakom Tourist Complex
9. Air Port Restaurant, Cochin
10. Air Port Restaurant, Trivandrum
11. Tourist Reception Centre, Thampanoor.

7.48 The Corporation at present concentrates on the establishment and running of hotels which form one of the basic infrastructures for the development of tourism. It also undertakes running of tourist reception centres and conducted tours by vans, coaches and boats. The Corporation has invested a huge sum of money for the works connected with renovation and provision of additional rooms and other facilities in the hotel units transferred from Tourist Department to the Corporation. Apart from constructing new bars, banquet halls open air restaurant and conference hall at the Mascot hotel, the Corporation also constructed a four-storied forty-five room hotel block at Guruvayur Tourist Bungalow and two storied twenty-four room hotel block at the Periyar House, Thekkady.

The new schemes taken up by the Corporation include:—

1. *Cochin Project*

7.49 The project is for the construction of a three star hotel at Shanmughom Road, Ernakulam. The project comprises of two blocks, one a shopping block and the other a hotel block at Shanmughom Road, Ernakulam. The hotel block consists of 108 rooms and is being constructed in 9 floors. The structural work has reached the third floor level. The three storied shopping block of the project has been commissioned in October 1979.

2. *Kovalam Project*

7.50 The project is for the construction of a middle class hotel with forty rooms, two restaurants, two halls, one dormitory, three shop rooms, one bar and five cottages. The structural work has been completed. Plastering and other finishing works are nearing completion.

3. *Kumarakom Project*

7.51 The Corporation has already taken over the Baker's estate at Kumarakom to develop the area into a tourist centre. It consists of twenty-five cottages. Architectural details for the first phase of the project has been drawn out. Provision has also been made for certain facilities such as communication, electrification, water supply etc.

4. *Thampanoor Project*

7.52 The project envisages the construction of a 100 room hotel, with one restaurant, three halls, two dormitories and twelve shop rooms. The hotel proper is in six floors. Architectural drawings and structural designs have been prepared. The pile foundation work of the buildings is in progress.

5. *Cannanore Project*

7.53 The project is for the construction of a hotel with forty rooms, one restaurant, one hall and two shoprooms and one bar at Cannanore. The hotel building will be in four floors. The sketch plan and project report have been approved by the Board. Detailed architectural drawings have also been prepared.

6. *Bolgatty Project*

7.54 A master plan has been prepared for the development of Bolgatty Island. Apart from renovating the old palace there, construction of two honey-moon cottages and two twin type tourist cottages at the island have been started.

7. *Purchase of Coaches, Boats etc.*

7.55 The Corporation has recently strengthened its transport division by introducing more coaches, cars, boats etc. Apart from conducted tour operations from Trivandrum and Cochin, it is proposed to add more coaches and boats for strengthening the operations on hand and also for arranging package tours to the different tourist centres in Kerala and other States.

7.56 Among other schemes, mention may be made of the proposal to launch a scheme for publicity for tourism marketing. Provision of staff quarters is necessary in almost all units of the Corporation. It has been decided to construct staff quarters at Thekkady at first and later in other centres. Steps have also been taken for the construction of a new block at Mascot Hotel to house the few shopping blocks in the ground floor, the head office of the Corporation in the first floor and thirty rooms above them. Two tourist reception centres—One at Cochin and another at Trivandrum—have already been set up. It is now proposed to strengthen the operation of the tourist reception centres at these places.

7.57 The business activity of the Corporation has resulted in loss for the first ten years. For the 11th and 12th years, the Corporation has earned a marginal profit. But during the 13th year the activities of the Corporation resulted in a loss of nearly Rs. 2.24 lakhs. The total accumulated loss as on 31-3-1979 comes to Rs. 27 lakhs. By the introduction of new schemes such as shopping blocks, strengthening of the transport division etc., the Corporation is expected to earn profits in future.

Communications

7.58 Kerala has at present 19 Postal Divisions, 2 Railway Mail Service Divisions, 2 Postal Stores Depot units and one Mail Motor Service Division unit. A new postal region was formed with effect from 2-4-1979 with headquarters at Calicut. On 1-4-1980, 4512 post offices were functioning in the State, consisting of 44 head post offices, 1282 sub offices, 712 extra departmental sub offices and 2,474 branch offices. During 1979-80 one hundred and sixty new post offices were opened of which Ninety were in hilly/backward areas. During the year telegraph facilities were provided in 96 offices and public call facilities in 25 offices.

7.59 The expansion of postal net work since 1961 is furnished in Appendix 7.15. The average area served by a post office is 8.61 sq. kms. against the All India figure of 24.46 sq. km and the population served by a post office on an average is 5737. (See Appendix 7.16) Division-wise data relating to post offices in the State are presented in Appendix 7.17. Special mention may be made of the expansion of postal facilities in rural areas. Eight hundred letter boxes were planted in rural areas and 200 extra departmental delivery agents appointed for improving postal facilities in rural areas.

7.60 Kerala is one of the most advanced States in the Indian Union in respect of telecommunication facilities. The number of telephone exchanges in Kerala increased from 413 in April 1979 to 441 in April 1980 with a total equipped capacity of 104,595 lines. There were 2,292 public call offices in the State as on April 1980. Despite the rapid growth of telecommunications, the backlog of pending connections is also simultaneously increasing. There were 17,698 connections which are pending as on April 1980.

EXPORT IMPORT TRADE

India's Foreign Trade

The year 1979-80 witnessed a doubling of the rate of growth of imports as also exports, in India. As the rate of growth of imports was much higher than that of exports the balance of payment situation deteriorated further during the year. The sharp increase in oil prices in 1979 was the major reason for the substantial

increase in the import bill. In contrast the exports have remained rather sluggish owing to internal constraints and an unfavourable international environment. Exports in 1979-80 amounted to Rs. 6,427 crores showing an increase of only 12 per cent (as against an increase of 30.4 per cent in imports) over the previous year. (see Table 8.1)

TABLE 8.1
India's Imports, Exports and Trade Balance
(1977-78 and 1978-79)

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Imports		Exports		Balance of Trade (-) Deficit (+) Surplus
	Amount	Percentage increase over previous year	Amount	Percentage increase over previous year	
1978-79	6814.3	13.1	5726.3	6.0	(-) 1088
1979-80	8687.3	30.4	6426.8	12.2	(-) 2260

Kerala's Exports

8.2 Kerala contributes a sizable share to India's export earnings. The basket of export commodities of the State consist mainly of traditional agricultural commodities like tea, coffee, pepper, ginger, cardamom etc. The decline in recent years in the State's proportionate share of India's export earnings is mainly the result of stagnation in world demand for these traditional commodities. Another reason is the spurt in the prices of some of the State's export commodities relative to her competitors' prices. Kerala is contributing nearly 10 per cent of the country's export earnings. An analysis of the Cochin Port data shows that in 1979-80 Kerala contributed only about 9 per cent of the total export earnings of India. In absolute terms exports from Kerala (Cochin Port) amounted to Rs. 554 crores (as against an export value of Rs. 6,426 crores for India as a whole.)

8.3 The main export items from Kerala are tea, pepper, coffee, cashew kernels, marine products and coir products. The export value of most of these items has gone up over the last few years.

8.4 Commodity-wise analysis of Kerala's export products is given in the following paragraphs.

Spices

8.5 Kerala State ranks first among the States in production as well as exports of major and minor spices. Its share in the production of pepper is 95 per cent, cardamom 39 per cent and ginger 69 per cent.

(a) *Pepper*

8.6 Kerala has a near monopoly of pepper production in India and accounts for 95 per cent of India's total production. Cochin port data reveal that during 1979-80 Kerala exported 25,710 tonnes of pepper valued at Rs. 32.33 crores. This is against India's total export of 21429 tonnes valued at Rs. 33.46 crores. Table 8.2 shows the quantity and value of pepper exported from Kerala (Cochin Port) and India during the period 1975-76 to 1979-80.

TABLE 8.2

Export of Pepper from Kerala/India

Year	Kerala Cochin Port		India	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1975-76	26978	32.82	24266	38.88
1976-77	24098	38.37	20527	38.24

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1977-78	26150	47.38	25250	50.05
1978-79	18814	27.36	15268	28.07
1979-80	25710	32.33	21429	33.46

8.7 Region-wise, out of Kerala's export (Cochin Port) of 25,710 tonnes in 1979-80, USSR's share is 9,798 tonnes followed by other European Countries 9,781 tonnes, USA 3,736 tonnes, Canada 1,142 tonnes, Japan 201 tonnes, U.K. 152 tonnes.

(b) *Ginger*

8.8 Kerala is the leading ginger producing State in the country. Ginger grown in Kerala is by and large sundried. On account of its better quality Indian ginger from Kerala has often found ready export outlets despite stiff competition. The exports of ginger from Kerala constituted more than 75 per cent of the Indian exports in the year 1979-80. There was a fall in export of ginger to 8165 tonnes valued at Rs. 4.48 crores from Kerala compared to the previous years total of 9,264 tonnes valued at Rs. 9.05 crores. (See Table 8.3).

TABLE 8.3

Export of Ginger from Kerala/India

Year	Kerala Cochin Port		India		Kerala's share in India's Export in percentage terms	
	Qty. (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)	Qty. (Tons)	Value (Rs. crores)	Qty.	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(7)
1975-76	2896	2.13	4786	4.10	60.51	31.95
1976-77	1816	1.97	4461	5.84	40.71	33.73
1977-78	7107	8.15	9762	13.69	72.80	59.53
1978-79	9264	9.05	11796	12.84	78.54	70.48
1979-80	8165	4.48	10068	6.36	81.10	70.44

8.9 Region-wise out of the Kerala's total export of 8165 tonnes in 1979-80, USA's share comes to 1475 tonnes followed by West Germany 943 tonnes, UK 711 tonnes, Japan 392 tonnes, African countries 1243 tonnes, other Asian Countries 1947 tonnes.

(c) *Turmeric*

8.10 Kerala accounts for nearly one-fifth of the total quantity of India's turmeric exports. In 1979-80 Kerala exported 3724 tonnes of turmeric valued at roughly Rs. 4 crores in 1979-80. Till 1976-77 the value of turmeric exports from Kerala has been in between Rs. 0.51 crores and 0.65 crores, but in 1977-78 there has been a substantial increase in the value of exports (Rs. 2.10 crores). The quantity of turmeric exported has however decreased to 2824 tonnes in 1978-79 compared to 3251 tonnes in 1977-78. This has been mainly due to the ban imposed on the export of this commodity with effect from 4-1-1978. Subsequently the ban was lifted in view of the better production prospects in 1978-79. Table 8.4 gives a picture of the export of turmeric from Kerala and India from 1975-76 to 1979-80.

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TABLE 8.4

Export of Turmeric from Kerala and India

Year	Kerala (Cochin Port) (Tonnes)	India (Tonnes)	Kerala's share in All India Exports in percentage quantity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1975-76	2131	11755	18.13
1976-77	1746	11796	14.80
1977-78	3251	11253	28.89
1978-79	2824	10278	27.48
1979-80	3724	21514	17.36

8.11 Region-wise, out of the total of 3724 tonnes exported from Kerala in 1979-80, 1777 tonnes went to USA, followed by African countries 323 tonnes, Asian countries 805 tonnes, Canada 270 tonnes, European countries 148 tonnes, Australia and Newzealand together accounted for 57 tonnes.

(d) *Cardamom*

8.12 Cardamom is the major foreign exchange earner among the spice crops of India. More than a third of the export earnings from spices accrue from Cardamom exports alone. Kerala accounts for the major share of foreign exchange earned from Cardamom exports. Out of the India's Cardamom exports of 2733 tonnes valued at Rs. 50 crores in 1979-80, Kerala's share accounts for 2279 tonnes valued at

Rs. 42.62 crores. Compared to previous year there is a slight-fall both in volume of exports and value earned in Cardamom for India as well as Kerala. The volume of exports through Cochin Port had gone up from 668 tonnes valued at Rs. 5.81 crores in 1978-79 to 1000 tonnes valued at Rs. 7.06 crores in 1979-80. Year-wise Exports of Cardamom from Kerala and India for the last few years are shown in Table 8.5.

TABLE 8.5
Export of Cardamom from Kerala/India 1975-76 to 1979-80

Year	Kerala (Cochin Port)		India		Kerala's share in India's Exports in percentage	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1975-76	587	4.01	2032	19.50	28.89	20.56
1976-77	356	3.87	949	13.05	37.51	29.66
1977-78	408	4.10	2952	45.92	13.82	8.93
1978-79	668	5.81	2977	59.76	22.44	9.72
1979-80	1000	7.06	2733	49.97	36.59	14.13

Source: Cardamom Board, Cochin Port Administration Report 1979-80.

8.13 Region-wise in 1979-80, out of Kerala's total exports of 1000 tonnes, USSR's share comes to 286 tonnes followed by Asian countries 236 tonnes, Japan 85 tonnes, other European countries 63 tonnes, West Germany 59 tonnes, other American countries 27 tonnes, UK 25 tonnes, USA 5 tonnes, Far Eastern Countries 4 tonnes and Canada 2 tonnes.

Marine Products

8.14 In 1979-80 the export earnings from sea foods rose to an all time high of Rs. 248.82 crores. As could be seen from Table 8.6, sea food exports doubled in terms of value in the last five years. However in terms of quantity the rise was only about 59 per cent.

8.15 With regard to Kerala, from a commanding position of enjoying 70 per cent of the export trade of marine products in terms of quantity and 85 per cent in terms of value in 1967-68, it now accounts for only less than 39 per cent of the trade in terms of quantity and 43 per cent in terms of value in 1979-80. The primary reason for the apparent tardy progress in the growth of exports of marine products from Kerala in comparison with the other States in the downward trend in landings of shrimps that constitute the main share of exports (85 per cent) apart from shrimps the

other main items of marine exports are lobsters, froglegs sardines etc. While shrimps and lobsters are processed both in frozen and canned forms, sardines are only canned. Export of marine products from Kerala (Cochin Port) and India are given in Table 8.6.

TABLE 8.6
Export of Marine Products from Kerala (Cochin Port) and India (1975-76 to 1979-80)

Year	Kerala (Cochin Port)		India		Export Earnings percentage share of Kerala to all India
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1975-76	44559	70.86	54463	124.59	56.99
1976-77	44692	88.73	66750	189.12	46.82
1977-78	42049	77.49	65967	180.95	42.82
1978-79	45530	98.71	86894	234.62	42.07
1979-80	43916	97.38	86401	248.82	39.46

Source: Cochin port Administration report, Marine Products Export Development Authorities.

8.16 Another reason for the lower exports is that of underutilization of freezing and canning capacity and other allied activities of the State. It is reported that only about 18 per cent of the available freezing capacity is being utilised.

8.17 Region-wise, in 1979-80 Japan and USA jointly account for more than 50 per cent of our exports in terms of quantity. Japan's share out of Kerala export of (through Cochin Port) 43,916 tonnes was 20,299 tonnes, followed by USA 12,678 tonnes, other European countries 6709 tonnes, UK 1921 tonnes, USSR 38 tonnes.

8.18 Thus the export growth of Kerala's marine products depends on a single product namely frozen shrimp and two markets, Japan and USA. The undue dependence on a single product and two market is not conducive to sustain a steady growth of Kerala's exports.

Cashew

8.19 The position of cashew among the commercial crops is of special significance to the economy of the country and of Kerala in particular. Cashew Industry is one of the export oriented industries fetching sizeable amount of foreign exchange. The net export earnings from cashew kernels and cashewnut shell liquid during 1979-80 amounted to Rs. 132.37 crores as against Rs. 84.92 crores earned during 1978-79.

Cashew Kernels

Export of Cashew Kernel recorded appreciable improvement during the year 1979-80. The years exports of Cashew Kernels amounted to 37,848 tonnes valued at Rs. 117.91 as compared to only 26,877 tonnes valued at Rs. 80.02 crores in 1978-79. This represents an increase of 41 per cent in terms of quantity and 47 per cent in terms of value. Kerala exported 34,063 tonnes of cashew kernels valued at Rs. 106.12 crores during 1979-80 compared to 24189 tonnes valued at Rs. 72.01 crores in 1978-79 (See Table 8.7).

TABLE 8.7
Export of Cashew Kernels from Kerala/India

Year	Kerala		India	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tonnes	Crores	Tonnes	Crores
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1975-76	48276	86.52	53640	96.13
1976-77	46409	95.39	51565	105.99
1977-78	36270	134.54	40300	149.54
1978-79	24189	72.01	26877	80.02
1979-80	34063	106.12	37848	117.91

Source: The Cashew Export Promotion Council.

The major importers of Cashew Kernels were Japan, USSR, USA, Canada, Australia, Newzealand and West Germany.

Cashew Shell Liquid

Exports of cashewnut shell liquid earned a record of Rs. 14.46 crores during the year under review—the previous record was Rs. 4.90 crores in 1978-79. The quantity exported during the year was 12,928 tonnes as compared to only 5,922 tonnes in the previous year. The increase during the year in terms of quantity and value were 118 percentage and 195 percentage respectively—a very satisfying position indeed. Kerala exported 11,635 tonnes of cashewnut liquid valued at Rs. 13.01 crores in 1979-80 as against 5330 tonnes of Cashewnut liquid valued at Rs. 4.41 crores in 1978-79 (See table 8.8).

TABLE 8.8
Export of Cashewnut shell liquid from Kerala/India

Year	Kerala		India	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	(Tonnes)	(Rs. crores.)	(Tonnes)	(Rs. crores.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1975-76	6057	1.34	6730	1.49
1976-77	4356	0.97	4840	1.08
1977-78	2329	0.96	2588	1.07
1978-79	5330	4.41	5922	4.90
1979-80	11635	13.01	12928	14.46

Source: The Cashew Export Promotion Council

8.20 The major countries importing Cashew shell liquid from India are Japan, UK., West Germany, USA, African Countries, Australia and Newzealand.

Import of Raw Cashewnuts

8.21 Imports of raw cashewnuts during the year under review were 24,326 tonnes valued at Rs. 11.63 crores as compared with 20,498 tonnes valued at Rs. 9.16 crores in 1978-79, representing an increase of 19 percentage. In 1979-80, through Cochin Port 16,797 tonnes of Raw Cashewnuts valued at Rs. 7.23 crores was imported as against 6532 tonnes valued at Rs. 2.71 crores in 1978-79. Table 8.9 gives the details of import of raw nuts into Kerala (Cochin Port) and India from 1975-76 to 1979-80.

TABLE 8.9

Year	Kerala (Cochin port)		India	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	(Tonnes)	(Rs. crores)	(Tonnes)	(Rs. crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1975-76	97677	24.23	137196	33.56
1976-77	51439	8.95	75122	18.33
1977-78	37802	12.08	56299	17.98
1978-79	6532	2.71	20496	9.16
1979-80	16797	7.23	24326	11.62

Source: The Cashew Export Promotion Council, The Cochin Port Administration Report.

8.22 The Government of India has entrusted the Cashew Corporation of India, a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation with the task of importing raw nuts and distributing them among the factories. The Government of Kerala is taking special measures to increase internal production of raw nuts. The Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation has been entrusted with the procurement of raw nuts in the State this year also.

Tea

8.23 Among plantation crops, tea is the major item of Kerala's exports and it is a major item of income to the State. Tea pays about Rs. 3 per kg. to the State in the form of taxes. In 1979-80, out of the total Kerala's total export of Rs. 554.22 crores, value of tea was of the order of Rs. 83.28 crores, this was only

Rs. 63.35 crores in 1978-79. However, in quantity-wise also Kerala's share has increased from 43,017 tonnes in 1978-79 to 67,289 tonnes in 1979-80 (See Table 8.10).

8.24 India exported 210.57 million kg. of tea valued at Rs. 369.4 crores in 1979-80. It was only 177.39 million kg. valued at Rs. 359.1 crores in 1978-79. The exports were higher by 33.24 million kg. or 18.7 per cent in terms of quantity.

8.25 The improvement in tea exports during 1979-80 is attributed to larger off take by the traditional buyers and placement of orders by the buyers from some new markets. The abolition of export duty from mid February, 1979, has also been a contributory factor towards the better performance during 1979-80.

TABLE 8.10

Quantity and value of Tea Exported from India and Kerala during 1975-76 to 1979-80

Year	[Quantity in tonnes Value in Rs. Crores]					
	India		Kerala		Kerala's share in India's Exports in Percentage	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1975-76	211409	238.29	42315	41.91	20.02	17.59
1976-77	242418	295.47	52360	61.05	21.60	20.66
1977-78	221522	565.71	64322	127.70	29.04	22.65
1978-79	177327	359.11	43017	63.35	24.26	17.64
1979-80	210571	369.40	67289	83.28	31.96	22.54

Source: Tea Board, Cochin Port Administration Report 1979-80.

8.26 Region-wise, in 1979-80, Kerala exported through Cochin Port, tea to more than 12 countries of the world, the major share of which goes to USSR 22,573 tonnes, followed by African Countries 10,687 tonnes, UK 8,681 tonnes, other African Countries 7,993 tonnes, USA 5310 tonnes, other European Countries 3789 tonnes, other American Countries 3117 tonnes, Australia and Newzealand 2927 tonnes, Canada 1345 tonnes, West Germany 466 tonnes, Japan 262 tonnes.

Coffee

8.27 Coffee is one of the most important foreign exchange earner of the State. Kerala produces both Africa and Robusta Coffee but the latter constitutes

the greater segment of the State's production. Both taken together constitute thirty five per cent of the all India production. More than 90 per cent of the coffee produced in the State is exportable variety, the bulk of Kerala's production is being exported. Kerala played an important role by the exports of coffee worth Rs. 60.17 crores which constituted 36 per cent of the all India exports in 1979-80. It is very interesting to note that coffee exports through Cochin Port of the State gradually went up over the years from Rs. 21.04 crores in 1975-76 to Rs. 60.17 crores in 1979-80.

8.28 Export of coffee from the Cochin Port and India for the years 1975-76 to 1979-80 are given in Table 8.11.

TABLE 8.11
Export of Coffee from the Cochin Port and India

Year	{ Quantity in tonnes } Rs. in Crores					
	Kerala (Cochin Port)		India		Kerala's share in India's Exports in percentage	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1975-76	21455	21.04	59386	66.65	36.13	31.57
1976-77	13449	33.56	47522	114.05	28.30	29.43
1977-78	15050	57.68	55827	230.00	26.96	25.08
1978-79	24006	50.09	66369	158.10	36.17	31.68
1979-80	22422	60.17	61690	178.00	36.35	33.80

Source: Coffee Board, Cochin Port Administration Report, 1979-80.

8.29 Region-wise out of the total exports of 22422 tonnes from Cochin Port in 1979-80, European countries are importing 7690 tonnes, followed by USA 6405 tonnes, West Germany 2628 tonnes, Japan 2116 tonnes, USSR 940 tonnes, Australia and Newzealand 1608 tonnes, U. K. 332 tonnes, other Asian Countries 254 tonnes.

Coir and Coir Products

8.30 Coir and coir products from Kerala earns foreign exchange of the order of Rs. 36 crores in 1979-80.

The State has a virtual monopoly in the supply of white coir yarn made out of retted fibre and accounts for 90 per cent of world trade in white coir yarn. The total export of coir and coir products from Kerala during the year 1979-80 was of the order of 46902 tonnes valued at Rs. 36.98 crores as against 42754 tonnes valued at Rs. 25.57 crores in 1978-79.

8.31 The main products of our Coir industry exported to various countries are coir fibre, coir yarn, coir mats, coir mattings, rugs, carpets and coir ropes etc. Table 8.12 shows product-wise export earnings

TABLE 8.12
Item-wise Export of Coir and Coir Products from Kerala and India (1976-77 to 1979-80)

Item/Year	{ Quantity in tonnes } Value in Rs. lakhs					
	Kerala		India		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Coir Fibre</i>						
1976-77	..	..	..	..	134	2.88
1977-78	40.7	1.12	14.7	0.35	55	1.48
1978-79	24.6	0.91	9.9	0.25	35	1.16
1979-80	27.5	0.96	9.0	0.23	36	1.20
<i>Coir Yarn</i>						
1976-77	26448	1047.12	118.4	5.19	26567	1052.32
1977-78	22571	907.51	68.1	3.38	22639	910.89
1978-79	23409	1004.70	126.5	8.03	23536	1012.75
1979-80	25625	1539.72	247.4	15.75	25872	1555.47

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Coir Mats</i>						
1976-77	9473	726.82	109.3	8.35	9582.5	735.17
1977-78	10682	823.14	65.9	5.98	10748.1	829.13
1978-79	10876	896.52	77.8	8.26	10954.1	904.78
1979-80	11664	1186.28	51.0	4.98	11715.4	1191.26
<i>Coir Mattings</i>						
1976-77	6013.5	388.64	19.5	1.46	6033.0	390.10
1977-78	6728.6	520.81	12.3	1.06	6740.9	521.81
1978-79	6743.1	542.29	78.7	3.35	6821.3	545.64
1979-80	7929.6	826.23	12.0	1.85	7941.6	828.08
<i>Bugs/Carpets</i>						
1976-77	957.9	69.77	1.20	0.1	959.1	69.89
1977-78	1227.7	99.32	..	..	1227.7	99.32
1978-79	1198.3	100.31	0.1	0.7	1198.4	100.32
1979-80	1319.8	132.19	..	..	1319.8	132.19
<i>Other Sorts</i>						
1976-77	27.9	1.85	..	..	27.9	1.85
1977-78	60.0	4.34	15.6	1.70	75.6	6.00
1978-79	18.7	1.15	10.5	1.57	29.2	2.73
1979-80	15.1	2.48	..	..	15.1	2.48
<i>Coir Rope</i>						
1976-77	178.2	5.16	6.4	0.25	184.6	5.42
1977-78	157.1	4.67	2.8	0.07	159.9	4.75
1978-79	64.3	2.33	7.5	0.31	71.8	2.64
1979-80	77.9	4.16	2.9	0.15	80.8	4.31
<i>Curled Coir</i>						
1976-77	697.4	15.58	170.1	3.89	867.5	19.47
1977-78	750.4	15.95	38.50	0.71	788.9	16.66
1978-79	412.0	8.35	..	..	412.0	8.35
1979-80	240.3	5.46	..	..	240.3	5.46
<i>Rubberised Coir</i>						
1976-77	0.7	0.15	0.3	0.10	1.0	0.26
1977-78	2.2	0.27	6.0	1.39	8.2	1.66
1978-79	6.6	0.76	0.3	1.29	6.9	0.80
1979-80	2.2	0.54	..	..	2.2	0.54
<i>Grand Total</i>						
1976-77	43797	2255.13	425	19.53	44356	2277.53
1977-78	42219	2377.18	223	14.66	42443	2391.84
1978-79	42754	2557.36	311	21.93	43065	2579.30
1979-80	46902	3698.05	322	22.96	47224	3721.01

Source: Coir Board.

of Kerala and India. A preliminary analysis of the export data indicates that Kerala exports, very little quantity of coir fibre while Kerala's monopoly is maintained in the export of coir yarn in the market. It exported 25872 tonnes valued at Rs.15.55 crores in 1979-80 as against 23536 tonnes valued at Rs. 10.12 crores in 1978-79. Coir mats in beautiful designs are shipped from Kerala to overseas markets. They are supposed to be the best in the world. In 1979-80 Kerala exported 11664 tonnes of coir mats valued at Rs. 11.86 crores as against 10876 tonnes valued at Rs. 8.96 crores in 1978-79. Similarly, export of coir matting from Kerala increased to 7929 tonnes valued at Rs. 8.26

crores during the year 1979-80 from 6743 tonnes valued at Rs. 5.4 crores in 1978-79. Kerala has the monopoly in the export of rugs, carpets and rope. Kerala exported rugs/carpets in 1979-80 to the tune of 1319 tonnes valued at Rs. 1.3 crores as against 1198 tonnes valued at Rs. 1.0 crore in 1978-79. Export of curled coir and rubberised coir recorded a marginal decline during the year under review. It may be particularly mentioned that almost the entire quantity of coir exports from India are taking place through the ports of Kerala. Export of coir and coir products from Kerala and India during the years 1976-77 to 1979-80 are given in Table 8.13.

TABLE 8.13

Export of coir and coir products from Kerala/India

Year	Kerala		India		Kerala's share in all India exports in percentage	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1976-77	43797	22.55	44356	22.77	98.77	99.03
1977-78	42219	23.77	42444	23.91	99.47	99.41
1978-79	42754	25.57	43065	25.79	99.28	99.15
1979-80	46902*	36.98	47224	37.21	99.32	99.38

Source: Coir Board. * Exports taking place from various ports in Kerala are accounted for.

8.32 Export of coir to European countries on Region-wise share was 29653 tonnes in 1979-80 followed by USA 10363 tonnes, West Germany 6093 tonnes, U.K. 4532 tonnes, Asian Countries 1433 tonnes, USSR 1466 tonnes African countries 224 tonnes, Japan 406 tonnes.

Imports

8.33 Total volume of imports during the year touched a level of 43.56 lakhs tonnes which was the highest imports ever recorded at the port in a year. The volumes of both coastal and foreign imports recorded increase during the year over those of the preceding year contributing to an overall increase in imports by 3 per cent. While coastal imports recorded an increase by 14.5 per cent to 4.75 lakhs tonnes from 4.15 lakhs tonnes, foreign imports recorded an increase by 1.8 per cent to 38.81 lakhs tonnes from 38.14 lakh tonnes. Imports had a share of 79.7 per cent in the total traffic during the year as against 77.3 per cent in the preceding year.

8.34 Value of both exports and imports recorded increase during the year 1979-80 by 23.5 per cent and 47.8 per cent respectively over the preceding year. While total value of coastal trade recorded an increase by 6.6 per cent to Rs. 54.52 crores during the year from Rs. 51.15 crores in the preceding year, increase in the value of total foreign trade was more substantial by 36.9 per cent to Rs. 1171.47 crores from Rs. 855.46 crores. As a result of the substantial increase in the value of foreign imports by 45.6 per cent compared to an increase of 22.1 per cent in the value of foreign exports during the year over the preceding year, an adverse balance of trade of Rs. 63.03 crores during the year as against a favourable balance of trade of Rs. 7.66 crores in the preceding year was noticed.

8.35 The commodity-wise value of foreign trade handled at the Cochin Port during the year 1979-80 compared to the preceding year is given in Table 8.14.

TABLE 8.14
Commodity-wise Value of Foreign Trade handled at Cochin Port

Commodity			Commodity	(Rs. in crores)	
	1978-79	1979-80		1978-79	1979-80
<i>Imports</i>			<i>Exports</i>		
Liquors	..	0.01	Tea	63.35	83.28
Chemicals	38.69	52.67	Pepper	27.36	32.33
Iron & Steel	3.32	21.91	Cardamom	5.81	7.06
Raw Cotton	3.58	..	Cashew Kernels	75.69	113.85
Cashewnuts (raw)	2.71	7.23	Coffee	50.09	60.17
Machinery	25.68	12.69	Ginger	9.05	4.48
Other metals	2.57	2.63	Seafoods	98.71	97.38
Vegetable oil	4.52	2.25	Coir products	27.40	35.26
Miscellaneous	342.83	517.86	Miscellaneous	74.10	119.41
Total	423.90	617.25		431.56	554.22

Source: Cochin Port Administration Report, 1979-80.

8.36 A comparative statement of principal imports handled at the port during 1978-79 and 1979-80 is given in Table 8.15.

TABLE 8.15
Commodity-wise Analysis of imports

Commodities	1978-79		1979-80		Variations over 1978-79	
	Quantity	Percentage to total	Quantity	Percentage to total	Increase (+)	Decrease (-)
P. O. L.	2936846	69.4	3181062	73.0	(+)	244211
Foodgrains	47391	1.1	22331	0.5	(-)	25060
Coal	111382	2.6	..	..	(-)	111382
Iron, Steel, Machinery	19570	0.5	82922	1.9	(+)	63352
Cashewnuts	5532	0.2	16797	0.4	(+)	10265
Salt	16381	0.4	356	Neg.	(-)	16025
Fertilizer & its raw materials	665121	15.7	680754	15.6	(+)	15633
Miscellaneous	4254458	10.1	372277	8.6	(-)	53181
Total	4228681	100.0	4356499	100.0	(+)	86588

Source: Cochin Port Administration Report, 1979-80

8.37 Region-wise imports at this port during 1979-80 from "other Asian Countries" showed a decline to 74.9 per cent as against 76.7 per cent in the preceding year. This decline was due to the heavy fall in the imports of sulphur and finished fertilizers and absence of the imports of rock phosphate. Meanwhile on account of substantial increase in the imports of rock phosphate from "African Countries" during the year, the share of this area to total overseas imports recorded an increase to 8.7 per cent from 7.8 per cent in the preceding year.

8.38 Imports from "Other European Countries" also showed an increase on account of higher imports of iron and steel during the year while imports from USSR recorded increase due to higher imports of newsprint. Larger imports of edible oils and sulphur from USA and zinc concentrates, newsprint and sulphur from Canada contributed to the increase in imports from these countries during the year compared to the preceding year.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

Kerala has the highest percentage of literacy among the States in India (60.4). This is being maintained for decades inspite of the abnormal growth in population which necessitates provision of additional schooling facilities for the younger generation. In the matter of children enrolled in schools from the age group 5-9, Kerala has almost achieved 95 per cent enrolment. In the annual budget allocation, nearly 38 per cent is set apart for the maintenance and development of education. The educational investment as a portion of the State income is about 7 per cent in Kerala. The following is a brief review of the progress achieved in the different sectors of education during 1980-81.

General School Education

9.2 During the year 1979-80 Kerala had to its credit 11389 schools comprising 1680 High Schools, 2739 Upper Primary Schools and 6970 Lower Primary Schools. During the same year, 321 schools (113 High Schools, 116 U. P. Schools and 92 L. P. Schools) have been sanctioned. During 1980, sanction was also accorded to start 155 Primary Schools and 172 High Schools by upgradation in the Government sector.

9.3 The total enrolment in schools recorded only a slight rise from 55.93 lakhs in 1979-80 to 55.95 lakhs in 1980-81. This can be attributed to the marked decline in the number of students in the Lower Primary Section. In the Lower Primary stage, the decline of enrolment was about 0.55 lakh during 1980-81. But at the same time, the enrolments in Upper Primary and Secondary stages have increased by 0.20 lakh and 0.35 lakh respectively. The variation in enrolment in the different stages of school education between 1979-80 and 1980-81 is given in Table 9.1.

TABLE 9.1
Enrolment in Schools—Stage-wise

Education Level	Enrolment		Variation
	1979-80	1980-81	
Lower Primary	2647869	2593030	(—)54839
Upper Primary	1670329	1690965	(+)20636
Secondary	1275063	1310671	(+) 35608
Total	5593261	5594666	(+) 1405

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9.4 An analysis of the trend in enrolment in Standard I highlights a significant change. The enrolment in Standard I has decreased from 6.86 lakhs in 1972-73 to 6.31 lakhs in 1980-81. Even though there was no variation in enrolment during 1979-80, the subsequent year witnessed a decline by 0.24 lakh as revealed in, Table. 9.2.

TABLE 9.2
Trend in Enrolment in Standard—1972-73 to 1980-81

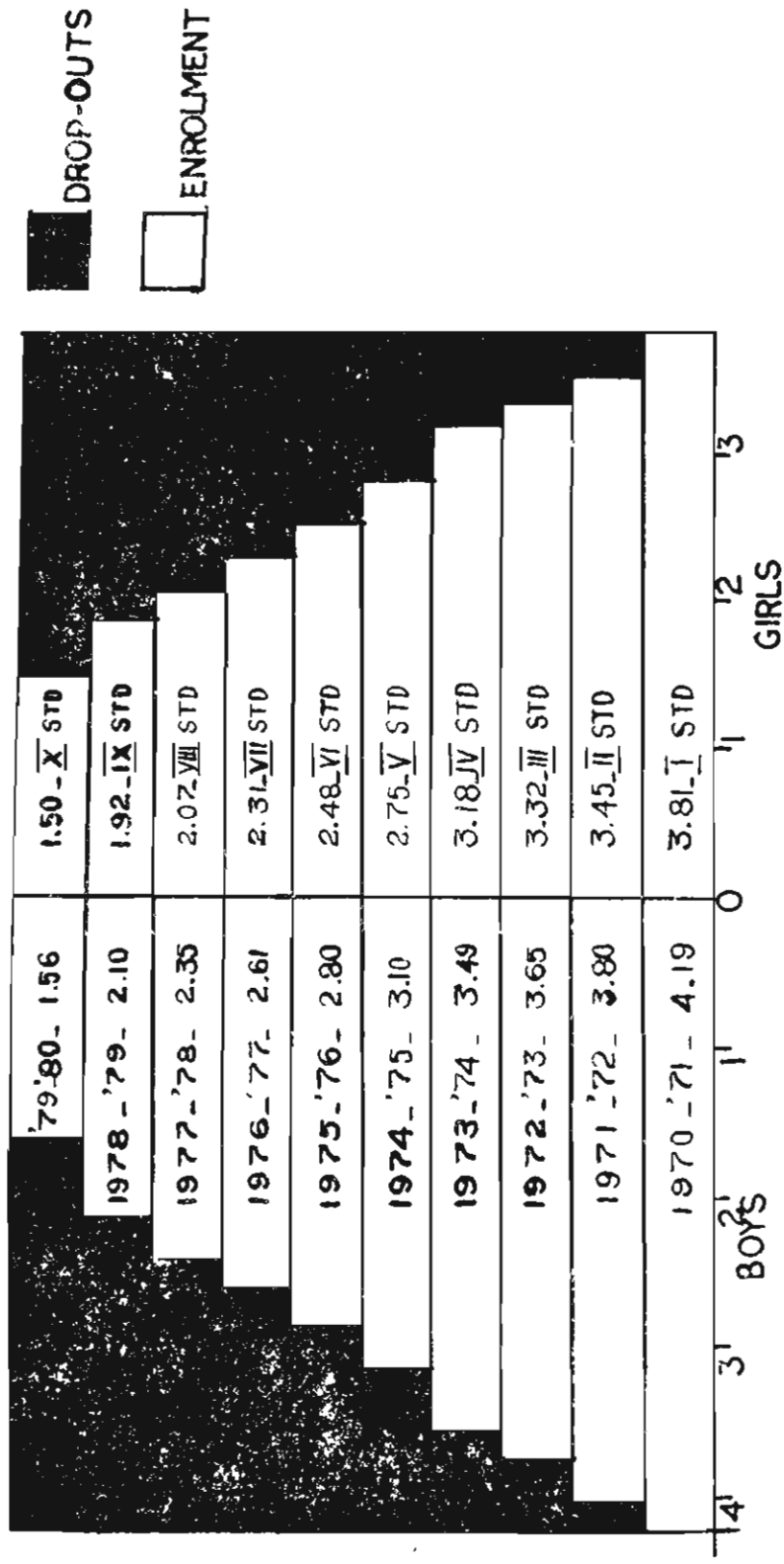
Year	Enrolment in Standard I (in lakhs)	Variation (in lakhs)
1972-73	6.86	..
1973-74	6.46	(—) 0.40
1974-75	6.59	(+) 0.13
1975-76	6.54	(—) 0.05
1976-77	6.76	(+) 0.22
1977-78	6.94	(—) 0.18
1978-79	6.55	(—) 0.39
1979-80	6.55	..
1980-81	6.31	(—) 0.24

9.5 In the field of education of girls also Kerala could maintain the tempo of progress. The percentage of enrolment of girls remained the same at 48 during 1980-81, maintaining more or less the same proportion in the different stages viz., lower primary, upper primary and secondary. The total number of teachers in schools had increased from 1.74 lakhs in 1978-79 to 1.75 lakhs in 1979-80.

Higher Education (General)

9.6 Although Kerala had marched ahead of other states in the field of literacy and general education, the State's pace of progress in higher education has been comparatively low. The development of University education gathered momentum only in the recent past. The existing facilities for higher education in Kerala are inadequate, considering the annual output of secondary education and the heavy rush of matriculates coming out annually. In order to meet the requirements of additional enrolment at the University level and to reduce the inter district disparity in providing facilities, 3 new colleges have been started and shift system was introduced in most of the colleges. The number

DROP-OUTS IN SCHOOL EDUCATION DURING 1970 to '79-'80 (NUMBER IN LAKHS)



■ DROP-OUTS

□ ENROLMENT

4' 3' 2' 1' 0 1' 2' 3'
BOYS GIRLS

of Arts and Science Colleges which stood at 130 in 1978-79 had increased to 133 with the addition of 3 government colleges under the University of Calicut. Thus the total number of colleges under the Calicut University increased to 54 of which 20 were Private and 34 Government colleges. The number under the Kerala University remained the same at 79. There are no affiliated or constituent Arts and Science Colleges under the University of Cochin. The private sector shares about 80 per cent of the total Arts and Science Colleges.

9.7 The enrolment in Arts and Science colleges during 1979-80 was 2.12 lakhs which was only 1.93 lakhs in the previous year. By stage-wise, the figures are 124730 at the Pre-Degree level, 81745 at the Degree level and 5328 at the Post-graduate level. In percentage terms, the Pre-degree course accounted for 59%, Degree course 38% and the Post-graduate course only 3%. About 1300 students are undergoing post-graduate education in the University Teaching Departments. The number of girl students recorded a slight increase by one percent over the previous year, accounting for 49% in the total number of students. It is an indication of the fact that Kerala is continuing its tempo of advancement in the field of girl's education. The trend in increase of enrolment at the University level is depicted in Table 9.3.

TABLE 9.3
Growth of Enrolment under Higher Education

Year	Enrolment (in lakhs)	Index of growth
1960-61	0.36	100
1965-66	1.05	292
1970-71	1.53	425
1975-76	1.66	461
1979-80	2.12	589

9.8 As revealed by the above table, Kerala could achieve nearly a six fold increase in the enrolment of students at the University level during the period of two decades. There is ever increasing demand for higher education and the State has to seek new methods and evolve new set up to meet the growing demand.

Professional and Special Education

9.9 Kerala has to its credit a number of institutions which impart professional, technical and special education. There is no change in the number of colleges imparting professional and technical education. There were 4 Medical colleges, 4 Ayurveda colleges (2 government and 2 private) and 4 Law Colleges in the State during the year under review. The number of Teacher

Training Colleges also remained the same at 19, 4 in the public sector and 15 in the private sector. During 1979-80, they had a student strength of 2649.

9.10 With the rising prospects for the technically qualified abroad as well as in the State, the number of students seeking technical education is on the high. The number of Engineering Colleges remained the same at 6. But the student strength had gone up to 4980 during 1979-80 as against 4046 during the previous year. The number of Polytechnics increased from 18 to 20 (14 Government and 6 private) while enrolment in these institutions had increased from 6837 in 1978-79 to 7481 during the period under reference. The Junior Technical Schools numbered 25 during 1979-80 as against 21 in 1978-79.

Expenditure on Education

9.11 The public expenditure on education which was Rs. 18.55 crores in 1960-61 has increased to Rs. 202.19 crores in 1980-81, indicating a ten fold increase over the period of two decades. The per capita expenditure on education has increased from Rs. 72.65 in 1979-80 to Rs. 79.65 in 1980-81. Cost per pupil of Primary Education increased from Rs. 238.27 in 1979-80 to Rs. 267.51 in 1980-81. Cost per pupil of secondary education is Rs. 400.47 in 1980-81 as against Rs. 369.34 in 1979-80. Out of the total expenditure on education, primary education shares 57 per cent, secondary education 26 per cent, University education 10 per cent and technical education 4 per cent.

Health

Allopathy

9.12 Kerala has a relatively better health care system compared to other States in India. Still, within the State, there are several drawbacks such as regional imbalances in the distribution of medical institutions following the tendency for concentration of these institutions in urban areas, lack of adequate equipments and medicines in hospitals, over crowding hospitals etc. The High Power Committee on Health Services headed by Dr. K. N. Pai has studied the major problems in the existing health care system. Some of the Committee's recommendations have already been implemented. As an initial step R.M.Os. have been posted in taluk hospitals and paediatricians in Primary Health Centres.

9.13 In the year 1979-80 there were 918 allopathic institutions in the State with 30220 beds as against 898 institutions with 29,947 beds during the previous year. The bed-population ratio per lakh of population has remained at 119 in 1979-80. District-wise details of institutions and beds are furnished in Appendix 9.21.

9.14 The following table shows the trend in the growth of allopathic institutions in the State for a number of years.

TABLE 9.4
Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala

Year	No. of medical institutions	No. of beds	No. of beds per lakh of population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1968-69	529	20,279	98
1969-70	534	21,167	100
1970-71	553	21,777	102
1971-72	571	23,386	107
1972-73	783	24,184	108
1973-74	874	24,106	106
1974-75	881	25,312	108
1975-76	885	27,568	115
1976-77	888	27,607	113
1977-78	893	28,862	116
1978-79	898	29,947	119
1979-80	918	30,220	119

9.15 Eventhough there is remarkable increase in both the number of institutions and beds, the regional imbalances in health facilities continued to persist. While the bed population ratio is as high as 215 in Trivandrum followed by 169 in Alleppey, 164 in Kottayam, 139 in Kozhikode and 135 in Trichur, it is less than the desired norm in the districts of Idukki, Malappuram, Palghat, Quilon and Cannanore. The following table reveals this fact.

TABLE 9.5
Bed Population Ratio

District	No. of beds per lakh of Population	
	1978-79	1979-80
Trivandrum	215	215
Quilon	75	76
Alleppey	157	169
Kottayam	148	164
Idukki	41	36
Ernakulam	127	126
Trichur	138	135
Palghat	66	70
Malappuram	46	44
Kozhikode	146	139
Cannanore	91	91
Kerala	119	119

9.16 Medical facilities in the backward areas have to be increased urgently and steps are being taken in the Plan to reduce the regional disparities by opening more medical institutions in the needy areas and also by increasing the facilities in the institutions in these areas.

9.17 Further, steps are being taken by the Government to convert the medical college hospitals into referral hospitals so as to reduce the crowd in these hospitals and improve the quality of specialised services.

Indian Systems of Medicine

Ayurveda

9.18 There is a network of ayurvedic medical institutions throughout the State in addition to the allopathic institutions. Apart from ayurveda, there are other indigenous systems of treatment such as 'sidha', 'unani' and 'nature cure' which are practised on a limited scale.

9.19 During the year under review 5 ayurveda dispensaries were upgraded into hospitals, panchakarma sections were started in two hospitals and a clinical laboratory was started in the Mental Hospital, Kottakkal.

9.20 There were 85 hospitals in the State during the period under report—including college hospitals at Trivandrum and Ernakulam, Nature Cure Hospital, Trivandrum, Mental Hospital, Kottakkal and Marma Hospital, Trivandrum. In the Ayurveda College, Trivandrum, the total number of beds is 250 while that of Trippunithura is 40. There are 64 beds in the Maternity Hospital, Poojappura.

9.21 When compared to the previous year, there is remarkable progress in both the number of hospitals and beds. The number of hospitals has increased from 68 to 85 (including both upgradation and new) and the increase in the number of beds comes to 380 during the period. In addition to these hospitals 410 dispensaries have also rendered medical aid to the people.

9.22 During 1979-80 the Department of Indian Systems of Medicine has spent a sum of Rs. 321.52 lakhs.

District-wise details of the institutions are furnished in Appendix 9.22.

Homoeo

9.23 During the reference year there were 154 Government homoeo dispensaries in the State making an addition of 21 dispensaries to the previous year's level. The number of hospitals has increased from

10 to 17 during this period. The total number of institutions was 171 during the current year against 143 during last year. The number of beds has registered an increase from 325 to 525 in the year under review.

District-wise details of homoeo institutions are given in Appendix 9.23.

Medical Practitioners

9.24 Table 9.6 gives the details of registered medical practitioners under the different systems of medicine during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80. The number of medical practitioners under Modern Medicine, Ayurveda, Homoeo and Sidha systems has registered a significant increase.

TABLE 9.6
Medical Practitioners in Kerala

System	Class of Registration	No. of Registered Medical Practitioners	
		1978-79	1979-80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Modern Medicine	A	9,770	11,111
	B	635	635
	Listed	204	204
	Sub Total	10,609	11,950
2. Homeopathy	A	1,784	2,047
	B	1,489	1,486
	Listed	279	279
	Sub Total	3,552	3,812
3. Ayurveda	A	4,089	4,328
	B	6,100	6,100
	Listed	603	600
	Sub Total	10,792	11,028
4. Sidha	A	42	47
	B	1,218	1,218
	Listed	41	41
	Sub Total	1,301	1,306
5. Unani	A	1	1
	B	51	51
	Listed	5	5
	Sub Total	57	57
Grand Total		26,311	28,153

Family Welfare

9.25 The population problem of the country is one of the most pressing problems which needs speedy and effective solution. Although family planning was accepted as a national policy since 1952,

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in Kerala concerted efforts were made only from Fourth Five Year Plan onwards. The progress of family welfare programme depends largely on the extent of acceptance and practice of birth control measures. For the success of the programme integration of health, family welfare, maternity and child health and nutrition services at all levels is a prime necessity.

9.26 The increasing health consciousness among the people stimulated by the spread of general education in the State has accelerated the better adoption of family welfare measures. The maintenance of the downward trend in birth rate which gained momentum in the early seventies itself unfolds the above fact. In order to make the programmes more effective the family welfare infrastructure in the form of P.H. centres, sub centres, urban family welfare centres and district and State Bureaus has been strengthened. The programme has been made an integral part of mother and child welfare activities of P.H. centres.

9.27 The various programmes under family welfare have shown marked progress during the year. More than 40 per cent of the couples of child-bearing age in the state has taken to contraception. Medical termination of pregnancy having been legally sanctioned, the Kerala Government has approved 126 medical institutions, 76 of them Government owned, to conduct surgical abortions. Substantial progress has been recorded in the number of Tubectomy operations, Induced abortions and I.U.D insertions. The number of Tubectomy operations, Induced abortions and I.U.D insertions during the year were 84691, 32597 and 17017 respectively while the corresponding figures for the previous year were 75092, 27830 and 12212. The number of Vasectomy operations has gone down to 14335 from the previous year's achievement of 15190. District-wise details of achievements under Family Welfare are shown in Appendix 9.24. Expenditure incurred on Family Welfare programme for the last few years is given in Table 9.7

TABLE 9.7
Expenditure on Family Welfare Programmes in Kerala

Year	Total Expenditure on Family Welfare (Rs. lakhs)
1973-74	260.50
1974-75	277.75
1975-76	394.98
1976-77	632.47
1977-78	431.10
1978-79	462.53
1979-80(RE)	523.78

9.28 Table 9.8 shows the expenditure under Health Services for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80.

TABLE 9.8

Expenditure under Health

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Items	1978-79 Accounts			1979-80 Revised Estimate		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Allopathy	434.49	2792.49	3226.98	353.34	3467.38	3820.72
2.	Ayurveda	47.98	229.53	277.51	29.55	291.97	321.52
3.	Homoeopathy	21.90	28.65	50.55	29.50	43.60	73.10
4.	Family Welfare	461.64	0.89	462.53	521.26	2.52	523.78

Water Supply and Sanitation

9.29 As a result of the plan and non-plan efforts, 71.8 per cent of the urban population and 29 per cent of the rural population in the State have been provided with piped water supply by the end of the year. Under urban sewerage the corporations of Trivandrum and Cochin alone have been benefited and that too partially. The coverage was 35 per cent in Trivandrum and 15 per cent in Cochin.

9.30 With the reintroduction of the cent per cent centrally sponsored accelerated rural water supply scheme from 1977-78, the water supply programmes in the State have gained momentum. 83 rural water supply schemes and an urban water supply scheme (Punalur) were completed during the year. Thus by the end of the year 883 rural water supply schemes, 32 urban water supply schemes and 2 urban sewerage schemes were in operation. In addition, 315 rural water supply schemes, 14 urban water supply schemes and 5 urban sewerage/drainage schemes were under various stages of execution. (See Appendix 9.25 to 9.27).

9.31 The L.I.C. of India is a major source of finance for the sewerage and water supply programmes in the State. 30 out of the 32 urban water supply schemes and 183 out of the 883 rural water supply schemes in operation were financed by the L.I.C. of India. The L.I.C. assistance for urban water supply schemes during the year was of the order of Rs. 200 lakhs. The non-availability of L.I.C. assistance for rural water supply schemes is a disturbing development of recent origin. (See Appendix 9.28 and 9.29)

9.32 The expenditure for sewerage and piped water supply programmes under Plan and non-Plan accounts which stood at Rs. 1545 lakhs in 1979-80 is anticipated to the order of Rs. 2244 lakhs in 1980-81. (See Appendix 9.30 and 9.31).

9.33 In view of the heavy investments required for the realisation of the targets set for the International Decade for water supply and sanitation (1981-90) efforts are being made to obtain substantial loan assistance from the World Bank (IBRD) and bilateral assistance from foreign countries. Already 17 rural water supply schemes and 4 urban water supply schemes are under consideration of the IBRD for assistance. Further, 3 comprehensive rural water supply schemes are under consideration of the Netherlands Government for bilateral assistance.

Housing

9.34 The problem of housing in the State is both quantitative and qualitative. According to the Employment and Housing Survey carried out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in 1980, the total stock of dwelling houses in the State in 1980 was 40.66 lakhs consisting of 9.66 lakhs huts (23.8 per cent), 187 lakhs old and dilapidated houses (4.6 per cent) and 29.13 lakhs houses (71.6) per cent of semi-pucca and pucca structures.

9.35 On the qualitative side, only 24 per cent and 18 per cent respectively of the dwelling houses are provided with electricity and water sealed latrines; and drinking water scarcity is the mainstay in 39 per cent of the houses. Again, 20 per cent (5.82 lakhs) of even the semi-pucca and pucca houses has no separate kitchen at all (See Appendix 9.32).

9.36 The survey puts the number of houseless families at 3.24 lakhs of which 0.52 lakh families alone have house sites of their own.

9.37 The housing requirements during 1980-85 for population increase, replacement needs and to wipe out the existing backlog is estimated at 17.2 lakhs housing units at an annual rate of 3.44 lakhs housing units. However, the present rate of house

construction according to the Employment and Housing survey, 1980 is of the order of 2.2 lakhs housing units. This leaves an annual deficit of 1.24 lakhs housing units to be made good by additional Governmental and institutional participation. However, plan efforts at providing housing accommodation were feeble in the earlier plans. Plan investment on housing has picked up only from the Fifth Plan. Even then, the total State sector investment on housing during the plan era upto 1980-81 is only of the order of Rs. 60 crores.

9.38 Table 9.9 gives the number of houses constructed under the major housing schemes of Government for which details are available. The annual rate of construction under these schemes which stood at 12,016 in 1978-79 has increased to 35,956 in 1979-80. During 1980-81 the achievement under these schemes is anticipated to be of the order of 38,724 housing units.

TABLE 9.9
Number of Houses constructed during 1978-79,
1979-80 and 1980-81

Details of Scheme	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (anticipated)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Housing Schemes implemented by Revenue Board			
1. Low Income group housing scheme	282	183	496
2. Middle Income group housing Scheme	140	174	348
3. Village housing project	578	473	980
4. Construction of houses to rural workers	..	1125	700
Sub Total I	1000	1955	2524
II. Co-operative housing schemes			
1. Co-operative housing scheme	705	1396	3521
2. Co-operative housing scheme for economically weaker sections	5288	12758	11754
Sub Total II	5993	14154	15275
III. Housing Schemes of the Housing Board			
A. Houses constructed under Public Housing Schemes	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
B. Houses constructed under loan schemes	1750	3725	6600
C. Special Schemes (Housing Schemes of Government implemented by the Board)			
(i) Housing schemes for economically weaker sections in urban areas	2062	..	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(ii) Housing schemes for economically weaker sections with General Insurance Corporation Loan	..	500	70	
(iii) Chenkalchoola slum clearance schemes	..	160	..	
(iv) Housing loan schemes with K.T.W.W.F. Board Loan	..	1340	1500	
(v) Bank loan schemes for construction of houses	..	6600	4000	
(vi) Composite housing schemes	..	1100	3000	
(vii) Housing scheme for flood victims	..	170	..	
(viii) Housing schemes for working journalists	..	14	..	
Sub Total III		3812	13609	15170

IV. Housing schemes of the Tribal Welfare Department	1211	564	881
V. Housing schemes of the Harijan Welfare Department	N.A.	548	N.A.
VI. Housing schemes of the Development Corporation for SC & ST	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
VII. Housing schemes of the Fishermen's Welfare Corporation	..	5126	4874
VIII. Housing scheme of the Fisheries Department	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Grand Total I to VIII	12016	34956	38724

Note:—1. Year-wise physical achievements are not furnished by the following agencies:

- (i) Harijan Welfare Department
- (ii) Development Corporation for SC & ST
- (iii) Fisheries Department
- (iv) Finance Department

2. Excludes achievements under police housing scheme, rental housing scheme, housing advance to Government servants etc.

9.39 The progress of the housing schemes implemented by the major agencies is reviewed below.

1. Revenue Board

9.40 During the Plan era upto 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 1612.44 lakhs have been spent on the 11 general sector housing schemes being implemented by the

Revenue Board. However, the major housing schemes of the Revenue Board are:—

- (i) The Low Income Group Housing Scheme;
- (ii) The Middle Income Group Housing Scheme;
- (iii) The Village Housing Project;
- (iv) The Housing Scheme for Rural Workers' and
- (v) Scheme for provision of house sites to rural workers.

The number of houses constructed under the first four housing schemes has increased from 1000 in 1978-79 to 1955 in 1979-80 and the anticipated achievement during 1980-81 is 2524 housing units.

9.41 Under the scheme for the provision of house sites to rural workers, 2951 house sites have been distributed during 1979-80 at a cost of Rs. 70.71 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure under the scheme in 1980-81 is Rs. 80.00 lakhs.

2. Finance Department

9.42 The Finance Department of Government has issued house construction advances to the tune of Rs. 300 lakhs to Government servants during 1979-80. The anticipated expenditure on this account in 1980-81 is Rs. 400 lakhs.

3. Public Works Department (B & R)

9.43 The Public Works Department is directly responsible for the implementation of the Rental Housing Scheme and the scheme for the construction of quarters to Government servants. Under the rental housing scheme even though construction of 348 family quarters have been sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 78 lakhs spent during the period 1974-75 to 1980-81, only 13 family quarters could be completed during the period for a variety of reasons. One of the major bottlenecks in the implementation of the rental housing scheme is the non-availability of suitable Government lands for putting up quarters.

4. Police Department

9.44 The police housing scheme implemented by the I.G. of Police involves the construction of family quarters and barracks for police personnel to achieve a satisfaction level of 58.2 per cent by 1983-84. Funds are provided for the scheme under plan and non-plan accounts. The Seventh Finance Commission has awarded Rs. 345 lakhs under non-plan for the scheme. Upto the end of 1979-80, 6931 housing units and 3050 barracks accommodation were provided under the scheme. 200 housing units and 500 barracks are anticipated to be completed during 1980-81 under the scheme.

5. Tribal Welfare Department

9.45 Between the years 1975-76 and 1979-80, the Tribal Welfare Department has constructed 3636 houses for the benefit of the tribal families under the various housing schemes implemented by the Department. The anticipated achievement during 1980-81 is 881 houses compared to 564 houses constructed during 1979-80. Besides State Plan provisions, special central assistance is also availed for the implementation of the housing programmes.

6. Harijan Welfare Department

9.46 The Harijan Welfare Department is providing grants and loans to Harijans for the construction of houses. Under these schemes 548 houses were constructed during 1979-80.

7. Kerala State Development Corporation for SC & ST

9.47 The Kerala State Development Corporation for SC & ST has taken up a massive low cost housing programme for the benefit of the houseless Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families. The scheme is partly financed by HUDCO loans and partly by grants from State Government.

In the first series, the Corporation has constructed 2200 houses in 1977-78 at a unit cost of Rs. 5000. In its second series the Corporation has taken up construction of 100 houses at a unit cost of Rs. 7000 for the benefit of employees engaged in unclean occupations in the Calicut Municipal Corporation. In its third series the Corporation targeted to construct 10,000 houses at a unit cost of Rs. 3000. It was started in December 1978 and by the end of September 1980, 8272 houses have been completed. The balance number of 1728 houses is nearing completion. In the fourth series, the Corporation has taken up in 1980-81 a scheme for the construction of another 10,000 houses at a unit cost of Rs. 3,700. The scheme is now under implementation.

8. Housing Board

9.48 The housing schemes implemented by the Board fall under three major categories viz.—

- (i) Public housing schemes;
- (ii) Housing loan schemes; and
- (iii) Special schemes.

9.49 As on 30-6-1980, the Board has taken up 51 public housing schemes (See Appendix-2). These schemes involve the construction of 62,243 houses for different categories of people. While some schemes have been completed others are at various stages of execution. These schemes are financed mainly by HUDCO loan assistance and Government

provides seed finance by way of public borrowing. So far the Board has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 507.22 lakhs on area development and Rs. 1182.30 lakhs on construction of houses under its public housing schemes. Of the 51 public housing schemes, 9 were taken up in 1980-81. The anticipated expenditure on area development and house construction during 1980-81 is Rs. 274 lakhs and Rs. 243 lakhs respectively compared to the expenditure of Rs. 18.76 lakhs and Rs. 138.28 lakhs respectively in 1979-80.

9.50 A major step taken by the Board for arresting the present rising trend in urban land value is the Advance Registration Schemes for developed plots/plot with house/apartment under its public housing scheme. As on 30-6-1980 about 7,700 persons have registered their names under this scheme.

9.51 Under its housing loan scheme the Board has so far sanctioned loans for house construction to 13,925 persons of which 12,150 houses have already been constructed. The number of houses constructed under the scheme in 1979-80 was 3725. In 1980-81, 6600 houses are anticipated to be constructed.

9.52 The Special schemes implemented by the Board are schemes sponsored by Government and entrusted to the Board for implementation. During 1979-80, 9884 houses were constructed under this category of schemes. The anticipated achievement during 1980-81 is 8570 houses.

9. Co-operative Housing Federation

9.53 The Co-operative sector is implementing with L.I.C. and HUDCO loan finance two major housing schemes.

- viz:—(i) Co-operative housing scheme, and
(ii) Co-operative housing scheme for economically weaker sections of the society.

9.54 Under the Co-operative housing scheme, the Co-operative Housing Federation and its primaries have so far sanctioned loans for the construction of 13,860 houses of which 8760 houses have already been constructed and 5100 houses are under various stages of construction. During 1979-80, 3521 houses were constructed under the scheme and the anticipated achievement during 1980-81 is 1396 houses.

9.55 Under the co-operative housing scheme for economically weaker sections, so far 29,800 houses have been constructed involving a financial investment of Rs. 923.80 lakhs shared jointly by the Housing Board, the Housing Co-operatives and the State Government. During 1979-80, 12,758 houses were constructed under the scheme and the anticipated achievement during 1980-81 is 11,754 houses.

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10. Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Corporation

9.56 The Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Corporation has taken up a subsidised low cost housing scheme for the benefit of the poor traditional fishermen at a unit cost of R. 4000. Under the scheme 5126 houses were constructed during 1979-80. The anticipated achievement in 1980-81 is 4874 houses.

11. Other Agencies

9.57 In addition to the above, agencies such as the Kerala State Financial Enterprises Ltd., the L.I.C. of India, the Commercial Bank etc., are also providing financial assistance for house construction.

(a) Kerala State Financial Enterprises Ltd.

9.58 Under its hire purchase scheme started in 1979-80, the Kerala State Financial Enterprises provides loan finance up to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 to middle and low income group people for the extension and improvement of existing houses. So far the company has sanctioned 340 loans of which 250 loans involving an investment of Rs. 22 lakhs have been disbursed. During the remaining period of the financial year the company anticipates disbursement of 75 loans involving a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs.

(b) L. I. C. of India

9.59 Upto 1980-81, the Trivandrum and Kozhikode Division of the L.I.C. of India have financed the construction of 1931 houses involving an advance of Rs. 562.55 lakhs under their loan schemes for the benefit of their employees and the general public. During 1979-80 the number of houses constructed under these schemes was 154. The anticipated achievement in 1980-81 is 152 houses.

9.60 In addition, upto 1980-81, the L.I.C. has given a loan of Rs. 1628.70 lakhs to the State Government and Rs. 1200 lakhs to the Co-operative Housing Federation for their house construction programmes. A further sum of Rs. 400 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Co-operative Housing Federation during 1980-81 raising the total L.I.C. assistance to the Federation to Rs. 1600 lakhs.

Urban Development

9.61 The major agencies concerned with the development programmes of the urban local bodies and development authorities in the State are the Government Departments of Town Planning and Municipal Administration and the Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation. The Town Planning Department is mainly concerned with the preparation of development plans for the urban local bodies and development authorities. The Department of Municipal

Administration and the Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation provide the bulk of the finances required for the implementation of the non-remunerative and remunerative development programmes of the urban local bodies and development authorities.

9.62 These three agencies together have under plan and non-plan accounts incurred an expenditure of Rs. 515 lakhs during 1980 compared to Rs. 391 lakhs during the previous year (Table 9.10).

TABLE 9.10
Expenditure on Urban Development 1979-80 and 1980-81

Agency	Plan		Non-Plan		Total	
	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Expenditure of the Town Planning Department	64.09	36.24	25.52	19.69	69.61	65.93
2. Expenditure of the Department of Municipal Administration	42.09	131.00	90.36	76.82	132.45	207.82
3. Total amount disbursed to urban local bodies by the Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation as loan	168.71	240.75	..	..	168.71	240.75
Grand total	274.89	407.99	115.88	106.51	390.77	514.50

*Anticipated expenditure

Source: Item 1: Chief Town Planner
Item 2: Director of Municipal Administration
Item 3: Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation.

Town and Country Planning

9.63 The Department of Town Planning with its 7 District Planning Units and 3 Regional Planning Units at Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Calicut engaged itself fully in the preparation of development plans for urban areas and fast developing regions in the State. The Department has so far prepared master plans for 17 urban local bodies and Regional Plan for Cochin. Regional Plans for Trivandrum and Calicut are under preparation.

9.64 A noteworthy achievement during the year is the preparation of development projects for Trichur, Kayamkulam, Tirur, Tellicherry and Badagara Municipalities for financial assistance under the centrally sponsored scheme for development of small, medium and intermediate towns. So far such development projects have been prepared for 7 urban local bodies

including Guruvayoor Township and Kottayam Municipality (See Appendix 9.36).

9.65 The Town and Country Planning Board constituted during 1979 continued to function under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister. The Kerala Town and Country Planning Bill was presented before the Legislative Assembly for enactment during the year.

9.66 Financial assistance for urban local bodies and development authorities for implementation of their non-remunerative and remunerative urban development programmes are provided by the Chief Town Planner, the Director of Municipal Administration and the Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation. Table 2 lists the major schemes under which such assistance is provided. The financial assistance provided by these three agencies under plan and non-plan accounts in 1980 amounted to Rs. 444 lakhs as against Rs. 330 lakhs during the previous year.

TABLE 9.11
Financial Assistance to Urban Local Bodies and Development Authorities for Urban Development (Plan and Non-Plan)
(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Schemes	Financial Agency							
	GTP		DMA		KUDFC		Total	
	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Assistance to planning and development authorities for the implementation of development plans (Plan)	40.00	10.00	..	..	..	..	40.00	10.00
2. Assistance to development authorities for urban environmental improvement (Plan)	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
3. Assistance for improvement and development of small, medium and intermediate towns (centrally sponsored- Plan)	18.80	60.00	..	..	18.80	60.00	
4. Assistance to urban local bodies for non-remuneration works (Plan)	13.29	6.00	..	..	13.29	6.00	
5. Assistance to urban local bodies for slum improvement (Plan)	10.00	65.00	..	..	10.00	65.00	
6. Grant assistance to urban local bodies (non-Plan)	78.32	61.21	..	..	78.32	61.21	
7. Assistance to urban local bodies for remunerative works (Plan)	168.71	240.75	168.71	240.75	
Total		41.00	11.00	120.41	192.21	168.71	240.75	330.12	443.96

CTP: Chief Town Planner.

DMA: Director of Municipal Administration

Source: Items 1 & 2: Chief Town Planner (C.T.P.)

Items 3 to 6: Director of Municipal Administration (D.M.A.)

Item: 7 Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation (K.U.D.F.C.)

9.67 The Chief Town Planner provides financial assistance to urban development authorities. The total financial assistance given for development works to urban development authorities by the Town Planning Department was Rs. 11 lakhs during 1980. The assistance was provided to the Greater Cochin Development Authority and the Idukki Development Authority under the Plan schemes for: (i) implementation of development plan of urban development authorities; and (ii) urban environment improvement scheme. (See Appendix 9.37)

9.68 The Director of Municipal Administration provides financial assistance under plan and non-plan schemes to urban local bodies for their non-remunerative development programmes. The total financial assistance provided by the Director of Municipal Administration under four major schemes has increased from Rs. 120 lakhs in 1979 to Rs. 192 lakhs in 1980. Under the scheme for improvement and development of small, medium and intermediate towns, an expenditure of Rs. 60 lakhs is anticipated during the year by way of financial assistance to the Trichur, Kayamkulam, Tirur, Tellicherry and Badagara Municipalities. Financial assistance during 1980 (Rs. 6 lakhs) to urban local bodies under the plan scheme for non-remunerative works has registered a sharp decline compared to the previous year (Rs. 13.29 lakhs). The assistance during the year was given for the implementation of 9 projects in the Palai, Kasargod, Malappuram, Kothamangalam, Chengannur, Kayamkulam, Perumbavoor and Muvattupuzha Municipalities and the Guruvayoor Township. This fall in the quantum of assistance under the above scheme has been more than compensated by the phenomenal increase in the assistance under the scheme for slum improvement. The amount of assistance given under the scheme is

Rs. 65 lakhs in 1980 compared to Rs. 10 lakhs during the previous year. This sum was given for the execution of 13 schemes (See Appendix 9.38 and 9.39). Under the scheme for non-plan grant assistance to urban local bodies a sum of Rs. 61 lakhs was given in 1980 as against Rs. 78 lakhs during the previous year (See Appendix 9.40)

9.69 The Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation has disbursed a sum of Rs. 241 lakhs during 1980 compared to Rs. 169 lakhs during the previous year. This loan assistance for remunerative works during 1980 was provided to 29 urban local bodies and development authorities for the implementation of 285 development works (See Appendices 9.41 and 9.42). The Corporation raised debenture loans to the tune of Rs. 110 lakhs under plan provision in 1980. It anticipates a profit of Rs. 2 lakhs in 1980 as compared to Rs. 1.9 lakhs in 1979 (See Appendix 9.43).

Mass Communication

9.70 The popular mass communication media in the State, include radio, films, the press, publications, advertising, folk dances, drama etc. The Public Relations Department of the State has a large mass communication set up with regional and branch offices as well as mobile units spread all over the State.

Radio

9.71 As part of the All India Radio's net work, 4 Radio Stations are operating in the State at Trivandrum Alleppey, Trichur and Calicut. By the end of December 1978 there were 1,123,680 licenced broadcast receivers (Radios) and 58 licenced television sets in the State. (See Appendix 9.44 and 9.45). Under

the scheme for the distribution of community listening sets as subsidised rates/free of cost for installation at harijan predominant areas and tribal centres, 52 community listening sets were distributed during the year as against 102 sets during 1979-80.

Films

9.72 The production of Malayalam feature films has been increasing phenomenally over the years. The annual production of Malayalam films which stood at 7 in 1951 has increased to 131 in 1979 (See Appendix 9.46 and 9.47). However, in the past, most of the Malayalam feature films were produced outside the State especially in Madras. In order to encourage production of feature films in Kerala, Government has introduced an incentive scheme of awarding subsidy to Malayalam feature films shot fully in Kerala. This incentive scheme has started yielding results. The annual number of Malayalam feature films shot fully in Kerala has increased from 55 in 1978-79 to 79 in 1979-80. The achievement in this respect during the year upto December 1980 is 60 films. A subsidy of Rs. 30 lakhs has been disbursed to these films at the rate of Rs. 50,000 per film.

9.73 The Public Relations Department has produced two documentary films during the year, for public exhibition, at a cost of Rs. 1.58 lakhs. With the film prints received from the Films Division of the Government of India the Department organised 1400 film shows during the year as against 1392 in 1979-80.

9.74 For the promotion of Malayalam film art the State Government has instituted awards for excellence in various fields of Cinema and twenty awards are given every year at the Annual Film Award Fair. In addition as a welfare measure Government have introduced a Welfare Fund for Cine Artists. Under this scheme 83 cine artists their dependents in indigent circumstances are in receipt of monthly pension during the year.

Press

9.75 The Press continued to be the most important communication medium in the State. By the end of 1978, there were 797 newspapers in the state consisting of 98 Dailies, 1 Tri/Bi Weekly, 105 Weeklies, 85 Fortnightlies, 427 Mothlies, 46 Quarterlies, 9 Annuals and 26 publications of other periodicity. A language-wise analysis of the news papers shows that out of the total number of 14, 531 news papers in India, as much as 567 were in Malayalam. These Malayalam news papers had a total circulation of 31.50 lakhs in 1978 of which circulation of dailies was 11.21 lakhs. Between the years 1977 and 1978 the circulation of news papers in Malayalam has registered an increase of 9.7 per cent as against 7.2 per cent for all languages in India (See Appendix 9.48 to 9.51). The circulation of the

top five daily newspapers in Malayalam in 1977 and 1978 is compared below:—

	1978	1977
1. Malayala Manorama, Kottayam	257,073	227,299
2. Mathrubhumi, Cochin	159,136	155,468
3. Malayala Manorama, Calicut	147,992	131,508
4. Kerala Kaumudi, Trivandrum	126,964	119,261
5. Mathrubhumi, Calicut	120,565	123,169

9.76 As a major step aimed at building up a healthy and responsible press in the State, Government have established a Press Academy at Ernakulam as an autonomous institution. A three acre plot has been acquired at Thrikkakara for construction of a building complex for the Academy. Construction work has been started during the year. So far Government has given a grant of Rs. 6.75 lakhs to the Academy for its various activities. As part of its inservice training programme the Academy has conducted workshops on newspaper language and news writing during 1979-80. During 1980-81 (upto 12/80) the Academy has conducted workshops on newspaper reporting, sub-editing and news paper designing. In addition, the Academy proposes to organise workshops on film journalism and development journalism and a seminar on the language of the press. The number of volumes on journalism and allied topics in the library of the Academy has increased from 200 in 1979-80 to 1000 volumes in 1980-81.

9.77 To facilitate better press coverage, the accredited press correspondants in the State are given free travel facilities in State Transport Buses. Press tours are arranged by the Public Relations Department to areas of developmental and cultural importance in the State to ensure press coverage on topics of interest. Inter-state exchange of journalists is also arranged to project the image of the state and to ensure national integration. In order to ensure the welfare of the working journalists various measures have been taken by the Government. These include housing accommodation and pension to working journalists. The Kerala State Housing Board has taken up a housing scheme exclusively for the benefit of the working journalists. During 1980-81, 108 working journalists/their dependants in indigent circumstances, were given pension from the Welfare Fund for Working Journalists. (See Appendix 9.52)

Publicity

9.78 During the year the Public Relations Department issued 25,000 press handouts. The 'Kerala News Letter', started during the year is a fortnightly press handouts despatched to about 100 newspapers published

from other states. 'Janapatham', the monthly malayalam magazine continued to be published during the year. Besides an English Monthly called 'Kerala Calling' was started during the year.

9.79 The Department has published during the year (upto 12/80) 42 publications including folders, pamphlets, brochures, booklets and other books. About 20 more publications are expected to be produced during 1980-81.

9.80 The Public Relations Department is the main advertising Bureau of the Government. It also functions as the central agency for the issue of all advertisements of the various Departments of Government. During the year an expenditure of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is anticipated on display advertisements as against Rs. 1.16 lakhs incurred during 1979-80. In addition, advertisements worth Rs. 40 lakhs of the various Departments of Government have been processed and issued by the Public Relations Department during the year.

Cultural Activities

9.81 Under the scheme for the grant of awards to professional malayalam drama 25 dramas were staged and two awards were given during the year. In December 1980 a cultural team from Cuba visited Kerala and the Department organised two performances by the team at the Tagor Theatre at Trivandrum. A Kolkali troupe was deputed to Delhi for participation in the folk dance festival in connection with the Republic Day Celebrations, 1981. In addition action has been taken for the exchange of cultural troupes with west Bengal and Tripura before the close of the financial year.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes

Welfare of Scheduled Castes

9.82 The Scheduled castes constitute at present 8.3% of the total population of Kerala. Owing to the special attention given to the educational aspects of this community there has been notable achievement in this front. Now the enrolment ratio of scheduled castes in primary classes has almost reached the level of forward communities. In spite of this, there is heavy dropout among scheduled castes children even in primary classes. The number of school going and college going children from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is shown in Appendices 9.53 and 9.54 respectively. More than 77% of the scheduled caste workers are engaged in agro-based occupation. At present 10 per cent of the posts under public service are reserved for scheduled castes. Special recruitment is being made in the gazetted and non gazetted posts in all Government Departments. Total number of

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persons belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities in the non-gazetted and gazetted posts in the Government Departments is shown in Appendix 9.55. In the case of non-gazetted officers, about 10% are scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The number of educated Scheduled Caste/Tribe persons seeking employment as on 31-5-1980 as per the Employment Exchange figures is shown in Appendix 9.56. In order to ensure full utilisation of 10% of the general sector outlay in the case of plan schemes for the benefit of scheduled castes, special component Plans for 1980-85, 1980-81 and 1981-82 have been prepared. The expenditure under Special Component Plan for 1979-80 and the outlay earmarked for 1980-81 are shown in Table 9.12

TABLE 9.12
Flow of Funds for Special Component Plan

Year	(Rs. lakhs)	
	Total	Special component Plan
Expenditure for 1979-80	22386.82	752.43
Approved outlay for 1980-81	29041.58	1942.30

9.83 The achievements under some special schemes in the special component Plan for the year 1979-80 are shown in Table 9.13.

TABLE 9.13
Special Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Scheme	Expenditure (in lakhs)	Physical achievement
1. Providing Electricity to Harijan colonies	24.538	191 colonies electrified
2. Providing water supply to Harijan colonies & areas	80.726	29 schemes completed
3. Providing E. S. P. type latrines to all families of Harijan colonies and areas	4.689	10,289 slabs distributed
4. Connecting Harijan colonies and areas by village roads	110.324	36 roads constructed.
5. Supply of coconut seedling free of cost to each of the Harijan beneficiaries		2,13,908 seedlings distributed.
6. Minor Irrigation schemes benefiting S.Cs./S.Ts.	7.096	29 schemes
7. Schemes for granting interest free loan assistance upto Rs. 10,000 to Harijan entrepreneurs who are engaged in small scale industries, traditional industries etc.	14.00	233 persons

9.84 Upto the end of February 1980, 29236 persons belonging to scheduled castes were benefited by the programmes of distribution of surplus lands involving an area of 15,585 acres. Similarly 23,790 hectares of Government poramboke land were also distributed to 82448 scheduled caste families. Government have given instructions to the Departments concerned to select the beneficiaries of IRDP in such a way that at least 20% of the beneficiaries belong to scheduled caste community.

9.85 At present there are 475 colonies under the control of Harijan Welfare Department. During the year 1979-80, 1938 houses were electrified, 221 houses were tiled and 5249 latrines were constructed for the improvement of colonies. Pre-matric scholarships to 4.5 lakhs students and post-matriculation scholarships to 18,290 students were given during the year under report. 100 Balawadies were established during the year 1979-80. Three new welfare hostels were started at Mavoor, Mulamthuruthy and Karunagappally during the year 1980-81 in addition to the 4 hostels started during the year 1979-80. Housing grants were given to 1299 persons including 751 spill over cases. 17 drinking water wells were constructed during the year 1979-80.

Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

9.86 Housing scheme is the largest programme undertaken by the Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under the first housing scheme taken up with the loan assistance from HUDCO 2162 houses each costing Rs. 5000 have been completed and 38 houses are at various stages of construction. The second housing scheme which was started in December 1979 was for the construction of 10,000 low cost subsidised houses. By the end of June 1980, 7578 houses were completed under this scheme. Loans upto Rs. 7500 at 4% interest rate were given to 2028 persons for the purchase of land for agricultural purpose. The Corporation has so far given industrial loan upto a maximum of Rs. 5000 for starting small business, trade or industry to 2026 persons. So far 17 scheduled caste persons have availed loan facility for starting industrial units in the Mini Industrial Estates. Under the self employment programme for educated young men 23 autorickshaws were supplied. Five persons were given loan for the purchase of power tillers, flour mills and pumpsets. A loan assistance of Rs. 27.75 lakhs was sanctioned to Devikolam Girijan service co-operative society for trade in cardamom. Similarly a loan of Rs. 25000 was given to Nedumpozil Girijan service co-operative society in Cannanore District and a loan of Rs. 1.20 lakhs was given to Chelakara Harijan Welfare Agricultural Credit Co-operative Society.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

9.87 The report on socio-economic survey of tribals in Kerala published recently by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics revealed many aspects relating to the tribal people in the State. According to this there are 38 tribal communities having 41452 households with a population of 2,00,042. Community-wise population of tribals is shown in Appendix 9.58. Paniyans constitute the largest community with 23 percent of the total tribal population and Mala Arayans stands second with a 12 per cent. Eventhough Paniyan community is the largest among tribals they are backward in the present socio-economic set up comparing to other tribal communities. Mala Arayans, Kanikkar, Kurichian, Ulladan and Urali are comparatively advanced while Kattunai-ckan, Tenkuruman, Paniyan, Kuruman, Hillpulaya and Naikan communities are very backward. The level of literacy among the tribals is only 26.55 per cent (Appendix—9.59) against 60.42 per cent for the general population in the State. The percentage distribution of the tribal population in each district according to their status in education is shown in Appendix 9.60. According to the survey 49.35% of the tribals are workers and among the workers 71.73% are agricultural labourers and 10.85% are cultivators. About 70 per cent of the tribal households possess land.

9.88 The annual sub plan for the year 1980-81 was finalised and under implementation during the year under review. The flow of funds from various sources to sub plan areas is shown in Table 9.14.

TABLE 9.14

Sub Plan Funds	Amount
	Rs.
1. State Plan	305.19 lakhs
2. Special Central Assistance	66.90 "
3. Assistance from Central Ministries	127.75 "
4. Institutional Finance	150.00 "
Total	649.84 lakhs.

9.89 The expenditure incurred under special central assistance for sub-plan programmes is shown in Table 9.15

TABLE 9.15

Special Central Assistance for Sub Plan Schemes

Year	Amount allotted Rs. lakhs	Amount spent Rs. lakhs
1974-75	2.50	1.45
1975-76	15.00	15.00
1976-77	26.00	24.61
1977-78	25.00	21.90
1978-79	26.00	31.89
1979-80	21.24	35.00*

*Provisional

9.90 During the year 1980, 4 new tribal hostels were started in the following places:

- (i) Nanniyode in Nedumangad Taluk
- (ii) Murikkumvayal in Kanjirappally Taluk
- (iii) Valad in North Wynad Taluk and
- (iv) Meppadi in South Wynad Taluk

Steps were taken for the construction of Girls' hostels building at Manantody. Two colonies were established and preliminary steps were taken to start a new colony at Kundalai in Devikolam Taluk for rehabilitating tribal families in forest lands transferred to Tribal Welfare Department. Under this scheme selected tribal families will be provided with houses, assistance for land development and agricultural operation etc. In the Hamlet Development programme five tribal hamlets were selected during the year and provided with road, water supply, soil conservation and electricity. Assistance for house construction, poultry and goat rearing, land reclamation and cultivation was also given to the tribal households in the above hamlets. Considering the rise in the cost of construction of houses the housing grant has been raised to Rs. 4000. In the case of houses in remote inaccessible areas grants upto Rs. 4800 will be given. During the year under review grants for the construction of 266 houses have been disbursed. Library books, news papers and periodicals and radio sets were given to 20 GRB Hostels. Financial assistance was distributed to 43 students who failed in the S.S.L.C. class to study in tutorial colleges. The expenditure during 1978-79 and 1979-80 for the tribal development programme is given in Table 9.16

TABLE 9.16
Expenditure on Tribal Development Programme

Item	(Rs. lakhs)	
	1978-79	1979-80*
1. Plan schemes	43.023	68.850
2. Non Plan schemes	73.395	107.386
3. Centrally sponsored schemes	31.802	40.000
4. Special Central Assistance	31.890	35.000

*Provisional

Nutrition

9.91 The various supplementary feeding programmes sponsored by government to combat malnutrition and under-nourishment among children and nursing and expectant mothers continued during the year with greater coverage. The number of beneficiaries under these programmes increased from 37 lakhs in 1979 to 38.5 lakhs in 1980.

9.92 Over 53 per cent of the beneficiaries of the supplementary feeding programmes are pre-school children and nursing and expectant mothers. The number of beneficiaries under this group has increased from 18.8 lakhs in 1979 to 20.5 lakhs in 1980. However, the effective feeding strength under the school mid-day meals programmes has registered a marginal decline from 18.15 lakhs in 1979 to 18.03 lakhs in 1980. This reflects the declining trend in enrolment in primary classes. Table 9.17 gives details regarding the number of feeding centres and beneficiaries under the various nutrition programmes in the State sponsored by Government.

TABLE 9.17

Feeding Centres and Beneficiaries under the Supplementary Feeding Programmes

Name of Programme	1979-80		1980-81* (anticipated)	
	No. of feeding centres	No. of beneficiaries (lakhs)	No. of feeding centres	No. of beneficiaries (lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. For Pre-School Children				
1. (a) Special Nutrition Programme	3542	4.16	4641	5.26
(b) Special Nutrition Programme in Tribal Sub-Plan area	30	0.06	30	0.06
2. World Food Programme	2000	2.00	2300	2.50
3. Applied Nutrition Programme	6240	6.02	6249	6.02
4. One-meal-a-day programme	5100	5.00	5100	5.00
5. Health based Nutrition Programme	1621	1.58	1691	1.84
Total A (Pre-School Children)	18533	18.82	20011	20.45

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
B. For School Children				
6. School mid-day-meals programme	8990	18.12†	900	18.00†
(b) School mid-day meal programme—Special programme for vulnerable sections@	40	0.03†	45	0.03†
Total B (School Children)	9030	18.15	9045	18.03
Grand Total A + B	27563	36.97	29056	38.51

*Provisional

†Effective feeding strength

@Started in January 1980.

Source: Items 1 & 2 Director of Social Welfare
 Items 3 & 4 Joint Development Commissioner
 Items 5 Directorate of Health Services
 Items 6 Directorate of Public Instruction.

9.93 The food component of these supplementary nutrition programmes are mostly supplied by external agencies like the CARE and the World Food Programme. In 1979, the value of food supplies by the CARE alone (including supply under food for work programme) was of the order of Rs. 23 crores. The production of Kerala Indigenous Food at the E.T. C. Kottarakara, is a modest attempt on the part of the government at supplementing the external supplies with fortified indigenous foods. However the present production capacity of K.I.F. is only 100 tonnes per year.

9.94 Voluntary agencies are also running supplementary feeding centres for the benefit of the malnourished children. Food materials for these programmes are also supplied by external charitable agencies such as the CASA, CRS, USCC. etc. Table 9.17 gives the number of beneficiaries of the supplementary nutrition programmes of the South Kerala Diocese (CSI), the Catholic Diocese of Trivandrum and the Catholic Arch Diocese of Trivandrum as instances.

TABLE 9.18

Supplementary Feeding Programmes by Voluntary Agencies

Name of Agency	1979-80		1980-81(*)	
	No. of feeding centres	No. of beneficiaries	No. of feeding centres	No. of beneficiaries
1. South Kerala Diocese (CSI)	10	800	11	800
2. Catholic Diocese of Trivandrum	130	24,436	130	24,436
3. Catholic Arch Diocese of Trivandrum	98	14,136	120	17,670

*Provisional

9.95 The Applied Nutrition Programme in addition to supplementary nutrition, gives special emphasis to nutrition education and production of nutrition rich food stuffs, their scientific preservation and use.

During the year, five more Blocks were brought under the Applied Nutrition Programme. This raises the total number of Blocks under the Applied Nutrition Programme to 100.

9.96 The health component of the nutrition programmes include prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency. The number of beneficiaries under the prophylaxis programme has increased from 22.6 lakhs in 1979 to 26.0 lakhs in 1980. (Table 9.19)

TABLE 9.19

Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia and Blindness

Details	No. of Beneficiaries (lakhs)	
	1979-80	1980-81(*)
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i) Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia		
(a) Mothers	5.30	5.50
(b) Children	6.00	5.50
(ii) Prophylaxis against blindness in children due to Vitamin A deficiency	11.30	15.00
Total	22.60	26.00

* Provisional

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Kerala.

Social Welfare

9.97 The Social and ethical objectives are an integral part of Development Planning. In India, these social and ethical objectives of Planning have their inspiration in the Indian Constitution which postulates the goal of a welfare State. Social welfare programmes are the means for achieving these objectives. The concept of social welfare envisages supplementary and supportive programmes for the benefit of the weaker sections of the society especially women and children, the physically handicapped, the destitutes etc.

9.98 The social welfare programmes in the State fall broadly under five major heads viz. child welfare, women's welfare, welfare of the physically handicapped, social defence and social security.

9.99 The agencies involved in the field of social welfare in the State are:—

- (i) The Social Welfare Department
- (ii) The Social Welfare Advisory Board
- (iii) The Kerala State Council for Child Welfare
- (iv) The Development Department
- (v) The Directorate of Public Instruction
- (vi) The Harijan Welfare Department
- (vii) The Tribal Welfare Department
- (viii) The Directorate of Employment
- (ix) The Kerala State Handicapped Persons' Welfare Corporation
- (x) Department of Jails
- (xi) The Revenue Department
- (xii) Labour Department
- (xiii) Central Social Welfare Board
- (xiv) Central Social Welfare Department etc. and
- (xv) Voluntary Agencies.

9.100 The achievements of the major agencies such as the Department of Social Welfare, the Social Welfare Advisory Board, the Kerala State Council for Child Welfare and the Department of Jails during the year 1978-79 to 1980-81 are presented in Appendix 1 to 5.

A. Child Welfare

9.101 With a view to provide a congenial and wholesome social environment to children, various child welfare programmes have been introduced in the state in the successive plans. These programmes provide (i) supplementary nutrition, (ii) health care (iii) pre-school education (iv) recreation; and (v) adoption services.

(i) Supplementary nutrition

9.102 The number of children provided with supplementary nutrition under the various nutrition programmes sponsored by Governmental agencies has increased from 37 lakhs in 1979 to 38.5 lakhs in 1980.

(ii) Health Care

9.103 Health check up of children is common to most of the Government sponsored nutrition programmes. In order to protect the health of the mal-nourished children, prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and blindness due to vitamin A deficiency was vigorously carried out by Health Services Department during the year. The number of children benefited under the prophylaxis programme has increased from 17.3 lakhs in 1979-80 to 20.5 lakhs in 1980.

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9.104 The Comprehensive School Health Programme introduced during the year is a major step taken by the Government to provide health care to school going children. The scheme envisages physical examination and medical test of the entire school going children numbering about 55 lakhs. Under the scheme doctors equipped with mobile units subject each school going child to medical examination and provide a health card indicating the complete medical details and the corrective action required. This will be followed up in each case through the rectification of vitamin and other nutritional deficiencies for general health and hospitalisation wherever necessary. The medical record will be updated from year to year as part of a continuing scheme. During the current year about 10 lakh students will be brought under the scheme.

(iii) Pre-School Education

9.105 Pre-school education is at present mostly managed by voluntary organisations with or without aid from Governmental agencies. The Mahilasamajams play a dominant role in the provision of this facility.

9.106 Table 9.20 gives the number of creches and Balawadis/nurseries receiving assistance from the Social Welfare Department, Development Department, the Social Welfare Advisory Board and the Kerala State Council for Child Welfare. The number of such institutions that received assistance from these agencies has increased from 2658 in 1979-80 to 2967 in 1980. Besides, the Social Welfare Department is running 20 day care centres for the benefit of 1000 children of working class women like fisherfolk, coir workers, agricultural labourers etc. The Tribal Welfare Department and the Harijan Welfare Department are running creches and nurseries for the benefit of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes children. The Director of Public Instruction also extend financial assistance to voluntary agencies for running nurseries etc. However, a majority of such institutions in operation in the State are run by voluntary organisations without any assistance from Governmental agencies.

TABLE 9.20

Number of Pre-School Education Institutions receiving Financial Assistance from Governmental Agencies

Name of Agency Assisting	No. of institution assisted	
	1979-80	1980-81 (anticipated)
(1)	(2)	
I. Creches		
1. Social Welfare Department	198	237
2. Social Welfare Advisory Board	109	169
3. Kerala State Council for Child Welfare	22	22
Total-I	329	428

	(1)	(2)
II. Nurseries/Balawadis		
1. Social Welfare Department	..	..
2. Social Welfare Advisory Board	320	320
3. Development Department	1949	2159
4. Kerala State Council for Child Welfare	60	60
Total—II	2929	2539
Grand Total I & II	2658	2967

9.107 The scheme of Integrated Child Development Services started during the Fifth Plan has been extended to 7 more Blocks during the year. The number of ICDS has increased from 11 in 1979-80 to 18 in 1980-81. There are at present 797 Anganwadis under the ICDS in the State. These anganwadis provide a package of services to 79700 children in the State. Of these, 31880 children benefit from the pre-school education programme of the Anganwadis.

9.108 In addition to its Creche, Balawadi and nutrition programmes, the Kerala State Child Welfare Council is running a women's and children's library and a documentation centre on children. It also publishes a monthly journal viz. 'Nammude Kunjungal'. As part of its children's literature programme, the Council has so far published 17 books.

9.109 Under its sponsorship programme, the Council sponsors talented children of poor financial background for financial assistance for education. Five children are now receiving such assistance from foreign countries. Under its supervised home work programme the Council arranges special tuition for 50 educationally backward children every year.

9.110 In order to produce sufficient number of trained teachers for pre-school education, the Council is running 3 training centres for Multi-purpose Child Welfare Workers. So far 1600 Balasevikas (Nursery Teachers) and 296 Anganwadi Workers were trained in these training centres.

9.111 In addition to these programmes, Children's Day is celebrated on the 14th November every year under the auspices of the Council with children's rally, seminars, exhibitions, state level drama competition, workshops on drama etc.

9.112 Four Welfare Extension Projects (urban) and a Pre-school Project are now functioning in the State with financial assistance from the Central Social Welfare Board. The Pre-school Project at Trivandrum has benefited 100 children in 1979-80 and 93 in 1980-81. The four Welfare Extension Project (urban) at Trivandrum, Kottayam, Trichur and Calicut provide a closely knit programme of creche, balawadi, craft,

social education, and maternity and child welfare services. The number of beneficiaries under these programmes during the year is 258.

(iv) Recreation

9.113. Most of the pre-school education centres have recreation facilities for children. Assistance to such institutions by governmental agencies include provision for play materials and other recreation facilities. In addition, the Social Welfare Advisory Board is extending financial assistance to voluntary agencies for Holiday Camps for boys and girls of low income group families in some place away from their habitual environment. The number of such camps conducted during 1979-80 was 77 benefiting 3850 children. In 1980-81 the anticipated achievements are 74 camps benefiting 3700 children.

9.114 The Kerala State Council for Child Welfare is running a Children's Film Club where children's films received from various foreign embassies and Government Departments are screened on all sundays. Film festivals are also organised by the Council for the benefit of children. It has a film library with five films. The Council is also running children's philatelic and numismatic clubs. With the help of the Fisheries Department the Council has also organised a mini aquarium for children. The Children's Museum organised by the Council is the first of its kind in South India. The Children's Park at Ernakulam constructed at a cost of over Rs. 2 lakhs is a major achievement of the Ernakulam District unit of the Council.

(v) Adoption services

9.115 Under its programme for the care of destitute children the Child Welfare Council is running a Transit Home for abandoned children. These children in transit homes are given in adoption to willing foster parents. Under its adoption programme, the Council has processed the adoption of many children both in India and foreign countries like the U.S.A., Italy, Holland Australia, Sweeden etc. The Council is also running an S.O.S Childrens Village for the benefit of the destitute and parentless children. Such children are taken care of by the Council under this programme by providing them new home and an atmosphere of real family life.

B. Women's Welfare

9.116 Organisations like the Mahilasamajams play a vital role in the socio-economic betterment of women. At present there are more than 5000 such organisations under the patronage of the Development, Department. These samajams receive various kinds of support for their educational, child care, economic and cultural activities from the State Government, the Social Welfare Advisory Board, the Central

Social Welfare Board and the Central Social Welfare Department. The women's welfare programmes in the State fall under three major categories viz. (i) Nutrition & health care (ii) Education and Training and (iii) Employment.

(i) *Nutrition and health care*

9.117 Child Welfare Programmes such as the Special Nutrition Programme, the World Food Programme, the Health based Nutrition Programme, the Applied Nutrition Programme, the Composite Programme for Women and Pre-School Children and the Integrated Child Development Services are composite programmes for women and children. These programmes for pre-school children cater to the supplementary nutrition and health care needs of the pregnant and lactating mothers also.

(ii) *Education and Training*

9.118 Under the programme for providing educational facilities to adult women, the Social Welfare Advisory Board has extended financial assistance to 50 organisations in 1979-80 and 57 organisations 1980-81. The number of adult women of the age group 18-30 benefited under this programme has increased from 1205 in 1979-80 to 1273 in 1980-81. Attached to the 7 Centrally Sponsored ICDS projects, 495 functional literacy centres for adult women functioned during the year. In these centres 9900 adult women of the age group 18-35 are provided functional literacy education and training in crafts such as tailoring mat making etc. Under the vocational training programme for women, the Central Social Welfare Board has extended financial assistance to 41 women's organisations in 1979-80 and to 84 organisations in 1980-81. The number of women benefited under the scheme has increased from 913 in 1979-80 to 1743 in 1980-81.

9.119 In the State sector, under the scheme for training to women in distress for rehabilitation, financial assistance is given for adult women in distress for undergoing vocational training in commercial subjects. The expenditure under this scheme was Rs. 0.25 lakh in 1979-80. In 1980-81 the anticipated expenditure under the scheme is Rs. 1 lakh.

(iii) *Employment*

9.120 The State Government has been taking special care through the various development programmes for generating employment opportunities for women. The Applied Nutrition Programme includes economic programmes for women such as goat rearing, backyard poultry, kitchen gardening etc. for supplementing their family incomes. It also provides health and nutrition education for women,

9.121 Under the scheme for providing self employment to women the State Government extends financial assistance to deserted women, widows etc. for starting small trades or business to eke out a living. The number of beneficiaries under the scheme has increased from 2000 in 1979-80 to 2500 in 1980-81.

9.122 Financial assistance is also given to women's organisations for undertaking employment programmes for the benefit of women. Under this scheme non-recurring grant assistance upto a maximum of Rs. 10,000 was given to 39 women's organisations during the year.

9.123 In addition, under the scheme for socio-economic programmes for employment and income to low income groups, the Social Welfare Advisory Board is giving financial assistance to women's organisations for generation of employment and income to women. The number of organisations assisted under the programme was 53 in 1979-80. During the year (upto January 1981) an assistance of Rs. 11.5 lakhs was given to 32 organisations. So far the Board has assisted 259 projects under the scheme consisting of 131 dairy projects and 128 production units. These projects together have so far provided employment to 5070 women in the State.

9.124 The Public Works and Social Welfare Departments are running working women's hostels in order to provide accomodation at reasonable rates to working women in urban areas. The number of working women's hostels run by these Departments are 3 and 5 respectively. In addition the Central Social Welfare Department and the Central Social Welfare Board extend financial assistance to voluntary agencies for construction and maintenance of working women's hostels. The Central Social Welfare Department has so far extended assistance to 38 voluntary agencies in the State for this purpose. During 1979-80 and 1980-81 the Central Social Welfare Board has extended financial assistance to 15 and 16 organisations respectively for running such hostels. However, the smaller towns like the Taluk headquarters etc. are not eligible for grant-in-aid assistance for construction of working women's hostels under the Central schemes. Therefore, the State Government has taken up during the current year a scheme for providing financial assistance to voluntary agencies for the construction of working women's hostels in these towns. The total provision for the scheme in 1980-81 is Rs. 50 lakhs.

C. *Welfare of the Physically Handicapped*

9.125 Several programmes are implemented in the State for the education, training and rehabilitation and care and protection of the four categories of

handicapped persons viz. the blind, the deaf, the orthopaedically handicapped and the mentally retarded.

(i) *Education.*

9.126 The Department of Public Instruction is running 10 special schools for the education of the deaf and the blind children upto the VII standard. Of these special schools facilities for the education of the deaf are available in six schools and that for the blind in 8 schools. Under the integrated scheme of education, the blind children can continue education in the secondary schools. However there are no facilities for the education of the deaf beyond standard VII and even the available facilities are for short of the requirements considering the number of applications for admission every year. At present there are no facilities in the public sector for the education of the mentally retarded children. Facilities for the education of the orthopaedically handicapped children at pre-primary level are also lacking.

9.127 As special incentives for the education of the handicapped children, Government of India awards scholarships to the blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped students for general education and technical and professional training, from standards IX onwards. The number of recipients of this scholarship in the State has increased from 478 in 1978-79 to 627 in 1979-80. The anticipated number of beneficiaries under the scheme in 1980-81 is 700. As complementary to this scheme, the State Government has introduced a pre-matric scholarship scheme to the handicapped students from Standard I to VII. The number of beneficiaries under the scheme in 1979-80 was 1066. In 1980-81 the number of beneficiaries under the scheme is anticipated to be 2500.

9.128 Charitable agencies in the State are running a few institutions for the education and training of the mentally handicapped children. These institutions collect fees for the admission of children. The State Government extends financial assistance to children from poor families admitted to these institutions. Such assistance was given to 29 children in 1979-80. The anticipated number of beneficiaries under the scheme in 1980-81 is 46.

(ii) *Training and Rehabilitation*

9.129 The Social Welfare Department is running two vocational training centres for the benefit of the handicapped at Trivandrum and Kozhikode. In these centres training facilities are offered to 150 physically handicapped persons.

9.130 Under the scheme 'Production Centres for the Handicapped, the Social Welfare Department extends financial assistance to voluntary organisations

for running/starting production units where physically handicapped persons could be given employment. Under the scheme non-recurring grant assistance has been given to 4 organisations during 1979-80 for the purchase of equipments, machinery, tools etc. upto a maximum of Rs. 10,000 per organisation. During 1980-81 assistance was given to 2 organisations under the scheme. In addition, the Social Welfare Department has recommended 16 projects in 1979-80 and 17 projects in 1980-81 for assistance under the Central scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations providing employment to the handicapped.

9.131 For providing self employment to the handicapped the State Government has initiated a scheme under which financial assistance by way of grants not exceeding Rs. 600 is given to disabled persons for starting simple trades or business suited to their residual capacities. The number of beneficiaries under the scheme has increased from 200 in 1978-79 to 400 in 1979-80. The anticipated number of beneficiaries in 1980-81 is 600.

9.132 The formation of the Kerala State Corporation for the Welfare of the Handicapped is a major step taken by government for the overall welfare of the handicapped. The Corporation has opened a Departmental Store for the sale of consumer goods at Trivandrum during the year. A mobile sales van and a sales cabin in front of the M.L.A. hostel were also introduced during the year. These centres provide direct employment to 18 persons of which 14 are handicapped.

9.133 In order to promote employment opportunities to the handicapped in public service, government have introduced grace marks to the handicapped candidates appearing for selection tests of the Public Service Commission. Further, to give special attention to physically handicapped applicants, a special employment exchange for physically handicapped is now functioning at Trivandrum.

9.134 Another scheme introduced by Government for promoting employment opportunities to the handicapped is the scheme for the payment of travelling allowances to handicapped persons appearing for selection test/interviews for employment. The number of recipients of the assistance has increased from 17 in 1978-79 to 69 in 1979-80. In 1980-81 the anticipated number of beneficiaries is 62. During the year government has introduced a new scheme for the payment of conveyance allowance to the blind and orthopaedically handicapped full time government employees at the rate of Rs. 50 p.m. and part time contingent employees of the same categories at the rate of Rs. 25 p.m.

9.135 As a measure of relief to their physical disabilities government has introduced a scheme for extending financial assistance to deserving handicapped persons for the purchase of orthotic and prosthetic aids. The number of beneficiaries of the scheme was 123 in 1979-80 and 200 in 1980. Artificial limb fitting facilities are now available only in the Medical College Hospital, Trivandrum. It further expand the facility the Corporation for the welfare of Physically handicapped has opened during the year an Artificial Limb Fitting Centre attached to the Kottayam Medical College Hospital.

(iii) *Care Homes.*

9.136 In order to given care and protection to the physically handicapped, the Social Welfare Department is running 2 vocational training centres, 5 Homes for the physically handicapped, 2 Homes for the mentally deficient children and two care homes for disabled children. These Institutions together provide care and protection and training to only 375 handicapped persons. Voluntary agencies like the parishes in the State provide the bulk of care and protection services to the handicapped.

9.137 Deserving special mention in this context is the Cheshire Home India at Trivandrum. The Cheshire Home founded and run on the celebrated charity of the Travancore Royal Family and other men of charity in our country and abroad is a charitable institution registered under the Societies Registration Act. It offers care and protection to the most unfortunate and severely incapacitated victims of polio, spinal injuries and diseases of the bone and muscles. The home has a capacity for 100 inmates with all facilities including a dispensary, a clinical laboratory, a reading room and a library. At present the Home provides care and protection to 76 incapacitated persons including 24 women and 30 odd paraplegics. In addition to the care shelter, the inmates are given vocational training in trades suited to their residual capacities. They have started earning about Rs. 5000 per annum at the Cheshire Home Industries, assembling radio boards and preparing harness and bunches of wires, for televisionsets for Keltron, making candles, embroideries etc. Despite their physical frailty the inmates are exhibiting their creative talents in art and literature and are encouraged in these pursuits. Their manuscript quarterly and the folk arts that they have staged have attracted the attention of the press and the radio in the State. It is highly gratifying to note that the Cheshire Home has been acclaimed as the best among such institutions in India within a very short span of three years.

D. Social Defence

9.138 Social Defence Programmes, organised mainly within the frame-work of specific legislation
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and allied measures, include preventive, correctional and rehabilitation services in various areas of social defence such as welfare of prisoners, delinquency control, probation beggary control and social and moral hygiene. The Social defence programmes in the State are mainly looked after by the Departments of Social Welfare and Jails.

9.139 Table 9.21 gives the number of key Social defence institutions with the number of inmates, in the State, during 1979-80 and 1980-81.

TABLE 9.21

Key Social Defence Institutions in the State

Details	1979-80		1980-81 (anticipated)	
	No. of institution	No. of inmates	No. of institution	No. of inmates
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. After Care Homes	6	500	6	500
2. After Care Hostel for women	1	100	1	100
3. Rescue Homes	3	300	3	300
4. Beggar Homes (run by voluntary agencies)	4	400	4	400
5. Borstal Schools	1	200	2	205
6. Balamandirs (Government childrens' Homes and special schools)	5	550	5	550
7. Childrens' Courts	1	..	10	..

9.140 The Childrens' Act, 1972 and the Kerala Children's Rules 1976 provide for necessary machinery such as juvenile courts, children courts, remand/observation homes and children homes and special schools for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. The 5 Balamandirs meant for the detention, education and training of juvenile delinquents continued during the year with 550 inmates. The number of industrial training units in the institutions has increased from 5 in 1979-80 to 7 in 1980-81 and the number of juvenile delinquents trained has increased from 148 in 1979-80 to 210 in 1980-81.

9.141 During the year 9 childrens' court have been newly opened under the scheme for the implementation of the Children's Act. With this, the number of childrens' courts have increased to 10 in 1980-81. During the year, a Borstal school for girls was newly opened at Calicut, raising the total number of Borstal schools in the State to 2 and inmates to 205 in 1980-81.

9.142 The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 contains a mandatory provision for calling upon the courts to consider Social Investigation Reports from the Probation Officers in respect of youthful offenders under 21 years of age. The probation service of the State is

looked after by the Social Welfare Department. The Probation Officers in the State are in charge of the work of probation and after care under the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (Central), the Kerala Borstal School Act, the Children's Act, the Kerala Prisons Rules and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act.

9.143 Under the scheme for welfare of prisoners Welfare Officers are appointed in the prisons in the State to serve as counsellors to the prisoners. The number of welfare officers in Prisons has increased from 4 in 1979-80 to 6 in 1980-81. These welfare officers look after the individual problems of prisoners and assist in solving them in liaison with the respective families of the prisoners.

9.144 For the rehabilitation of the prisoners and juvenile delinquents release in productive employment, vocational training is imparted to them in the Jail Industrial Units and the industrial units in Balamandirs. In addition, under the after care services programme Government extends financial assistance to ex-convicts and probationers who have served at least 2/3 portion of their supervision period with good record. This assistance is given for their rehabilitation in some small trades or business..

9.145 For the prevention of beggary government provides per capita maintenance grants at the rate of Rs. 35 to the inmates of the beggar homes run by voluntary agencies. The number of such beggar homes in the State is 4 with 400 inmates.

E. Social Security

9.146 The two important means of providing social security are social insurance and social assistance. Because of the under developed and mostly unorganised nature of our economy the social security programmes in the State necessarily lean heavily on social assistance.

9.147 With the increase in population and life expectancy, the number of aged people is also on the increase. In our family and value systems, the care of the aged is the responsibility of their children and other close kins. Even though there is no lack of willingness in general to shoulder this responsibility, in a state where 70 per cent of the population is living below the poverty line, force of circumstances leave a large number of old and disabled people without any means of support especially when only a very small percentage of our working population is at present covered by pension, gratuity and other benefits. It is in consideration of the welfare of these and similarly placed segments of our population that various social assistance programmes have been introduced in the State.

9.148 Kerala ranks first among the State in India in the provision of social security. The social security programmes in the State fall under three categories viz. (a) Residential care and protection (b) Pension (c) Other financial relief.

9.149 Table 9 gives the achievements under the major social security programmes in the State. The number of beneficiaries under these major social security programmes comes to 5.99 lakhs during the year involving an expenditure of Rs. 44.5 crores.

TABLE 9.22

Number of Beneficiaries and Expenditure under the Major Social Security Programmes in Kerala

Name of Schemes	1979-80		1980-81 (Anticipated)	
	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Assistance to voluntary organisations for running—				
(i) Orphanages	22428	84.81	22836	122.74
(ii) Homes for the aged and infirm	2301	7.46	2301	12.43
(iii) Foundling homes	440	0.53	440	1.58
(iv) Beggar Homes	400	0.46	400	1.68
Sub Total	25569	93.26	25977	138.43
2. Destitute pension scheme	N.A.	546.37	152,500	914.00
3. Financial assistance to widows for the marriage of their daughters	10591	105.91	17,000	170.00
4. Agricultural workers pension	..	..	158,090	1750.00
5. Relief to coconut climbers/their dependants for permanent disablement/ death due to accidents.	..	..	33	1.65
6. Unemployment assistance	..	..	245,000	1472.28
Grand Total 1 to 6	36,160*	745.54	598,600	4446.36

Source: 1. Director of Social Welfare
2 & 3 Secretary, Board of Revenue
4 & 5 Labour Commissioner
6 Director of Employment:

(a) *Residential Care and Protection*

9.150 Residential care and protection to the aged, infirm and destitutes are provided through the care homes and orphanages run directly by governmental agencies or by voluntary agencies with or without governmental assistance. For the care and protection of orphans and destitutes the Social Welfare Department is running 10 Abalamandirs, 2 Shelter homes for waifs and strays, 1 childrens home and a custodial care home. During 1979-80 these homes together have provided care and protection to 515 destitutes. These institutions continued to function with the same strength during 1980. During the year Government have raised the per capita maintenance charges for the inmates of these social welfare institutions from Rs. 75 to Rs. 85 p.m.

9.151 Besides, 248 orphanages, 39 Homes for aged and infirm, 5 Foundling Homes and 4 Beggar Homes are run by voluntary agencies and charitable organisations in the State. These institutions are given recurring grant-in-aid by Government by way of monthly per capita maintenance allowance to inmates of these institutions. The number of beneficiaries of such assistance in these institutions has increased from 25,569 in 1979-80 to 25,977 in 1980-81. During the year, Government have revised the per capita maintenance grants to inmates of orphanages, better homes, homes for the aged add infirm and foundling-homes as follows:—

- (i) Orphanages from Rs. 35 to Rs.45 p.m.
- (ii) Beggar homes from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35p.m.
- (iii) Home for the aged and infirm from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45 p.m.
- (iv) Foundling homes from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 p.m.

(b) *Pensions*

9.152 In order to ensure care and protection in their old age, Government have introduced various pension schemes for the benefit of destitutes, agricultural workers, artisans, journalists, sportsmen, men of arts and letters, cine artists and circus artists. The Destitute Pension Scheme and the Agricultural Workers Pension Scheme alone have benefited 3.11 lakhs persons during 1980.

(i) *Pension to Destitutes*

9.153 The scheme for the payment of pension to old-age destitutes, physically disabled and handicapped destitutes and widowed/divorced destitutes continued during the year with larger coverage. The number of pensioners under the scheme as at the end of December 1980 was 152,500. The total expenditure under the scheme which stood at Rs. 546.37 lakhs in 1979-80 is anticipated to be of the order of Rs. 914.00 lakhs in

1980-81 consequent on the enhancement of the monthly rate of pension from Rs. 45 to Rs. 55 with effect from 1-4-1980. The expenditure under the scheme for the last four years is as follows:—

Year	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)
1977-78	396.54
1978-79	487.89
1979-80	546.37
1980-81 (anticipated)	914.00

(ii) *Pension to Agricultural Workers*

9.154 The Agricultural Workers Pension Scheme introduced during the year is a major step taken by Government in the discharge of the social obligations to this neglected segment of our population. Upto the end of February 1980 pension at the rate of Rs. 45 p.m. was sanctioned to 158,090 farm workers above the age of 60 and having an annual income below Rs. 1500. The number of pension applications received so far is 4 lakhs. During the year an expenditure of Rs. 1750 lakhs is anticipated under the scheme.

(iii) *Pension to Artisans*

9.155 The scheme for the grant of oldage pension to artisans, who constitute an indispensable part of our rural life, continued during the year. Under the scheme pension at the rate of Rs. 100 p.m. is granted to poor artisans above the age of 60.

(iv) *Pension to Sportsmen*

9.156 Kerala has presented several sports stars of national and international repute. Some of them are financially poor and some others are forced to retire from the field as a result of ill-health or accidents. The pension scheme introduced for the benefit of such sportsmen continued during the year. Under this scheme a monthly pension upto Rs. 200 is granted to sportsmen whose annual income is below Rs. 3600.

(v) *Pension to Circus Stars*

9.157 Incapacitated circus stars who were in service in a circus company for 15 years and whose annual income is below Rs. 3,600 are given pension at the rate of Rs. 150 p.m. under the scheme. The scheme continued to operate during the year.

(vi) *Pension to Journalists*

9.158 Sixty-five journalists/their dependants in indigent circumstances and whose annual income was below Rs. 3600 were granted pension at the monthly rate ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 in 1979-80. During the year the number of beneficiaries under the scheme has increased to 108.

(vii) *Pension to Artists and Writers*

9.159 Distinguished artists and writers (above 50 years), in indigent circumstances and whose annual income is below Rs. 3600 are awarded pension upto Rs. 300 p.m. under the scheme. The scheme continued to operate during the year.

(viii) *Pension to Cine Artists*

9.160 In 1979-80 monthly pension ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs.300 was granted to 76 Cine Artists and technicians in distress whose annual income was below Rs. 3600. During the year the number of beneficiaries under the scheme has increased to 83.

(c) *Other Financial Relief*

9.161 The major welfare programmes coming under this group include (i) financial assistance to widows for the marriage of their daughters (ii) accident relief to coconut tree climbers (iii) relief to T.B. patients and (iv) unemployment assistance.

(i) *Assistance to Widows for the Marriage of their Daughters*

9.162 In 1979-80, 10591 widows whose annual family income was below Rs. 5000 were given financial assistance to the rate of Rs. 1000 for the marriage of their daughter. In 1980-81 the number of beneficiaries under the scheme is anticipated to be 17000.

(iii) *Accident Relief to Coconut, Palmyrah and Arecanut Tree Climbers*

9.163 This scheme was introduced with effect from 1-4-1980. The scheme envisages payment of ex-gratia financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 5000 to coconut, palmyrah and arecanut tree climbers/their dependants in the event of the employees permanent and total disablement as a result of accident in the course of employment. During the year (upto December 1980) ex-gratia financial assistance was sanctioned to 33 persons/their dependants involving an expenditure of Rs. 1.65 lakhs.

(iii) *Relief to T.B. Patients*

9.164 The scheme envisages payment of financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 50 p.m. to poor T.B. patients for a continuous period of one year for their subsistence and treatment. In case the patient is not cured within the next three years, financial assistance will be given for a further period of one year. The scheme continued to operate during the year with larger coverage.

(iv) *Unemployment Relief*

9.165 The scheme was introduced during the year for the benefit of the unemployed persons on the live register of the employment exchanges and whose annual family income were below Rs. 4000. Upto December

1980, 235,676 unemployed persons have been given unemployment relief at the rate of Rs. 50 p.m. The anticipated number of beneficiaries under the scheme during 1980-81 is 245,000 involving an expenditure of Rs. 1427.28 lakhs during the year.

F. *Role of Voluntary Agencies*

9.166 The Voluntary Agencies in the State independently and in cooperation with governmental agencies provide the bulk of the social welfare services in the State. The most prominent among these agencies are the Mahilasamajams and the Christian and Muslim religious bodies. Most of the Government sponsored welfare programmes are implemented through these agencies. The nutrition programmes for the pre-school children and the women's welfare programmes in general are implemented through Mahilasamajams. A majority of the orphanages, founding homes, and homes for the aged and infirm are run by charitable agencies sponsored by the Christian and Muslim religious bodies. Governmental involvement by way of maintenance grants to inmates of these institutions are only marginal considering the dedication and understanding and service spirit required for providing care and protection to the destitutes, the disabled and other vulnerable segments of the society. The social welfare programmes of (i) the South Kerala Diocese (C.S.I.), (ii) the Catholic Arch Diocese of Trivandrum and (iii) the Catholic Diocese of Trivandrum are briefly reviewed below as instances.

(i) *The South Kerala Diocese (C.S.I.)*

9.167 The Social Welfare Programmes of the Diocese include child care, care and protection of the destitutes and the disabled and Integrated Rural Development programmes for the benefit of the weaker sections.

9.168 In addition to supplementary nutrition feeding to 800 children in 11 selected feeding centres with CASA food supplies, the Diocese is running 12 creches benefiting 323 children and 7 orphanages benefiting 432 orphans. Deserving special mention is the 3 Homes for the handicapped run by the Diocese, consisting of one Blind School, one Deaf School, and a Polio Home. Altogether, 208 handicapped children are given care and protection, and education and training in these homes. In addition, the Diocese proposes to start three more creches and 2, Special schools—one for the mentally retarded children and another for children of leper parents—during the year.

9.169 The Nedukani Integrated Rural Development Project taken up by the Society for Socio-economic Development sponsored by the Diocese at a total cost of Rs. 4.5 lakhs has been completed within the stipulated period of 3 years. This project has provided

direct benefits to over 1000 persons and indirect benefits to the whole community of 2000 families in the project area. In september 1980, the Diocese has started a similar project at Mullamala. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 12 lakhs.

(ii) *The Catholic Arch Diocese of Trivandrum*

9.170 The Arch Diocese of Trivandrum under its social welfare programmes is running creches, nursery schools, orphanages and other charitable institutions. In addition, the Diocese is having its own Nutrition and food for work programmes with CRS-USCC food supplies. Its nutrition programmes consist of supplementary nutrition programmes and 'One A Programme' for the benefit of the under privileged children and mothers. The number of beneficiary children and mothers under these nutrition programmes has increased from 30,518 in 1979-80 to 38,147 in 1980-81. The quantity of food materials distributed for these programmes during the year consisted of 1135 tonnes of bulgar wheat, 229 tonnes of salad oil, 106 tonnes of milk powder and 686 tonnes of CSM.

9.171 The food for work programmes of the Diocese are intended to create community assets such as houses, wells, bunds etc. using the unemployed and under employed manpower in rural areas. During the year employment to the tune of 1,95,000 mandays was provided under the food for work programme of the Diocese and 702 tonnes of bulgar wheat and 24 tonnes of salad oil were distributed for the purpose. (See Appendix 6)

(iii) *The Catholic Diocese of Trivandrum*

9.172 The Diocese as part of its social welfare programmes is running 130 supplementary nutrition centres for the benefit of the needy children and mothers. The number of beneficiary children and mothers under its supplementary nutrition programmes and 'One A Programme' during the year is 24,436. Under its food for work Programme, between the years 1977-78 and 1980-81, the Diocese has taken up 253 projects which together provided employment for 5.5 lakhs mandays to the unemployed and under employed in the Diocese.

APPENDIX
STATISTICAL TABLES

APPENDIX 2.1

Growth of Net Domestic product (Sector-wise) Kerala and India

(Rs. in crores)

Industry/Sector	Kerala			India		
	1977-78	1978-79	Rate of growth over previous year (per cent)	1977-78	1978-79	Rate of growth over previous year (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(a) At current prices						
1. Primary Sector	1094	1207	10.3	33235	33287	0.2
2. Secondary Sector	449	493	9.8	16898	19597	16.0
3. Transport, Communication and Trade	428	454	6.1	14496	15671	8.1
4. Finance and Real Estate	108	128	18.5	4225	4661	10.3
5. Community and personal services	326	336	3.1	7476	8213	9.8
6. Tertiary Sector (3+4+5)	862	918	6.5	26197	28545	9.0
7. Total Net Domestic product	2405	2618	8.9	76330	81429	6.7
8. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	987	1056	7.0	1210	1267	4.7
(b) At 1970-71 Prices						
1. Primary Sector	628	627	(-)-0.2	20156	20496	1.7
2. Secondary Sector	286	263	(-)-8.0	9348	10353	10.8
3. Transport, Communication and Trade	192	181	(-)-5.7	7784	8483	9.0
4. Finance and Real Estate	62	77	24.2	2395	2621	9.4
5. Community and personal services	189	185	(-)-2.1	4496	4760	5.9
6. Tertiary Sector (3+4+5)	443	443	0.0	14675	15864	8.1
7. Total Net Domestic product	1357	1333	(-)-1.8	44179	46713	5.7
8. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	557	538	(-)-3.4	701	727	3.7

Sources: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Kerala and C.S.O., New Delhi.

APPENDIX 2.2

Net State Domestic Product at Factor cost by Industry of Origin—Kerala (At current prices)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Industry/Sector	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Primary Sector	64737	60298	71903	96875	106818	105536	108806	109431	120760
2. Secondary Sector	19457	22853	25399	28517	35261	37800	38884	44925	49306
3. Transport, Communication and Trade	15636	17449	20126	23049	28977	34023	38610	42853	45433
4. Finance and Real Estate	4167	5017	5369	6644	7724	9470	10024	10798	12770
5. Community and Personal Services	14339	15430	16929	19536	24164	28302	30741	32569	33563
6. Tertiary Sector (3+4+5)	34142	37896	42424	49229	60865	71795	79375	86220	91766
7. Total: Net State Domestic Product	118336	121047	139726	174621	202944	219131	227065	240576	261832
Index (1970-71=100)	100.0	102.3	118.1	147.6	171.5	180.1	191.9	203.3	221.3
8. Per Capita income (Rs.)	564	563	636	777	883	907	948	987	1056
Index (1970-71=100)	100.0	99.8	112.8	137.8	156.6	160.8	168.1	175.0	187.2

*Quick Estimates
4/719/MC.

APPENDIX 2.3

Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin—Kerala (At 1970-71 Prices)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Industry/Sector	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79*
1. Primary Sector	64737	66959	67323	66339	68274	67856	64346	62839	62725
2. Secondary Sector	19457	21511	22349	22860	22410	22684	22796	28604	26310
3. Transport—Communication and Trade	15636	16455	16918	16968	18275	19006	18908	19185	18083
4. Finance and Real Estate	4167	4826	4978	5228	5217	5689	5821	6260	7712
5. Community and Personal Service	14339	14682	15611	16603	16627	17279	17997	18869	18523
6. Tertiary Sector (3+4+5)	34142	35963	37507	38799	40119	41974	42726	44314	44318
7. Total: Net State Domestic Product	118336	124433	127179	127998	130803	132514	129868	135757	133353
Index (1970-71=100)	100.0	105.2	107.5	108.2	110.5	112.0	109.7	114.7	112.7
8. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	564	579	579	569	569	564	542	557	538
Index (1970-71=100)	100.0	102.7	102.7	100.9	100.9	100.0	96.1	98.8	95.4

*Quick Estimates.

APPENDIX 2.4

Net Domestic product at Factor Cost by industry of Origin—India

(Rs. crores)

Industry/Sector	At current prices				At 1970-71 prices		
	1970-71	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. Primary	17307	33235	33287	33934	20156	20496	18018
2. Secondary	6790	16898	19597	21828	9348	10353	10068
3. Transport, Communication and Trade	5454	14496	15671	20347	7784	8483	8584
4. Finance and Real Estate	1683	4225	4661	5054	2395	2621	2668
5. Community and Personal Services	3285	7476	8213	9211	4496	4760	5054
6. Tertiary Sector (3+4+5)	10422	26197	28545	34612	14675	15864	16306
7. Total Net Domestic product at Factor Cost	34519	76330	81429	90374	44179	46713	44992
8. Net National Product at factor cost	34235	76109	81228	90173	44090	46636	44328
9. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	633	1210	1267	1379	701	728	678
Index (1970-71=100)	100.0	191.2	200.2	217.9	..	..	..

APPENDIX 2.5

Estimates of District Income Kerala at Current prices

District	1970-71	%	1971-72	%	1972-73	%	1973-74	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Trivandrum	11862	10.0	12737	10.5	14397	10.3	18410	10.5
Quilon	14752	12.5	15149	12.5	18777	13.4	23211	13.3
Alleppey	11371	9.6	11132	9.2	13101	9.4	16183	9.3
Kottayam	9533	8.1	9829	8.1	11337	8.1	15313	8.8
Idukki	4694	4.0	4695	3.9	5266	3.8	6613	3.8
Ernakulam	13833	11.7	14886	12.3	16329	11.7	18855	10.8
Trichur	11145	9.4	11288	9.3	12782	9.1	15349	8.8
Palghat	8892	7.5	9179	7.6	10859	7.8	12749	7.3
Malappuram	8428	7.1	8910	7.4	10014	7.2	11794	6.8
Kozhikode	11742	9.9	11150	9.2	12947	9.3	18162	10.4
Cannanore	12084	10.2	12092	10.0	13917	9.9	17982	10.2
State	118336	100.0	121047	100.0	139726	100.0	174621	100.0

District	1974-75	%	1975-76	%	1976-77	%	1977-78	%
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Trivandrum	21408	10.5	22740	10.7	23274	10.2	23523	9.8
Quilon	27342	13.5	28391	13.3	26338	11.6	25933	10.8
Alleppey	18376	9.1	19229	9.0	19790	8.6	20714	8.6
Kottayam	17991	8.9	17952	8.4	18103	8.0	18249	7.6
Idukki	8647	4.3	8991	4.2	10159	4.5	9120	3.8
Ernakulam	23685	11.7	24680	11.7	28730	12.7	31828	13.2
Trichur	17725	8.7	18808	8.8	20578	9.1	22819	9.5
Palghat	14414	7.1	15840	7.4	15443	6.8	17535	7.3
Malappuram	13015	6.4	14036	6.6	16941	7.5	17640	7.3
Kozhikode	19462	9.6	20954	9.8	22286	9.8	25269	10.5
Cannanore	20879	10.2	21510	10.1	25423	11.1	27946	11.6
State	202944	100.0	219131	100.0	227065	100.0	240576	100.0

APPENDIX 2.6

Estimates of District income of Kerala at Constant (1970-71) Prices

District	(Rs. lakhs)															
	1970-71	% Share	1971-72	% Share	1972-73	% Share	1973-74	% Share	1974-75	% Share	1975-76	% Share	1976-77	% Share	1977-78	% Share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Trivandrum	11862	10.0	13110	10.5	12818	10.1	13171	10.3	13615	10.4	13824	10.4	13564	10.5	13300	9.8
Quilon	14752	12.5	15493	12.5	16881	13.3	16324	12.7	16923	12.9	16871	12.7	15180	11.7	15197	11.2
Alleppey	11371	9.6	11519	9.3	11728	9.2	11682	9.1	12031	9.2	12221	9.2	11556	8.9	11800	8.7
Kottayam	9533	8.1	10340	8.3	10480	8.3	11075	8.6	11123	8.5	11299	8.5	10646	8.2	10408	7.7
Idukki	4694	4.0	4968	4.0	4890	3.5	5080	4.0	5382	4.1	5528	4.2	5108	3.9	4874	3.6
Ernakulam	13833	11.7	15030	12.1	15107	11.9	14465	11.3	15510	11.9	15323	11.6	16408	12.6	19217	14.1
Trichur	11145	9.4	11550	9.3	11753	9.4	11593	9.1	11905	9.1	12198	9.2	12013	9.3	12970	9.5
Palghat	8892	7.5	9388	7.5	9753	7.7	9884	7.7	10156	7.8	10144	7.7	9381	7.2	10466	7.7
Malappuram	8428	7.1	8992	7.2	9229	7.3	8768	6.9	8678	6.6	8867	6.7	9537	7.3	9593	7.1
Kozhikode	11742	9.9	11870	9.5	12120	9.5	12883	10.1	12550	9.6	13292	10.0	12666	9.8	13321	9.8
Cannanore	12084	10.2	12173	9.8	12420	9.8	13073	10.2	12930	9.9	12947	9.8	13809	10.6	14611	10.8
State	118336	100.0	124433	100.0	127179	100.0	127998	100.0	130803	100.0	132514	100.0	129868	100.0	135757	100.0

APPENDIX 2.7

Sectoral Contribution of District Income (Per cent)

District	1970-71 (Current prices)				1977-78 (1970-71 prices)				1977-78 (at current prices)			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Trivandrum	48.7	15.7	35.6	100.0	36.4	20.3	43.3	100.0	35.4	19.2	45.4	100.0
2. Quilon	62.1	15.6	22.3	100.0	47.4	24.3	28.3	100.0	46.8	21.0	32.2	100.0
3. Alleppey	56.0	13.9	30.1	100.0	44.6	18.1	37.3	100.0	41.5	17.3	41.2	100.0
4. Kottayam	62.2	10.7	27.1	100.0	53.6	15.1	31.3	100.0	50.6	14.2	35.2	100.0
5. Idukki	67.2	16.2	16.6	100.0	59.2	21.3	19.5	100.0	61.4	17.6	21.0	100.0
6. Ernakulam	35.8	32.6	31.6	100.0	31.3	37.6	31.1	100.0	31.2	32.8	36.0	100.0
7. Trichur	49.1	19.7	31.2	100.0	43.2	22.0	34.8	100.0	41.6	19.9	38.5	100.0
8. Palghat	58.8	13.8	27.4	100.0	53.4	17.0	29.6	100.0	48.7	16.6	34.7	100.0
9. Malappuram	63.7	9.6	26.7	100.0	57.2	11.0	31.8	100.0	58.4	10.4	31.2	100.0
10. Kozhikode	55.6	12.1	32.3	100.0	49.5	15.3	35.2	100.0	49.2	13.1	37.7	100.0
11. Cannanore	56.2	14.7	29.1	100.0	53.2	17.2	29.6	100.0	53.1	14.8	32.1	100.0
Kerala	54.7	16.4	28.9	100.0	46.3	21.1	32.6	100.0	45.5	18.7	35.8	100.0

APPENDIX 2.8

Estimates of District-wise Per Capita income of Kerala at Current Prices

(Rupees)

District	1970-71	Rank	1971-72	Rank	1972-73	Rank	1973-74	Rank	1974-75	Rank	1975-76	Rank	1976-77	Rank	1977-78	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1. Trivandrum	548.66	6	575.55	5	636.47	5	798.35	6	908.27	5	943.96	5	948.41	5	942.81	7
2. Quilon	621.92	4	624.96	3	758.67	1	921.80	2	1063.89	2	1084.04	2	987.92	4	957.64	6
3. Alleppey	543.81	7	523.86	8	606.25	7	740.30	7	828.12	7	854.62	8	868.74	8	900.22	10
4. Kottayam	629.66	2	639.08	2	726.27	3	969.79	1	1123.03	1	1104.06	1	1100.49	3	1099.34	2
5. Idukki	622.55	3	606.59	4	663.22	4	814.41	4	1035.57	3	1051.58	3	1158.38	2	1018.99	4
6. Ernakulam	650.35	1	683.16	1	731.91	2	827.70	3	1016.09	4	1035.23	4	1181.82	1	1285.46	1
7. Trichur	532.23	9	526.98	7	583.12	9	666.48	10	752.97	10	782.04	10	838.89	9	915.32	9
8. Palghat	536.63	8	542.81	6	629.14	6	726.03	8	804.80	9	868.90	7	832.96	10	931.72	8
9. Malappuram	461.30	11	473.94	11	518.32	11	594.76	11	638.30	11	669.98	11	789.42	11	802.18	11
10. Kozhikode	566.43	5	523.72	9	591.19	8	809.36	5	844.70	6	886.00	6	919.39	7	1019.32	3
11. Cannanore	519.30	10	505.52	10	565.73	10	713.29	9	806.45	8	808.95	9	933.64	6	1003.09	5
12. State	563.56		563.35		635.58		776.58		882.71		907.33		948.04		987.02	

APPENDIX 2.9

Estimates of District-wise Per Capita income of Kerala at Constant (1970-71) Prices

(Rupees)

District	1970-71	Rank	1971-72	Rank	1972-73	Rank	1973-74	Rank	1974-75	Rank	1975-76	Rank	1976-77	Rank	1977-78	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1. Trivandrum	548.66	6	592.41	5	566.67	5	571.16	6	577.64	5	573.85	5	552.73	5	533.07	7
2. Quilon	621.92	4	639.15	4	682.06	1	648.29	2	658.48	3	644.18	3	569.39	4	561.19	3
3. Alleppey	543.81	7	542.07	8	542.71	8	534.40	8	542.18	8	543.16	8	507.29	7	512.82	10
4. Kottayam	629.66	2	672.30	2	671.36	3	701.39	1	694.32	1	694.90	1	647.17	2	626.99	2
5. Idukki	622.55	3	641.86	3	615.87	4	625.62	4	644.55	4	646.55	4	582.44	3	544.58	5
6. Ernakulam	650.35	1	689.77	1	677.14	2	634.99	3	665.38	2	642.74	4	674.95	1	776.13	1
7. Trichur	532.23	9	539.22	9	536.18	9	503.39	10	505.73	9	507.19	9	489.73	10	520.26	9
8. Palghat	536.63	8	555.17	7	565.06	6	562.87	7	567.06	6	556.45	7	505.99	9	556.11	4
9. Malappuram	461.30	11	478.30	11	477.69	11	442.16	11	425.60	11	423.25	11	444.41	11	436.24	11
10. Kozhikode	566.43	5	557.54	6	553.42	7	574.11	5	544.70	7	562.03	6	522.52	6	537.35	6
11. Cannanore	519.30	10	508.90	10	504.88	10	518.56	9	499.42	10	486.91	10	507.12	8	524.44	8
12. State	563.56		579.11		578.51		569.23		568.93		564.13		542.22		556.97	

APPENDIX 2.10

Ranking of Districts in Kerala based on Per Capita Income at Current Prices

District	(Rs.)					
	Average per capita income for 3 years 1970-71 to 1972-73	Percentage to State average per capita income	Rank	Average Per Capita income for 3 years 1975-76 to 1977-78	Percentage to State average per capita income	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Trivandrum	586.89	99.90	5	945.06	99.75	5
Quilon	668.52	113.79	2	1009.87	106.59	4
Alleppey	557.97	94.97	8	874.53	92.30	9
Kottayam	665.00	113.19	3	1101.30	116.24	2
Idukki	630.79	107.37	4	1076.32	113.60	3
Ernakulam	688.47	117.19	1	1167.50	123.22	1
Trichur	547.44	93.18	9	845.42	89.23	10
Palghat	569.53	96.94	6	1877.86	92.65	8
Malappuram	484.52	82.47	11	753.86	79.57	11
Kozhikode	560.45	95.40	7	941.57	99.38	6
Cannanore	530.18	90.24	10	915.23	96.60	7
Kerala	587.50	100.00	..	947.46	100.00	..

APPENDIX 2.11

Ranking of Districts in Kerala based on per Capita income at constant (1970-71) Prices

District	per Capita income at constant (1970-71) Prices					
	Average per capita income for 3 years 1970-71 to 1972-73	Percentage to State average per capita income	Rank	Average per capita income for 3 years 1975-76 to 1977-78	Percentage to State average per capita income	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Trivandrum	569.25	99.21	5	553.22	99.77	5
2. Quilon	647.71	112.89	3	591.59	106.70	3
3. Alleppey	542.86	94.61	8	521.09	93.98	8
4. Kottayam	657.77	114.64	2	656.35	118.38	2
5. Idukki	626.76	109.24	4	591.19	106.62	4
6. Ernakulam	672.42	117.20	1	697.94	125.88	1
7. Trichur	535.88	93.40	9	505.73	91.21	10
8. Palghat	552.29	96.26	7	539.52	97.30	7
9. Malappuram	472.43	82.34	11	434.63	78.39	11
10. Kozhikode	559.13	97.45	6	540.63	97.50	6
11. Cannanore	511.03	89.07	10	506.16	91.29	9
12. State	573.73	100.00	..	554.44	100.00	..

APPENDIX 2.12

Ranking of States in India based on Per Capita Income at current prices

State	Triennial average per capita income from 1969-70 to 1971-72	Percentage to All India average per capita income	Rank	Triennial average per capita income from 1974-75 to 1976-77	Percentage to All India average per capita income	Rank	Triennial average per capita income from 1975-76 to 1977-78	Percentage to All India average per capita income	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Andhra Pradesh	576.7	91.25	9	933.3	90.00	8	935.5	85.16	11
2. Assam	526.0	83.22	13	807.0	77.84	13	847.2	77.12	14
3. Bihar	406.7	64.35	18	682.7	65.85	18	698.7	63.60	18
4. Gujarat	790.3	125.04	4	1193.0	115.07	4	1332.6	121.31	4
5. Haryana	861.3	136.28	2	1321.0	127.42	3	1446.7	131.70	3
6. Himachal Pradesh	650.3	102.89	7	1049.7	101.25	6	1095.1	99.69	6
7. Jammu and Kashmir	531.0	84.01	12	872.0	84.11	11	922.3	83.96	12
8. Karnataka	666.3	105.42	6	1027.0	99.06	7	1048.2	95.42	7
9. Kerala	556.3	88.02	11	912.7	88.03	9	947.4	86.24	8
10. Madhya Pradesh	498.7	78.90	14	777.7	75.01	15	803.9	73.18	16
11. Maharashtra	802.7	127.00	3	1407.7	135.78	2	1500.9	136.63	2
12. Manipur	427.0	67.56	17	785.3	75.77	14	789.0	71.83	17
13. Orissa	493.3	78.05	15	724.3	69.86	17	724.4	85.94	9
14. Punjab	1026.3	162.98	1	1644.7	158.64	1	1790.3	162.98	1
15. Rajasthan	561.3	88.81	10	859.0	82.85	12	887.3	80.77	13
16. Tamil Nadu	599.3	94.82	8	904.3	87.22	10	941.3	85.69	10
17. Uttar Pradesh	490.0	77.53	16	759.7	73.28	16	820.7	74.71	15
18. West Bengal	745.3	117.92	5	1099.7	106.07	5	1176.4	107.09	5
All India	632.0	100.00		1036.7	(100.00)		1098.5	(100.00)	

APPENDIX 2.13

Annual Average Rate of Growth (Geometric) in the net domestic Product and in the per Capita Income of States in India at Current Prices

(Per Cent)

Sl. No.	State	Annual average rate of growth in NDP for 10 years from 1960-61 to 1970-71	Annual average rate of growth in NDP for 6 years from 1970-71 to 1976-77	Annual average rate of growth in per capita income for 10 years from 1960-61 to 1970-71	Annual average rate of growth in per capita income for 6 years from 1970-71 to 1976-77
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.8	9.9	7.8	7.5
2.	Assam	8.5	10.8	4.8	7.5
3.	Bihar	8.5	11.8	6.4	9.6
4.	Gujarat	11.6	10.7	8.7	8.0
5.	Haryana	13.1	12.6	10.1	9.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	..	9.4	8.2	7.2
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.6	12.3	6.9	9.2
8.	Karnataka	11.1	8.8	8.7	6.5
9.	Kerala	10.6	11.2	8.1	9.0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9.2	10.4	6.5	7.5
11.	Maharashtra	9.6	13.2	7.0	10.9
12.	Manipur	13.3	15.6	9.7	12.0
13.	Orissa	10.8	7.6	8.3	5.3
14.	Punjab	13.1	12.0	11.9	9.8
15.	Rajasthan	11.0	8.8	8.1	6.0
16.	Tamil Nadu	8.1	9.8	6.2	8.1
17.	Uttar Pradesh	8.4	11.7	6.4	9.0
18.	West Bengal	11.2	10.0	8.6	7.6
	All India	10.0	11.7	7.5	9.4

APPENDIX 2.14

Annual Average Rate of growth (Geometric) in the Net Domestic Product and in the per Capita Income of States in India at constant Prices

(Per cent)

Sl. No.	State	Annual average rate of growth in NDP for 10 years from 1960-61 to 1970-71	Annual average rate of growth in NDP for 6 years from 1970-71 to 1976-77	Annual Average rate of growth in per capita income for 10 years from 1960-61 to 1970-71	Annual Average rate of growth in per capita income for 6 years from 1970-71 to 1976-77
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.0	2.0	1.2	-0.3
2.	Assam	3.9	4.5	0.8	1.4
3.	Bihar	2.3	2.7	0.3	0.8
4.	Gujarat	4.5	0.9	1.9	-1.5
5.	Haryana	6.0	4.3	3.0	1.5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	..	2.3	1.0	0.2
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.4	5.5	0.8	2.8
8.	Karnataka	4.2	0.7	2.0	-1.4
9.	Kerala	3.7	1.6	1.4	-0.6
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2.6	0.7	0.0	-1.9
11.	Maharashtra	2.9	5.0	0.4	2.8
12.	Manipur	4.4	5.9	1.1	2.5
13.	Orissa	4.4	(-0.2)	2.1	2.0
14.	Punjab	5.1	4.9	3.0	2.9
15.	Rajasthan	4.9	0.9	2.2	-1.7
16.	Tamil Nadu	2.8	1.3	0.9	-0.3
17.	Uttar Pradesh	2.5	1.4	0.7	-1.5
18.	West Bengal	3.0	1.9	0.6	-2.1
	All India	3.5	2.5	1.1	0.8

APPENDIX 2.15

Estimated Annual Birth and Death Rates, 1975-78—State Wise

State	Birth rate (No. of live births per 1000 population)				Death rate (No. of deaths per 1000 population)			
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1975	1976	1977	1978
1. Andhra Pradesh	34.9	33.7	32.3	33.6	15.2	14.5	14.2	13.3
2. Assam	30.1	32.8	30.1	30.8	16.9	14.9	12.9	13.2
3. Bihar	27.7	31.1	30.1	N.A.	13.3	12.1	12.1	N.A.
4. Gujarat	37.0	37.4	36.1	35.8	15.4	15.3	14.8	12.7
5. Haryana	38.0	36.3	34.6	33.5	12.3	12.8	13.7	13.5
6. Himachal Pradesh	32.7	32.5	32.5	27.3	13.2	13.5	11.6	11.8
7. Jammu & Kashmir	31.9	32.1	31.6	31.8	12.7	11.5	11.3	11.7
8. Karnataka	27.7	29.4	26.3	29.2	11.1	11.7	11.1	12.0
9. Kerala	28.0	27.8	25.8	25.2	8.4	8.1	7.3	7.0
10. Madhya Pradesh	40.3	39.8	38.3	37.2	18.5	16.5	17.9	15.1
11. Maharashtra	29.7	29.3	26.2	26.9	11.4	11.3	12.8	10.3
12. Manipur	24.5	25.3	26.6	32.2	5.6	6.9	6.3	7.6
13. Meghalaya	..	33.5	32.5	32.0	..	15.5	14.1	10.2
14. Nagaland *	19.5	20.3	20.9	22.9	9.5	8.3	6.7	5.5
15. Orissa	33.6	34.8	29.9	32.9	17.7	15.8	16.6	14.1
16. Punjab	31.8	31.6	31.0	29.4	10.8	11.0	10.8	11.6
17. Rajasthan	36.9	33.4	33.8	35.5	15.9	14.7	14.8	15.6
18. Tamil Nadu	30.7	30.7	29.8	28.8	15.0	14.6	13.7	12.8
19. Tripura	29.2	34.7	28.2	28.8	9.4	10.2	9.4	11.6
20. Uttar Pradesh	43.1	40.0	40.3	40.4	22.6	20.5	19.1	20.2
21. West Bengal	28.7	31.9	32.1	28.4	13.0	11.9	11.7	11.6
All India	35.2	34.4	33.0	33.3	15.9	15.0	14.7	14.2

* Rural

N.A.—Not available

Note: The figures for 1975 for Assam include Meghalaya.*Source:* Sample Registration Bulletin, Vol. XIV, No. 1, June, 1980, Registrar General of India.

APPENDIX 3.1

Increase in Whole Sale Price Index vis-a-vis Increase in Money Supply

Month	Index of Money supply		Index of whole sale prices	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February	99.6	101.6	98.1	101.8
March	103.5	103.2	99.2	103.1
April	104.5	105.5	98.9	103.2
May	106.8	106.3	99.2	106.1
June	109.9	107.2	100.2	109.2
July	109.6	107.3	100.9	113.2
August	110.9	108.0	101.2	114.5
September	107.1	108.7	101.0	116.0
October	109.1	111.2	101.6	116.8
November	109.0	112.6	101.4	114.2
December	112.2	115.0	100.3	113.4

APPENDIX 3.2

Index Number of Wholesale Prices—All India—1980 (Base 1970-71 = 100)

Items	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Primary Articles	213.4	214.8	218.5	218.4	224.4	227.2	232.0	234.5	233.1	237.7	243.9	241.7
2. Food Articles	188.6	188.1	190.2	189.6	195.5	199.0	204.3	207.4	205.4	209.6	216.0	212.4
3. Cereals	183.0	182.8	183.5	181.0	185.4	190.5	192.2	191.9	192.5	192.2	197.7	198.8
4. Pulses	244.1	243.6	245.3	245.2	264.6	277.4	300.4	302.3	316.4	352.8	391.4	361.5
5. Fruits and Vegetables	181.3	175.9	180.3	190.3	201.0	203.0	214.4	231.4	212.8	219.2	222.9	214.3
6. Milk and Milk Products	165.6	172.4	174.1	170.0	174.0	174.9	176.2	179.3	181.4	183.2	184.7	182.0
7. Non-food Articles	201.1	207.1	206.0	204.0	207.4	208.0	212.4	213.2	213.1	214.4	220.7	222.1
8. Fibres	166.2	168.0	168.1	166.6	165.5	165.6	167.1	168.6	170.0	170.3	176.4	189.8
9. Oil Seeds	191.2	203.4	205.8	205.0	212.1	216.4	228.1	226.1	224.8	228.7	239.5	236.1
10. Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	299.5	303.5	303.5	303.6	303.6	340.7	352.2	353.3	353.3	353.9	355.5	356.2
11. Manufactured Products	224.4	230.7	233.6	235.4	242.0	247.8	260.0	263.4	271.6	271.1	253.7	252.3
12. Food Products	225.9	246.7	253.3	256.6	278.4	289.2	326.9	336.9	366.5	361.3	295.9	288.7
13. Textiles	208.3	208.5	210.6	211.1	211.9	211.7	210.7	209.9	209.8	211.5	209.8	209.7
14. Chemical and Chemical Products	211.4	211.9	213.9	213.6	216.3	234.2	245.6	245.8	244.3	245.6	246.5	246.9
15. Basic Metals, Alloys and Metal Products	259.2	259.3	260.2	260.8	262.1	263.8	265.1	267.4	268.6	269.1	269.1	269.2
All Commodities	226.2	230.2	233.2	234.1	239.9	247.1	256.1	259.0	262.4	264.2	258.3	256.5

Source: R. B. I. Bulletin—June and August.

APPENDIX 3.3

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers in India 1980 (Base 1960=100)

Centres	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Ahmadabad	358	357	359	360	365	366	371	372	374	..	381	..
2. Bangalore	391	386	398	397	401	407	417	421	430	..	453	..
3. Bombay	376	373	375	381	385	389	399	395	391	..	402	..
4. Calcutta	357	348	356	362	371	375	381	387	396	..	397	..
5. Coimbatore	389	388	386	390	393	397	406	411	413	..	..	..
6. Delhi	396	393	398	401	407	412	423	428	430	..	436	..
7. Hyderabad	380	375	375	375	384	389	401	399	403	..	417	..
8. Madras	362	362	363	361	367	371	383	384	381	..	398	..
9. Mundakayam	351	352	345	343	350	436	375	361	393	..	..	..
10. Nagapur	368	363	363	365	377	382	392	393	396	..	..	..
11. Alwaye	382	379	376	374	382	387	401	397	404	..	416	..
All India	371	369	373	375	382	386	394	397	402	406	411	..

Source: R. B. I. Bulletin May and August 1980.

APPENDIX 3.4

Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities—Kerala 1980 (Base 1952-53=100)

Group	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Yearly average upto November
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. Foodgrain (Rice)	318.7	318.7	318.7	318.7	318.7	318.7	318.7	318.7	318.7	318.7	318.7	..	318.7
2. Molasses	481.6	517.1	524.5	521.7	579.4	600.0	686.1	728.9	762.7	791.3	726.8	..	629.1
3. Condiments and Spices	375.8	399.2	426.1	465.2	458.4	413.6	381.4	378.9	390.8	382.3	362.3	..	403.1
4. Fruits & Vegetables	534.7	588.0	591.7	587.7	590.1	596.7	599.7	596.2	594.1	597.3	597.1	..	588.5
5. Food Crops	369.7	383.7	388.9	394.5	395.7	390.2	388.2	388.5	391.2	391.3	385.9	..	388.0
6. Oil Seeds	708.1	747.1	738.5	756.7	804.8	831.5	871.5	840.2	857.8	905.9	975.5	..	821.6
7. Plantation Crop	321.4	319.4	321.8	326.3	332.5	327.1	333.9	337.1	343.4	340.8	333.3	..	330.6
8. Non-food Crops	591.3	617.9	612.7	626.7	662.2	679.2	702.1	688.3	702.5	735.2	781.6	..	673.3
All Crops	450.6	469.2	470.6	479.3	493.0	495.7	505.3	497.9	504.8	516.8	530.3	..	492.1

APPENDIX 3.5

Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities—Kerala (1971-80) (Base 1952-53 = 100)

Group	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Foodgrains	209	209	233	297	319	319	319	319	319	319
2. Molasses	239	272	280	282	416	423	368	289	384	629
3. Condiments and Spices	171	139	161	222	218	318	309	324	378	403
4. Fruits and Vegetables	208	234	306	402	385	380	497	564	518	589
5. Food Crops	203	204	235	302	317	332	349	360	364	388
6. Oil Seeds	303	287	466	617	479	525	606	677	648	822
7. Plantation Crops	138	139	154	215	247	236	310	308	306	331
8. Non Food Crops	253	242	372	496	409	438	516	565	545	673
All Crops	222	218	285	373	350	371	410	435	430	492

APPENDIX 3.6

Statement Showing the State Average of Retail Prices of Essential Commodities - 1980

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of commodity	Unit	Prices at the end of the month											
			January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1.	Rice (Open Market)	Kg.	2.28	2.26	2.24	2.30	2.32	2.38	2.57	2.55	2.44	2.34	2.54	2.58
2.	Greengram	"	4.61	4.71	4.76	4.96	5.24	5.44	5.47	5.29	4.75	4.99	5.41	5.42
3.	Blackgram	"	3.65	3.66	3.69	3.63	3.65	3.62	3.67	3.63	3.69	3.76	3.99	3.95
4.	Redgram	"	3.64	3.65	3.63	3.59	3.63	3.83	3.95	3.93	3.94	4.00	4.12	4.04
5.	Dhall	"	5.26	5.19	5.26	5.23	5.17	5.20	5.24	5.20	5.13	5.74	6.18	6.11
6.	Coconut oil	"	13.98	14.80	13.57	14.35	15.23	16.07	17.65	17.63	17.72	19.21	20.25	18.91
7.	Groundnut oil	"	11.16	11.79	12.40	11.64	11.55	11.60	12.30	12.63	12.72	12.93	13.11	13.13
8.	Refined oil	"	15.71	15.67	15.77	15.84	15.78	15.78	16.76	17.09	17.14	15.33	16.82	17.01
9.	Gingelly oil	"	13.16	13.91	14.26	15.79	16.24	14.99	15.39	14.94	14.20	13.89	14.16	14.51
10.	Tapioca	"	0.67	0.67	0.69	0.69	0.65	0.63	0.64	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66
11.	Chennai	"	0.89	0.83	0.83	0.86	0.88	1.10	1.05	0.97	0.92	0.89	0.94	0.89
12.	Banana-Green	"	2.38	2.32	2.24	2.08	2.49	2.67	2.68	3.07	2.69	2.74	2.58	2.62
13.	Milk-Cow's	Ltr.	2.49	2.51	2.52	2.52	2.53	2.53	2.64	2.67	2.69	2.78	2.78	2.79
14.	Egg (Hen's)	Dozen	5.27	4.62	4.44	4.41	4.60	4.88	5.42	5.13	4.81	5.08	5.65	5.80
15.	Mutton	Kg.	17.90	17.90	18.00	18.30	18.40	18.60	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	19.00
16.	Potato	"	1.84	1.84	1.64	1.64	2.09	2.28	1.95	1.96	2.27	2.74	2.50	2.24
17.	Corriander	"	3.94	4.75	5.14	5.23	5.53	5.52	5.57	5.65	5.45	5.28	7.00	6.46
18.	Chillies	"	9.22	8.70	8.49	7.91	7.78	8.16	8.22	8.82	8.44	8.46	8.30	8.25
19.	Onion	"	2.23	1.58	1.41	1.49	1.51	1.97	1.47	1.14	1.17	1.40	1.39	1.25
20.	Tamarind	"	6.08	5.63	5.95	6.03	6.30	7.00	7.68	7.98	8.19	8.25	8.20	8.40
21.	Tea (Brooke Bond A1 Dust)	"	20.09	20.30	21.24	21.44	21.44	21.44	21.44	21.44	21.44	21.44	21.59	21.42
22.	Coffee Powder (Brooke Bond Family Brand)	"	17.33	17.33	17.39	17.43	17.48	17.58	17.58	17.58	17.58	17.58	17.52	18.74
23.	Sugar (Open Market)	"	4.66	6.77	6.10	5.88	5.80	6.11	8.02	7.79	10.08	10.58	8.54	7.25
24.	Coconut (With-out Husk)	100 Nos.	117.20	119.75	115.50	123.30	130.25	138.00	147.50	147.75	146.00	159.75	166.25	159.50
25.	Tobacco	Kg.	13.25	13.10	12.75	12.55	12.60	12.65	12.50	12.35	12.25	11.85	11.80	11.80
26.	Firewood (Local Split)	Qtl.	28.09	33.60	33.60	33.40	34.20	33.85	34.10	34.10	34.65	34.65	36.50	36.20
27.	Mundu (Mull)	each	10.99	11.07	11.34	11.25	11.32	11.33	11.45	11.56	11.40	11.56	11.56	11.68
28.	Mundu (Kora)	"	8.43	8.53	8.58	8.49	8.40	8.62	8.67	8.78	8.75	8.65	8.66	8.78
29.	Paper (24 sheets)	"	1.94	2.07	2.07	2.10	2.16	2.26	2.21	2.22	2.22	2.25	2.21	2.35
30.	Washing Soda	Kg.	4.57	4.57	4.62	4.51	4.37	4.34	4.35	4.23	4.23	4.13	4.11	4.11
31.	Washing Soap (Sunlight Bar)	"	1.98	2.07	2.09	2.15	2.20	2.27	2.29	2.29	2.30	2.30	2.31	2.31
32.	Toilet Soap (Lux cake)	"	1.70	1.73	1.75	1.76	1.80	1.84	1.88	1.89	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
33.	Razor Blade (Prince Ordinary)	5 Nos.	0.66	0.66	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.82
34.	Tooth Paste (Colgate Tube)	50 gms.	4.18	4.30	4.24	4.27	4.35	4.34	4.34	4.35	4.21	4.14	4.01	3.97
35.	Anacin	2 tab.	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
36.	Electric Bulb (Osram 40 W)	each	3.69	3.83	3.87	3.87	3.88	3.97	3.97	3.97	3.97	3.97	3.97	3.97
37.	Aluminium Cooking Pot	Kg.	30.64	31.14	31.79	32.30	33.10	33.20	33.40	33.90	34.32	34.31	34.62	31.09
38.	Cement	Bag	29.21	30.08	29.94	29.87	30.08	30.04	30.15	30.68	30.68	31.10	31.90	31.47
39.	Baby Food (Amul)	Kg.	25.10	25.75	26.23	26.23	26.26	26.15	26.31	26.09	26.52	26.52	26.52	26.43
40.	Torch Battery (Eveready 950)	each	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.98	2.01	2.03	2.06	2.09	2.10	2.13	2.13	2.13

APPENDIX 3.7

Consumer Price Index (Cost of Living Index) Numbers for Agricultural and Industrial Workers—Kerala
Index Numbers for the Months of January to December 1980

(Base 1970=100)

Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Trivandrum	195	194	194	194	196	200	210	212	214	214	215
2. Quilon	193	193	194	195	197	202	212	214	216	216	217
3. Punalur	189	188	189	189	191	196	205	207	209	209	210
4. Alleppey	187	186	186	188	190	195	205	207	210	211	212
5. Kottayam	189	190	191	192	194	198	208	210	213	213	214
6. Mundakayam	181	181	180	181	183	188	199	202	204	204	206
7. Munnar	199	198	198	198	199	203	211	214	217	217	219
8. Ernakulam	184	185	185	186	187	191	202	204	206	206	207
9. Chalakkudy	190	191	190	190	191	195	206	208	211	212	214
10. Trichur	193	193	194	196	198	202	213	214	217	218	219
11. Palghat	186	187	188	188	190	194	205	207	209	210	212
12. Malappuram	190	190	192	193	195	199	207	209	211	212	214
13. Kozhikode	192	192	193	194	196	200	210	212	214	214	215
14. Meppadi	196	197	198	198	199	202	208	211	214	215	217
15. Cannanore	186	186	187	187	189	194	204	206	209	209	210

APPENDIX 3.8

Availability of Food in the State

Particulars	Unit	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 (provisional)	1980
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Population of the State as on 1st April	Lakhs	214.7	219.7	224.7	229.8	234.8	239.5	241.5	246.1	249.9	253.8
2. Production of rice in the State	Lakh tonnes	12.98	13.52	13.76	12.57	13.34	13.29	12.54	12.95	12.72	12.83
3. *Availability of rice for consumption from production within the State	„	11.68	12.16	12.05	11.31	12.00	11.96	11.29	11.66	11.45	11.55
4. **Import of rice on State account	„	7.47	7.74	7.20	7.44	5.12	9.02	15.03	16.20	5.32	7.72
5. Import of wheat on State account	„	0.55	0.83	1.98	2.42	5.18	3.89	2.07	1.20	0.33	0.47
6. Production of raw tapioca	„	46.17	54.29	56.29	56.60	56.25	53.90	51.26	51.14	40.44	42.24
7. ***Availability of Tapioca for consumption	„	34.63	40.72	42.22	42.45	42.19	40.43	38.45	38.36	30.33	31.68
8. Availability of tapioca for consumption in rice equivalent	„	15.60	18.34	19.23	19.12	19.00	18.21	17.32	17.28	13.66	14.27

*Ten per cent of production is set apart for seed, feed and wastage and the rest alone is accounted for as available for consumption.

**Firm data are not available on the import of rice into the State by private trade. Hence availability through this source is not included.

***Twenty-five per cent of the production is set apart for industrial uses such as sago and starch manufacturing and animal and poultry feed and rest alone is accounted for as available for consumption. 1 tonne of rice = 2.22 tonnes of raw tapioca.

APPENDIX 4.1

Farm Commodity Prices—Kerala (in Rupees)

Commodity Month	Paddy per Quintal		Tapioca per Quintal		Coconut per 100 Nos.		Pepper per Quintal		Ginger per Quintal	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
January	127.04	137.93	35.69	44.20	103.33	118.06	1413.45	1332.81	607.69	358.22
February	125.66	136.27	37.81	44.55	102.87	121.23	1405.03	1299.15	548.37	379.58
March	126.35	137.10	39.24	45.37	104.22	119.67	1397.50	1257.16	536.47	362.86
April	128.28	136.41	38.82	46.53	100.82	122.07	1387.66	1244.91	498.53	348.79
May	130.07	137.38	39.81	46.48	94.89	127.69	1376.37	1207.50	443.93	320.50
June	133.24	139.44	40.18	43.71	100.34	132.89	1400.65	1219.08	435.31	322.79
July	136.55	146.33	40.36	40.61	103.78	136.50	1492.04	1176.25	427.20	311.22
August	137.51	146.47	41.46	39.66	106.52	137.42	1459.67	1140.34	411.62	311.31
September	134.62	137.65	40.62	39.53	107.64	140.64	1472.50	1206.77	429.37	363.37
October	133.79	135.72	40.68	39.96	108.60	146.84	1469.27	1346.22	422.68	459.17
November	136.27	138.89	42.17	39.51	113.95	152.79	1428.04	1352.50	394.82	476.67
December	140.96	144.27	42.75	38.67	116.30	145.11	1349.47	1248.52	389.97	534.29
Average	132.52	139.48	39.96	42.39	105.27	133.40	1420.97	1252.60	462.16	379.06

APPENDIX 4.1 (Contd.)

(In Rupees)

Commodity Month	Cashew per Quintal		Sugarcane per Tonne		Arecanut per 100 Nos.		Banana per 100 Nos.	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
January	355.00	350.00	126.67	124.00	3.92	6.03	29.52	36.60
February	387.90	581.85	126.67	126.00	4.62	6.48	32.34	37.30
March	390.45	579.23	126.67	126.00	5.90	7.17	34.20	37.23
April	414.33	578.85	120.00	127.00	7.79	7.83	35.16	36.42
May	412.48	571.56	120.00	128.00	9.26	8.25	36.29	38.29
June	409.50	569.75	120.00	120.00	8.60	7.52	37.46	39.27
July	NA	580.00	NA	NA	6.62	6.44	37.36	38.85
August	NA	570.00	NA	NA	5.11	6.08	37.48	40.89
September	NA	570.00	NA	NA	4.69	6.03	37.05	38.70
October	NA	570.00	130.00	NA	4.58	6.12	36.25	37.88
November	NA	NA	123.50	165.00	4.49	5.95	37.94	37.28
December	NA	570.00	124.00	172.50	4.90	6.03	36.81	34.79
Average	394.94	553.74	124.16	136.06	5.87	6.66	35.65	37.80

NA. Not available.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

APPENDIX 4.2

District-wise Average monthly Rainfall

District	(in m.m.)											
	1980											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Trivandrum	21.9	92.6	128.9	361.9	178.0	163.2	179.9	207.3	150.5	75.7
Quilon	70.0	137.0	502.0	480.8	320.1	73.9	280.9	237.0	101.6
Alleppey	..	19.2	70.8	257.3	144.6	751.1	814.0	440.3	135.6	472.5	240.3	167.4
Kottayam	..	29.4	37.2	75.0	111.2	829.5	820.0	490.3	100.7	374.8	168.7	30.2
Peermade	7.0	53.5	131.0	637.3	997.3	640.6	214.8	599.1	166.0	40.0
Cochin	..	3.4	33.0	71.1	40.5	941.7	814.5	405.2	73.9	389.8	227.1	50.1
Trichur	84.0	103.0	1107.6	1255.9	716.0	261.2	447.1	239.0	2.9
Palghat	41.6	127.0	210.4	653.6	538.3	326.0	132.6	34.5	45.2	5.8
Nilambur	59.1	85.3	1144.3	950.2	441.3	184.5	210.5	210.5	1.0
Kozhikode	1.7	169.0	50.2	1226.1	1066.8	516.3	99.9	329.2	130.2	7.6
Cannanore*	743.5	136.9	183.1	77.9	4.4

* Cannanore available only from August 1980.

Source: Meteorological Centre, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 4.3

Land use Pattern in Kerala 1979-80*

District	Total Geographical area according to village papers	Forest	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Barren and uncultivable land	Pastures and grazing land	Land under miscellaneous tree 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	Total cropped area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Trivandrum	218600	49861	16923	1720	45	245	2272	1672	1281	144581	80434	225015
Quilon	474290	236048	24961	2618	39	363	1491	1291	1943	205536	101116	306652
Alleppey	182270	518	31092	667	20	223	2434	1084	3844	142388	66270	208658
Kottayam	219550	8141	17897	1518	128	376	1109	2375	3740	184266	50383	234649
Idukki	515048	260993	14119	17346	2618	14781	42582	1284	1299	160026	3678	163704
Ernakulam	235319	8123	30120	1693	213	1706	5497	2254	3751	181962	76155	258117
Trichur	299390	103619	21365	2269	225	1431	5141	3112	4310	157918	79177	237095
Palghat	438980	136257	32895	11395	527	8441	23115	4870	6470	215010	110334	325344
Malappuram	363230	103417	17086	7507	450	2541	12976	4039	7985	207229	48666	255895
Calicut	371150	90876	21070	3783	299	19884	5024	1820	2828	225566	54600	280166
Cannanore	567670	83656	35890	24097	1681	17153	21700	3106	5281	375106	9382	384488
State	3885497	1081509	263418	74613	6245	67144	123341	26907	42732	2199588	680195	2879783

* Figures are provisional.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

APPENDIX 4.4

District-wise Area, Production and Productivity of High Yielding Varieties of Rice in Kerala 1979-80

District	Autum (1979)			Winter (1979)			Summer (1980)			Total		
	Area (Hect.)	Production (Tonnes)	Productivity (Kg./ha.)	Area (Hect.)	Production (Tonnes)	Productivity (Kg./ha.)	Area (Hect.)	Production (Tonnes)	Productivity (Kg./ha.)	Area (Hect.)	Production (Tonnes)	Productivity (Kg./ha.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Trivandrum	2050	3360	1639	716	1302	1818	744	585	786	3510	5247	1495
Quilon	10637	19283	1813	1424	2558	1796	366	428	1169	12427	22269	1792
Alleppey	12384	27186	2195	2076	3931	1894	20091	51052	2541	34551	82169	2378
Kottayam	8313	17213	2071	4482	7801	1741	8227	19048	2315	21022	44062	2096
Idukki	3287	6536	1988	1669	3399	2037	215	498	2316	5171	10433	2018
Ernakulam	19998	32446	1622	4141	6674	1612	3823	6260	1637	27962	45380	1623
Trichur	6975	10570	1515	8465	12591	1487	9718	20286	2087	25158	43447	1727
Palghat	66215	186284	2813	49203	111659	2269	2543	4923	1936	117961	302866	2568
Malappuram	8236	15704	1907	7060	9162	1298	3646	7688	2109	18942	32554	1719
Kozhikode	1444	1539	1066	2287	3659	1600	4303	4622	1074	8034	9820	1222
Cannanore	2998	4413	1472	3042	6203	2039	1436	2669	1859	7476	13285	1777
State	142537	324534	2277	84565	168939	1998	55112	118059	2142	282214	611532	2167

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

APPENDIX 4.5

Consumption of Fertilizers in Kerala

(in Tonnes)

Year	Nutrients			Total
	Nitrogen	Phosphorous (P ₂ O ₅)	Potash (K ₂ O)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1956-57	3425	1052	68	3545
1960-61	5314	4703	2032	12042
1965-66	15251	12773	11305	39329
1969-70	30120	20347	21543	72010
1970-71	26335	14183	16139	56655
1971-72	31257	15670	18044	64971
1972-73	37484	22314	20470	74268
1973-74	31691	22609	24546	78846
1974-75	32143	17187	18032	67362
1975-76	31654	14374	16643	62671
1976-77	33553	15996	20157	69406
1977-78	36995	19069	25336	81400
1978-79	54690	23381	30765	99836
1979-80	46340	25402	33872	105614

Source: Department of Agriculture, Kerala.

APPENDIX 4.6

Distribution of Coffee Plantation in 1977-78

	Holdings 20 ha. and below		Estates above 20 ha.	
	No. of units	Area (ha.)	No. of units	Area (ha.)
Kerala	46326	46051	98	5657
India	89775	129278	997	62970

APPENDIX 4.7

Auction Sale Price of Coffee

Grade	Price per 50 Kg. (Rs.)			
	International sales (inclusive of excise duty)		Export sales (exclusive of all taxes and duties)	
	1977-78	1978-79	1977-78	1978-79
Plantation	505.80	518.25	1352.50	1100.18
Arabica cherry	458.00	440.75	1179.75	854.73
Robusta cherry	444.75	394.00	1183.00	855.22

APPENDIX 4.8

Trend in Planted Area under Rubber -Kerala and All India

	1977-78				1978-79			
	No. of holdings	Area (Ha.)	No. of estates	Area (Ha.)	No. of holdings	Area (Ha.)	No. of estates	Area (Ha.)
Kerala	136568	159492	510	52779	140306	161996	504	52419
All India	140193	165173	584	68186	144014	167779	580	68140

APPENDIX 4.9

Production, Import, Export and Consumption of Rubber, India 1977-78 and 1978-79

(in tonnes)

Item	All India	
	1977-78	1978-79
1. Production		
Natural Rubber	146987	135297
Synthetic Rubber	27288	28054
2. Import		
Natural Rubber	..	14750
Synthetic Rubber	8816	10655
3. Export		
Natural Rubber	11078	..
Consumption		
Natural Rubber	144967	164524
Synthetic Rubber	34751	37600
Reclaimed Rubber	21681	24330
Total Consumption	201399	226454

APPENDIX 4.10

Distribution of Registered Cardamom estates by size of holdings 1978-79 Kerala and All India

Size group	Kerala 1979-80		All India 1979-80	
	No. of Unit	Area	No. of Unit	Area
Below 2 ha.	12673	12351	19929	18216
2-4 ha.	3324	9290	5049	13940
4-20 ha.	2736	19349	3862	37754
20-40 ha.	149	3831	255	6528
Above 40 ha.	97	9099	187	19441
Total	18979	53920	29282	85879

APPENDIX 4.11

Disposal of Cases Relating to Tenancy and Kudikidappu

Sl. No.	Items	Tenancy		Kudikidappu	
		As on 30-11-1979	As on 30-11-1980	As on 30-11-1979	As on 30-11-1980
1.	Total number of Applications Received	3609270	3640978	432275	438185
2.	Disposal of cases				
	(i) Allowed	2430979	2452121	265412	268063
	(ii) Rejected	741300	750265	144811	146991
	(iii) Other Disposals	425338	425697	19007	19030
	(iv) Total	3597617	3628083	429230	434084
3.	Balance to be disposed of	11653	12895	3045	4101
4.	No. of Certificates of Purchase issued	2395362	2426438	249996	254237

Source: Land Board, Kerala.

APPENDIX 4.12
Distribution of Surplus land

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	As on 31-12-1979	As on 30-11-1980
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Total ceiling returns filed	No.	64147	65541
2.	Total ceiling returns decided	"	60313	62467
3.	Balance to be decided	"	3834	3074
4.	Area ordered to be surrendered	Acres	146446	152406
5.	Area reduced on orders of High Court	"	30386	37989
6.	Net extent of land ordered for surrender	"	116060	114417
7.	Extent of land taken over	"	75832	79492
8.	Area reconveyed on orders of High Court	"	2621	3494
9.	Net extent taken over	"	73211	75998

Source: Land Board, Kerala.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10.	Balance extent to be taken over	Acres	42849	38419
(i)	Covered by stay against taking possession	"	26115	22662
(ii)	Not to be taken over by gift, dispute, vested forest etc.	"	15034	13515
(iii)	Extent available for taking over	"	1700	2242
11.	Surplus land distributed	"	47874	50150
12.	Balance extent taken over pending distribution	"	24348	25848
(i)	Covered by stay against assignment	"	3279	2875
(ii)	Not distributed due to gift, vested forest etc.	"	5002	5669
(iii)	Reserved for public purposes	"	14535	14949
(iv)	Available for distribution	"	1532	2355

APPENDIX 4.13

Implementation of KLR Act—District-wise progress as on 30-11-1980

District	Tenancy				Kudikidappu			
	Applications filed	Total disposals	Cases allowed	Certificates of purchase issued	Applications filed	Total disposals	Cases allowed	Certificates of purchase issued
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Trivandrum	24193	24071	6832	6826	34914	34634	18039	11757
2. Quilon	80080	79847	51131	50833	22898	22635	10342	10198
3. Alleppey	81233	81067	34772	34679	113319	111845	77411	76873
4. Kottayam	132497	132042	81416	81045	32595	32327	20530	19770
5. Idukki	8174	8126	4543	4311	1442	1430	683	660
6. Ernakulam	181401	181140	102655	101647	101775	100822	59366	56456
7. Trichur	394676	391821	275246	268210	54589	54295	37961	36346
8. Palghat	548598	546230	396459	391412	639	639	237	189
9. Malappuram	590959	587027	418294	412914	23363	23177	17073	16615
10. Kozhikode	708111	707174	451523	447194	34748	34486	17416	16686
11. Wynad	131072	130412	75403	74578	1272	1263	621	416
12. Cannanore	759984	759126	553847	552789	16631	16531	8384	8271
Total	3640978	3628093	2452121	2426438	438185	434084	268063	254287

Source: Land Board, Kerala.

APPENDIX 4.14

Implementation of Ceiling provisions—District-wise progress as on 30-11-1980

District	Net extent of Land ordered for surrender	Net extent of Land taken over	Extent of Land Distributed				No. of Families benefited			
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Cannanore	39718	30600	3570	2207	10806	16583	3869	2420	9972	16261
2. Wynad	4433	3232	315	1307	950	2572	570	1707	1617	3894
3. Kozhikode	4072	2555	724	89	731	1545	1801	211	2130	4142
4. Malappuram	10288	6104	2325	6	2777	5108	3251	7	3751	7009
5. Palghat	19871	11726	4081	769	4568	9418	5587	895	0616	12498
6. Trichur	5754	3538	1049	..	1704	2753	4089	..	7313	11402
7. Ernakulam	3015	1277	621	3	345	969	2434	11	1403	3848
8. Kottayam	5144	3940	1250	..	1946	3196	2027	..	2956	4983
9. Idukki	8283	5555	1055	14	1689	2759	1146	17	1811	2974
10. Alleppey	8956	5059	1656	..	1765	3421	2530	..	2346	4876
11. Quilon	3487	1808	734	..	711	1445	1952	..	1924	3876
12. Trivandrum	1397	603	188	..	194	382	1650	..	1729	3379
Total	114418	75997	17568	4395	28186	50151	30906	5268	42968	79142

Source: Land Board, Kerala.

APPENDIX 4.15

Principal Species of Marine Fish Catches in Kerala (1975-79)

(Qty. in tonnes)

Species	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		Average for 1975-79	
	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Elasmobranchs	10292	2.4	7308	2.2	5796	1.7	9302	2.5	6954	2.1	7931	2.2
2. Cat fishes	32603	7.8	12743	4.0	7947	2.3	9125	2.4	11328	3.4	14749	4.1
3. <i>Chirocentrus</i>	..	..	807	0.2	547	0.2	1298	0.4	1125	0.3	755	0.2
4. (a) Oil Sardine	97183	23.1	129937	37.4	117356	34.0	119937	32.1	116834	35.4	115049	31.9
(b) Other Sardine	33652	8.0	34305	10.4	20804	6.0	11713	3.1	15914	4.8	23277	6.4
5. <i>Anchoviella</i>	11432	2.7	9987	3.0	10105	2.9	21203	5.7	6552	2.0	11855	3.3
6. <i>Thrissodes</i> and other clupeids	2636	0.6	3906	1.2	2160	0.6	2871	0.8	2463	0.7	2807	0.8
7. Perches	14741	3.4	3069	1.0	14121	4.1	24989	6.7	20239	6.1	15430	4.3
8. Red Mullet	..	..	2577	0.8	240	0.1	171	0.0	127	0.0	623	0.2
9. Sciaenids	16811	4.0	6955	2.1	11965	3.5	13045	3.5	5237	1.6	10802	3.0
10. Ribbon fish	15175	3.6	7687	2.3	7440	2.2	24207	6.5	25718	7.9	16045	4.5
11. <i>Caranx</i>	7190	1.8	10478	3.2	16484	4.8	7197	1.9	12635	3.8	10796	3.0
12. <i>Leiognathus</i>	5211	1.2	2727	0.8	7708	2.2	3040	0.8	3597	1.1	4456	1.2
13. <i>Lactarius</i>	983	0.2	468	0.1	823	0.2	1533	0.5	253	0.1	812	0.2
14. Pomfrets	1181	0.5	799	0.2	3712	1.1	1614	0.4	1737	0.5	1808	0.5
15. Mackerel	14930	3.6	19978	6.0	19968	5.8	25917	6.9	18585	5.7	19875	5.5
16. Seer fish	4065	1.0	5936	1.8	3250	0.9	3354	0.9	6275	1.9	4576	1.3
17. Tunnies	5845	1.3	12880	3.9	6705	1.9	6548	1.8	15391	4.7	9473	2.6
18. Soles	6932	1.7	3567	1.0	5778	1.7	7276	1.9	4487	1.3	5608	1.6
19. (a) Penacid prawns	77207	18.3	34478	10.4	40150	11.6	45034	12.1	29522	8.9	45278	12.6
(b) Non-penacid prawns	755	0.1	55	..	174	0.1	394	0.1	75	0.0	290	0.1
(c) Lobster	..	..	50	..	40	..	38	0.0	26	0.0	30	0.0
(d) Other crustaceans	..	..	1316	0.4	4621	1.3	2176	0.6	7643	2.3	3151	0.9
20. Cephalopods	..	..	872	0.3	4973	1.5	6516	1.7	2976	0.9	3067	0.9
21. Miscellaneous	62012	14.7	24162	7.3	32170	9.3	24841	6.7	14816	4.5	31600	8.7
Total	420836	100.0	391047	100.0	345037	100.0	373339	100.0	330509	100.0	360153	100.0

APPENDIX 4.16

Fishermen Co-operatives in Kerala

Category	1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
	No. of societies	Member-ship	Paid up capital (Rs. lakhs)	No. of societies	Member-ship	Paid up capital (Rs. lakhs)	No. of societies	Member-ship	Paid up capital (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Credit Societies	127	24,245	8.58	96	19,876	8.88	91	17,981	3.76
MUCS	575	48,937	8.70	492	43,434	17.39	451	39,821	16.76
Regional Marketing Societies (including Marketing Federation)	18	1,682	35.80	17	1,957	38.05	16	2,832	49.37
Total	720	74,864	53.08	605	65,267	64.32	558	60,634	69.89

APPENDIX 4.17

Beach Prices of Marine Fish in Kerala (1979-80)

Species	Price in the Beach (Rs./Kg.)
1. Elasmobranches	1.21
2. Cat fishes	1.26
3. Chirocentrus	1.30
4. (a) Oil Sardine	0.90
(b) Other Sardine	0.97
5. Sciaenide	1.10
6. Carangids	1.11
7. Leiognathus	0.66
8. Lactarius	2.18
9. Pomfrets	3.70
10. Mackerel	1.66
11. Seer fish	4.65
12. Tunnies	3.06
13. Soles	0.73
14. Cephalopods	2.50
15. Miscellaneous	1.12
16. (a) Prawn (Naran)	9.96
(b) „ (Poovalan)	
(c) „ (Karikkadi)	
(d) „ (Kazhanthan)	

APPENDIX 4.18

District-wise distribution of Refrigeration Facilities in Kerala (1979-80)

District	Ice production capacity (tonnes/24 hrs.)	Freezing capacity (tonnes/24 hrs.)	Ice storage capacity (tonnes)	Fresh fish storage capacity (tonnes)	Cold storage capacity (tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Trivandrum	74	..	115	65	..
Quilon	509	121	841	111	1797
Alleppey	464	19	806	44	440
Kottayam	3	..	3	70	..
Ernakulam	397	303	354	40	7727
Trichur	146	3	342	51	25
Malappuram	189	..	290	50	..
Calicut	291	39	583	130	445
Cannanore	216	21	555	115	340
State Total	2289	506	3889	676	10774

APPENDIX 4.19

District-wise Distribution of Fishermen Population in Kerala (1979)

District	Marine				Inland				Total fishermen population
	Adults		Children	Total	Adults		Children	Total	
	Male	Female			Male	Female			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Trivandrum	38,012	36,764	52,608	127,384	284	288	366	938	1,28,322
Quilon	22,752	30,967	27,884	71,603	8,416	7,734	10,465	26,615	98,218
Alleppey	26,530	25,944	33,363	85,837	16,264	15,420	17,573	49,257	1,35,094
Kottayam	..	..	..	..	6,447	6,157	6,839	19,443	19,443
Idukki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Emakulam	17,820	17,429	20,131	55,380	17,195	16,504	16,505	50,204	1,05,584
Trichur	16,336	16,649	20,377	53,362	5,130	4,945	5,368	15,443	68,805
Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malappuram	17,654	18,097	22,247	57,998	1,039	1,029	1,197	3,265	61,263
Calicut	23,463	22,755	28,942	75,160	3,130	2,984	3,879	9,993	85,153
Cannanore	23,167	22,552	26,950	72,669	479	420	348	1,247	73,916
Total	1,85,734	1,81,157	2,32,502	5,99,393	58,384	55,481	62,540	1,76,405	7,75,798

APPENDIX 4.20

District-wise and Species-wise distribution of Marine Fish landings in Kerala in 1979 (provisional)
(Qty. in tonnes)

Sl. No.	Species	Trivandrum	Quilon	Alleppey	Ernakulam	Trichur	Malappuram	Kozhiode	Cannanore	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Elasmobranches	990	1350	551	1858	432	313	418	985	6897
2	Eels	..	..	..	7	1	..	1	1	10
3	Cat fishes	500	3288	910	1502	303	259	1245	3222	11229
4	Chirocentrus	604	115	16	28	38	28	41	255	1125
5 (a)	Oil Sardines	5968	5065	25193	15290	15001	7350	16511	25945	116323
(b)	Lefser Sardines	5043	1679	7494	396	130	55	576	541	15914
(c)	Hilsa Ilisha	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
(d)	Other Hilsa	33	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	36
(e)	Anchoviella	4112	1885	162	351	19	6	10	5	6550
(f)	Thrissodes	38	424	485	170	159	145	169	199	1789
(g)	Other clupeids	60	411	43	83	9	..	..	68	674
6 (a)	Harpodon Nchereus	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
(b)	Saurida & Saurus	27	4810	2	466	2	5	10	3	5325
7	Hemirhamphs & Belone	36	121	17	52	..	..	16	15	257
8	Flying Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Perches	1676	15306	106	2873	42	27	65	51	20146
10	Red Mulletts	..	21	1	..	..	37	68	..	127
11	Polynomids	..	..	..	1	..	8	18	2	29
12	Sciaenids	794	1611	304	1339	137	130	254	665	5234
13	Ribbon fish	21056	2002	87	638	170	69	853	810	25685
14 (a)	Caranx	10171	573	252	307	181	80	256	492	12312
(b)	Chorinemus	9	11	1	104	1	1	1	..	128
(c)	Trachynotus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d)	Other Carangids	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e)	Coryphcena	38	7	..	..	3	..	..	..	48
(f)	Elacale	15	1	35	45	..	..	12	12	120
15 (a)	Leiognathus	1051	936	305	313	33	71	111	767	3587
(b)	Gazza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Lactarius	148	16	14	24	3	14	26	8	253
17	Pomfrets	559	134	39	320	23	38	125	499	1737
18	Mackerel	4133	1475	3699	1181	2782	1710	2177	1889	18546
19	Seer fish	2698	544	589	1168	68	60	121	1027	6275
20	Tunnies	11937	1881	47	1496	4	9	14	2	15390
21	Sphyræna	424	22	..	27	2	1	..	..	476
22	Mugil	..	6	6	19	6	1	1	..	39
23	Bregmaceros	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Soles	254	2269	502	455	80	151	318	458	4487
25 (a)	Penacid Prawns	63	15135	1400	4996	1035	1444	2468	2980	29521
(b)	Non-penacid prawns	53	16	6	..	..	..	..	..	75
(c)	Lobsters	8	9	2	..	..	..	1	..	20
(d)	Crabs	..	1205	208	907	25	184	730	585	3845
(e)	Squilla	..	1940	..	1857	..	..	..	..	3798
26	Cephalopods	1376	1157	2	440	..	..	..	..	2975
27	Miscellaneous	685	2515	404	1010	2684	1006	103	128	8535
	Total	74565	67943	42882	39727	23370	13202	26721	41114	329524

APPENDIX 4.21

Out-turn of Forest Produce 1978-79

Item	Units	1978-79
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Timber (Round logs)	'000 cum.	447
2. Timber (Round poles)	'000 Nos.	1387
3. Sawn and Squared Timber	Cum.	405
4. Firewood	'000 M.T.	305
5. Charcoal	Tonnes	3798
6. Cardamom	Kg.	4906
7. Honey	"	2860
8. Wax	"	127
9. Scrivelloes	"	3
10. Reeds	'000 Nos.	16178
11. Rattans	"	682
12. Bamboos	"	2231
13. Sandalwood	Kg.	3750

APPENDIX 4.22

*Division-wise Area of Forests in Kerala
(including vested forests)*

(Area in sq. km.)	
Division	As on 31-3-1980
(1)	(2)
1. Trivandrum	570.584
2. Thenmala	567.617
3. Punalur	280.050
4. Konni	331.664
5. Ranni	1057.456
6. Kottayam	730.823
7. Malayattur	680.488
8. Munnar	897.373
9. Chalakudy	855.903
10. Trichur	522.587
11. Thekkady Wild Life Division	777.000
12. Nenmara	484.071
13. Nilambur	324.690
14. Palghat	373.174
15. Kozhikode	420.617
16. Wynad	457.819
17. Kozhikode (Special Division)	3.697
State Total	9335.613

APPENDIX 4.23

Sale Proceeds of Timber and other Forest Produces

(Rs. in '000)

Item	1978-79	1979-80
(1)	(2)	(3)
A Forests:		
1. Timber	282206	349015
2. Firewood and Charcoal	15185	13371
3. Livestock	57	63
4. Other items	20899	42314
(Total A)	318347	404763
B Other receipts including interest on forest revenue etc.	33487	35750
Grand Total (A+B)	351834	440513
Deduct Refunds	1215	615
Net Total	350619	439898

APPENDIX 5.1

Growth of Kerala Power System at a Glance

Particulars	Beginning of 1st plan as on 1-4-1951	End of 1st plan as on 31-3-1956	End of 2nd plan as on 31-3-1961	End of 3rd plan as on 31-3-1966	End of the annual plan as on 1-4-1969	End of 4th plan as on 31-3-1974	Fifth plan as on 31-3-1978	31-3-1980
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Installed capacity—MW	36	85.5	132.5	192.5	546.5	621.5	1011.5	1011.5
2. Maximum demand—MW								
(a) System	24.4	62.9	116.3	173.7	352.7	500.2	802.2	854.2
(b) Internal	24.4	62.9	116.3	173.7	277.7	434.0	551.8	620.2
3. Generation per annum—MU	151.0	350.0	591.0	841.9	1623.0	2510.0	4470.6	5118.6
4. Import per annum—MU	16.9	1.5	56.8	116.0	19.0	1.2	1.5	49.7
5. Export per annum—MU	..	..	11.6	..	28.2	317.8	1605.4	1932.9
6. Energy sales per annum—MU	140.0	274.0	517.2	749.7	1366.2	2105.1	3936.7	4438.02
7. Energy losses as a percentage of energy available for sale	14.3	19.7	17.9	20.2	15.9	15.4	11.4	13.54
8. Per capita consumption	13.0	18.5	30.0	40.0	66.0	79.1	94.6	96.8
9. 220 KV lines—Ct. Km.	..	..	..	..	316.4	316.4	853.7	853.7
10. 110 KV lines—Ct. Km.	..	..	527.0	617.0	1068	1350	1403	1545.2
11. 66 KV lines—Ct. Km.	910.7	1070.0	1373.0	1717.5	1601.0	1711.0	1841.0	2005.0
12. 11 KV. lines—Ct. Km.	1067.0	2802.0	5209.0	6327.0	7046.0	9447.0	12176.0	13092.5
13. L. T. lines—Ct. Km.	992.0	3783	8899.1	14189.0	1635.0	25968.0	37190	43279.2
14. Step up Transformer Capacity—MVA	40	103	161	233	632	717.5	1149.6	1149.6
15. No. of EHT Sub-stations	12	15	22	38	41	59	75	87
16. Step down Transformer Capacity—MVA	57.5	85.0	251.0	425.0	834.0	1269.0	1762.5	2589.5
17. Distribution Transformers								
(a) Nos.	324	845	2898	3930	4707	8285	9877	10821
(b) Capacity—KVA	9950	50700	173906	261826	355972	566260	823744	926412
18. No. of Villages Electrified/No. of Villages	159/4555	381/4545	872/4545	1083/1573	1137/1573	1173/1268	1224/1268	1268
19. No. of consumers	28,119	78,575	174,994	325,063	439,681	777,030	1,072,015	1,314,878
20. Connected Load—MW	69.6	147.3	311.3	509.9	805.5	12314	162137	2004.8
21. No. of street lights	7905	25,489	82,645	1,06,996	1,44,902	2,73,587	2,84,483	3,30,735
22. No. of Irrigation Pumps	191	893	4615	7007	13909	37611	58922	78296
23. Total Revenue per annum (Rs. lakhs)	58.4	140.7	311.7	706.8	1165.1	2379.1	5708.9	8002

Source: Kerala State Electricity Board.

APPENDIX 5.2

Financial position of the Kerala State Electricity Board

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 (Provisional)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Gross Revenue	6208.93	8958.75	9230.00
2. Expenditure	4169.33	4797.15	6001.00
3. Net Operating Surplus	2039.60	4161.60	3229.00
4. Total Capital Investment of the Board	38626.03	41920.84	46300.56
5. Total loans Outstanding	29125.31	31099.66	33405.36
6. Loans Raised During the Year	2067.37	2212.54	2633.49
7. Loans Repaid During the Year	219.21	238.19	327.79
8. Total Interest Payable	1800.30	1946.37	2115.31
9. Interest available for repayment during the year	1885.47	4161.60	3229.00

Note.—1. Revenue for 1977-78 & 1978-79 includes subsidy of Rs. 500 lakhs & Rs. 537 lakhs respectively received from State Government.
2. Interest available for payment during the year is inclusive of surplus earned by the Board during the year.

Source: Kerala State Electricity Board.

APPENDIX 5.3

Consumption of Power and Revenue Collected (Internal) 1979-80

Category	No. of Consumers as on 31-3-1980	Connected load as on (M.W.) 31-3-1980	Energy Consumed		Revenue Collected	
			Million KWH	Percentage to total	(Provisional) Rs. lakhs	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Domestic Lights & Fans	9,45,843	595.6	336.7	13.3	1249	30
2. Domestic Heat & Small Power						
3. Commercial Lights and Fans	255,504	138.4	140.2	5.5	588	14.2
4. Commercial Heat & Small Power	12,666	29.5	15.8	0.6	47	1.1
5. Industrial (Low & Medium Voltage)	32,161	357.9	201.5	8.0	413	10.0
6. Industrial High Voltage+Extra	570	407.3	1546.8	61.0	1951	92.6
7. Irrigation	78,296	277.5	102.2	4.0	122	3.0
8. Public Lighting	1398	13.6	48.6	1.9	195	4.7
9. Water Works and Sewage Pumping	491	120.0	31.8	1.3	52	1.3
10. Bulk Supply to Licences	5	65.0	109.5	4.4	129	3.1
Total	1,326,934	2,004.8	2,533.1	..	41,46	..

Source: Kerala State Electricity Board.

APPENDIX 5.4

Total quantity of Power Sold and Receipts by the Sale of Electricity

Particulars of receipts	During 1977-78			During 1978-79			During 1979-80 (provisional)		
	Power sold in MKWH	Income Rs. lakhs	Average revenue per KWH paise	Power sold in MKWH	Income Rs. lakhs	Average revenue per KWH paise	Power sold in MKWH	Income Rs. lakhs	Average revenue per KWH paise
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I. Domestic									
(a) Lights & Fans	249.9	959	38.38	282.5	1053	37.27	336.7	1249	37.27
(b) Small Power									
II. Commercial									
(a) Lights & Fans	114.2	482	42.22	126.6	531	41.91	140.2	588	41.91
(b) Small Power	16.3	42	25.96	17.2	51	29.74	15.8	47	29.74
III. Industrial									
(a) Low & Medium voltage	183.9	356	19.34	197.6	405	20.48	201.5	413	20.48
(b) High voltage & EHV	1537.0	1362	8.20	1542.8	1338	18.67	1546.8	1351	8.73
IV. Public Lighting	36.3	146	40.08	34.9	118	33.97	48.6	195	40.08
V. Irrigation—Agricultural Watering	78.5	115	14.57	85.9	103	11.97	102.2	122	11.97
VI. Public Water Works & Sewage Pumping	25.8	43	16.78	29.7	48	16.27	31.8	52	16.27
VII. Bulk Supply (Licences)	89.4	113	12.64	102.1	120	11.77	109.5	129	11.77
VIII. Total sale to Neighbouring States	1605.2	2012	12.54	2097.2	2927	13.96	1932.9	3856	19.95
Total	3936.5	5530	14.05	4516.5	6694	14.82	4466.0	8002	17.92

Source: Kerala State Electricity Board.

APPENDIX 6.1

Government Majority Companies—Main Features

(Rs. in 'khs)

Name of Company	Paid up Capital		Persons (Nos.) Employed		Net Profit/Loss		Value of Production		Sales during		Sales in 1979-80			
	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	Within Kerala	Outside Kerala	Outside India	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. Chalakudy Refractories Ltd.	40.03	46.23	164	164	(-)-6.17	(-)-6.41	13.12	18.20	9.41	8.51	3.98	4.53	Nil	8.51
2. Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd.	17.71	17.71	157	156	(+)-2.50	(+)-0.61	50.86	47.03	59.76	58.41	57.02	1.39	Nil	58.41
3. Pallathra Bricks and Tiles Ltd.	20.06	24.06	115	129	(-)-4.49	(-)-2.79	9.56	16.96	11.35	17.44	17.44	Nil	Nil	17.44
4. Tranco Cable Company Ltd.	119.92	129.92	234	238	(+)-22.46	(+)-12.42	476.33	419.96	465.11	428.08	179.42	248.66	Nil	428.08
5. Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd.	398.41*	399.28	1095*	1205	(+)-62.56	(-)-30.21	N.A.	981.53	N.A.	910.47	..	910.47	Nil	910.47
6. Travancore Cements Ltd.**	50.00	50.00	452	458	(+)-17.74	(+)-45.14	464.22	322.78	268.04	479.19	121.44	357.75	Nil	479.19
7. Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	634.75	634.75	1092	1130	(-)-134.24	(+)-4.71	673.91	916.00	674.24	1025.70	773.40	252.30	Nil	1025.70
8. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.**	159.75	159.75	1381	1431	(+)-30.62	(-)-33.74	967.70	930.44	989.25	1100.92	..	1095.52	5.40	1100.92
9. United Electrical Industries Limited**	83.90	93.90	499	510	(+)-2.21	(+)-17.17	174.11	208.78	173.42	226.57	136.39	90.06	0.12	226.57
10. Travancore Sugars & Chemicals	51.00	51.00	716	796	(-)-4.97	(+)-1.03	253.56	225.19	233.26	272.73	272.73	Nil	Nil	272.73
Total	1575.53	1606.60	5905	6217	(-)-11.78	(+)-7.93	3083.37	4086.77	2883.84	4528.02	1561.82	2960.68	5.52	4528.02

* Last Year' figure retained.

** Calendar Year 1977 and 1978 respectively.

‡ Inclusive of sales within Kerala.

APPENDIX 6.2

Government Majority Companies—Production and Capacity Utilisation

Name of Company	Name of Product	Unit	Installed capacity		Production in		Capacity Utilisation in percentage	
			1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Chalakudy Refractories Ltd.	Refractories	Tonnes	5000	5000	2126	2077	42.5	41.5
2. Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd.	Wooden doors, Windows, Furniture, etc.	Lakh Man hours	7.26	7.26	2.74	3.23	37.7	44.5
3. Pallathra Bricks & Tiles Ltd.	Sand Lime Bricks	Lakh Nos.	120	120	55.48	82.11	46.2	68.4
4. Traco Cable Company Ltd.	A.A.C./ A.C.S.R. P.V.C. covered conductors and Bare Copper Conductors	M.T. Lakh core metres	1500	1500	1166.70	859	77.8	57.3
	Telephone Cables	L.K.M.	1000	1000	48.81	27.11	44.5	54.2
5. Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd.	Power Transformers	M.V.A.	N.A.	3000	N.A.	1710	..	57.0
	Current & Potential Transformers, Bushings	Nos.	N.A.	760	N.A.	404	..	53.2
6. Travancore Cements Ltd.	White Cement	Tonnes	30000	30000	34057	36946	113.5	123.2
	Cement Paint	"	450	600	267	454	59.3	75.7
7. Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	Zinc Hydroxide	M.T.	..	..	552	179	..	..
	Caustic Soda	"	59400	59400	26883	31002	45.3	52.2
	Hydro Sulphite of Soda	"	2100	2100	352	110	16.8	5.2
	Sodium Sulphide	M.T.	2100	2100	456	344	21.7	16.4
8. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.	Chlorine	"	52272	52272	23657	27282	45.3	52.2
	Titanium dioxide	Tonnes	24500	24500	9916	8381	40.5	34.2
9. United Electrical Industries Ltd.	K.W.H. Meters	Nos.	200000	200000	125010	111717	62.5	55.9
	Motor Control Gears	"	11800	4500	4703	4222	39.9	93.8
	L.T. Switch Gear	"	600	600	164	194	27.3	32.3
	Magneto Generator	"	Not fixed	..	752	..	..	..
	11 K.V. Switch Gear	"	..	not fixed	10	20	..	..
	Plastic Film Capacitors	"	10000000	10000000	7157230	5597661	71.6	55.9
	Electronic Items	"	not fixed	..	62	..	..	..
	C.F.R.	"	20000000	20000000	13329850	11422430	66.6	57.1
10. Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd.	Sugar	Tonnes	900	900	5764	4363	..	..
			tonnes cane/day	tonnes cane/day	tonnes sugar bagged	tonnes sugar bagged		
	Spirit	Proof litres	2700000	2700000	1758769	2073311	65.1	76.8
	Arrack	"	..	..	4111508	3810870	..	..
	Indian made fine liquors	"	..	..	91945	96913	..	..
	Molasses	Tonnes	..	..	4221	2883	..	..

APPENDIX 6.3

Government of India Companies—Main Features

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Company	Paid up Capital		Persons (Nos.) Employed		Net Profit/Loss		Value of production			Sales during			Sales in 1979-80		
	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	Within Kerala	Outside Kerala	Outside India	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
1. Cochin Refineries Ltd.	700.00	700.00	468	464	(+)184.07	(+)182.10	25565.50	39607.67	25446.48	38540.68	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	38540.68	
2. Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	11881.20	12321.20	7160	7363	(-)554.00	(+)65.00	7514.27	7629.04	8735.43	9694.19	1965.76	7728.43	Nil	9694.19	
3. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. Always	..	..	535	621	(-)16.06	(-)18.29	684.81	707.05	535.49	792.40	30.21	762.19	Nil	792.40
4. Hindustan Latex Limited	130.00	N.A.	728	N.A.	(-)12.30	N.A.	261.00	N.A.	258.11	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
5. H.M.T. Ltd. Kalamassery	..	..	2582	2709	(+)46.83	(+)143.64	995.29	1151.75	993.54	1183.47	46.30	1020.77	116.40	1183.47
6. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	751.50	1151.50	935	935*	(+)96.50	(+)108.60	910.45	1031.70	862.90	1005.50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1005.50	
7. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. Palghat	..	..	108	124	(-)9.68	(+)0.42	23.12	52.41	9.79	37.60	1.12	36.48	Nil	37.60
8. Instrumentation Ltd., Palghat	..	..	277	308	(+)103.81	(+)111.90	352.68	605.99	490.68	781.50	1.00	776.00	4.50	781.50
9. Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. Cochin	..	..	154	154	(+)15.74	(+)14.45	151.83	191.53	163.25	206.29	206.29	Nil	Nil	206.29

@ Gross Profit

* Last Year's figure retained.

APPENDIX B.4

Government of India Companies—Production and Capacity Utilisation

Name of Company	Name of Product	Unit	Installed Capacity		Production		Capacity utilisation in percentage	
			1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Cochin Refineries Ltd.	Liquified Petroleum Gas	M.T.	10000	10000	15765	14545	157.7	145.5
	Nephtha	"	267,000	267,000	262,170	254,004	98.2	95.1
	Motor Spirit—83	"	184,000	184,000	142,109	138,257	77.2	75.1
	Motor Spirit—90	"	..	..	..	10,552	..	..
	Aviation Turbine Fuel	"	N. A.	N.A.	2559	14,447	..	..
	Superior Kerosene	"	73,500	73,500	363,644	336,603	49.5	45.8
	High Speed Diesel	"	707,000	707,000	899,823	907,580		
	Light Diesel Oil	"			20,506	29,041	130.2	132.5
	Asphalt	"	N.A.	N.A.	2,758	Nil	..	..
	Furnace Oil	"	1,110,000	1,110,000	991,035	975,533	89.3	87.9
	Bitumen	"	..	..	..	3,153	..	..
	Low Sulphur Heavy Stock	"	N.A.	..	2,87,36	47,771	..	..
2. Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	Ammonium Sulphate	"	198,000	198,000	137,505	129,531	69.4	65.4
	Ammonium Phosphate 20:20	"	49,500	49,500	42,672	40,577	86.2	82.0
	Ammonium Phosphate 16:20	"	99,000	99,000	69,334	82,187	70.0	83.0
	Ammonium Chloride	"	24,750	24,750	6,953	8,739	28.1	35.3
	Super Phosphate	"	49,500	49,500	33,701	24,353	68.1	49.2
	Sulphur Dioxide	"	8,250	8,250	1,113	595	13.5	7.2
	Oleum	"	6,600	6,600	2,242	2,303	34.0	34.9
	Urea	"	330,000	330,000	186,043	212,009	56.4	64.3
	Complex Fertilisers	"	485,000	485,000	103,690	99,406	21.4	20.5
3. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	Technical D.D.T.	Tonnes	1,344	1,344	1,357	1362	100.9	101.3
	Formulated D.D.T.	"	2,688	2,688	2,229	2,551	82.9	94.9
	Technical BHC	"	3,000	3,000	1,928	2,442	64.3	81.4
	Formulated BHC	"	3,000	3,000	2,019	2,551	67.3	85.0
	HILDEN 35 EC	"	1,910	1,910	381	496	19.9	25.9
4. Hindustan Latex Ltd.	Contraceptive condoms	Million pieces	288	NA	183	NA	63.5	..
	Meteorological Balloons (875 gms.)	Nos.	12,000	NA	4,750	NA	39.6	..
5. HMT Ltd.	Machine Tools and Accessories	"	not fixed	636	469	471	..	74.1
	Printing Machines and Accessories	"	"	95	57	78	..	82.1
6. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	Ilmenite	M.T.	160,000	160,000	99,617	146,843	62.3	91.8
	Monazite	"	300	NA	217	NA	72.3	..
	Zircon	"	9,000	9,000	4,482	9,056	49.8	100.6
	Rutile	"	7,500	7,500	3,916	4,940	52.2	65.9
	Sillimanite	"	4,000	NA	646	NA	16.2	..
	Ziropac 'A'	"	..	NA	120	NA	..	..
	Zirflor	"	..	NA	2,803	NA	..	..
	Cerium Oxide	"	12	NA	24	NA	..	..
	Rare Earths Chloride	"	5,000	5,000	3,483	3,448	69.7	68.9
	Trisodium Phosphate	"	5,600	5,600	4,043	4,093	72.0	73.1
	Thorium Hydroxide	"	820	820	1,159	1,102	141.3	134.4
	Rare Earths Flouride	"	180	180	67	68	37.2	37.8
	Rare Earths Oxide	"	60	60	39	37	65.0	61.7
	Cerium Oxide	"	..	12	..	27	..	225.0
7. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	Electronic Switching Instruments Lines	"	2,500	..	992	2,581	39.7	..
8. Instrumentation Ltd.	Complementary outfits to Instruments (Including valves)	Nos.	4,000	..	1,081	731	27.0	..
9. Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.	Modern Bread	Lakh No. of 400 gms.	123	123	136.46	170.39	110.9	138.5
	Modern Bun	Lakh Nos. of 50 grms.	47.66	47.66	6.29	6.85	13.2	14.4

APPENDIX 6.5

Progress of the Kerala Financial Corporation at a Glance

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Loans sanctioned (Cumulative)	Loans disbursed (Cumulative)	Loans outstanding (Cumulative)	Net Profit before taxation	Net Profit after taxation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1973-74	2312.81	1480.78	1200.24	18.47	9.33
1974-75	3010.59	1746.32	1451.91	43.20	28.48
1975-76	3977.47	2250.45	1931.50	55.85	31.85
1976-77	4629.58	2787.75	2435.33	57.81	36.91
1977-78	5479.62	3309.24	2963.54	62.52	44.33
1978-79	6027.59	3938.60	3583.52	62.79	41.79
1979-80	7024.92	4679.12	4256.79	1.76	1.76

APPENDIX 6.6

Industry-wise Classification of Loans Sanctioned and Disbursed by the Kerala Financial Corporation as on 1979-80

Sl. No.	Type of Industry	Amount sanctioned	Percentage of total loan sanctioned	Amount disbursed	Percentage of total loan disbursed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Stone quarrying clay and sand pits	39.48	0.56	22.63	0.48
2	Food manufacturing industries	883.29	12.58	574.82	12.26
3	Beverage Industries	49.60	0.71	41.88	0.89
4	Manufacturing of textiles	576.08	8.20	445.75	9.51
5	Manufacturing of foot wear and other wearing apparels	56.30	0.80	41.69	0.89
6	Manufacturing of wood cork except furniture	184.25	2.62	123.07	2.63
7	Manufacture of furniture and fixtures	215.13	3.06	113.57	2.45
8	Manufacturing of paper products	105.67	1.51	47.32	1.01
9	Printing publishing and allied industries	279.51	3.97	190.65	4.09
10	Manufacture of Rubber products	540.48	7.70	355.38	7.59
11	Manufacture of chemical and chemical products	649.13	9.21	409.69	8.76
12	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	257.12	3.66	186.28	3.97
13	Basic Metal Industries	177.11	2.52	134.67	2.87
14	Manufacture of Metallic products	258.96	3.69	171.31	3.66
15	Manufacturing of machinery except electrical machinery	215.44	3.07	171.80	3.67
16	Manufacture of electrical machinery	358.54	5.11	254.77	5.44
17	Manufacture of transport equipments	92.06	1.31	64.74	1.38
18	Motion picture production	79.67	1.13	63.37	1.35
19	Hotels	756.80	10.78	376.68	8.05
20	Fishing Boat	295.14	4.20	217.82	4.70
21	Transport	382.65	5.45	309.80	6.61
22	Manufacturing of leather goods	0.30	0.00	0.27	0.01
23	Industrial Estate	30.00	0.43	30.00	0.64
24	Petroleum products	7.66	0.11	6.27	0.13
25	Manufacturing of tobacco	0.42	0.01	0.31	0.01
26	Miscellaneous Industries	534.13	7.61	324.58	6.95
Total		7024.92	100.00	4679.12	100.00

APPENDIX 6.7

District-wise sanction and Disbursement of loans and Advances by the Kerala Financial Corporation as on 31-3-1980

(Rs. in lakhs)

District	Effective Sanction						Disbursement					
	Small Industries		Others		Total		Small Industries		Others		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Backward Region												
1	448	558.90	47	377.69	495	936.59	394	391.36	48	286.23	442	677.59
2	295	539.11	34	287.26	329	826.37	227	309.43	29	203.13	256	512.56
3	308	483.43	26	220.07	334	703.50	234	309.63	25	148.89	259	458.52
4	195	311.82	6	42.88	201	354.70	159	199.68	6	36.85	165	236.53
5	229	293.67	18	124.01	247	417.68	163	144.87	15	81.64	178	226.51
Total	1475	2186.93	131	1051.91	1606	3238.84	1177	1354.97	123	756.74	1300	2111.71
Other Region												
1	548	558.01	32	192.26	580	750.27	473	403.46	23	108.12	496	511.58
2	252	388.16	34	191.65	286	579.81	213	249.34	31	165.60	244	414.94
3	43	26.80	5	25.37	48	52.17	37	23.20	2	8.02	39	31.22
4	965	1205.84	65	503.46	1030	1709.30	535	781.25	57	335.21	592	1116.46
5	100	134.02	3	52.45	103	186.47	66	73.57	3	52.00	69	125.57
6	385	342.93	24	161.85	409	504.78	353	259.32	20	105.26	373	364.58
7	4	3.13	..	..	4	3.13	4	3.06	..	..	4	3.06
8	1	0.15	..	..	1	0.15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2298	2659.04	163	1127.04	2461	3786.08	1681	1793.20	136	774.21	1817	2567.41
Grand Total	3773	4845.97	294	2178.95	4067	7024.92	2858	3148.17	259	1530.95	3117	4679.12

APPENDIX 6.8

Summary of Applications Received/Sanctioned/Disbursed etc. up to the year ending 31st March 1980 by the Kerala Financial Corporation

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	During the year 1979-80						Since Inception up to 31-3-1980					
	Small Industries		Others		Total		Small Industries		Others		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Applications Received	754	1382.67	113	1188.02	867	2570.69	5303	8431.42	435	3681.72	5738	12113.14
2. Applications sanctioned	785	747.71	48	470.59	833	1218.30	4151	5498.86	325	2424.78	4476	7923.64
3. Applications Rejected/ withdrawn	87	169.67	3	38.20	90	207.87	706	2022.15	36	442.47	742	2464.62
4. Applications cancelled or Reduced	126	188.71	3	32.26	127	220.97	378	652.89	31	251.12	409	904.01
5. Applications sanctioned Effectively	659	559.00	45	438.33	704	997.33	3773	4845.97	294	2178.95	4067	7024.92
6. Amount Disbursed	388	498.19	42	231.80	430	729.99	2858	3148.17	259	1530.95	3117	4679.12
7. Applications pending	..	--	..	--	--	..	441	905.58	79	819.66	520	1725.24

Khadi and Village Industries—Production, Sales, Employment and Wages during 1978-79 & 1979-80

Industry	Production		Sales		Employment				Wages (Rs. in lakhs)				Total wages (Rs. lakh)						
	Value (Rs. lakhs)		Value (Rs. lakhs)		Part time		Casual		Part time		Casual								
	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
A. KHADI																			
(a) Khadi																			
(b) Payyannur Khadi Centre																			
	64.12	80.40	79.60	111.38	7046	9245	..	102	..	..	37.70	52.00	..	1.12	..	..	37.70	53.12
B. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES																			
1. Village Oil	99.27	132.28	103.02	130.31	325	460	606	1045	..	1500	4.97	6.13	..	6.19	..	0.30	4.97	12.62	
2. Village Pottery	82.33	93.29	84.58	98.11	5118	5716	516	414	..	..	55.50	69.49	..	2.88	..	..	55.50	72.37
3. Fibre and Screwpine	374.80	392.52	426.47	433.88	52324	51846	969	1147	..	..	278.15	269.06	..	18.46	..	..	278.15	287.52
4. Blacksmithy and Carpentry	14.29	26.79	10.72	23.28	218	198	31	73	..	..	2.86	..	..	..	..	..	2.86	5.69
5. Hand-made Paper	5.07	5.44	5.23	3.98	117	107	63	123	..	..	1.98	..	..	..	..	..	1.98	2.58
6. Gurkhandari	66.57	68.96	76.08	78.12	988	1040	579	591	..	388	13.82	10.64	..	3.22	..	1.96	13.82	15.22	
7. Palmgur	41.50	61.94	42.02	69.34	270	270	14960	14530	..	550	37.85	1.75	..	28.20	..	9.25	37.85	39.20	
8. Beekkeeping	80.50	144.60	80.50	144.60	1250	101	17500	NA	..	NA	NA	..	..	..	..	..	NA	..
9. Village Leather	61.22	71.40	64.22	75.91	774	803	406	433	..	..	18.24	14.53	..	3.85	..	..	18.24	18.98
10. Lime Manufacturing	64.90	74.85	68.70	81.47	1403	1460	537	976	..	..	27.30	..	..	..	..	..	27.30	29.47
11. Non-Edible Oil and Soap	11.04	15.71	9.32	14.75	35	58	605	328	..	620	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	0.25	2.43
12. Cottage Match	14.57	66.78	15.68	71.94	920	868	414	1920	..	..	2.61	..	..	..	..	..	2.61	14.08
13. Cane and Bamboo	21.33	25.87	19.94	26.89	1237	1603	1727	1495	..	..	11.23	..	..	..	..	..	11.23	13.99
14. Medicinal Plants	0.78	1.31	0.59	0.88	1	5	268	200	..	200	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.14
15. Processing of Cereals and Pulses	32.97	63.61	35.25	84.61	843	1278	5	434	..	..	7.86	..	..	..	..	..	7.86	16.19
16. Fruit Processing	0.30	4.62	0.25	3.80	5	12	25	9	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.31
Total	1035.56	1329.77	1122.17	1456.25	72274	75070	39211	23230	..	9265	500.80	371.60	..	62.80	..	10.91	500.80	583.91	

ANNEXURE 6.10

District-wise Distribution of Working Factories and Employment in Kerala for the Year Ending 31-12-1979 (Provisional)

Industry	Trivandrum		Quilon		Alleppey		Kottayam		Idukki		Ernakulam		Trichur		Palghat		Malappuram		Kozhikode		Cannanore		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Oil	19	123	29	148	44	394	12	68	8	50	52	354	83	546	11	80	8	59	48	308	23	154	337	2279
Tea	5	138	6	146	..	..	7	99	72	3810	1	72	1	86	3	123	1	22	11	683	6	167	113	5346
Cashew	14	7141	230	111862	5	6488	..	..	..	..	2	372	5	2863	..	..	..	..	2	818	3	1164	261	130208
Cotton Textiles	15	1566	5	1473	5	566	3	510	..	..	16	2100	9	3231	24	1451	1	172	64	2319	622	9108	764	22496
Coir	3	58	6	219	198	3944	3	44	..	..	19	354	8	56	..	..	8	89	44	680	10	97	299	4941
Plywood Splints and Veneers	13	240	42	1283	19	604	23	1039	4	75	35	945	36	874	66	1364	17	237	97	1630	53	2478	405	10769
Saw Mills	17	91	79	445	41	181	60	321	1	1	207	1358	130	818	117	547	44	248	126	1349	98	1020	920	6379
Printing and Publishing	42	1465	36	316	31	207	79	890	4	27	116	1883	71	1175	37	545	10	63	75	1180	52	364	553	8115
Rubber and Rubber Products	98	916	50	661	24	367	207	2535	17	205	108	2593	57	1332	36	268	22	218	79	579	64	382	702	10056
Chemicals & Chemical Products	22	1189	36	653	32	573	21	469	2	36	67	8223	46	732	30	512	10	812	63	1274	17	221	346	14694
Matches	10	121	27	425	11	105	3	48	..	..	9	199	25	285	11	206	5	61	26	332	6	78	133	1860
Soaps	1	5	2	30	3	25	2	5	..	..	10	1148	3	93	..	..	..	..	16	534	3	55	40	1895
Tiles	1	38	46	1724	5	141	15	133	..	..	32	604	135	4206	12	528	5	340	34	3261	9	728	294	11703
General Engineering	55	1812	97	2255	46	795	73	681	6	130	351	10029	131	1300	155	2865	14	240	152	1579	91	1012	1171	22698
Automobiles	31	2977	20	386	21	603	50	544	3	29	91	1196	40	544	44	338	15	97	108	1145	85	659	508	8518
Others	38	922	122	2939	86	2524	83	962	5	254	315	8197	188	3963	364	2880	25	344	245	5290	169	1953	1640	29958
Total	324	18802	833	124465	571	16917	641	8343	122	4617	1431	39627	968	21834	910	11707	185	3002	1190	22961	1311	19640	8486	291915

A— Number of Factories.

B— Number of Employment.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 7.1

District-wise Distribution of Public Works Department Roads as on 1-4-1980 (Kms)

District	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Trivandrum	117.116	281.336	1018.237	70.766	1487.455
2. Quilon	275.040	657.640	1260.110	201.080	2393.870
3. Alleppey	190.260	222.080	791.917	12.095	1216.352
4. Kottayam	258.488	650.613	841.567	..	1750.668
5. Idukki	328.315	430.584	540.030	24.250	1323.179
6. Ernakulam	185.693	849.892	775.371	3.500	1814.456
7. Trichur	186.272	490.381	617.492	70.489	1364.634
8. Palghat	142.753	595.479	280.967	193.249	1212.448
9. Malappuram	160.530	399.075	266.663	242.198	1068.466
10. Calicut	99.254	628.957	133.131	526.738	1388.080
11. Cannanore	84.321	337.986	523.220	604.128	1549.655
Total	2028.042	5544.023	7048.705	1948.493	16569.263

Source : Public Works Department, Kerala.

APPENDIX 7.2

Number of Motor Vehicles having Valid Registration in Kerala as on 31-3-1980

S. No.	District	Goods Vehicles			Buses			Cars & Station wagons			3 Wheelers			2 Wheelers			Tractor	Trailer	Others	Total
		4 Wheelers & above	3 Wheelers including Tempers	Stage carriage omnibus	Contract carriage	Car	Station wagon	Taxi cab	Jeep	Auto-rickshaw	Motorcycle	Motorcycle and Rickshaw	Motorcycle	Motorcycle and cycle	Tractor	Trailer					Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
1	Trivandrum	2086	198	189	170	11536	75	2299	1693	772	..	..	11426	91	91	24	18	468	31136
2	Qnilon	2563	7	405	53	6758	7	2168	645	278	8	7	4845	120	25	11	53	75	18028	
3	Alleppey	1053	50	323	44	5101	1	1654	245	900	1	..	4267	48	189	36	24	20	13356	
4	Kottayam	2019	99	463	79	3090	..	1531	297	504	..	2	2498	81	105	34	6	43	10851	
5	Idukki	1017	3	116	38	956	2	649	413	6	..	12	628	195	51	12	9	115	4222	
6	Ernakulam	3551	467	819	184	10082	17	2016	686	1474	19	9	10632	954	56	33	58	388	30750	
7	Trichur	2018	27	981	73	4000	3	2201	311	681	9	21	5698	400	83	64	11	181	16712	
8	Palghat	884	5	395	47	2860	10	898	293	405	..	6	3607	266	946	181	15	40	10858	
9	Malappuram	931	3	438	23	2204	..	1381	133	210	..	1	818	28	214	19	37	123	6563	
10	Kozhikode	3196	65	765	34	4527	35	1390	1679	1007	..	..	3194	190	130	37	28	140	17517
11	Cannanore	1704	69	723	96	3259	44	1593	595	1760	1	..	2421	91	2	18	1	104	12481	
	K. S. R. T. C.	6	..	3138	1	8	2	..	33	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	38	3230
	Total	20128	993	8705	842	54381	196	17780	7023	7997	38	58	50943	1864	1892	469	260	1735	174704	

Source: Transport Commissioner, Kerala.

APPENDIX 7.3
Number of Vehicles Newly Registered in the State during the year—1979-80

Sl. No.	District	Goods Vehicles			Buses		Cars & Station Wagons		Jeep		3 Wheelers		2 Wheelers		Tractor	Trailer	Tiller	Others	Total
		4 Wheelers and above	3 Wheelers	2 Wheelers	Contract carriage	Stage carriage	Omni-bus	Car	Station Wagon	Taxi	Jeep	Auto-rickshaw	Motor cycle	Motor cycle						Articulated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	Trivandrum	172	28	..	20	905	12	116	72	305	..	..	1480	28	17	8	6	72	3241
2	Quilon	481	2	69	22	1145	4	514	89	109	..	1	1287	20	14	5	50	8	3820
3	Alleppey	121	39	10	8	164	..	..	5	87	..	..	646	1	2	30	..	4	1117
4	Kottayam	227	36	25	17	136	..	2	69	85	..	..	441	9	6	4	2	3	1062
5	Idukki	44	1	4	8	21	..	..	3	..	..	7	68	11	10	..	..	..	177
6	Ernakulam	473	175	73	32	461	5	40	69	191	1	5	1886	9	33	33	7	30	3523
7	Trichur	278	3	36	8	162	2	9	10	80	..	1	777	9	25	19	2	7	1428
8	Palghat	54	1	22	7	20	..	..	25	18	..	..	278	2	27	26	4	2	486
9	Malappuram	24	2	10	2	143	..	..	10	18	..	..	116	2	12	5	..	1	345
10	Kozhikode	210	13	34	12	124	..	202	19	86	..	..	707	14	11	14	..	10	1456
11	Cannanore	70	26	23	2	28	1	2	12	261	..	..	253	3	1	5	..	11	698
	K. S. R. T. C. Registration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270
Total		2154	326	576	138	3309	24	885	383	1240	1	14	7939	108	158	149	71	148	17623

Source: Transport Commissioner, Kerala.

APPENDIX 7.4

Number of Road Accidents in which Motor vehicles were involved in Kerala (1978 and 1979)

District	Number of Road Accidents		Number of Persons Injured		No. of Persons Killed	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Trivandrum (i) City	628	633	495	502	35	44
(ii) Rural	588	582	245	598	49	59
2. Quilon	587	650	852	538	118	94
3. Alleppey	612	580	348	593	81	77
4. Kottayam	532	584	830	829	50	79
5. Idukki	128	159	246	251	39	75
6. Ernakulam (i) City	678	668	637	578	44	59
(ii) Rural	399	437	538	811	92	80
7. Trichur	515	622	569	775	150	247
8. Palghat	483	488	545	630	94	104
9. Malappuram	464	472	733	738	84	122
10. Kozhikode (i) City	794	359	852	436	110	40
(ii) Rural		432		509		69
11. Cannanore	610	603	624	1189	111	115
Total	7018	7269	7514	8977	1057	1204

Source: Inspector General of Police, Kerala.

APPENDIX 7.5

Motor Vehicle Accidents in Kerala—By Primary Cause of Accidents (1979)

District	Fault of driver of motor vehicle	Fault of driver of vehicle other than motor vehicle	Fault of cyclist	Fault of pedestrian	Fault of passengers	Defect in mechanical condition of motor vehicle	Defective road surface	Bad weather condition	Other causes	Causes not known	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Trivandrum (i) City	212	45	37	75	54	94	30	35	47	4	633
(ii) Rural	217	18	79	206	..	34	..	..	28	..	582
2. Quilon	562	6	13	43	4	2	1	1	18	..	650
3. Alleppey	443	24	16	45	16	22	1	1	11	1	580
4. Kottayam	364	..	5	39	..	86	3	..	59	28	584
5. Idukki	102	..	3	14	5	29	3	..	8	..	159
6. Ernakulam (i) City	508	..	21	37	19	7	..	..	76	..	668
(ii) Rural	400	..	4	11	4	12	1	..	3	2	437
7. Trichur	393	..	13	26	19	21	93	..	53	4	622
8. Palghat	413	..	3	23	6	13	1	3	22	4	488
9. Malappuram	389	..	4	11	4	30	5	..	23	6	472
10. Kozhikode (i) City	236	5	4	92	7	5	..	..	2	8	359
(ii) Rural	364	..	2	25	4	15	..	..	22	..	432
11. Cannanore	519	8	4	19	7	19	..	..	21	6	603
Total	5122	106	208	666	149	389	138	40	388	63	7269

Source: Inspector General of Police, Kerala.

APPENDIX 7.6

Kerala State Road Transport Corporation—Operational Statistics (1979-80)

Sl. No.	Transport Unit	No. of schedules	No. of Routes	Route Distance (in Km.)	Gross K.M. operated (lakhs)	Effective K.M. operated	Passenger carried (lakhs)	No. of accidents
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Alleppey	111	126	5130	98.68	98.57	403.05	171
2	Alwaye	92	122	4484	77.93	77.48	263.11	321
3	Attingal	56	136	4813	50.31	50.21	198.00	40
4	Cannanore	63	54	5663	67.13	66.20	89.22	138
5	Chalakydy	45	79	2554	42.39	41.98	134.78	58
6	Changanacherry	56	145	3348	53.13	53.08	191.91	18
7	Chengannur	70	145	4797	59.48	59.12	202.98	181
8	Ernakulam	98	148	9964	95.71	93.36	162.87	208
9	Guruvayoor	31	35	3041	36.23	35.93	53.68	45
10	Kayamkulam	84	131	4031	78.54	78.17	263.72	264
11	Kottarakara	87	151	6651	71.98	71.15	215.52	95
12	Kottayam	102	186	9323	100.18	99.47	242.87	140
13	Kozhikode	122	80	10095	121.68	121.13	219.02	128
14	Muvattupuzha	58	78	4309	50.24	49.85	133.50	220
15	Nedumangad	81	150	5596	70.22	69.79	292.29	112
16	Neyyattinkara	104	230	7980	93.85	93.47	366.16	142
17	Palai	68	106	4462	57.68	57.23	174.74	129
18	Palghat	62	51	6325	72.15	71.85	87.57	140
19	Pappanamcode	69	168	2036	38.65	38.22	232.02	188
20	Pathanamthitta	37	86	3214	32.40	31.86	92.38	76
21	Payyannur	44	43	2996	46.81	46.02	71.48	84
22	Perinthalmanna	26	20	3402	28.91	28.43	33.29	133
23	Perumbavoor	47	49	2182	46.72	46.50	119.35	92
24	Ponkunnam	22	20	2867	18.24	17.83	27.12	137
25	Ponnani	19	19	2006	21.84	21.68	39.43	52
26	Punalur	47	113	4612	45.58	45.58	158.41	165
27	Quilon	139	166	8873	133.35	129.67	398.58	233
28	Shertalai	33	63	2030	29.88	29.63	111.34	91
29	Sulthanbathery	72	63	3757	60.27	58.75	165.29	77
30	Thiruvalla	68	160	6320	57.13	56.79	205.18	454
31	Trichur	99	100	6375	101.39	100.81	202.74	482
32	Trivandrum CL	146	130	10087	165.65	165.30	456.98	439
33	Trivandrum CV	201	542	8040	104.87	102.43	849.41	317
34	Vizhinjam	41	98	1154	34.94	34.88	206.09	38
	Total	2500	3580	158690	2261.68	2242.46	7064.04	5609

Source: Kerala State Road Transport Corporation.

APPENDIX 7.7

Salient Features of the Ernakulam-Alleppey Project—Broad Gauge Link

1. Length	55.12 kms.
2. Cost of Construction	Rs. 1204 lakhs
3. Gradient	1 in 150 (Compensated)
4. Sharpest curve	4°
5. Bridges	112 Nos.
Major	6 Nos.
Minor	101 Nos.
Road under Bridges	5 Nos.
6. Permanent way	44.61 kg. rails I class on wooden sleepers M+ 4
7. Ballast	Sand Ballast 20 cm. cushion
8. Stations	12 Nos.
(i) Ernakulam Junction	Km. 0/0
(ii) Nettur Flag	„ 4.75
(iii) Kumbalam Crossing	„ 7.8
(iv) Aroor Flag	„ 12.8
(v) Ezhupunna Flag	„ 18.25
(vi) Turavur Crossing	„ 23.05
(vii) Vayalar Flag	„ 27.05
(viii) Shertalai Crossing	„ 33.52
(ix) Thiruvizha Halt	„ 39.22
(x) Mararikulam Crossing	„ 43.22
(xi) Pathirapalli Flag	„ 49.12
(xii) Alleppey (Terminal)	„ 55.12
9. Signalling	Standard III Double wire Multiple Aspect Upper Quadrant Signalling
10. Period of Construction	48 months
11. Important Water-ways:	
1. Thevara Channel	3 x 12.20 m. Girder Bridge
2. Champakara Kayal (Konthuruthi-Nettur)	4 x 18.3 m. Girder Bridge
3. Nettur—Kumbalam	4 x 30.5 m. underslung & 2 x 18.3 m. Girder Bridge
4. Vembanad Lake (Kumbalam Island—Aroor)	30 x 30.5 m. underslung & 2 x 18.3 m. Deck Girder

Source: Southern Railway.

APPENDIX 7.8

Southern Railway—Expansion of Route Length

Gauge	Route Kilometrage as on 1-4-1978			Route Kilometrage as on 1-4-1980		
	Single line	Double/ Triple/ Quadruple line	Total	Single line	Double/ Triple/ Quadruple line	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Broad Gauge 1.676 m.	1,118.59	801.63	1,920.22	1,183.12	823.66	2,006.78
Metre Gauge 1.000 m.	4,387.27	32.81	4,420.08	4,441.19	32.81	4,474.00
Narro Gauge 0.762 m.	148.46	..	148.46	148.46	..	148.46
Total	5,654.32	834.44	6,488.76	5,772.77	856.47	6,629.24

Source: Southern Railway.

APPENDIX 7.9

Air traffic from Trivandrum and Cochin Airports for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80

1978-79						1979-80					
Originating Traffic			Terminating Traffic			Originating Traffic			Terminating Traffic		
Sector	Passenger	Freight (kgs.)	Sector	Passenger	Freight (kgs.)	Sector	Passenger	Freight (kgs.)	Sector	Passenger	Freight (kgs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
TRV-BOM	72836	789967	BOM-TRV	70474	1357985	TRV-BOM	76215	819875	BOM-TRV	71047	438805
TRV-MAA	20575	43398	MAA-TRV	25862	700774	TRV-MAA	20462	38406	MAA-TRV	22179	656557
TRV-COK	12770	116216	COK-TRV	10396	178243	TRV-COK	8644	144529	COK-TRV	11408	147468
TRV-MALE	3402	28720	MALE-TRV	3930	4095	TRV-MALE	5387	72404	MALE-TRV	5810	2070
TRV-CMB	9071	47939	CMB-TRV	10309	142788	TRV-CMB	6852	20527	CMB-TRV	9191	105295
TRV-MADURAI	1250	11773	MADURAI-TRV	1243	1925	TRV-MADURAI	698	4357	MADURAI-TRV	770	5497
COK-COIMBA	4339	10128	COIMBA-COK	3587	109094	COK-COIMBA	2903	2915	COIMBA-COK	2852	109088
COK-BOM	28566	69293	BOM-COK	25951	89052	COK-BOM	35194	111601	BOM-COK	32908	119299
COK-BANGALORE	12678	8047	BANGA-LORE-COK	10344	33754	COK-BANGALORE	9883	9734	BANGA-COK	11229	24386
COK-MADRAS	14817	54380	MAD-COK	15175	76847	COK-MAA	14280	55122	MAA-COK	14461	62773

Source: Indian Airlines.

APPENDIX 7.10

The number of new Passports issued by the Passport and Emigration office at Cochin and the Passport Office at Kozhikode during the Year 1979-80

Month	Number of Passports issued by Regional Passport Office, Cochin	Number of Passports issued by Passport Office, Kozhikode
(1)	(2)	(3)
April 1979	8085	6080
May "	9605	6061
June "	7320	5400
July "	7363	4500
August "	7766	4200
September "	7063	4024
October "	8042	4501
November "	7161	4860
December "	8101	3960
January 1980	5568	4140
February "	4445	3480
March "	4846	3500
Total	85365	54106

Source: Regional Passport and Emigration Office, Cochin.

APPENDIX 7.11

*Import and Export tonnage of cargo handled and revenue collected at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala—
during 1979-80*

Sl. No.	Name of Port	Import (Metric Tonnes)			Export (Metric Tonnes)			Total		(Metric Tonnes) Total	Revenue Earned	
		Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign		1978-79	1979-80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44227	63189
2.	Calicut (including Beypore)	2467	60620	63087	48930	17572	66502	51397	78192	129589	289114	540391
3.	Neendakara	..	7310	7310	..	108075	108075	..	115385	115385	827237	932637
4.	Azhikal	908	..	908	12103	..	12103	13011	..	13011	81320	57066
5.	Trivandrum	..	4347	4347	..	..	..	..	4347	4347	3470	3853
6.	Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3503	14572
7.	Azhikode	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8494
8.	Ponnani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3290	18120
9.	Badagara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28015	15886
10.	Tellicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3551	7232
11.	Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5759	7505
12.	Kasaragode	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2036	8497
13.	Kovalam—Vizhinjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Director of Ports, Kerala.

Number and Tonnage of Steamers and Sailing Vessels which called at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala—1979-80

Sl. No.	Name of Port	Coastal/ Foreign	Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Total No. of vessels	Total Tonnage	
			No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
<i>Intermediate Port</i>									
1.	Neendakara	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Foreign	11	64565	..	..	11	64565
2.	Alleppey	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Calicut (including Bepore)	Coastal	12	1565	368	42809	380	44374	
		Foreign	6	30757	13	1362	19	32119	
<i>II Minor Ports</i>									
4.	Trivandrum	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Foreign	1	4347	..	..	1	4347
5.	Quilon	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Azhikode	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Ponnani	Coastal	..	..	10	977	10	977
		Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Badagara	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Azhikkal	Coastal	..	..	145	15632	145	15632
		Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Tellicherry	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Cannanore	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Kasargode	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total 1979-80			Coastal	12	1565	523	59418	535	60983
			Foreign	18	99669	13	1362	31	101031
Total				30	101234	536	60780	566	162014
Grand Total for 1978-79			Coastal	11	14169	633	78207	644	92376
			Foreign	14	74517	14	2794	28	77311
TOTAL				25	88686	647	81001	672	169687

Source: Director of Ports, Kerala.

APPENDIX 7.13

*Tonnage of Principal Commodities of Imports into
Cochin Port during the year 1979-80*

Commodity	Coastal	Foreign	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Rice and Paddy	..	..	..
2. Other grains including pulses & flour	577	21754	22331
3. Coal	..	..	..
4. Cashewnuts	..	16797	16797
5. Machinery	133	3716	3849
6. Iron and Steel	6087	73140	79227
7. Tin Plate	..	4246	4246
8. Motor Vehicles and Parts	6	71	77
9. Chemicals and Chemical preparations	389	3122	3511
10. Oil Seeds including Copra & groundnuts	110	94	204
11. Drugs and medicines	..	6	6
12. Paper, Old news-paper Stationery	..	39362	39362
13. Cotton raw and waste	..	..	..
14. Oilman stores, provisions & spices	..	27622	27622
15. Sulphur	..	174501	174501
16. Rock phosphate	..	319947	319947
17. Fertilisers	50	128459	128509
18. Liquid ammonia	..	57797	57797
19. Salt	356	..	356
20. Zinc Concentrate	..	24697	24697
21. Calcined bauxite	14138	..	14138
22. Soda	2253	..	2253
23. Candles, Paraffin wax & tallow	..	..	..
24. P.O.L.	442724	2738338	3181062
25. Cement	113	155167	155280
26. Transshipment Cargo	674	2271	2945
27. Miscellaneous	7674	90108	97782
Total	475284	3881215	4356499

Source: Cochin Port Trust Administration Report, 1979-80.

APPENDIX 7.14

*Tonnage of Principal Commodities of Exports from
Cochin Port during the year 1979-80*

Commodities	Coastal	Foreign	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Coir Products	3	57296	57299
2. Tea	39	67250	67289
3. Rubber	..	124	124
4. Coffee	..	22422	22422
5. Coconuts	..	..	..
6. Copra	..	..	..
7. Cashew Kernels	..	44114	44114
8. Chemicals	9	7645	7654
9. Cotton raw and waste	..	4397	4397
10. Rice and other foodgrains	2689	5085	7774
11. Pepper	..	25710	25710
12. Ginger	..	8165	8165
13. Cardamom	208	792	1000
14. Turmeric	..	3724	3724
15. Coconut oil	6	..	6
16. Cashew Shell Liquid	..	11163	11163
17. Lemongrass oil	..	322	322
18. Timber	91	5148	5239
19. Marine Products	..	43916	43916
20. Oil Cakes	..	207	207
21. Machinery	104	4845	4949
22. Iron and Steel	17	2797	2814
23. Mineral sand including granite	557	5963	6520
24. Cement	2341	..	2341
25. P.O.L.	677333	8586	685919
26. Transshipment Cargo	918	2027	2945
27. Miscellaneous	5613	86426	92039
Total	689928	418124	1108052

Source: Cochin Port Trust Administration Report, 1979-80.

APPENDIX 7.15

Growth of Post Offices in Kerala

Category of Office	As on									
	1-7-1961	1-4-1969	1-4-1974	1-4-1975	1-4-1976	1-12-1976	1-4-1977	1-4-1978	1-4-1979	1-4-1980
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Head Offices	12	22	28	29	31	32	32	33	34	44
2. Sub Post Offices	552	967	1204	1219	1233	1229	1238	1270	1954	1994
3. Branch Offices	2334	2732	2786	2774	2780	2836	2833	2915	2364	2474
Total	2898	3721	4018	4022	4044	4097	4103	4218	4352	4512

Source: Post Master General, Kerala.

APPENDIX 7.16

Area and Population served by each Post Office in the various Districts of Kerala State

Sl. No.	Name of District	Area served by each P.O. in sq. k.m.	Population served by each Post Office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Trivandrum	5.92	7205
2.	Quilon	10.62	6724
3.	Alleppey	4.64	6352
4.	Kottayam	5.44	4340
5.	Idukki	21.64	3957
6.	Ernakulam	6.79	7500
7.	Trichur	6.49	5525
8.	Palghat	10.23	4751
9.	Malappuram	9.62	5952
10.	Kozhikode	7.78	5334
11.	Cannanore	10.20	5131
	Average for State	8.61	5737

Source: Post Master General, Kerala.

APPENDIX 7.17

Statistics of Post Offices as on 1-4-1980 in Kerala State

SL.No.	Name of Division	Number of Post Offices					Total
		HOs.	SOs.	EDSOs.	BOs.	Mobile Bos.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Trivandrum (N)	2	67	13	85	14	181
2.	Trivandrum (S)	2	53	21	97	16	189
3.	Quilon	6	121	83	200	25	435
4.	Alleppey	2	69	59	40	15	185
5.	Tiruvalla	3	77	53	87	1	221
6.	Kottayam	3	83	45	117	5	253
7.	Changanacherry	2	45	25	77	1	150
8.	Idukki	1	52	26	145	11	235
9.	Ernakulam	2	67	6	50	5	130
10.	Alwaye	3	64	53	96	4	220
11.	Trichur	3	79	57	126	21	286
12.	Irinjalakuda	1	58	30	83	9	181
13.	Palghat	3	88	16	116	7	230
14.	Ottappalam	2	46	36	106	10	200
15.	Malappuram	2	82	60	203	31	378
16.	Calicut	2	73	26	169	14	284
17.	Badagara	2	37	39	115	2	195
18.	Cannanore	2	68	48	213	7	338
19.	Tellicherry	1	53	16	146	5	221
Total		44	1282	712	2271	203	4512

Source: Post Master General, Kerala.

APPENDIX 7.18

Statistics Relating to Telephone Exchanges—Kerala For the Years 1979 and 1980

Sl. No.	Telephone District/ Division	No. of Exchanges		Total Equipped capacity		Total working connections		Total waiting list		Public Call Offices	
		As on April 1979	As on April 1980	As on April 1979	As on April 1980	As on April 1979	As on April 1980	As on April 1979	As on April 1980	As on April 1979	As on April 1980
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Kerala Circle	404	432	73895	78795	65387	70560	7009	13658	196	} 2292 Long distance PCOs.
2.	Ernakulam District	6	6	14300	14300	11948	13125	1639	2906		
3.	Trivandrum District	3	3	10500	11500	9968	10679	1004	1134		
Total		413	441	98695	104595	87303	94364	9652	17698	196	2292

Source: General Manager, Telecommunications, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 9.1

Progress of Educational Institutions—High Schools

Year	Government Schools	Private Schools	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1961-62	276	659	929
1962-63	312	709	1015
1963-64	315	705	1020
1964-65	345	801	1146
1965-66	345	806	1151
1966-67	391	884	1276
1967-68	394	888	1292
1968-69	440	941	1381
1969-70	441	941	1382
1970-71	442	942	1384
1971-72	446	947	1393
1972-73	448	951	1399
1973-74	452	952	1404
1974-75	556	952	1488
1975-76	566	955	1521
1976-77	590	1076	1666
1977-78	594	1081	1675
1978-79	597	1083	1680
1979-80	597	1083	1680

APPENDIX 9.3

Progress of Educational Institutions—Lower Primary Schools

Year	Government Schools	Private Schools	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1961-62	2835	3910	6745
1962-63	2985	3919	6904
1963-64	2928	3991	6919
1964-65	2898	4032	6930
1965-66	2904	4050	6954
1966-67	2801	4072	6933
1967-68	2864	4076	6940
1968-69	2805	4112	6917
1969-70	2805	4123	6928
1970-71	2804	4091	6895
1971-72	2804	4091	6895
1972-73	2798	4089	6887
1973-74	2807	4097	6904
1974-75	2900	4075	6975
1975-76	2910	4065	6975
1976-77	2883	4109	6992
1977-78	2849	4120	6969
1978-79	2846	4124	6970
1979-80	2846	4124	6970

APPENDIX 9.2

Progress of Educational Institutions—Upper Primary Schools

Year	Government Schools	Private Schools	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1961-62	576	1409	1985
1962-63	711	1574	2285
1963-64	705	1580	2285
1964-65	758	1670	2428
1965-66	761	1686	2447
1966-67	778	1697	2475
1967-68	782	1697	2479
1968-69	797	1738	2535
1969-70	797	1735	2532
1970-71	809	1734	2543
1971-72	811	1740	2551
1972-73	811	1739	2550
1973-74	809	1739	2548
1974-75	857	1731	2588
1975-76	880	1726	2606
1976-77	883	1835	2718
1977-78	888	1830	2718
1978-79	893	1846	2739
1979-80	893	1846	2739

APPENDIX 9.4

District-wise Number of Schools sanctioned during 1979-80

District	L.P. Schools		U.P. Schools		High Schools	
	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Trivandrum	..	5	1	6	..	12
Quilon	..	7	1	10	..	9
Alleppey	..	5	..	1	2	5
Kottayam	..	2	1	6	2	8
Idukki	1	18	2	17	2	'
Ernakulam	..	2	..	5	3	
Trichur	..	6	1	6	1	
Palghat	..	8	..	6	2	
Malappuram	..	20	..	20		
Kozhikode	..	7	3	13		
Cannanore	1	10	4	13		
Total	2	90	13	103	19	94

APPENDIX 9.5.

District-wise Number of Schools sanctioned by Upgradation during 1980

District	U.P. Schools (Government)	High Schools (Government)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Trivandrum	23	13
Quilon	17	23
Alleppey	9	15
Kottayam	14	14
Idukki	8	10
Ernakulam	21	18
Trichur	4	10
Palghat	2	4
Malappuram	5	8
Kozhikode	20	21
Cannanore	32	36
Total	155	172

APPENDIX 9.6

*Standard-wise Strength of Students—1980-81**

Standard	Boys	Girls	Total
I	322530	308503	631033
II	339961	321524	661485
III	332194	313369	645563
IV	337596	317353	654949
Total L.P. Section	1332281	1260749	2593030
V	313826	287786	601612
VI	288060	263560	551620
VII	280492	257241	537733
Total U.P. Section	882378	808587	1690965
VIII	259590	233748	493338
IX	241890	225502	467392
X	176185	173756	349941
Total H.S. Section	677665	633006	1310671
Grand Total	2892324	2702342	5594666

* Provisional

APPENDIX 9.7

Progress of Enrolment in the Different Stages of School Education

Year	No. of students in Primary Stage	Index of growth	No. of students in secondary stage	Index of growth	Total	Index of growth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1960-61	2939408	100	330893	100	3270301	100
1961-62	3041388	103	416364	126	3457752	106
1962-63	3131503	107	490564	148	3622067	111
1963-64	3263617	111	554819	168	3818436	117
1964-65	3424765	117	585336	177	4010101	123
1965-66	3552693	121	615143	186	4167836	127
1966-67	3688679	125	639959	193	4328638	132
1967-68	3784864	129	666773	202	4451637	136
1968-69	3912830	133	702384	212	4615204	141
1969-70	3989363	136	709290	214	4698653	144
1970-71	4074808	139	724724	219	4799532	147
1971-72	4229533	144	450198	227	4979731	152
1972-73	4375389	149	780886	236	5156275	158
1973-74	4404716	150	865861	262	5270577	161
1974-75	4423247	151	936042	283	5125705	157
1975-76	4377461	149	907896	274	5285357	162
1976-77	4350016	148	1003665	303	5353681	164
1977-78	4405592	150	1088166	329	5493758	168
1978-79	4340729	147	1197403	362	5538132	169
1979-80	4318198	147	1275063	385	5593261	171
1980-81	4283995	146	1310671	396	5594666	171

APPENDIX 9.8

Number of Students Appeared and Passed the S.S.L.C. Examination in 1979 and 1980

Year	Students Appeared for S.S.L.C. Examination			Students Passed S.S.L.C. Examination		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
March, 1979	192,175	182,596	374,771	81,944	81,068	163,012
September, 1979	43,533	37,697	81,230	7,062	5,527	12,609
March, 1980	196,114	186,138	382,252	79,528	83,222	162,750
September, 1980	25,141	18,654	43,795	2,731	2,028	4,759
..
..

APPENDIX 9.9

Number of Teachers in Schools—1979-80

Stage	Number of teachers
1 Lower Primary	74150
2 Upper Primary	56740
3 Secondary	44422
4 Teacher Training	445
Total	175757

APPENDIX 9.10

Number of Arts and Science Colleges and Training Colleges Affiliated to the Universities of Kerala and Calicut—District-wise—1979-80

District	No. of Arts and Science Colleges			No. of Training Colleges		
	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Trivandrum	5	11	16	1	2	3
2. Quilon	..	13	13	..	2	2
3. Alleppey	..	14	14	..	3	3
4. Kottayam	1	16	17	..	4	4
5. Idukki	1	1	2	..	..	..
6. Ernakulam	2	15	17	..	2	2
7. Trichur	3	12	15	1	..	1
8. Palghat	3	5	8	..	1	1
9. Malappuram	3	4	7	..	..	..
10. Kozhikode	6	7	13	1	1	2
11. Cannanore	5	6	11	1	..	1
Total	29	104	133	4	15	19

APPENDIX 9.11

Number of Colleges Affiliated to the Universities in Kerala--1979-80

Colleges	Kerala University			Cochin University			Calicut University			Total		
	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Arts and Science Colleges	9	70	79	..	..	..	20	34	54	29	104	133
2. Training Colleges	1	13	14	..	..	..	3	2	5	4	15	19
3. Engineering Colleges	1	2	3	1	..	1	1	1	2	3	3	6
4. Medical Colleges	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	4
5. Ayurveda Colleges	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	4
6. Law Colleges	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	4
Total	18	86	104	1	..	1	26	39	65	45	125	170

APPENDIX 9.12

Enrolment by Stages in Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala--1979-80

Stages	Enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Pre-degree	65819	58911	124730
Degree	40262	41483	81745
Post-graduate	2623	2705	5328
Total	108704	103099	211803

APPENDIX 9.13

Number of Institutions and Students in the Professional Colleges of Kerala 1979-80

Category of Colleges	No. of Colleges	No. of Students		
		Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Teachers Training Colleges	19	820	1829	2649
2. Engineering Colleges	6	4297	683	4980 *
3. Medical Colleges	4	2351	1353	3704 **
4. Ayurveda Colleges	4	399	290	689 **
5. Law Colleges	4	1703	341	2044 **
Total	37	9570	4496	14066

* Including Part time students for degree course.

** Relates to the year 1978-79.

APPENDIX 9.14
Polytechnics in Kerala

District	Number of Polytechnics					
	1979-80			1980-81		
	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Trivandrum	2	..	2	2	..	2
2. Quilon	..	1	1	..	1	1
3. Alleppey	..	2	2	..	2	2
4. Kottayam	1	..	1	1	..	1
5. Idukki	..	..	..	1	..	1*
6. Ernakulam	1	..	1	1	..	1
7. Trichur	3	1	4	3	1	4
8. Palghat	1	..	1	2	..	2
9. Malappuram	1	1	2	1	1	2
10. Kozhikode	2	..	2	2	..	2
11. Cannanore	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total	12	6	18	14	6	20

(*) Not started.

APPENDIX 9.15

Number of Students and Teachers in Polytechnics in Kerala—1979-80

Type of Management	Enrolment	Teachers
(1)	(2)	(3)
Government	4779	406
Private	2702	204
Total	7481	610

APPENDIX 9.16

Junior Technical Schools in Kerala

District	No. of Junior Technical Schools	
	1979-80	1980-81
Trivandrum	2	2
Quilon	2	2
Alleppey	2	2
Kottayam	2	2
Idukki	..	1
Ernakulam	1	1
Trichur	4	4
Palghat	2	3
Malappuram	1	2
Kozhikode	2	2
Cannanore	3	3
Wayanad	..	1
Total	21	25

1 one J.T.S. is being established only in S. Battery at Wynad District.

APPENDIX 9.17

Progress of Expenditure on General School Education

Year	Rs. (Crores)	Index of increase
1961-62	16.83	100
1962-63	17.11	102
1963-64	18.46	110
1964-65	19.88	118
1965-66	25.23	150
1966-67	29.33	174
1967-68	36.66	218
1968-69	49.21	251
1969-70	49.07	292
1970-71	52.53	312
1971-72	57.64	342
1972-73	59.71	355
1973-74	67.39	400
1974-75	86.17	512
1975-76	105.69	628
1976-77	116.73	694
1977-78	124.80	742
1978-79	134.14	797
1979-80	152.71 (R.E)	907
1980-81	170.24 (B.E)	1012

APPENDIX 9.18

*Cost per Pupil per year in the Different Stages of School Education**(Amount in Rs.)*

Year	Primary Stage	Secondary Stage
(1)	(2)	(3)
1965-66	49.30	90.37
1966-67	54.17	103.81
1967-68	65.07	130.07
1968-69	73.23	139.71
1969-70	82.38	164.08
1970-71	85.91	176.23
1971-72	89.26	187.29
1972-73	94.51	194.15
1973-74	102.24	211.70
1974-75	117.52	217.90
1975-76	170.02	361.32
1976-77	186.16	356.40
1977-78	193.61	363.02
1978-79	206.21	356.43
1979-80	238.27	369.34
1980-81	267.51	400.74

APPENDIX 9.19

Per capita Government Expenditure on Education in Kerala

Year	Population (lakhs)	Government Expenditure on Education (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure per Head (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1961-62	173.02	1854.84	10.72
1962-63	177.02	1914.14	10.81
1963-64	181.26	2019.46	11.14
1964-65	185.52	2807.80	12.44
1965-66	189.88	2837.43	14.94
1966-67	194.35	3774.60	17.88
1967-68	198.92	4147.85	20.85
1968-69	203.48	4363.98	22.92
1969-70	208.15	5428.98	26.08
1970-71	212.80	6012.37	28.25
1971-72	218.29	6614.87	30.30
1972-73	223.92	7104.72	31.73
1973-74	228.18	8234.58	36.07
1974-75	232.45	10317.00	44.38
1975-76	234.80	12897.00	54.93
1976-77	239.50	14102.81	58.88
1977-78	243.90	15156.30	62.14
1978-79	246.21	16013.34	65.04
1979-80	249.90	18154.75 (R.E.)	72.65
1980-81	253.84	20219.59 (B.E.)	79.65

APPENDIX 9.20

Per capita Expenditure on Education—State-wise

Sl. No.	States	Budget Estimates 1978-79
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34.49
2.	Assam	31.92
3.	Bihar	23.23
4.	Gujarat	42.50
5.	Haryana	39.94
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	50.19
7.	Kerala	67.09
8.	Madhya Pradesh	27.00
9.	Maharashtra	42.20
10.	Karnataka	42.53
11.	Orissa	32.72
12.	Punjab	52.85
13.	Rajasthan	36.11
14.	Tamil Nadu	37.52
15.	Uttar Pradesh	26.04
16.	West Bengal	36.15
	All States Average	35.39

APPENDIX 9.21
Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala as on 31-3-1980

District	Hospitals		P.H. Centres & Medical College Units		M.C.H. Centres		T.B. Centres & Clinics		Grant-in-aid Institutions as on 31-3-1979		Others		Total			
	Institu- tions No.	Beds No.	Institu- tions No.	Beds No.	Institu- tions No.	Beds No.	Institu- tions No.	Beds No.	Institu- tions No.	Beds No.	Institu- tions No.	Beds No.				
														(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Trivandrum	19	4746	18	186	50	146	1	20	1	28	3	452	7	..	99	5578
Quilon	12	1556	20	250	56	120	..	..	4	86	1	120	..	..	93	2132
Alleppey	13	3101	20	221	48	102	..	..	2	12	3	575	1	..	87	4011
Kottayam	14	2274	15	192	31	95	..	..	2	48	1	200	..	..	63	2809
Idukki	4	194	4	46	35	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	399
Ernakulam	20	2320	17	190	49	212	..	..	4	40	2	501	2	..	94	3263
Trichur	19	3039	18	232	47	71	..	..	1	..	1	170	..	..	86	3512
Palghat	11	1024	11	129	53	160	..	..	1	52	..	..	1	..	77	1365
Malappuram	8	775	12	114	48	74	..	..	2	52	..	..	..	..	70	1015
Kozhikode	10	3348	15	132	48	151	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	77	3631
Cannanore	14	2166	13	203	98	196	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	129	2365
Total	144	24543	163	1895	563	1426	1	20	20	318	11	2018	16	..	918	30220

Source: Director of Health Services.

APPENDIX 9.22

*District-wise Distribution of Institutions and Beds under Ayurvedic System of Medicine as on 31-12-1980**

District	Hospitals		Number of Dispensaries	Total No. of Institutions
	No. of Hospitals	No. of Beds		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Trivandrum	11	484	39	50
Quilon	8	125	36	44
Alleppey	9	170	40	49
Kottayam	8	140	20	28
Idukki	1	30	19	20
Ernakulam	11	210	29	40
Trichur	12	193	56	68
Palghat	4	110	40	44
Malappuram	9	155	38	47
Kozhikode	5	60	36	41
Cannanore	7	141	57	64
Total	85	1818	410	495

*Including college hospitals at Trivandrum and Ernakulam and 2 mobile dispensaries at Idukki and Malappuram.

APPENDIX 9.23

District-wise Distribution of Institutions and Beds under Homoeopathic System of Medicine—1980

District	Hospitals		Number of Dispensaries	Total No. of Institutions.
	No. of Hospitals	No. of Beds		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Trivandrum	3	125	13	16
Quilon	1	25	15	16
Alleppey	2	50	17	19
Kottayam	2	75	15	17
Idukki	1	25	13	14
Ernakulam	2	50	12	14
Trichur	1	25	9	10
Palghat	1	25	12	13
Malappuram	1	25	16	17
Kozhikode	1	50	13	14
Cannanore	2	50	19	21
Total	17	525	154	171

APPENDIX 9.24

Achievements under Family Welfare Programme for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80

Sl. No.	District	1978-79				1979-80			
		Vas.	Tub.	Induced Abortion	I.U.D.	Vas.	Tub.	Induced Abortion	I.U.D.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Trivandrum	1591	12636	7788	1340	1511	13184	7192	1409
2.	Quilon	803	9588	2061	1008	1271	12167	2707	1828
3.	Alleppey	3528	7294	2474	1909	2154	7493	3309	2395
4.	Kottayam	857	6852	4971	2213	1353	7691	5031	2554
5.	Idukki	354	1112	117	378	377	1155	294	544
6.	Ernakulam	1912	8885	1818	1511	1774	9883	3584	2336
7.	Trichur	1621	8739	3857	561	1533	10386	3427	898
8.	Palghat	361	2666	730	943	304	3090	830	1229
9.	Malappuram	503	2901	220	1038	330	3476	243	1262
10.	Kozhikode	2132	9347	3164	688	2187	10016	3507	1682
11.	Cannanore	1528	5072	630	623	1541	6150	2473	880
	Kerala	15190	75092	27830	12212	14335	84691	32597	17017

ANNEXURE 9.25

Urban Water Supply Schemes in the State
(Including L.I.C. aided schemes)

District	Progress during 1979-80 (Nos.)				Progress during 1980-81* (Nos.)				Towns having Protected Water Supply (Nos.)		% age of Urban Population covered by the end of		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Schemes in operation at the end of 1978-79	Schemes completed during 1979-80	Schemes in operation by the end of the year	Schemes under construction at the end of the year	Schemes completed during 1980-81	Schemes in operation by the end of the year	Schemes under construction at the end of the year	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Trivandrum	3	..	3	1@	..	3	1@	3	3	3	81	81	81
Quilon	1	..	1	2	1	2**	1	1	1	2	62	62	72
Alleppey	5	..	5	2(b)	..	5	2(b)	5	5	5	84	84	84
Kottayam	3	..	3	1+1(b)	..	3	2(b)	3	3	3	70	70	70
Idukki	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ernakulam	5	..	5	2	..	5	3	5	5	5	81	81	81
Trichur	4	1	5	1+1(b)	..	5	2(b)	4	5	5	69	69	69
Palghat	2	..	2	1(b)	..	2	1(b)	2	2	2	58	58	58
Malappuram	1	1	2	1(b)	..	2	1(b)	1	2	1	51	51	51
Kozhikode	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	2	2	69	69	69
Cannanore	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	3	3	55	55	55
State	29	2	31	14	1	32	14	20	31	32	71.8	71.8	71.8

* Anticipated

@ Peppara Dam for the augmentation of Trivandrum Water Supply Scheme

** Partial coverage only.

(b) Including Augmentation Schemes.

APPENDIX 9.26

Rural Water Supply Schemes in the State (Piped)
(Including L. I. C. aided Schemes)

District	No. of schemes in operation at the end of 1978-79	Progress during 1979-80 (Nos.)			Progress during 1980-81* (Nos.)			No. of Villages covered by the end of			Rural population covered by the end of		
		Schemes completed during the year	Schemes in operation by the end of the year	Schemes under construction at the end of the year	Schemes completed during the year	Schemes in operation at the end of the year	Schemes under construction at the end of the year	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Trivandrum	64	7	71	29+4	7	78	26						
Quilon	57	..	57	54	12	69	42						
Alleppey	68	5	73	43+16	6	79	37						
Kottayam	101	2	103	37+5	9	112	5+28						
Idukki	21	1	22	21	7	29	14						
Ernakulam	68	10+4	78+4	14+36	7	85+4	4+29						
Trichur	71	16+4	87+4	5+27	5	92+4	5+22						
Palghat	75	2	77	31+1	7	84	25						
Malappuram	40	11	51	26	7	58	19						
Calicut	60	4	64	31	8	72	23						
Cannanore	97	12	109	28	8	117	20						
Total	722	78	800	398	83	883	315				20%	27.0%	29.0%

* Anticipated.

Appendix 9.27

Drainage/Sewerage Schemes in the State

District	Name of Schemes	Schemes in operation at the end of 1978-79 (Nos.)	Progress during 1979-80 (Nos.)			Progress during 1980-81 *(Nos.)			No. of Towns covered by the end of			% of Urban Population covered by the end of		
			Schemes completed during the year	Schemes in operation by the end of the year	Schemes under construction during the year	Schemes completed during the year	Schemes in operation by the end of the year	Schemes under construction by the end of the year	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. Trivandrum	Trivandrum	1+	..	1+	1	..	1+	1	1+	1+	1+	30	30	35
2. Quilon	Quilon	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Idupki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Ernakulam	Cochin	1+	..	1+	1	..	1+	1	1+	1+	1+	10	10	15.
7. Trichur	Guruvayoor	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Kozhikode	Calicut	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
State		2	..	2	5	..	2	5	2	2	2	..	..	..

* Anticipated

(+) Partially covered.

APPENDIX 9.28

L.I.C. Aided Rural Water Supply Schemes in the State

Sl. No.	District	Schemes in operation at the end of 1978-79 (Nos.)	Progress during 1979-80 (Nos.)			Progress during 1980-81 (Nos.)			Remarks
			Schemes completed during 1979-80	Schemes in operation at the end of 1979-80	Schemes under construction at the end of 1979-80	Schemes completed during 1980-81	Schemes in operation at the end of 1980-81	Schemes under construction at the end of 1983-81	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Trivandrum	21	..	21	..	..	21	..	
2.	Quilon	11	..	11	3	2	13	1	
3.	Alleppey	15	..	15	3	..	15	3	
4.	Kottayam	29	..	29	2	..	29	2	
5.	Ernakulam	18	..	18	..	..	18	..	
6.	Trichur	18	1	19	1	..	19	1	
7.	Palghat	17	..	17	1	..	17	1	
8.	Malappuram	16	..	16	1	..	16	1	
9.	Calicut	9	..	9	..	..	9	..	
10.	Cannanore	26	..	26	1	..	26	1	
Total		180	1	181	12	2	183	10	

APPENDIX 9.29

L.I.C. Aided Urban Water Supply Schemes in the State

District	Schemes in operation at the end of 1978-79 (Nos.)	Progress during 1979-80 (Nos.)			Progress during 1980-81 (Nos.)*			Remarks	
		Schemes completed during 1979-80	Schemes in operation at the end of 1979-80	Schemes under construction at the end of 1979-80	Schemes completed during 1980-81	Schemes in operation at the end of 1980-81	Schemes under construction at the end of 1980-81		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1.	Trivandrum	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	
2.	Quilon	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	
3.	Alleppey	5	..	5	2(b)	..	5	2(b)	
4.	Kottayam	2	..	2	1+1(b)	..	2	1+1(b)	
5.	Idukki	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
6.	Ernakulam	5	..	5	2	..	5	2	
7.	Trichur	3	2	5	1+1(b)	..	5	1+1(b)	
8.	Palghat	2	..	2	1(b)	..	2	1(b)	
9.	Malappuram	2	..	2	1(b)	..	2	1(b)	
10.	Kozhikode	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	
11.	Cannanore	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	
State		27	2	29	13	1	30	17	

* Anticipated

(b) Including Augmentation Schemes.

APPENDIX 9.30

* Expenditure on Sewerage and Water Supply Schemes in the State (including L.I.C. assisted schemes)

(Rs. lakhs)

Year	Water Supply						Sewerage/Drainage Scheme						Remarks
	Urban			Rural			Total			Plan	Non-plan	Total	
	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1974-75 to 1977-78	2119.95	869.41	2989.36	1112.67	394.89	1507.56	3232.62	1264.30	4496.92	66.61	Nil	66.61	..
1978-79	514.77	297.88	812.65	570.50	74.45	644.95	1085.27	372.33	1457.60	47.13	10.26	57.39	..
1979-80	582.82	354.74	937.56	415.22	78.57	493.79	998.04	433.31	1431.35	100.83	12.41	113.24	..
1980-81 (Anticipated)	884.92	455.00	1339.92	708.74	116.00	824.74	1593.66	571.00	2164.66	167.24	12.40	179.64	..

* Excluding expenditure on ESP type latrines and open draw wells.

APPENDIX 9.31

Expenditure on Water Supply Schemes with L.I.C. Assistance

(Rs. lakhs)

Year	Urban Water supply Schemes				Rural Water supply Schemes				Total			
	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total (2+4)	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total (6+8)	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total (10+12)
		of which L.I.C. aid				of which L.I.C. aid				of which L.I.C. aid		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1974-75 to 1977-78	2119.45	688.00	869.41	2989.36	1112.67	N.A.	394.89	1507.56	3232.62	..	1264.30	4496.52
1978-79	514.77	132.70	297.88	812.65	570.50	@	74.45	644.95	1085.27	..	372.33	1457.60
1979-80	582.82	200.00	354.74	937.56	415.22	@	78.57	493.79	998.04	..	433.31	1431.35
1980-81 (Anticipated)	884.92	200.00	455.00	1339.92	708.74	@	116.00	824.74	1593.66	..	571.00	2163.66

@ L.I.C. aid not received

N.A.—Not available.

APPENDIX 9.32

Housing Stock in Kerala, 1979-80

Details	Houses (Lakhs)
1. Huts	9.66
2. Old and dilapidated houses	1.87
3. Other (semi pucca & pucca house)	29.13
(i) Houses with a plinth area of up to 500 sq. feet.	14.95
(a) Without separate kitchen	5.82
(b) With separate kitchen	9.13
(ii) Houses with plinth area 500 to 1000 sq. feet.	9.26
(iii) Houses with plinth area 1000 to 1500 sq. feet	3.58
(iv) Houses with plinth area above 1500 sq. feet.	1.34
Total dwelling houses	40.66

Source: Employment and Housing Survey, 1980 Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

APPENDIX 9.33

List of Public Housing Schemes of the Housing Board

1. Jawahar Nagar Housing Scheme, Trivandrum.
2. Santhinagar Housing Scheme, Trivandrum.
3. Padmanagar Housing Scheme, Trivandrum.
4. Mutlada Housing Scheme, Trivandrum
5. Chembakassery Housing Scheme, Trivandrum.
6. Sreenagar Housing Scheme, Trivandrum.
7. Keezhey Veedu Housing Scheme, Trivandrum.
8. Seeveli Nagar Housing Scheme, Trivandrum.
9. Temple view Housing Scheme, Trivandrum.
10. Subhash Nagar Housing Scheme, Trivandrum.
11. Medical College Housing Scheme, Trivandrum.
12. Ambalamukku Housing Scheme, Trivandrum
13. Prasantha Nagar Housing Scheme, Trivandrum.
14. Thevally Housing Scheme, Quilon.
15. Fort Cochin Housing Scheme.
16. Indira Nagar Housing Scheme, Trivandrum.
17. K.T. Jacob Nagar Housing Scheme, I stage, Trivandrum.
18. K.T. Jacob Nagar Housing Scheme, II stage, Trivandrum.
19. P.T.P. Nagar Housing Scheme, II stage, Trivandrum.
20. Kalpaka Nagar Housing Scheme, Trivandrum.
21. Nedumangad Housing Scheme, Trivandrum.
22. Kawdiar Gardens Housing Scheme, Trivandrum.
23. Vrindavan Gardens Housing Scheme, Trivandrum.
24. Chinnakada Housing Scheme, Quilon.
25. Kaithavana Housing Scheme, Alleppey
26. Kanjikuzhy Housing Scheme, Kottayam.
27. Elamkulam East Housing Scheme, Cochin.
28. Thodupuzha Housing Scheme.
29. Moovattupuzha Housing Scheme.
30. Perumbavoor Housing Scheme.
31. Elamkulam West Housing Scheme, Cochin.

32. Kalamassery Housing Scheme.
33. Alwaye Housing Scheme.
34. Ayyanthole Housing Scheme, Trichur
35. Irinjalakuda Housing Scheme.
36. Malaparamba Housing Scheme, Calicut.
37. Malaparamba Housing Scheme, II stage, Calicut.
38. Kallepully Housing Scheme, Palghat
39. Chakkorathukulam Housing Scheme, Calicut.
40. Talap Housing Scheme, Cannanore.
41. Puzhadhathy Housing Scheme, Cannanore
42. Bilathikulam Housing Scheme, Calicut.
43. Kadakampally Housing Scheme, Trivandrum.
44. Kalpetta Housing Scheme, I stage
45. Thiruvalla Housing Scheme.
46. Paravattani Housing Scheme, Trichur
47. P. T. P. Nagar Housing Scheme, construction of flats, Trivandrum.
48. Badagara Housing Scheme.
49. Pandits Colony Housing Scheme, Site A, Trivandrum.
50. Pandits Colony Housing Scheme, Site B, Trivandrum.
51. Vrindavanam (flats) Housing Scheme, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 9.34

Financial Achievement relating to the Department of Town Planning

(Rs. lakhs)

Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1974-75 to 1977-78	53.10	47.11	100.21
1978-79	26.70	14.15	40.85
1979-80	64.09	25.52	89.61
1980-81 (Anticipated)	36.24	29.69	65.93

Source: Chief Town Planner.

APPENDIX 9.35

Financial Achievement relating to the Department of Municipal Administration

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1974-75 to 1977-78	31.64	208.62	240.26
1978-79	12.00	84.13	96.13
1979-80	42.09	90.36	132.45
1980-81 (Anticipated)	131.00*	76.82	192.82

*Including the expenditure anticipated for the implementation of the centrally sponsored scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns

Source: Director of Municipalities

APPENDIX 9.36

Town and Regional Planning

	Unit	Achievement					Grand total	Remarks
		Upto 1973-74	During 1974-75 to 1977-78	During 1978-79	During 1979-80	During 1980-81 (anticipated)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Master Plans prepared	Nos.	9	3	2	1	2	17	
Master Plans sanctioned by Government	"	3	..	..	..	..	3	Regional Plans for Trivandrum and Calicut are under preparation.
2. Regional Plans prepared	"	..	..	1	..	..	1	
3. Town improvement (projects prepared (under the centrally sponsored schemes)	"	..	..	..	3	7	10	..
4. District Planning Units functioning	"	..	..	..	..	..	10	7 District Planning Units and 3 Regional units viz., Trivandrum, Ernakulam & Calicut.
5. Traffic operation plans prepared for urban centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.	
6. Planning & Development Authorities formed	"	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
7. Others (specify)	"	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.	

Source: Chief Town Planner

APPENDIX 9.37

Financial Assistance to Planning and Development Authorities Provided by the Chief Town Planner (Plan Scheme)

(Rs. lakhs)

Name of schemes/Development Authority	Assistance given					Grand total
	Upto 1973-74	During 1974-75 to 1977-83.	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 *	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Financial assistance to planning and Development authorities for implementation of development Plan						
(a) Calicut Development Authority	Nil.	0.51	Nil.	20.00	Nil.	20.51
(b) Trivandrum Development Authority	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	20.00	Nil.	20.00
(c) Greater Cochin Development Authority	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	5.00	5.00
(d) Idukky Development Authority	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	5.00	5.00
Total (1)	Nil.	0.51	Nil.	40.00	10.00	50.51
2. Financial assistance to Development Authorities for urban environmental improvement						
(a) Greater Cochin Development authority	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1.00	1.00	2.00
Grand Total (1 & 2)	Nil.	0.51	Nil.	41.00	11.00	52.51

* Anticipated

Source: Chief Town Planner

4/719/MC.

APPENDIX 9.38

Assistance to Urban Local Bodies for Non-remunerative Works (Plan Scheme), Purposewise provided by the Director of Municipal Administration.

Assistance	Unit	Achievement 1974-75 to 1977-78		Achievement 1978-79		Achievement 1979-80		Achievement 1980-81 (Anticipated)	
		Physical No.	Financial Rs.	Physical No.	Financial Rs.	Physical No.	Financial Rs.	Physical No.	Financial Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Office building	No.	6	14,49,159	2	1,90,460	1	1,03,100	1	2,000
2. Town Hall	"	4	4,91,045	1	2,10,000	2	3,28,900	..	..
3. Roads	"	1	1,887	11	96,962	15	6,38,341	3	3,30,875
4. Drains	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	82,500
5. Culverts	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Bridges	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Maternity & Child Welfare Centre	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Library	"	..	..	..	..	1	76,875	..	..
9. Park	"	1	16,318	1	2,578	1	16,667	..	..
10. Play Ground	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Stadium	"	..	..	..	..	1	1,56,317	1	1,84,208
12. E.S.P. type latrine	"	300	5,639	..	..	200	8,700	100	417
Total:		312	19,64,048	15	5,00,000	221	13,28,900	108	6,00,000

Source: Director of Municipalities.

APPENDIX 9.39

Assistance to Urban Local Bodies for Non-remunerative work—Plan Scheme

Name of beneficiary Town/Urban Local Body	Unit	Achievement								Remarks
		1974-75 to Physical	1977-78 Financial Rs.	1978-79 Physical	Financial Rs.	1979-80 Physical	Financial Rs.	1980-81 Physical	Financial Rs.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Alwaye	No.	2	5,49,667	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Attingal	..	2	83,051	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Alleppey	..	1	5,639	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Badagara	..	2	2,53,981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Calicut Corporation	..	1	16,318	1	2,578	1	76,875	..	..	..
6. Changanacherry	..	1	10,000	..	4,626	..	..	..	..	..
7. Kottayam	1	1,56,317	..	..	..
8. Palai	..	2	7,89,813	..	..	..	46,200	1	1,84,208	..
9. Pathanamthitta	2	1,75,291	..	..	..
10. Sertallai	..	1	5,504	..	..	1	23,641	..	..	..
11. Kasaragod	..	1	2,46,416	..	..	..	38,500	1	51,000	..
12. Punalur	1	85,833	..	..	..	..	..
13. Malappuram	1	96,963	1	2,00,000	1	1,00,000	..
14. Irinjalakuda	1	2,10,000	..	..	..	..	..
15. Neyyattinkara	..	1	3,663	..	..	1	2,009	..	..	..
16. Kunnankulam	1	1,00,000	..	..	..	..	..
17. Palghat	1	64,500	..	..	..
18. Quilon	1	2,38,900	..	..	..
19. Trichur	1	90,000	..	..	..
20. Kothamangalam	1	16,667	1	16,375	..
21. Guruvayur Township	1	2,00,000	1	1,84,500	..
22. Chengannur	1	30,000	..
23. Kayamkulam	1	31,500	..
24. Perumbavoor	1	417	..
25. Muvattupuzha	1	2,000	..
Total		14	19,64,048	5	5,00,000	12	13,28,900	9	6,00,000	..

Source: Director of Municipalities

APPENDIX 9.40

Non-Plan Grant Assistance to Urban Local Bodies

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of beneficiary Urban Local body	Assistance Given														
	Upto 1973-74			During 1973-74 to 1977-78			1978-79			1979-80			1980-81 (Anticipated)		
	G.P.G.	S.P.G.	Total	G.P.G.	S.P.G.	Total	G.P.G.	S.P.G.	Total	G.P.G.	S.P.G.	Total	G.P.G.	S.P.G.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1. Corporations	19.85	0.55	20.40	48.11	21.74	69.85	11.22	14.92	26.14	18.80	18.66	37.46	11.83	22.00	33.83
2. Municipalities	21.70	6.43	28.13	65.12	36.18	101.30	26.71	19.92	46.63	28.67	11.57	40.24	20.99	5.05	26.04
3. Guruvayur Town- ship Committee	0.22	..	0.22	0.87	3.87	4.74	0.23	0.04	0.27	0.23	0.39	0.62	0.24	1.10	1.34
Total	41.77	6.98	48.75	114.10	61.79	175.89	38.16	34.88	73.04	47.70	30.62	78.32	33.06	28.15	61.21

Note: G.P.G.—General Purpose Grant

S.P.G.—Specific Purpose Grant

Source: Director of Municipalities

APPENDIX 9.41

Urban Development Works Assisted by the Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation—Remunerative Schemes

Name of Scheme	Amount Rs. in lakhs disbursed										Remarks
	1970-71 to 1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81 (anticipated)		Grand total		
	No. of works assisted	Amount	No. of works assisted	Amount	No. of works assisted	Amount	No. of works assisted	Amount	No. of works assisted	Amount	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
			old new		old new		old new				
1. Bunks	14	4.94	.. ..	..	0 + 2	0.63	0 + 1	0.50	17	6.07	
2. Shops/Stalls and commercial centres	49	104.71	3 + 2	30.15	2 + 8	47.03	0 + 2	19.00	61	200.90	
3. Office buildings/shop cum office buildings	30	143.90	6 + 2	34.95	4 + 0	17.24	3 + 5	14.00	37	210.09	
4. Bus/lorry/cart/jetty/stands	39	144.71	2 + 0	14.00	3 + 1	9.04	2 + 3	30.00	43	197.76	
5. Comfort stations	2	0.55	0 + 1	0.45	0 + 1	0.55	0 + 1	0.75	5	2.29	
6. E.S.P. type latrines/conversion of dry type latrines into sanitary types/pail type latrines into flush out latrines etc.	4	7.84	2 + 1	3.31	3 + 1	6.00	4 + 4	17.50	10	34.65	
7. Markets & godowns	29	79.95	4 + 0	7.54	0 + 2	14.91	2 + 3	20.00	34	122.40	
8. Firestation buildings	2	0.86	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0.86	
9. Town halls	8	43.35	2+0	3.50	..	..	0+1	7.00	9	53.85	
10. Rest Houses	10	74.89	.. ..	..	1+0	5.00	0+1	5.00	11	84.89	
11. Housing schemes	3	9.38	1+1	7.70	1+0	2.98	2+1	3.00	5	23.05	
12. Stadium	3	21.96	.. ..	..	..	..	0+1	7.00	4	28.96	
13. Slaughter houses	4	22.51	.. ..	..	0+2	2.10	0+1	4.00	7	28.61	
14. Town Planning schemes	9	258.00	6+2	69.50	3+0	50.00	2+1	50.00	12	427.50	
15. Working men's hostels	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Working women's hostels	1	5.00	.. ..	..	0+1	1.77	..	..	2	6.77	
17. Loans for house connection service for water supply	4	4.74	1+0	0.50	1+0	1.00	..	..	4	6.24	
18. Lodges	5	6.12	1+0	2.60	1+2	10.46	0+1	2.00	8	21.18	
19. Quarters for commissioners	3	0.60	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0.60	
20. Purchase of junker	1	8.26	.. ..	..	..	..	0+1	11.00	2	19.26	
21. Library building	1	0.47	.. ..	..	..	..	0+1	5.00	2	5.47	
22. Purchase of lorry	1	90.75	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.75	
23. Electric crematorium	1	3.50	.. ..	..	..	..	..	10.00	1	3.50	
24. Road works	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	0+4	10.00	4	10.00	
25. Electrical sub station	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	0+1	35.00	1	35.00	
	223	946.99	28+9	174.20	19+20	168.71	15+33	240.75	285	1530.65	

Source: Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation.

APPENDIX 9.42

Urban Development Works Assisted by the Kerala Urban Development and Finance Corporation Limited

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Name of beneficiary urban local body	Remunerative Schemes										Remarks
	1970-71 to 1977-79		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81 (anticipated)		Grand total		
	No. of works assisted	Amount	No. of works assisted	Amount	No. of works assisted	Amount	No. of works assisted	Amount	No. of works assisted	Amount	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>Town Planning Bodies</i>											
1. Calicut Development Authority	4	9.11	1+1	3.85	3+0	15.22	2+1	10.71	6	38.88	
2. Greater Cochin Development Authority	14	293.50	9+2	76.50	3+0	50.00	5+0	40.00	16	460.00	
<i>Municipal Corporations</i>											
1. Calicut	16	65.26	..	..	1+2	11.73	2+0	23.00	18	99.99	
2. Cochin Corporation	12	87.98	1+0	3.00	1+0	4.00	1+1	12.00	13	106.99	
3. Trivandrum Corporation	4	15.72	0+2	7.97	1+0	5.40	..	..	6	29.09	
<i>1st Grade Municipalities:</i>											
1. Alleppey	6	7.34	1+0	5.68	0+1	4.80	..	..	7	17.83	
2. Cannanore	3	43.00	1+0	10.00	..	..	0+2	1.65	5	54.66	
3. Changanacherry	4	12.73	..	..	0+2	3.69	..	..	6	16.43	
4. Kottayam	10	45.04	3+0	10.45	..	..	..	..	10	55.50	
5. Palghat	5	33.20	..	..	0+1	10.00	0+2	4.78	8	47.99	
6. Quilon	10	28.84	0+1	15.00	..	..	0+2	11.67	13	55.51	
7. Tellicherry	10	11.33	2+0	6.60	3+0	8.16	3+0	12.64	10	38.73	
8. Trichur	11	58.38	2+0	6.00	..	..	0+2	40.00	13	104.39	
<i>2nd Grade Municipalities</i>											
1. Alwaye	9	54.64	..	..	..	..	0+1	0.35	10	54.99	
2. Badagara	11	17.96	1+0	2.50	1+0	0.95	0+1	2.00	12	29.41	
3. Chalakudy	3	6.98	..	..	0+1	3.00	1+0	6.50	4	16.48	
4. Irinjalakuda	10	11.79	1+0	0.50	0+2	5.00	..	..	12	17.29	
5. Kasaragod	3	4.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4.50	
6. Kunnankulam	1	7.25	0+1	4.00	1+0	5.04	..	..	2	16.29	
7. Muvattupuzha	7	14.41	..	..	1+0	1.00	0+1	5.00	8	20.41	
8. Palai	5	38.90	1+0	1.00	0+1	9.00	..	..	6	49.90	
9. Perumbavoor	10	8.85	..	..	..	..	0+1	2.00	11	10.85	
10. Punalur	5	5.42	1+1	1.56	..	..	0+1	5.00	7	11.89	
<i>3rd Grade Municipalities</i>											
1. Angamali	..	..	..	..	..	..	0+1	5.00	1	5.00	
2. Attingal	5	2.25	0+1	0.06	0+1	0.75	0+1	3.06	8	6.12	
3. Chittoor-Thathamangalam	2	4.04	1+0	0.25	1+0	0.50	1+0	0.50	2	5.29	
4. Kayamkulam	7	10.92	..	..	0+2	1.05	..	..	9	11.97	
5. Kodungalloor	..	..	..	..	..	..	0+2	3.50	2	3.50	
6. Kothamangalam	..	..	..	..	0+2	7.67	..	..	2	7.68	
7. Malappuram	4	9.02	1+0	4.78	1+1	2.66	0+1	2.87	6	19.32	
8. Manjeri	..	..	..	..	..	..	0+1	0.74	1	0.75	
9. Mavelikra	6	5.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5.50	
10. Neyyattinkara	3	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2.50	
11. Parur	6	7.10	1+0	5.00	1+0	3.00	0+1	1.40	7	16.50	
12. Pathanamthitta	..	..	..	..	0+2	7.66	..	..	2	7.66	
13. Ponnani	..	..	..	..	..	..	0+1	2.15	1	2.15	
14. Shertallai	5	6.47	..	..	..	..	0+2	2.00	7	8.47	
15. Shornur	..	..	..	..	..	..	0+1	10.61	1	10.62	
16. Thiruvalla	3	3.46	..	..	0+1	1.93	0+2	2.93	6	8.32	
17. Tirur	3	5.81	1+0	9.50	1+0	5.50	0+1	24.00	4	44.81	
18. Vaikom	4	3.05	..	..	0+1	1.00	0+2	2.69	7	6.74	
19. Guruvaypor Town ship	2	3.75	..	..	..	..	0+2	2.00	4	5.75	
Total	223	946.99	28.9	174.20	19+20	161.71	15+33	240.75	285	1530.65	

Source: Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation.

4/719/MC.

APPENDIX 9.43

Working Results of the Kerala Urban Development
Finance Corporation

	(Rs. lakhs)				
	1970-71 to 1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	Grand Total
1. Authorised Share Capital	100	100	100	100	100
2. Paid-up share capital					
(a) Government	9.60	9.85	9.85	9.85	9.85
(b) Urban local bodies	8.96	9.21	9.31	9.31	9.31
3. No. of share-holder urban local bodies	43	49	49	49	49
4. Loans disbursed to Urban local bodies					
(a) Amount disbursed	946.99	174.21	168.71	240.75	1530.66
(b) No. of beneficiary urban local bodies	35	20	25	29	42
5. Open Market borrowings	792.50	110	110	110	1232.50
6. *Profit	15.62	2.38	1.90	2.00	21.90

*Profit before taxation and appropriation.

Source: Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation.

APPENDIX 9.44

Number Of Broadcast Receiver Licences in India (Radio)
(As on 31-12-1978)

Name of Circle	Number of licences
Andhra Pradesh	15,44,711
Bihar	6,29,211
Delhi	7,34,122
Gujarat	16,07,574
Jammu and Kashmir	1,58,648
Kerala	11,23,680
Karnataka	13,49,708
Maharashtra	27,32,035
Madhya Pradesh	9,31,545
North East	2,83,472
North West	16,41,583
Orissa	2,63,515
Rajasthan	7,55,020
Tamil Nadu	22,95,643
Uttar Pradesh	18,10,219
West Bengal	16,54,434
Army Postal Service	96,324
Total	1,96,11,444

APPENDIX 9.45

Number Of Broadcast Receiver Licences in India (Television)
(As on 31-12-1978)

Name of Circle	Number of licences
Andhra Pradesh	9,120
Bihar	964
Delhi	2,52,635
Gujarat	5,126
Jammu and Kashmir	9,163
Kerala	58
Karnataka	115
Maharashtra	2,90,778
Madhya Pradesh	1,527
North East	31
North West	1,16,896
Orissa	434
Rajasthan	15,137
Tamil Nadu	44,917
Uttar Pradesh	89,975
West Bengal	61,012
Army Postal Service	1,235
Total	8,99,123

APPENDIX 9.46
Output of Feature Films in India

Language	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976	1977	1978	1979
Assamese	..	3	2	2	5	5	7	6	10
Bengali	38	54	36	30	30	32	31	37	37
Bhojpuri	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	2
Dogri	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
English	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	1
Gujarati	6	3	7	2	3	29	30	32	38
Hindi ¹	100	123	109	108	120 ²	106	134	122	114
Kannada	2	14	12	21	33	45	49	59	95
Konkani	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..
Malayalam	7	5	11	31	52	84	91	123	131
Manipuri	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Marathi	16	13	15	12	23	10	19	15	19
Nepali	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Oriya	..	2	2	2	1	6	11	15	11
Punjabi	4	..	5	4	2	10	12	8	15
Sindhi	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tamil	26	51	49	60	73	81	66	105	140
Telugu	20	27	55	41	85	93	99	94	133
Tulu	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	3	..
Total	219	295	303	316	433	507	557	619	714

1. Includes Urdu, Rajastani and Hindustani films.

2. Includes 14 Hindustani, One Maithili, one Chattisgarhi and four Urdu films.

APPENDIX 9.47
Thematic Classification of films

Theme	1961	1966	1971	1976	1977	1978	1979
Social	162	189	283	332	420	458	594
Crime	30	35	83	86	55	78	37
Fantasy	23	15	8	9	5	3	8
Historical	15	6	5	10	6	6	9
Biographical	5	4	2	2	4	5	3
Mythological	32	20	16	27	20	16	23
Legandary	26	22	12	27	22	13	15
Devotional	2	1	8	6	19	14	8
Children	1	5	13	4	5	7	12
Stunt	5	3	1	2	..	7	1
Adventure	2	16	..	..	..	..	..
Political	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Documentary	..	..	1	2	1	1	..
Educational	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Horror	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Scientific and technical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	303	316	433	507	557	619	714

APPENDIX 9.48

Number of Newspapers (State and Periodicity wise)—1978

State/ Union Territory	Dailies	Tri/bi- Weeklies	Weeklies	Fort- nightlies	Monthlies	Quarterlies	Other periodicity	Annuals	Total
Mabarashtra	140	20	509	185	838	278	113	86	2,169
Uttar Pradesh	146	17	1,066	197	511	98	49	5	2,089
Delhi	42	1	268	215	939	327	96	21	1,909
West Bengal	40	7	381	222	624	301	118	19	1,712
Tamil Nadu	67	3	132	162	617	83	38	10	1,112
Andhra Pradesh	48	2	346	150	322	44	23	4	939
Rajasthan	47	1	373	197	174	49	19	4	864
Kerala	98	1	105	85	427	46	26	9	797
Karnataka	83	3	192	119	272	55	31	1	756
Madhya Pradesh	84	8	311	45	107	27	10	3	595
Gujarat	33	3	151	79	257	35	27	3	588
Punjab	34	1	187	79	190	29	26	5	551
Bihar	25	4	204	61	102	29	9	1	495
Haryana	6	..	116	73	83	20	8	..	306
Orissa	11	..	29	23	95	35	8	4	205
Jammu and Kashmir	22	..	108	14	15	3	3	..	165
Chandigarh	9	..	32	17	51	30	12	3	154
Assam	6	3	39	21	28	13	7	1	118
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	21	14	23	8	8	..	74
Manipur	16	..	5	6	13	5	4	2	51
Tripura	12	2	31	2	2	1	1	..	51
Pondicherry	..	1	6	4	19	14	4	1	49
Meghalaya	1	4	17	4	10	4	3	..	43
Goa, Daman and Diu	8	..	7	3	15	3	2	..	38
Mizoram	12	..	11	..	3	1	1	..	28
Andaman and Nicobar	2	..	3	..	2	1	2	..	10
Nagaland	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	992	81	4,654	1,977	5,739	1,541	648	182	15,814

APPENDIX 9.49

Number of Papers (Language-wise)

Language	Dailies	Tri/bi-Weeklies	Weeklies	Others	Total 1978	Total 1977
English	95	7	345	2,638	3,085	2,892
Hindi	294	24	1937	1,941	4,196	3,736
Assamese	3	1	15	34	53	50
Bengali	31	9	312	786	1,138	1,003
Gujarati	36	3	154	441	634	618
Kannada	59	3	134	277	473	432
Kashmiri	..	..	1	..	1	1
Malayalam	96	..	90	423	609	567
Marathi	102	11	285	515	913	861
Oriya	10	..	23	135	168	151
Punjabi	21	1	139	188	349	312
Sanskrit	2	..	3	22	27	27
Sindhi	4	..	21	37	62	61
Tamil	60	1	104	538	703	653
Telugu	24	1	129	329	483	463
Urdu	103	6	563	458	1,130	1,047
Bilingual	23	12	300	943	1,278	1,194
Multi-lingual	5	2	61	236	304	276
Others	24	..	38	146	208	184
Total	992	81	4,654	10,087	15,814	14,531

APPENDIX 9.50

Circulation (Language and Periodicity-wise in 1978)

Language	Dailies	Tri/bi-Weeklies	Weeklies	Other Periodicals	Total
English	2,555	7	1,525	4,943	9,030
Hindi	2,475	37	2,922	4,272	9,706
Assamese	46	17	77	22	162
Bengali	777	9	596	1,063	2,445
Gujarati	831	36	674	783	2,324
Kannada	405	3	440	612	1,460
Malayalam	1,121	..	971	1,058	3,150
Marathi	1,047	9	466	1,130	2,652
Oriya	127	..	22	155	304
Punjabi	209	..	256	221	686
Sanskrit	2	..	3	9	14
Sindhi	3	..	30	15	48
Tamil	726	..	1,871	1,522	4,119
Telugu	430	4	449	746	1,629
Urdu	436	7	744	509	1,696
Bilingual	35	11	301	755	1,102
Multilingual	4	2	36	144	186
Others	13	..	30	94	137
Total	11,242	142	11,413	18,053	40,850

APPENDIX 9.51

Circulation of Common Papers (Language-wise)

Language	No. of Papers	Circulation ('000)		Increase/Decrease (Per cent)
		1977	1978	
English	1,207	7,656	7,833	(+)2.3
Hindi	1,250	7,855	8,530	(+)8.6
Assamese	22	152	162	(+)6.6
Bengali	480	1,531	1,967	(+)28.5
Gujarati	282	1,991	2,144	(+)7.7
Kanada	199	1,270	1,372	(+)8.0
Malayalam	215	2,240	2,457	(+)9.7
Marathi	350	1,976	2,218	(+)12.2
Oriya	60	240	253	(+)5.4
Punjabi	116	497	527	(+)6.0
Sanskrit	17	12	13	(+)8.3
Sindhi	17	38	38	..
Tamil	949	3,172	3,283	(+)3.5
Telugu	181	1,174	1,222	(+)4.1
Urdu	422	1,357	1,352	(-)0.4
Bilingual	421	758	823	(+)8.6
Multilingual	94	144	144	..
Others	90	93	122	(+)31.2
Total	5,772	32,156	34,460	(+)7.2

APPENDIX 9.52

Information and Publicity Physical and Financial Achievements

Details	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Press Service			
1. No. of press tours conducted	5	6	4
II. Publicity			
1. Press hand outs issued (Nos.)	20781	23000	25000
2. Books Published (Nos.)	11	17	..
3. Exhibitions conducted (Nos.)	12	15	14
4. Community listening sets issued (Nos.)	100	102	52
5. No. of information centres	6	7	8
6. No. of field publicity units	2	2	3
7. No. of Rangasalas established	1	1	2
III. Advertisements etc			
1. No. of display advertisements	428	534	483
2. Special issues in newspapers (sponsored) (Nos.)	22	22	26
3. Newspaper supplements sponsored (Nos.)	6	2	4
4. Total expenditure on display advertisements (Rs. lakhs)	1.81	1.16	4.00
IV. Films			
1. Film subsidy			
(a) No. of films shot fully in Kerala	55	79	60
(b) No. of feature films given subsidy	55	78	60
(c) Amount disbursed (Rs. lakhs)	22	30	30
2. Film shows organised (Nos.)	1200	1392	1400
3. Documentaries produced (Nos.)	2	2	2
V. Cultural Programmes			
1. No. of Malayalam dramas staged for awards	14	21	25
(b) No. of dramas for which awards given	2	2	2
2. Cultural functions organised	104	112	150

APPENDIX 9.53

Number of Students Belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes during 1979-80

Sl. No.	Class	No. of scheduled caste students	No. of scheduled tribes students	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Lower Primary	302,004	23,606	325,610
2	Upper Primary	184,916	9,903	194,819
3	Secondary	116,958	5,669	122,627
Total		603,878	39,178	643,056

APPENDIX 9.54

Number of College Going Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe students during 1978-79

Sl. No.	Class	No. of S.C.	No. of S.T.	Total
1	Pre-Degree	9921	654	10,578
2	Degree	2928	196	3,124
3	Post-Graduate	239	13	252
Total		13,088	863	13,951

APPENDIX 9.55

Persons Belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Communities who Received Appointment in Various Government Departments as on 1-1-980

Total No. of Gazetted posts in various Government Departments		14246
Post filled by special recruitment:		
Scheduled Castes		259
Scheduled Tribes		17
Total		276
Total Number of officers coming under S.C. and S.T.		
Scheduled Castes		590
Scheduled Tribes		47
Total		637
Posts reserved for S. C./S. T. and pending appointment		333
N. G. Os.		Total 2,357,61
Filled by special recruitment:		
Scheduled castes		4843
Scheduled tribes		580
Total		5423
Total No. of N.G.Os. under S.C. /S.T.		
Scheduled Castes		19170
Scheduled Tribes		1185
Total:		20,355
Post reserved but pending appointment		4639

APPENDIX 9.56

Live Register Figures showing the No. of Registrants with the Employment Exchange as on 31-5-1980

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total
1. Below S.S.L.C.	60,618	3,022	63,640
2. S.S.L.C/ Matriculate	29,444	987	30,431
3. P. D. C., P. U. C. Intermediate etc.	3,654	63	3,717
4. Graduates	1,357	31	1,388
5. Post Graduates	30	..	30
Total	95,103	4,103	99,206

APPENDIX 9.57

State/District	No. of hamlets/localities	No. of households	Population		
			Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
State	3469	41452	100304	99738	200042
Trivandrum	123	2150	5073	5204	10277
Quilon	50	1122	2829	2775	5604
Alleppey	106	495	1148	1116	2264
Kottayam	110	2479	6795	6671	13466
Idukki	289	6461	17526	16729	34255
Ernakulam	66	365	877	840	1717
Trichur	62	595	1402	1348	2750
Palghat	214	4798	10510	10357	20867
Malappuram	288	1771	3834	3957	7791
Kozhikode	1073	10963	25474	25835	51309
Cannanore	1088	10253	24836	24906	49742

Source: Report on Socio-Economic Survey of Tribals in Kerala.

APPENDIX 9.58

Tribal Population Community-wise

Sl. No.	Communities	No. of house holds	Population		
			Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	All	41452	100304	99738	200042
1.	Adiyan	1724	3859	4133	8012
2.	Allar	81	161	171	332
3.	Aranadan	114	213	251	463
4.	Cholanaickan	55	132	124	256
5.	Eravallan	305	617	632	1249
6.	Hill Pulaya	468	1103	1003	2106
7.	Irular	3221	7172	7088	14260
8.	Kadar	217	513	469	982
9.	Kanikkar	2368	5582	5780	11362
10.	Kattunnaickan	1249	2685	2574	5259
11.	Kondareddies	48	115	120	235
12.	Koraga	110	247	249	496
13.	Koppalan	9	29	29	58
14.	Kudiya	26	73	74	137
15.	Kurichian	2878	7984	7699	15683
16.	Kurumbas	292	738	685	1423
17.	Kurumans	639	1583	1602	3185
18.	Vettakuruman	50	117	109	226
19.	Mullakuruman	1887	4913	4808	9721
20.	Tenkuruman	407	947	882	1829
21.	Uralikuruman	575	1260	1151	2411
22.	Malasar	79	157	151	308
23.	Malayar	871	1872	1782	3654
24.	Mala Arayan	4465	12375	12172	24547
25.	Mala pandaram	152	394	326	720
26.	Mala Vedan	369	849	826	1675
27.	Mala Vettuvan	12	39	34	73
28.	Mala Kuruvan	3	6	7	13
29.	Mannan	930	2725	2646	5371
30.	Maratti	1379	3935	3792	7727
31.	Muthuvan	2024	4949	4848	9797
32.	Naickan	367	963	947	1910
33.	Palliyan	200	488	475	963
34.	Paniyan	10388	22880	23880	46760
35.	Pulayan	379	867	923	1790
36.	Ulladan	1899	4882	4604	9486
37.	Uraly	1067	2756	2559	5315
38.	Vishavan	45	124	113	237

Source: Report on Socio-Economic Survey of Tribals in Kerala.

APPENDIX 9.59

Literacy Level of Tribals and General Population

Sl. No.	State/District	Literacy in Percentage	
		Tribals (1976-78)	General Population (1971)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	State	26.55	60.42
1.	Trivandrum	63.04	62.54
2.	Quilon	54.21	64.97
3.	Alleppey	37.90	70.44
4.	Kottayam	75.19	72.88
5.	Idukki	44.82	56.42
6.	Ernakulam	38.50	65.37
7.	Trichur	26.47	61.61
8.	Palghat	6.98	46.69
9.	Malappuram	6.17	47.90
10.	Kozhikode	17.07	57.23
11.	Cannanore	10.40	54.84

Source: Report of Socio-Economic Survey of Tribals in Kerala.

APPENDIX 9.60

Percentage Distribution of Tribal Population by Educational Status and Districts

Sl. No.	State/District	Illiterate	Literate with no educational standard	Below primary	Below Upper primary	Studied upto 10th standard	S.S.L.C. passed or above	Holders of certificate of a technical course	Holders of diploma of a technical course	All
	Kerala	73.45	0.07	13.65	7.85	3.95	0.97	0.04	0.02	100.00
1.	Trivandrum	36.95	0.01	26.88	21.23	13.74	1.12	0.06	0.01	100.00
2.	Quilon	45.79	..	33.28	15.22	5.30	0.37	0.04	..	100.00
3.	Alleppey	62.10	..	21.56	11.31	4.42	0.57	0.04	..	100.00
4.	Kottayam	24.81	0.71	29.38	23.47	15.94	5.30	0.23	0.16	100.00
5.	Idukki	55.18	0.07	21.48	13.06	7.83	2.31	0.06	0.01	100.00
6.	Ernakulam	61.50	..	15.43	14.21	7.46	1.28	0.06	0.06	100.00
7.	Trichur	73.53	..	20.43	4.04	1.89	0.11	..	..	100.00
8.	Palghat	93.02	0.06	4.98	1.19	0.60	0.12	0.01	0.02	100.00
9.	Malappuram	93.83	..	4.38	1.14	0.59	0.05	..	0.01	100.00
10.	Kozhikode	82.93	0.01	10.70	5.27	0.94	0.14	0.01	..	100.00
11.	Cannanore	89.60	0.01	6.39	2.78	0.85	0.34	0.01	0.02	100.00

Source: Report on Socio-Economic Survey of Tribals in Kerala.

APPENDIX 9.61

Selected Physical Activities and Achievements of the Social Welfare Department

Sl.No.	Institutions	1979-80		1980-81 (anticipated)	
		No. of Institutions	No. of beneficiaries	No. of Institutions	No. of beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I. Departmental Institutions					
1.	Abalamandir	10	250	10	250
2.	After Care Home	6	500	6	500
3.	Rescue Home	3	300	3	300
4.	Shelter for Waifs and Strays	2	200	2	200
5.	Home for Physically Handicapped	5	225	5	225
6.	Home for Mentally Deficient Children	2	100	2	100
7.	Childrens Home	1	50	1	50
8.	Custodial Care Home	1	15	1	15
9.	Working Women's Hostel	5	250	5	250
10.	Working Men's Hostel	2	100	2	100
11.	I. C. D. S. Projects	11	11000	18	81069
12.	Day Care Centres	..	..	..	11 Day Care Centres opened in 1977; none started in 1980-81 hence as on 1980-81 20 Day Care Centres.
18.	After Care Hostel for Women	1	100	1	100
14.	Vocational Training Centres	2	100	2	100
15.	Care Home for Disabled Children	2	50	2	50
16.	Voluntary organisation for running creches	198 org.	..	198	..
II. Voluntary organisations					
1.	Orphanages—total				
	(a) Orphanages in receipt of grants	228	22428	238	22836
	(b) Orphanages not in receipt of rgrants	6	..	10	..
2.	Home for aged and infirms	39	2301	39	2301
3.	Founding Homes	5	440	5	440
4.	Beggar Homes	4	400 (approximate)	4	400 (approximate)

(The figures under columns 4 and 6 against the institution under category I are the sanctioned strength of inmates in the respective institutions)

Source: Social Welfare Department.

APPENDIX 9.62

Financial Achievements of the Social Welfare Department

Particulars	1979-80			Achievements (in lakhs) 1980-81 (anticipated)		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Administrative expenses of the Department	1.25	5.98	7.23	4.00	12.74	16.74
2. Expenses for running the various departmental institutions	2.89	23.55	26.44	1.45	33.87	35.32
3. Assistance given to voluntary organisations						
(i) Orphanages	2.74	82.07	84.81	13.00	109.74	122.74
(ii) Home for aged and infirm		7.46	7.46	..	12.43	12.43
(iii) Foundling Homes		0.53	0.53	..	1.58	1.58
(iv) Beggar Homes		0.46	0.46	.	1.68	1.68
(v) Industrial Assistance to Women's Welfare Organisations		..	..	5.00	..	5.00
(vi) Assistance given to organisation for starting creches	1.35		1.35	3.00		3.00
(vii) Day Care Centres		4.80	4.80		1.48	1.48
(viii) World Food Programme		13.93	13.93		21.00	21.00
(ix) Production Centres for disabled	0.39		0.39	0.30		0.30
(x) Special Nutrition Programme	36.92	144.75	181.67	86.00	274.69	360.69
4. Assistance extended to individuals (category-wise):						
1. Grant to persons contracting intercaste marriage	..	1.50	1.50		1.50	1.50
2. Self employment Programme for disabled	2.00	..	2.00	3.00	1,50,000 Budget provision for the payment of grant to all application Rs. 19 lakhs required.	
3. Scholarship for mentally retarded children	0.11	..	0.11	0.10	..	0.10
4. Premetric scholarship	1.15	..	1.15	16.30	..	16.30
5. Assistance for special aid/appliances	0.71	..	0.71	2.00	..	2.00
6. T. A. for interviews	..	0.04	0.04	..	0.04	0.04
7. Self employment Scheme for Women (Widows, deserted women etc.)	5.00	..	5.00	5.00	..	5.00
					For 2,500 applicants Rs. 200 each.	
Total	54.51	285.07	339.58	139.15	470.75	609.90

Source: Social Welfare Department.

APPENDIX 9.63

Social Welfare Programmes of the Social Welfare Advisory Board

Details	1979-80	1980-81 (anticipated)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Programmes for children			
1. Assistance for holiday camps for children			
(a) No. of camps conducted	77	74	
(b) No. of participants	3850	3700	
(c) Assistance given (Rs.)	3,35,600.00	3,51,100.00	
2. Assistance to Creches			
(a) No. of Creches assisted	109	169	
(b) No. of children benefited	2725	3225	
(c) Assistance given	3,32,886.00	5,16,126.00	
(i) Non-recurring	2,61,600.00	4,05,600.00	
(ii) Recurring (Remuneration to Teacher & Aya)	71,286.00	1,11,526.00	
3. Assistance to Balawadis			
(a) No. of Balawadis assisted	320	320	
(b) No. of children benefited	9305	9305	
(c) Assistance given			
(i) Non-recurring			
(ii) Recurring (Remuneration to Teacher & Aya)	3,59,377.00	3,59,377.00	
4. Assistance for supplementary nutrition for children in Creches and Balawadis			
(a) No. of Balawadis/Creches assisted	150	151	
(b) No. of children benefited	5111	5055	
(c) Assistance given (Rs.)	3,96,660.00	3,65,160.00	
II. Programmes for Women			
1. Condensed Course for education for adult women of age group 18-30			
(i) No. of organisations assisted for running condensed courses	50	57	
(ii) No. of women benefited	1205	1273	
(iii) Assistance given	6,54,000.00	7,06,000.00	
(a) Recurring (Rs.)	6,38,000.00	6,90,000.00	
(b) Non-recurring (Rs.)	16,000.00	16,000.00	
2. Assistance to working women's hostels			
(i) No. of hostels assisted	16	16	
(ii) Assistance given			
(a) Recurring (Rs. 1000)	40,552.00	43,552.00	
(b) Non-recurring (Rs. 1000)	40,552.00	43,552.00	
3. Social economic programmes for employment & income to low income groups			
(i) No. of organisations assisted	53	32	
(ii) No. of women benefited	N.A.	N.A.	
(iii) Assistance given (Rs.)	13,24,788.00	11,47,000.00	
4. Vocational Training Programme for women			
(i) No. of organisation assisted	41	74+10 ² anticipated	
(ii) No. of women benefited	913	1538+205	
(iii) Assistance given	5,77,195.00	10,06,460 +48,900.00	
5. Pre-School Project			
(i) No. of organisation assisted	1	1	
(ii) No. of children benefited	100	93	
(iii) Assistance given	14,760.00	17,960.00	
6. Welfare Extension Project (Urban)			
(i) No. of organisations	4	4	
(ii) No. of beneficiaries	258	258	
(iii) Assistance given	26,400.00	26,400.00	

Source: Social Welfare Advisory Board.

4/719/MC.

APPENDIX 9.64

Kerala State Council for Child Welfare—Physical Achievements of the Child Welfare Programmes

Details	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (anticipated)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Training Programme				
1. No. of Balasevika Training Institutes functioning	3	3	3	3
2. No. of persons trained	160	169	165	165
II. (a) Assistance to Balawadis				
1. No. of Balawadis assisted	59	59	59	59
III. Balawadi-cum-Creches directly run by the Council.				
1. No. of Balawadi-cum-Creches	1	1	1	1
2. No. of children:				
(a) In Balawadi section	30	30	30	25
(b) In Creches section	20	20	20	18

Source: Kerala State Council for Child Welfare.

APPENDIX 9.65

Selected Physical Achievements of the Prison Department

Name of Institutions	1979-80		1980-81 (anticipated)	
	No. of institutions	No. of beneficiaries	No. of Institutions	No. of beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Borstal School for Girls, Calicut	1	200	2	205
2. Balamandirs (Government Children's Home, Home and Special Schools)	5	550	5	550
3. Training Centres (Vocational Training Centres at Government Children's Home and Special Schools, Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam and Calicut)	4	148	7	210
<i>Others</i>				
4. Children's courts constituted	1	..	10	..
5. Welfare Officers in Prisons	4	..	6	..

Source: Inspector General of Prisons

APPENDIX 9.66

Archdiocese of Trivandrum--Social Welfare Programme--Physical Achievements

Details	Unit	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (anticipated)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I. Feeding Programme					
1. No. of feeding centres	Nos.	79	79	98	120
2. No. of Beneficiaries (Total)	Nos.	5048	5048	7068	8835
(i) Children	Nos.	2208	2208	3208	4010
(ii) Adults	Nos.	2840	2840	3860	4825
3. Quantity of feeding materials distributed					
(a) Bulgar wheat	Kg.	151340	151340	212160	265200
(b) Salad Oil	Kg.	30240	30240	42328	52910
(c) Milk Powder	Kg.	60576	60576	84816	106020
(d) CSM	Kg.	90150	90150	126820	158525
II. One A Programme					
1. No. of persons/families benefited	Nos.	19350	19330	23450	293125
2. Quantity of feeding materials distributed					
(a) Bulgar wheat	Kg.	580500	580500	703500	879375
(b) Salad Oil	Kg.	116100	116100	140700	175875
(c) Milk Powder	Kg.	..	..	..	..
(d) CSM	Kg.	348300	348300	422100	527625
III. Food for Work Programme					
1. No. of projects undertaken	Nos.	64	69	72	80
2. Food allotted (quantity)					
(a) Bulgar Wheat	Kg.	626400	648000	664200	702000
(b) Salad Oil	Kg.	21750	22500	29068	24735
3. No. of mandays employed		174000	180000	184500	195800
4. Source of supply of food materials		Catholic Relief Services—USCC, New Delhi.			

Source: Archdiocese of Trivandrum.