



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

ECONOMIC REVIEW

1984

STATE PLANNING BOARD
TRIVANDRUM

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

ECONOMIC REVIEW
1984

STATE PLANNING BOARD

TRIVANDRUM

PRINTED BY THE S. G. P. AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS,
TRIVANDRUM, 1985.

CONTENTS

	<i>Pages</i>
Chapter—1 GENERAL REVIEW	1—7
Trends in National Economy (1); Trends in Kerala's Economy (2); Agricultural Production (2); Food Situation (3); Co-operation (3); Land Reforms (3); Live-Stock Development (3); Fisheries (3); Irrigation and Power (3); Industry (4); Transport and Communications (5); Education (5); Health (5); Water Supply (6); Export Trade (6); Seventh Plan (6).	
Chapter—2 INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT	9—13
National Income (9); State Income (9); District Income (9); Per capita Income (9); Population (9); Age-wise Population (9); Birth Rate and Death Rate (9); Working Population (10); Employment (10).	
Chapter—3 PRICES AND COST OF LIVING	15—18
Wholesale Prices (15); Retail Prices of Essential Commodities (15); Consumer Price Index (15); Parity Index (15); Food Situation (16); Public Distribution System (16); Procurement of Paddy (16).	
Chapter—4 AGRICULTURE	19—42
Crop Production (19); Farm Commodity Prices (19); Farm Input Prices (19); Rainfall (19); Land Use Pattern (19); Area under Principal Crops (19); Production of Principal Crops (19); Productivity of Principal Crops (20); Rice Production (20); High Yielding Varieties of Rice (20); Development Programmes (20); Kerala Agricultural Development Project (21); Soil Conservation (21); Soil Survey (21); Land Use Board (22); Kerala Agricultural University (22); Central Tuber Crops Research Institute (22); Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (23); Farm Information Bureau (23); Rubber (23); Tea (23); Coffee (23); Cardamom (23); Land Reforms (23); Puzamboke Land Distribution (24); Animal Husbandry (24); Dairy Development (24); KLD & MM Board (25); Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (25); Fisheries (25); Forests (26); Community Development (27); Integrated Rural Development Programme (27); Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (28); Training of Rural Youths for Self Employment (28); National Rural Employment Programme (28); Rural Functional Literacy Programme (28); Training Programme (28); C.D. Pattern Schemes (28); Small and Marginal Farmers Scheme (28); Panchayats (28); Rural Development Board (29); Agricultural Credit (29); Kerala State Co-operative Bank (29); Long Term Credit (30).	
Chapter—5 IRRIGATION AND POWER	43—46
Major and Medium Irrigation (43); Minor Irrigation (43); Flood Control and Anti-Sea Erosion (44); Power (44); Transmission (45); Distribution and Rural Electrification (45);	
Chapter—6 INDUSTRY	47—57
Working Factories and Employment (47); Joint Stock Companies (47); Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (47); Kerala Financial Corporation (48); Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation (48); Kerala State Textile Corporation (49); Kerala State Industrial Products Trading Corporation (49); Government Owned Companies (49); Central Public Sector Investment (50); Government of India Companies (50);	

Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (51); Indian Rare Earths Limited (51); Modern Food Industries (India) Limited (51); Hindustan Latex Limited (51); Hindustan Insecticides Limited (51); Instrumentation Limited (52); Cochin Shipyard Limited (52); Village and Small Scale Industries (52); Small Scale Industries (52); Department of Industries and Commerce (52); Small Industries Development and Employment Corporation (52); Small Industries Service Institute (53); Coir Industry, (53) Handloom Industry (54); Cashew Industry (54); Khadi and Village Industries (55); Bamboo Industry (55); Beedi Industry (55); Mining (55).

Chapter—7 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

59—67

An Overview (59); Roads (59); Road Transport (59); Motor Vehicle Registration (60); Road Accidents (60); Passenger Transport (60); Goods Transport (61); Railway (61); Air Transport (61); Inland Water Transport (61); Ports and Harbours (62); Cochin Port (63); Tourism (64); Communications (64);

Chapter—8 EXPORT IMPORT TRADE

69—75

India's Foreign Trade (69); Kerala's Exports (69); Marine Products (69); Coir and Coir Products (69); Spices (70); Cardamom (70); Ginger (70); Turmeric (70); Cashew Kernel (70); Cashew Shell Liquid (71); Raw Cashew Imports (71); Tea (71); Coffee (71); Kerala's Imports (71)

Chapter—9 SOCIAL SERVICES

77—93

Education (77); General School Education (77); Higher Education (General) (77); Professional and Technical Education (77); Expenditure on Education (78); Health (78); Allopathy (78); Family Welfare Programmes (79); India Population Project-III (79); Ayurveda (79); Homoeopathy (79); Sewerage and Water Supply (80); Pollution Control (80); Water Pollution Control (80); Air Pollution Control (80); Special Projects (80); Housing (81); Kerala State Housing Board (81); Public Works Department (81); Board of Revenue (81); Finance Department (81); Harijan Welfare Department (81); Tribal Welfare Department (81); Labour Department (81); Co-operative Sector (81); Kerala State Development Corporation for S.C./S.T. (82); Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Corporation (82); The Greater Cochin Development Authority (82); Life Insurance Corporation of India (82); Housing Under the New 20 Point Programme (82); Housing Development Finance Corporation (82); Urban Development (82); Town Planning Department (82); Municipal Administration (82); Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation (83); Development Authorities (83); Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (83); Harijan Welfare (83); Kerala State Development Corporation for Christian Converts from Scheduled Castes and the Recommended Communities (84); The Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (84); Social Welfare (84); Programme for the Handicapped (84); Self Employment Programme for the Physically Handicapped (84); Education (84); Employment (84); Welfare of the Children and Women (85); Child Welfare Programmes (85); Health Care (85); Pre-School Education (85); Women's Welfare (85); Nutrition and Health Care (85); Education and Training (85); Employment (85); Social Defence (85); Social Security (85); Residential Care and Protection (85); Pensions (85); Pension to Destitutes (85); Pension to Sportsmen (86); Pension to Agricultural Workers (86); Other Pensions (86); Kerala Coconut, Palmyra and Arecanut Tree Climbers' Welfare Scheme (86); Welfare Scheme for Coir and Cashew Workers (86); Unemployment Assistance (86); Nutrition (86); Supplementary Feeding for Pre-School Children (86); School Mid-day Meals (86); Health Based Development Programme (86);

GENERAL REVIEW

Trends in the National Economy

With the expected 4% growth in 1984-85, the national economy will have achieved the target of an annual average growth rate of 5.2% in GDP in the Sixth Plan period. This is a significant achievement especially considering that the external environment in the past five years has been far from favourable and most developing countries have experienced a deceleration in growth.

1.2 One of the major constituents of economic infrastructure, viz., energy performed well in 1984-85. Crude oil production is expected to touch a new high of 29 million tonnes as against 26 million tonnes in 1983-84 and 11.8 million tonnes in 1979-80. Power generation increased by 13.5% during April-December, 1984 compared to the same period in the previous year. Generating capacity for power, always a critical constraint on industrial performance, increased from 28,400 MW in 1979-80 to an estimated level of 42,000 MW in 1984-85. The plant load factor of thermal power stations also improved from about 5% in 1979-80 to an estimated 8% in 1984-85. Coal production has also shown acceleration though the growth rate attained in the current year is expected to fall short of the target of 10%. Coal production which increased by 5.8% in 1983-84 showed an acceleration in 1984-85 with production over the period April-December, 1984 showing an increase of 6.9% over the same period in the previous year. There was some improvement in the performance of Railways in moving freight in 1984-85. Freight movement by rail which picked up in the current year with a modest growth of 3.2% in the first nine months of 1984-85.

1.3 The capacity of major ports expanded substantially in 1984-85 with total freight traffic expected to increase from 100 million tonnes in 1983-84 to about 106 million tonnes.

1.4 Agricultural production which went up sharply in 1983-84 is likely to increase modestly in 1984-85. Total foodgrains production increased from 109.7 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 151.5 million tonnes in 1983-84. However, the increase in production over the five-year period averages an impressive 4.5 million tonnes per year and at a compound growth rate of about 3.5% per year. Underlying this acceleration in foodgrains production is the substantial strengthening of Indian agriculture that has taken place in the Sixth Plan period through expansion of irrigation and increased use of fertilizers and high yielding variety of seeds.

1.5 About 70% of the wheat crop is sown in irrigated areas and was therefore largely protected. Expansion of area under high yielding varieties had been an important component of the increase in agricultural production. The target for coverage of areas under

this programme was 56 million hectares for 1984-85 and this is likely to be exceeded. Most of the HYV coverage continues to be under wheat and rice.

1.6 The structure of industry is highly diversified with a wide range of products manufactured in the country. The base of entrepreneurship has grown substantially, as has the pool of skilled manpower from which industry can meet its requirements. However industrial sector is yet to show the dynamism necessary for maintaining rapid growth over a long period. The relatively high structure of costs and prices in the industrial sector has severely hampered the competitiveness of Indian manufactures in the world market.

1.7 Industrial performance improved and the growth rate in 1984-85 may rise to about 7% compared with 5.5% in 1983-84 and 3.9% in 1982-83. The past few years have been a number of initiatives by the Government to streamline procedures and to liberalise industrial policy so as to provide incentives to industry to improve efficiency and to expand production. In continuation of this thrust a new computer policy was also announced in November, 1984 under which licensing procedures for manufacturers of computers have been considerably liberalised.

1.8 Prices came under pressure in 1983-84 owing mainly to the drought in the previous year. The pressure on prices continued into the early part of 1984-85. The wholesale price index moved up by 7.4% between March 31 and August 25, 1984. There was a normal seasonal decline in prices after August, 1984. By February 9, 1985, the annual rate of inflation in wholesale prices declined to 4.6%. The annual rate of inflation as measured by the consumer price index in December 1984 was also low at 5.2%. The total foodgrains stocks at the end of December, 1984 had increased to 22.5 million tonnes compared with only 16 million tonnes a year earlier. The public distribution system was actively and successively used to combat the price pressures.

1.9 Fiscal policy in 1984-85 strove to maintain the difficult balance between the need for large provisions for Plan expenditure to meet the targets set in the Sixth Plan, and the need to contain total demand in the face of inflationary pressures, which appeared especially strong in the first half of the year.

1.10 The balance of payments position had improved considerably in 1983-84. There was further improvement in the current year. The Government voluntarily terminated the IMF arrangement effective May 1, 1984 after having drawn only SDR 3.9 billion out of SDR 5 billion available under the three-year arrangement. The foreign exchange reserves excluding gold and SDRs scaled a new peak at Rs. 6,500 crores in November 1984.

1.11 Export performance which was relatively weak in 1983-84 has shown a welcome improvement in the current year. However, imports increased by about 14% in this period compared with a decline of 4% in the same period of the preceding year. The trade deficit in the first eight months of 1984-85 is estimated at Rs. 3,017 crores, which is slightly lower than the deficit of Rs. 3,080 crores in the same period of the previous year. The deficit had declined from 4.6% of GDP in 1980-81 to 3% in 1983-84. It is likely to decline further in 1984-85.

Trends in Kerala's Economy

1.12 The State income for 1983-84 (quick estimates) at current prices works out to Rs. 4675 crores as against Rs. 4225 crores in 1982-83, a rate of growth of over 10%. At constant prices the figures are Rs. 1992 crores and Rs. 1899 crores and the growth rate 4.8%. The per capita income of Kerala in 1983-84 (at current prices) is estimated at Rs. 1760 as against Rs. 1617 in the previous year reflecting a rate of growth of 8.8%. Quilon district had the highest and Wynad the lowest district income in 1982-83.

1.13 The unemployment problem is becoming increasingly acute. The number of job seekers has increased from 22.62 to 25.52 lakhs during the period January 1984 to September 1984, a rise of about 13%. The proportion of educated job seekers increased from 50.10 to 51.24 during this period. There has been an increase in job seekers belonging to the category of professional and technical persons also during this period. Employment in the organised public sector has been steadily increasing during the recent past. The share of public sector in organised employment which was 44.5% in December 1971 rose to 52% in December 1984.

1.14 The State Government continued to lay special emphasis on the implementation of the Twenty Point Programme. The annual target under the programme are fixed by the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Government. The target fixed under IRDP is provision of assistance to 90,600 families at the rate of 600 families per block. During the year 1984-85, 76,743 families (85%) were covered by the end of January 1985. Of the total IRDP beneficiaries 41,569 families belonged to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Under the National Rural Employment Programme the physical target fixed was the creation of 13,400 mandays of employment. At the end of January 1985 71.74% of the target was achieved. The State did well in the matter of provision of house sites for economically weaker sections, slum population covered and the number of Harijan families economically assisted. A notable achievement in 1984-85 was in the registration of small scale and village industries. Against a target of 5,000 small scale and village industries units, 9869 units were newly registered till the end of January 1985. However the progress in the implementation of the programmes like the provision of drinking water facility, house sites, energisation of pumpsets, provision of construction assistance and setting up of bio-gas plants was somewhat slow. The physical achievements for 1983-84 and 1984-85 under the various items of the New Twenty Point Programme are shown in Table 1.1.

Agricultural Production

1.15 Agricultural production in general is yet to pick up after the drought of 1982 and 1983. The performance of both the foodgrains and non-foodgrains sectors as a whole was poor in 1983-84. Favourable farm input prices and the comparatively good farm product prices did not have their reflection in crop production. In the case of a few crops however there was some increase in production and productivity. Tapioca showed notable increase in production. There was some increase in pulses development also. The better performance in the plantation sector was mainly due to the increase in production and productivity of rubber and tea. It is hoped that the better rainfall in 1983-84 will have a favourable impact on the perennial crops during the current year.

1.16 The overall production of rice in the State was 12.08 lakh tonnes in 1983-84—a fall of 7.5% compared to the previous year. After maintaining a production level of over 13 lakh tonnes in two consecutive years, rice production again slumped to a 12 lakh tonne level. The share of the high yielding varieties of rice marginally improved in 1983-84 compared to 1982-83. However, it is doubtful whether the falling trend of the share of high yielding varieties noted since 1980-81 has been reversed because the year 1982-83 was year of drought.

1.17 The relief and rehabilitation programmes for the drought affected crops continued in 1983-84. Fertiliser consumption went up by about 18% during the year. The highest increase was noted in nitrogenous fertilisers followed by phosphatic fertilisers.

1.18 Under the World Bank aided Multi-state Cashew Development Project an additional area of 1763 hectares was brought under cashew cultivation. Also roads 59 Kms. in length in the project area were completed, 1122 demonstration plots were laid out and 7000 hectares were sprayed for the control of 'tea mosquito'.

1.19 The World Bank assisted Kerala Agricultural Development Project (KADP) aims at improving the productivity of major foreign exchange earning tree crops and pepper with emphasis on improving the status of the small farmer. The programmes included under KADP are small farm development programme, establishment of seed garden complex, cashew development programme, agricultural research and training etc. In 1983-84, 1885 hectares were brought under the coconut rehabilitation programme, the cumulative achievement being 15345 hectares against a target of 30,000 hectares. An area of 691 hectares was covered under the coconut new planting scheme in 1983-84. Pepper rehabilitation programme was done only in 1531 hectares in 1983-84 as against the previous year's achievement of 4550 hectares. However, the cumulative achievements under these programmes as on 31-12-1984 (5883 hectares against a target of 6000 hectares under coconut new planting and 16736 hectares against a target of 17500 hectares under pepper rehabilitation) were satisfactory.

1.20 Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) 408474 families were assisted during the first four years of the Sixth Plan period as

against a target of 349800 families. Of these 103859 families (25.4%) belonged to the Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes. Since the beginning of the programme about 450 lakh seedlings were distributed to villagers including small and marginal farmers for planting in their farms.

Food Situation

1.21 The per capita availability of food in the State showed a slight increase. In 1984 it was 401 grams per day as against 394 grams per day in 1983. The higher off-take of rice from the Central allotment and the increased availability of tapioca contributed to this. The allotment of rice from the central pool was 13.60 lakh tonnes in 1984 against 13.05 lakh tonnes in 1983. The allotment of wheat was also higher, but the withdrawal of wheat was less compared to the previous year.

1.22 The total number of wholesale and retail shop under the public distribution system increased during 1983-1984. The number of families having ration cards rose from 41.90 lakhs in 1983 to 42.98 lakhs in 1984. The Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation handled goods worth Rs.161.76 crores in 1983-84 as against goods worth Rs.112.35 crores in 1982-83.

Co-operation

1.23 There were 1569 primary agricultural credit societies with a total membership of 48 lakhs on 30-6-1983 as against 1574 and 46.67 lakhs respectively in the previous year. Of the 1569 primary credit societies, 876 were working on profit. The loan transactions of these societies totalled Rs.269.62 crores of which Rs.217.33 crores was for short term loans, Rs.46.70 crores for medium term loans and Rs.5.59 crores for long term loans. The average membership per society as on 30-6-1983 was 3052 as against 2965 on 30-6-1982. The average deposit per society stood at Rs.12.11 lakhs during the co-operative year 1982-83 as against Rs.9.71 lakhs during 1981-82. The average amount of loan issued per member increased from Rs.513 in 1981-82 to Rs.563 in 1982-83.

1.24 Long term loans to agriculturists are provided by the Kerala Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank which has nine regional offices and 33 primary units. The Central Bank advanced Rs.20.98 crores to Primary Land Mortgage Banks and Rs.1.66 crores to Electricity Board and South Wynad Girijan Farming Society. The development purposes covered by the Bank's lending activities include minor irrigation, land reclamation and soil conservation, cultivation of plantation crops and activities like dairying and fisheries. The bank is also one of the financing agencies to implement the World Bank assisted special Agricultural Development Unit (SADU) and programmes of the Kerala Agricultural Development Project (KADP).

Land Reforms

1.25 Till the end of November 1984 a total number of 37.88 lakh tenancy cases (99%) were disposed, out of the 38.10 lakh cases filed. The decided cases in 1984 was 25.36 lakhs. The total number of certificates of purchase issued upto November 1984 totalled 25.02 lakhs (98.6% of allowed cases) as against 24.85

lakhs in 1983. Out of a total of 4.54 lakh applications under kudikidappu cases received till 30-11-1984, 4.51 lakh cases (99%) were decided. The total number of certificates of purchase issued on Kudikidappu cases upto the end of November 1984 was 2.65 lakhs (i.e. 95% of total allowed cases which numbered 2.78 lakhs). The total extent of surplus land distributed till the end of November 1984 was 56,732 acres and the aggregate beneficiaries numbered 104555. The beneficiaries belonging to the SC/ST families were 50,198 and the extend of land received by them was 25785 acres. The total extent of poramboke land available till the end of November 1984 was 4.79 lakh acres of which 4.37 lakh acres (91%) were assigned to 4.78 lakh beneficiary families. Of these the SC/ST families totalled 1 lakh and they received over 15% of the poramboke land assigned. Till the end of November 1984, resurvey of the State was completed in respect of 19,724 sq.kms. of land.

Livestock Development

1.26 According to the 1982 Live Stock Census the total livestock in the State rose to 56.45 lakhs registering an increase of 11.43% over the year 1972. The stock of the breedable cows increased to 14.25 lakhs. Milk production increased from 10.73 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 to 11.50 lakh tonnes in 1983-84. The Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation organised 457 dairy co-operatives on the Anand pattern and procured 76075 litres of milk per day in 1984. With the combined effort of Animal Husbandry Department and Dairy Development Department about 55% of the local breedable cows were converted into cross bred cows during 1983-84. A total number of 7.41 lakh artificial inseminations were carried out in 1983-84 as against 6.67 lakhs done in 1982-83. The egg production in the state also showed a marginal increase of 7.5% i.e. from 1172 million in 1982-83 to 1260 million in 1983-84.

Fisheries

1.27 The total fish production in Kerala in 1983-84 was 4.12 lakh tonnes. Of this the marine fish production was 3.85 lakh tonnes. This represented about 27% of the total marine fish production of the country. Among the different fish varieties produced in Kerala, oil Sardines and prawns showed notable increase in production. The contribution of inland fisheries to the total fish production of the State in 1983-84 stood at 27,240 tonnes, an increase by 855 tonnes over the previous year. Registration of farms, stocking of fingerlings and prawn seeds were the programmes implemented by Fish Farmers Development Agency at Quilon, Palghat and Trichur. Other programmes such as fish culture, mussel and pearl culture, package schemes at Tanur and Karunagappally and gill net programme at Vizhinjan etc., continued during the year under review.

Irrigation and Power

1.28 The total area brought under irrigation through major, medium and minor irrigation schemes in Kerala till the end of March 1984 was 5.44 lakh hectares (gross) which forms only about 22% of total estimated irrigation potential of the State. The cumulative total area brought under irrigation through major and medium irrigation till the end of March

1984 was 3.68 lakh hectares (gross) as against 3.32 lakh hectares as on June 1983. It is proposed to complete old irrigation projects like the Periyar Valley, Pazhasi, Chitturpuzha and Kuttiadi in all respects during the first year of the Seventh Plan period. The Command Area Development Programme will be given fresh impetus with necessary legislative support.

1.29 The estimated potential of minor irrigation in the State is 11 lakh hectares (gross). The total area brought under minor irrigation at the end of 1983-84 was 1.80 lakh hectares. The total cost incurred under minor irrigation was Rs. 60.39 crores. In 1984-85 alone an area of 8233 hectares (gross) was brought under minor irrigation schemes.

1.30 The State Ground Water Department is also actively engaged in the exploration and exploitation of ground water resources in the State. In 1983-84, 1030 bore/tube well sites were selected. Hydro-geological survey was carried out in 64 km. area. Geophysical soundings were carried out in 1920 locations, 368 bore wells, 27 wells, 35 filter point wells and 12 shallow bore wells were constructed. Altogether 743 water samples were analysed in the chemical laboratory and technical clearance were given for various financial institutions for construction or energisation of 5999 open wells in the minor irrigation scheme. An amount of Rs. 229.10 lakhs was spent for undertaking above activities during the year 1983-84.

1.31 The Kerala power grid has an installed capacity of 1011.5 MW. The average annual generation capacity is 4730 million units from 9 completed generation stations.

1.32 As on 31-12-1984 the storage equivalent of energy in the various reservoirs was 2295 MW. The total generation achieved from April to December 1984 was 3605.43 million units. The State has proposed that a thermal power plant be established with central assistance in order to function as a base station supporting the states' hydro-electric system.

Industry

1.33 The power cut imposed in 1982-83 continued during the early months of the year 1983-84 also. This adversely affected the State's industrial sector during the year. The improved power position in the latter half and better industrial relations which prevailed in the State all through the year were among the favourable factors.

1.34 The system of incentives and financial assistance offered by the State have a significant impact on the State's small scale industries sector. During the past five years (1979-80 to 1983-84) the total number of SSI units increased by 110%. In 1983-84 alone there was an increase of 11% in the number of registered units, 22% in additional investment and 20% in employment.

1.35 The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, the major promotional agency for medium and large industries, sanctioned financial assistance to 12 new companies and to one existing company in 1983-84. The Corporation is considered

by the entrepreneurs as an important agency for the preparation of feasibility/project reports. In 1983-84 it completed reports in respect of 14 projects. The Corporation is also assigned the task of making the spade work for the establishment of the Cochin Export Processing Zone. The setting up of the CEPZ will act as a shot in the arm for the industrialisation of the State.

1.36 Among the Government of India manufacturing concerns located in Kerala, the Modern Food Industries (India) Limited, Hindustan Latex India Limited, Indian Telephone Industries Limited and Instrumentation Limited continued to be working on profit in 1983-84. Modern Food Industries (Edappally Unit) manufactured bread and bun valued at Rs. 387.25 lakhs and the profit earned by the company in 1983-84 increased to Rs. 73.4 lakhs from Rs. 69.75 lakhs in 1982-83. The Hindustan Latex Limited could reach a high capacity utilisation of 98.3% with a high profit of Rs. 82.97 lakhs in 1983-84. The Company took steps to establish two units one in Trivandrum and another in Karnataka as a part of their expansion programme. The value of production as well as sales turnover of the Instrumentation Limited showed considerable improvement which resulted in a profit of Rs. 293.72 lakhs in 1983-84 against Rs. 223.18 lakhs during the year 1982-83. The Indian Rare Earths Limited which earned a profit last year recorded a loss in 1983-84. The turnover of the Chavara Unit however showed improvement over the previous year. The Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited Alwaye (FACT) which had been incurring losses over the previous years could earn a marginal profit in 1983-84. The Cochin Shipyard completed the construction of the ship named "Ratnadeep" and delivered it to the owners in 1983-84. The Company achieved 35662 DWT of new construction as against a target of 55000 DWT during this period. However the Company incurred a loss of Rs. 10.3 crores compared to Rs. 9.68 crores in the previous year.

1.37 Considering the scope for large employment potential and export of coir products the government has planned to bring at least 60% of the coir workers under the co-operative fold. With the addition of six manufacturing societies and one small scale producers' co-operative society the total number of employees in the coir manufacturing societies increased to 4512 in 1983-84. Procurement of raw husk and production of yarn showed declining trend in 1983-84 as in the last year. The total export earnings from coir products also registered a decline of 7% over the previous year. As a part of the strategy adopted for the development of handlooms, 14 weavers' co-operative societies were newly organised and 4000 handlooms were brought into the co-operative fold. The production of handloom in the co-operative sector increased from 37.40 million metres in 1982-83 to 39.05 million metres in 1983-84. However a substantial decrease in production was noticed in the unorganised sector of the industry. In 1983-84 the Kerala State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society (Hantex) sold textiles worth Rs. 8 crores through its 190 sales depots including 12 depots outside the State. The non-availability of raw nuts and steep fall in the price of cashew kernel in the international market adversely affected the cashew industry in the State. During the year the foreign exchange earnings declined from Rs. 133.25 crores in 1982-83 to 132.10 crores in 1983-84.

The Corporation was able to give employment to the workers only for 76 days during the year. With a view to providing additional employment, the Khadi and Village Industries Board started providing assistance also to aluminium utensils industry from 1983-84. The number of work sheds constructed under special employment increased to 309 in 1983-84. The Board provided employment to 1.45 lakh persons. Though there was a slight decrease in the production of Khadi cloth the turnover increased from Rs. 284.23 lakhs in 1982-83 to 220.25 lakhs in 1983-84.

Transport and Communications

1.38 The total length of roads in Kerala including panchayat roads is over 1.01 lakh kilometres. The State has 376 km per lakh of population and 260 km per 100 sq. km. of area. Of the total road length only 18,821 km is maintained by the State PWD and 839 km by the National Highway Wing. Kerala is one of the States where vehicle density is quite high. The number of motor vehicles per 100 sq. km. of area and per lakh of population in the State in 1983-84 was 713 and 1088 respectively compared to 175 and 837 at the all-India level. The railway route length of 916 km in Kerala works out 24 per 1000 sq. km. and 3.6 km. per lakh of population. The Ernakulam-Alleppey line will add another 57 km. to the State's railway route length. With the introduction of Air India from Trivandrum to Gulf countries, air transport has assumed considerable significance in Kerala. The Indian Airlines, another central agency, operates services from Trivandrum and Cochin to major cities in the country.

1.39 The use of waterways as a mode of transport is dwindling in the State. The State Water Transport Department is mainly concerned with passenger transport operations. A few ferry services are operated by the K.S.R.T.C. in the Cochin area. The Kerala Inland Navigation Corporation is engaged in the transport of raw materials to FACT and in ferry services to and from the islands around Cochin. There is urgent need to streamline the operations of the various agencies in the water transport sector.

1.40 The State has made commendable advances in the sphere of communication facilities. The average area served by a post office is 8.18 km. and population served 5360. Kerala has a telephone density of 3.9 per sq. km. compared to 1.08 for all-India. The number of telephone per 1000 population in the State is 6 as against the all-India average of 4.69.

Education

1.41 Kerala's achievements in the sphere of education are reflected in the level of literacy attained by the State, higher enrolment ratio in schools and provision of facilities in the educational institutions compared to the rest of India. The per capita expenditure on education in Kerala is much higher than in most other States. By the end of 1983-84 there were 2331 high schools, 2822 upper primary schools, 6842 lower primary schools and 168 arts and science colleges. The educational infrastructure also includes six engineering colleges, 23 polytechnics, 34 junior technical schools, 5 medical colleges, 5 Ayurveda Colleges, 6 Homoeo Colleges, 4 Law colleges and 19 teachers' training colleges.

1.42 The total number of schools in the State increased from 11,795 in 1982-83 to 11,995 in 1983-84 and student enrolment from 56.46 lakhs to 56.58 lakhs. The total number of trained teachers in schools at the end of 1983-84 was 1.76 lakhs as against 1.74 lakhs in 1982-83.

1.43 Gandhiji University was set up on 2-10-1983 with its headquarters at Kottayam. This University covers Kottayam, Ernakulam and Idukki districts and Kuttanad Taluk of Alleppey district and Kozhencherry, Mallappally, Tiruvalla and Ranni Taluks of Pathanamthitta district. There are 56 affiliated Arts and Science colleges under this university.

1.44 The enrolment in the Arts and Science colleges in the State increased from 2.82 lakhs in 1982-83 to 2.92 lakhs in 1983-84. The various scholarship programmes covered a total of 12,239 students in 1983-84. In the field of technical education, polytechnics increased from 20 in 1982-83 to 23 in 1983-84 and Junior Technical Schools increased from 25 to 84. The per capita expenditure on education increased from 102.23 in 1982-83 to Rs. 110.91 in 1983-84. The cost per pupil in the primary stage stood at Rs. 385 and in the secondary stage at Rs. 581 in 1983-84.

Health

1.45 Kerala has developed a sound system of curative health service facilities and this has enabled the State reduce infant mortality, maternal mortality and death rates almost to the level of developed countries. At present these indicators are 36.31, one maternal mortality for 3000 deliveries and 6.6 respectively. To promote medical education and research in the State a Medical Education Department was set up in 1983. The health infrastructure of Kerala consists of 1009 institutions with a total bed strength of 33,380. This includes 155 hospitals with 26,265 beds, 627 dispensaries with 1517 beds and 20 T.B. Centres with 318 beds. The four medical college hospitals at Trivandrum, Alleppey, Kottayam and Calicut have together a bed strength of about 4200. A fifth Medical College was started at Trichur in 1982-83. More facilities need to be added to this Medical College in the coming years. The two dental colleges in the State are functioning at Trivandrum and Calicut. An Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences has been started at Calicut. The Regional Cancer Institute is being developed as a national institute in the Trivandrum Medical College Campus.

1.46 The family welfare services in the State are rendered to the public through a network of 163 rural family welfare centres and 62 urban centres including post partum centres attached to institutions run by Government, voluntary organisations and local bodies. In 1983-84, 1.8 lakh sterilisation operations were performed as against 1.4 lakhs in 1982-83, thus registering an increase of 28.5%. The State is implementing the World Bank aided India Population Project III in the backward districts of Wynad, Malappuram, Palghat and Idukki.

1.47 The number of registered medical practitioners in the State rose from 30,900 in 1982-83 to 31,211 in 1983-84. The aggregate expenditure on health (including family welfare) increased from Rs. 71.22 crores in 1982-83 to 82.11 crores in 1983-84.

Water Supply

1.48 Safe drinking water has been made available to about 42% of the rural population and 70% of the urban population in Kerala. In 1984, 285 rural water supply schemes benefiting population of 10 lakhs were completed. Altogether 1658 rural water supply schemes, 33 urban water supply schemes and two sewerage schemes were in operation in 1984. The rural water supply programmes got momentum with the implementation of 100% centrally sponsored accelerated rural water supply (ARWSS) schemes from 1977-78. Another landmark in this sphere was the inclusion of the scheme supply of drinking water to problem villages in the new Twenty Point Programme. The central assistance for ARWSS was Rs. 11.21 crores in 1983-84. A special grant of Rs. 3 crores also became available during the year for the tube well programme.

1.49 The LIC continued to assist the state in its sewerage and water supply schemes. The water and Waste Water Authority (the erstwhile PHED) has also proposed a number of schemes for implementation with bilateral and World Bank assistance. During the drought years of 1982 and 1983 the State Ground Water Department played a vital role in alleviating water scarcity. Till 1982-83, the Department could construct only 125 tube/bore wells. In 1983-84, 350 wells were constructed and as a result water scarcity was reduced to an appreciable extent. The expenditure under water supply (Plan, Non-plan and L.I.C. Assistance together) increased from Rs. 28.73 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 54.43 crores. The expenditure under sewerage in 1983-84 was Rs. 3.18 crores.

Export Trade

1.50 It is the Cochin Port which caters to the major share of export trade of Kerala. Traditional commodities such as cashewnuts, tea, coffee, spices, marine products, coir and coir products constitute the major share of Kerala's export trade. The total foreign exports through the Cochin Port in 1983-84 were valued at Rs. 660.95 crores as

against Rs. 669.11 crores in 1982-83. Though the value of exports showed only a marginal decline during this period the volume of exports registered a fall from 12.39 lakhs tonnes to 9.02 lakhs tonnes.

1.51 Steps are under way for the setting up of a Free Trade Processing Zone at Cochin. This will help establish a production base for manufactured product exports. The state will create the necessary infrastructure facilities during the coming years. Several enquiries have already been received regarding the manufacture of export oriented units in spices, wood products, diamond cutting etc. The State Trading Corporation has also evinced interest in utilising the facilities of the Zone. The setting up of an Export Trade Development Council in the State is an important landmark in Kerala's commercial history. The objectives of the Council includes a periodic review of export from the State, provision of new directions to export, study of India's foreign trade policy and formulation of an overall export development strategy for the State. The air cargo complex which started functioning in 1980 and had exported 2360 tonnes of goods valued at Rs. 350 lakhs during 1983-84. The target for 1984-85 is fixed at Rs. 780 lakhs.

Seventh Plan

1.52 The Draft Seventh Plan was prepared by the State and submitted to the Centre in December 1984. The State sector outlay envisaged in the Draft Plan is Rs. 3300 crores. This plan aims at achieving a growth rate of 5.4% per annum. In drawing up the Draft Plan the State made use of the reports of the Five High Level Committees appointed by the State Government in addition to the reports of 40 working groups. A beginning in decentralised planning was made in 1983-84 when the preparation and implementation of programmes under the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan were taken up at the district level. With effect from 1985-86 the preparation and implementation of the district and local plans and schemes amenable to decentralised planning will be decentralised in a gradual manner.

TABLE—1.1
Progress of Implementation of the Twenty Point Programme During
1983-84 and 1984-85

Point	Particulars	1983-84 Target	1983-84 Achievement	1984-84 Target	1984-85 Achievement at the end of January 1985	Percentage of Achievement
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme No. of families					
	(i) Scheduled Castes	25615	33337		38653	..
	(ii) Scheduled Tribes	1565	3197	90600	2916	85
	(iii) Others	64420	81333		35174	
	Total			90600	76743	85
2 (a)	National Rural Employment Programme Mandays (000)					
	Scheduled Castes		2674		2835	
	Scheduled Tribes	12130	639	13400	425	71.74
	Others		7263		6354	
	Total	12130	10576	13400	9614	
2 (b)	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (Lakhs)					
	Scheduled Castes	..	..		5.83	
	Scheduled Tribes	..	..	107.92	0.63	16.31
	Others	..	..		11.13	
	Total			107.92	17.59	
3.	Surplus land allotted (Areas)	5000	2183	3000	1389	46.30
4.	Bonded Labour Rehabilitated (Persons)	182	173	9	..	..
5.	No. of S.C. & S.T. Families Economically Assisted					
	Scheduled Castes	52000	55778	55000	49736	90.43
	Scheduled Tribes	3000	7091	4300	4873	113.33
6.	Drinking Water Problem Solved (No. of Villages)	200	270	224	149	66.52
7.	House Sites	6500	4181	10000	3986	39.86
8.	Construction Assistance	2000	1733	2000	975	48.75
9.	Slum Population Covered	18800	25501	30000	31287	104.29
10.	E.W.S. Houses Provided	25000	12826	15000	21909	146.06
11.	Pump Sets Energised	12000	7147	12000	7986	66.55
12.	Trees Planted (Nos. in lakhs)	510	650	600	771	128.33
13.	Biogas Plant set up	500	517	2500	942	37.68
14.	Sterilisation Done	190000	173779	209000	146570	70.13
15.	P.H.C.S. Sanctioned	7	7	7	..	..
16.	Sub Centres Sanctioned	150	150	150	83	55.32
17.	I.C.D.S. Blocks Sanctioned	14	14	..	..	..
18.	Registration of Small Scale and Village Industries	4500	8896	5000	9869	197.38

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income

According to the quick estimates of the Central Statistical Organisation, National Income in 1983-84 in real terms (1970-71 prices) stood at Rs. 54276 crores as against Rs. 50437 crores in 1982-83. The national income thus recorded a growth rate of 7.6% in 1983-84 as against 1.6% in the previous year. (Table 2.1) At current prices, national income in 1983-84 is estimated at Rs. 159,598 crores the increase over the previous year being 20.5%. In 1982-83 it stood at Rs. 1,32,470 crores. The percentage growth rate in 1982-83 over 1981-82, at current prices, was about 9.7. The estimates of national income are given in Appendix 2.1 and 2.2.

State Income

2.2 The state income of Kerala in 1983-84 is estimated at Rs. 191.53 crores at constant prices and Rs. 4675.47 crores at current prices. The respective figures for 1982-83 were Rs. 1899.42 crores and Rs. 4224.77 crores. Thus, at constant prices, the growth rate of State income in 1983-84 over 1982-83 was 4.8% as against 7.5% in 1982-83 over 1981-82. At current prices the percentage increases were 10.7 and 13.8 respectively (Appendix 2.3). The growth rate thus showed a fall both at constant and current prices. The sectoral contribution of National Income and State Income at constant and current prices is given in Appendix 2.4. A shift of net domestic product from primary sector to secondary and tertiary sector was discernible. The contribution of primary sectors to State income decreased from 49.4% in 1970-71 to 30.7% in 1983-84 at constant prices. The share of secondary sector increased from 16.2% to 21.7%. This is the case with regard to tertiary sector where the percentage contribution increased from 34.4 in 1970-71 to 47.6 in 1983-84 at constant prices.

District Income

2.3 Sector-wise distribution of district income in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is presented in Appendix 2.5. Quilon stood first and Wynad last in regard to district income in 1982-83. Estimates of district income and the sectoral distribution are presented in Appendix 2.6.

Per capita Income

2.4 In 1983-84 the country's per capita income is estimated at Rs. 749 in real terms and Rs. 2201 at current prices. The respective figures for the previous year were Rs. 711 and Rs. 1868. In 1983-84 percentage growth of 5.2 and 17.8 respectively were realised at constant and current prices (Appendix 2.7). The respective growth rates recorded for the previous year were (—) 0.5 and 7.3%. Per capita incomes of different states are given in Appendix 2.8.

2.5 The per capita income of Kerala for the year 1983-84 is estimated at Rs. 750 at constant prices

4745]MC.

and Rs. 1760 at current prices recording a percentage change of 3.2 and 8.8 respectively over the previous year's estimate. Per capita income of districts both at constant and current prices is given in Appendix 2.9 In 1982-83 Ernakulam and Quilon districts were ranked first in per capita income at constant and current prices respectively.

Population

2.6 The estimated population of Kerala in 1984 is 268.34 lakhs. Certain important population characteristics of Kerala like the density of population, decadal growth rate, sex ratio, urban and rural population, number of towns, literacy rates etc. (from 1901 to 1981) are given in Appendix 2.10.

Age-wise Population

2.7 65.3% of the total population in Kerala was below 30 years in 1981 as against the all India figure of 65.4%. The proportion of children below 10 years decreased to 22.3% in 1981 from 26.9% in 1971. The respective all India percentages were 26.7 and 29.5.

2.8 Percentage of population below 14 years in Kerala decreased steadily from 1961. It increased to 42.63 in 1961 from 37.45 in 1951, then decreased to 40.26 in 1971 and 35.01 in 1981. This steady decrease could be attributed to the improved maternity and child care facilities and successful implementation of family planning programmes in the State. But the proportion of population in the age-groups 15-19 and 20-24 increased substantially these years. However the population in the age-groups 25-29, 30-39 and 40-49 did not show much deviation from the general trend of 1961. In respect of the population above 50 years, especially in the age group above 60 years, the change in percentage in each Census year since 1961 was in tune with that of the general population.

2.9 On an all India basis, during 1961, 1971 and 1981 the percentage of population above 60 years increased in consonance with that of Kerala's population in the same age group during the same period. Unlike the population of Kerala during 1961, 1971, 1981, in the age group 20-39 the all India figures were increasing. Age-wise distribution of population in Kerala, and all India are furnished in Appendix 2.11 to 2.18.

Birth Rate and Death Rate

2.10 According to the provisional figures of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, there were 23.75 birth and 6.64 deaths per thousand population in Kerala in 1983. The birth rate and death rate in 1982 were 26.0 and 6.6 respectively. (Table 2.2)

2.11 The phenomenon of decreasing trend in birth rate as well as death rate was discernible all

through the last decade. The estimated annual birth and death rates (state-wise) are presented in Appendix 2.14.

2.12 Infant mortality rate in 1983 is estimated at 38.47 per thousand population.

Working Population

2.13 The 1981 Census results show that there were 77.71 lakh workers in Kerala (main workers and marginal workers). They constitute about 30.5% of the total population as against the all India rate of 36.8%.

2.14 Wynad, Idukki and Palghat are the districts which ranked high in the matter of work force participation. District-wise percentage of workers is given in Appendix 2.15.

2.15 The percentage of workers in agricultural sector decreased to 41.3 in 1981 from 48.5 in 1971. However, the percentage of non-agricultural workers increased from 51.5 to 58.7 during the decade (Appendix 2.16). Details of work participation rates are provided in Appendix 2.17.

Employment

2.16 The Live Register figures of the Employment Exchanges indicate the magnitude of the problem in the State. In fact this problem is becoming in-

tractable year by year. During the period 1971 and 1984 the number of work-seekers increased from 2.94 lakhs to 25.52 lakhs. The years 1980 and 1981 witness maximum registration of 3.3 lakh work-seekers each year. The number of work-seekers as on 31-12-83 was 22.62 lakhs, and this rose to 25.52 lakhs recording a rise of about 13% during the period January, 1984 to September, 1984. The distribution of work-seekers in Kerala by educational levels is provided in Table 2.3.

2.17 Since 1979 the total number of work-seekers belonging to the educated category remained at or around 5%. Table 2.4 shows the number of professional and technical work-seekers in the Live Register. There was notable increase in the number of medical and engineering personnel (both degree and diploma) and I.T.I. certificate holders in 1984.

2.18 Data relating to placement through the employment exchanges in Kerala are provided in Table 2.5. In 1984 (up to September 1984) 8719 persons obtained employment through the services of the employment exchanges. The monthly average number of employers using the employment exchanges for obtaining workers declined during 1984.

2.19 Table 2.6 provides details of employment in the organised public sector and private sector during the period 1970-84. It is seen that there is a marginal decrease in organised employment in the private sector. The share of public sector however is increasing steadily.

TABLE 2.1

State Income and National Income

Item	Kerala			India		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>National Income/State Income</i>						
At Current Prices (Rs. Crores)	3711	4225	4675	120806	132470	159598
		(13.8)	(10.7)		(9.7)	(20.5)
At Constant Prices	1766	1899	1992	49631	50437	54276
		(7.5)	(4.8)		(1.6)	(7.6)
<i>Per Capita Income</i>						
At Current Prices (Rs.)	1445	1617	1760	1741	1868	2201
		(11.9)	(8.8)		(7.3)	(17.8)
At Constant Prices (Rs.)	688	727	750	715	711	749
		(5.7)	(3.2)		(-0.5)	(5.2)

N. B. Figures within bracket give the percentage change over the previous year.

Sources: 1. Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

2. Central Statistical Organisation.

TABLE 2.2

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Natural Growth Rate

Year	Kerala			India		
	Births per 1000 Population	Deaths per 1000 Population	Natural Growth Rate (Annual %)	Births per 1000 Population	Deaths per 1000 Population	Natural Growth Rate (Annual %)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1979	25.8	6.9	1.89	33.7	13.0	2.07
1980	26.8	7.0	1.98	33.7	12.6	2.11
1981	25.6	6.6	1.90	33.9	12.5	2.14
1982	26.0	6.6	1.94	33.6	11.8	2.18

Source: Sample Registration Bulletin, Registrar General of India, December 1983

TABLE 2.3

Distribution of Work-seekers in Kerala by Educational Levels

Period	Total Work Seekers	Below S.S.L.C.	Percentage to Total Work Seekers	S.S.L.C.	Pre-Degree Degree	Graduate	Post Graduate	S.S.L.C and above	Percentage to Total Work Seekers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
31-12-1970	293754	115504	39.25	151279	7469	17707	1994	178450	60.75
31-12-1971	367381	166305	45.27	167814	10168	20841	2223	201076	54.73
31-12-1972	453914	194848	42.93	218880	16457	20396	3333	259066	57.07
31-12-1973	523882	239921	45.80	226783	18963	34327	4156	283961	54.20
31-12-1974	587935	274620	46.80	252423	20075	36947	3870	313315	53.20
31-12-1975	691242	331628	47.98	281989	28329	44456	4840	359614	52.02
31-12-1976	753579	344461	45.71	315552	38176	49749	5641	409118	54.29
31-12-1977	849378	391954	46.13	351211	46830	53037	6346	457424	53.85
31-12-1978	1052652	494935	47.02	434192	56641	57816	9068	557717	52.98
31-12-1979	1249372	575366	46.00	530742	70342	64365	8567	674016	54.00
31-12-1980	1579164	765141	48.45	658652	79310	67801	8220	814023	51.55
31-12-1981	1903719	979830	51.47	748898	90254	77694	7043	923889	48.53
31-12-1982	2086056	1049320	50.30	842772	102644	84161	7159	1036736	49.76
31-12-1983	2262240	1128860	49.90	920622	117161	88557	7040	1133380	50.10
30-9-1984	2552238	1244709	48.76	1068004	134360	97214	7951	1307529	51.24

Source: Directorate of Employment, Trivandrum.

through the last decade. The estimated annual birth and death rates (state-wise) are presented in Appendix 2.14.

2.12 Infant mortality rate in 1983 is estimated at 38.47 per thousand population.

Working Population

2.13 The 1981 Census results show that there were 77.71 lakh workers in Kerala (main workers and marginal workers). They constitute about 30.5% of the total population as against the all India rate of 36.8%.

2.14 Wynad, Idukki and Palghat are the districts which ranked high in the matter of work force participation. District-wise percentage of workers is given in Appendix 2.15.

2.15 The percentage of workers in agricultural sector decreased to 41.3 in 1981 from 48.5 in 1971. However, the percentage of non-agricultural workers increased from 51.5 to 58.7 during the decade (Appendix 2.16). Details of work participation rates are provided in Appendix 2.17.

Employment

2.16 The Live Register figures of the Employment Exchanges indicate the magnitude of the problem in the State. In fact this problem is becoming in-

tractable year by year. During the period 1971 and 1984 the number of work-seekers increased from 2.94 lakhs to 25.52 lakhs. The years 1980 and 1981 witness maximum registration of 3.3 lakh work-seekers each year. The number of work-seekers as on 31-12-83 was 22.62 lakhs, and this rose to 25.52 lakhs recording a rise of about 13% during the period January, 1984 to September, 1984. The distribution of work-seekers in Kerala by educational levels is provided in Table 2.3.

2.17 Since 1979 the total number of work-seekers belonging to the educated category remained at or around 5%. Table 2.4 shows the number of professional and technical work-seekers in the Live Register. There was notable increase in the number of medical and engineering personnel (both degree and diploma) and I.T.I. certificate holders in 1984.

2.18 Data relating to placement through the employment exchanges in Kerala are provided in Table 2.5. In 1984 (up to September 1984) 8719 persons obtained employment through the services of the employment exchanges. The monthly average number of employers using the employment exchanges for obtaining workers declined during 1984.

2.19 Table 2.6 provides details of employment in the organised public sector and private sector during the period 1970-84. It is seen that there is a marginal decrease in organised employment in the private sector. The share of public sector however is increasing steadily.

TABLE 2.1

State Income and National Income

Item	Kerala			India		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>National Income/State Income</i>						
At Current Prices (Rs. Crores)	3711	4225 (13.8)	4675 (10.7)	120806	132470 (9.7)	159598 (20.5)
At Constant Prices	1766	1899 (7.5)	1992 (4.8)	49631	50437 (1.6)	54276 (7.6)
<i>Per Capita Income</i>						
At Current Prices (Rs.)	1445	1617 (11.9)	1760 (8.8)	1741	1868 (7.3)	2201 (17.8)
At Constant Prices (Rs.)	688	727 (5.7)	750 (3.2)	715	711 (-0.5)	749 (5.2)

N. B. Figures within bracket give the percentage change over the previous year.

Sources: 1. Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

2. Central Statistical Organisation.

TABLE 2.2

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Natural Growth Rate

Year	Kerala			India		
	Births per 1000 Population	Deaths per 1000 Population	Natural Growth Rate (Annual %)	Births per 1000 Population	Deaths per 1000 Population	Natural Growth Rate (Annual %)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1979	25.8	6.9	1.89	33.7	13.0	2.07
1980	26.8	7.0	1.98	33.7	12.6	2.11
1981	25.6	6.6	1.90	33.9	12.5	2.14
1982	26.0	6.6	1.94	33.6	11.8	2.18

Source: Sample Registration Bulletin, Registrar General of India, December 1983

TABLE 2.3

Distribution of Work-seekers in Kerala by Educational Levels

Period	Total Work Seekers	Below S.S.L.C.	Percentage to Total Work Seekers	S.S.L.C	Pre-Degree Degree	Graduate	Post Graduate	S.S.L.C and above	Percentage to Total Work Seekers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
31-12-1970	293754	115504	39.25	151279	7469	17707	1994	178450	60.75
31-12-1971	367381	166305	45.27	167814	10168	20841	2223	201076	54.73
31-12-1972	453914	194848	42.93	218880	16457	20396	3333	259066	57.07
31-12-1973	523882	239921	45.80	226783	18965	34327	4156	289961	54.20
31-12-1974	587935	274620	46.80	252423	20075	36947	3870	313315	53.20
31-12-1975	691242	331628	47.98	281989	28329	44456	4840	359614	52.02
31-12-1976	753579	344461	45.71	315552	38176	49749	5641	409118	54.29
31-12-1977	849378	391954	46.13	351211	46830	53037	6346	457424	53.85
31-12-1978	1052652	494935	47.02	434192	56641	57816	9068	557717	52.98
31-12-1979	1249372	575366	46.00	530742	70342	64365	8567	674016	54.00
31-12-1980	1579164	765141	48.45	658652	79310	67841	8220	814023	51.55
31-12-1981	1903719	979830	51.47	748898	90254	77694	7043	923889	48.53
31-12-1982	2086056	1049320	50.30	842772	102644	84161	7159	1036736	49.76
31-12-1983	2262240	1128860	49.90	920622	117161	88557	7040	1133380	50.10
30-9-1984	2552238	1244709	48.76	1068004	134360	97214	7951	1307529	51.24

Source: Directorate of Employment, Trivandrum.

TABLE 2.4

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	1852	3547	8380	133	70
31-12-1971	405	2068	3450	9894	128	116
31-12-1972	654	2014	4163	11540	101	52
31-12-1973	902	2135	3836	10003	80	40
31-12-1974	726	1450	3611	16888	Nil	Nil.
31-12-1975	809	1850	3990	20113	32	117
31-12-1976	696	1752	4009	20747	29	75
31-12-1977	490	1784	3585	21376	78	32
31-12-1978	668	1755	4305	23821	58	55
31-12-1979	691	1395	5507	26345	59	63
31-12-1980	871	1505	6833	29973	106	17
31-12-1981	651	1217	7866	33569	103	14
31-12-1982	912	1662	7824	36043	195	15
31-12-1983	829	1757	9756	41682	218	14
30-9-1984	956	2169	11217	46943	180	6

Source: Directorate of Employment.

TABLE 2.5

Number of Placings Through the Employment Exchanges in Kerala.

Year	Number of Placings	Monthly Average Number of Employers Using the Employment Exchange.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1970	17939	563
1971	16537	563
1972	14574	395
1973	13238	463
1974	19467	528
1975	23878	546
1976	22218	576
1977	16272	501
1978	13323	496
1979	19265	711
1980	39594	815
1981	19983	928
1982	18548	5606
1983	14544	6242
30-9-1984	8719	3629

TABLE 2.6

Employment in the public and Private Sectors in Kerala

Period Ending	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
31-12-1970	293318	409562	702880
31-12-1971	333257	415105	748382
31-12-1972	343837	423008	766845
31-12-1973	365445	413230	778675
31-12-1974	375943	414477	790420
31-12-1975	418151	462712	880863
31-12-1976	438183	483610	921793
31-12-1977	456607	496035	952642
31-12-1978	471394	510206	981600
31-12-1979	485591	511619	997210
31-12-1980	496659	526459	1023118
31-12-1981	516478	528309	1044787
31-12-1982	536864	518282	1055146
31-12-1983	550670	519512	1070182
30-6-1983	555884	512871	1068755

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Wholesale Prices

In 1984 also the wholesale price index of agricultural commodities in the State showed an upward trend. The average index of the first ten months of the year showed an increase of nearly 40% compared to that of the previous year (See Table 3.1). The prices of almost all the major agricultural commodities recorded notable increase with the exception of food grains prices which showed only a marginal increase of 8.8% over the year. A month-wise comparison shows that foodgrain price remained steady from February to October. The price of molasses went up by 10%. Two commodity groups whose prices recorded substantial increases during the year were condiments and spices (65.5%) and oil seeds (66.1%). In the case of food crops the price rise was only 21.1% while non-food crops had a sharp increase (57.6%). The increases recorded by 'plantation crops' and 'fruits and vegetables' were 14.7% and 16.8% respectively. The monthly indices of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities in 1984 (up to September) are presented in Appendix 3.5.

Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

3.2. The year 1984 witnessed upward movement in retail prices of almost all commodities of general consumption as in the previous year. Table 3.2 provides the prices of some selected commodities during December 1983 and 1984 and the percentage variation over this one year period. The monthly trend in retail prices are presented in Appendix 3.7. Considering the year as a whole (December 1983 to December 1984) the retail prices of all commodities except rice dhall, tapioca, banana, egg, potato and onion were on the increase. The price of rice, the most essential item of consumption of the Keralites, showed a downward trend from the beginning of the year till May. A slight increase (Rs. 3.87kg.) was recorded in June and July and thereafter it showed a tendency to remain stable. It, however, showed a marked decline of 20.76% in December 1984 over the corresponding month of 1983.

3.3 Among pulses, dhall alone showed decline of 13.4% while greengram, blackgram and redgram went up by 29.45%, 15.54% and 14.66% respectively.

3.4 The drought which affected the production of coconut during the previous two years got reflected in the prices of coconut and coconut oil in 1984 also. The open market price of coconut and coconut oil increased by 26.4% and 15.44% respectively over the year. Compared to the prices of other edible oils, coconut oil ruled at a much higher level. Price of tapioca, which is one of the important items in the consumer basket of the Keralite declined gradually during the year. The decline can be attributed to the availability of rice at a low price through the public distribution system and the decrease in demand for tapioca from the starch factories outside the State.

3.5 Milk, egg and mutton became dearer by the close of the year. A steady upward trend was witnessed in the price of chillies from the beginning of the year. In the case of coriander, the price rise was only 10.75%. Though the price index of onion came down by 32.58% during the year under reference, it shot up during the month of June 1984 (Rs. 5.41/Kg). There was sharp rise in the price of tamarind all through the year. From Rs. 6.85/Kg in the beginning of the year it rose to Rs. 14/Kg by the end of the year-1984. Firewood price went up by 7.73%. Manufactured products in general showed an upward trend in prices during 1984.

Consumer Price Index

3.6 The consumer price index numbers showed an increasing trend in all the fifteen selected centres of the State in 1984. The variations recorded during the year were not much pronounced compared to the previous year. The decrease in the retail prices of some of the important items of general consumption got reflected in consumer price indices of almost all selected centres. A comparison on the indices of consumer price at different centres shows that the cost of living was the highest at Malappuram and lowest in Chalakudy. (See Table 3.3) The average of monthly cost of living index numbers at various centres in the State in January 1984 was 291 and it increased to 307 in June 1984 and further to 312 in December 1984. This indicates that the inflationary trend was prevalent throughout the year. The variation in the indices during 12 months of the year under review was in the range of 7 to 27 points while the range during the corresponding period of the previous year was 28 to 42 points. The monthly trend in consumer indices in different centres is given in Appendix 3.8.

Parity Index

3.7 Parity index as a percentage ratio of prices received to prices paid by farmers helps to measure the relative gain or loss of farming community in the context to price fluctuations in the market. Parity index during 1984 (based on 6 months average) was 106 which represents an increase of 6 points from that of the previous year (see Table 3.4). There was increase in the indices of both prices received and paid by farmers which indicate a general upward trend in price level. The prices received by farmers went up by 191 points while prices paid by them went up by only 121 points. Eventhough this indicates a relative gain to the farming community, it cannot be stated that the general condition of the farmers improved during the year. The farm cultivation cost and domestic expenditure which constitute the two components of the index of prices paid by farmers also rose sharply. The increase in these components were 219 and 51 points respectively. The abnormal increase in farm cultivation cost is bound to reduce profitability of cultivation. Although the general index of party is found favourable to the farming sector, the trend in the cost of cultivation in the

State during the past few years, as evidenced by the index, was moving up at a faster rate. This would have its general adverse impact on the farming community.

Food Situation

3.8 The per capita availability of food in the State registered marginal progress from 394 gms/day in 1983 to 401 gms/day in 1984. Two factors, viz, the increased production of tapioca within the State and the high offtake of rice from central allotment, contributed to this situation. The allotment of rice from central pool was 13.60 lakh tonnes in 1984 against 13.05 lakh tonnes in 1983. There was also a higher allotment of wheat but the withdrawal of wheat was less compared to that in the previous year.

Public Distribution System

3.9 The offtake of rice from the ration shops increased by 2.9% in 1984 compared to that in 1983 (See Table 3.7). But the offtake of wheat was low mainly on account of the easy availability of rice in the open market. Compared to the previous year the open market price of rice was also favourable to the consuming class. This also affected the offtake of wheat from ration shops.

3.10 The number of families having ration cards in the State increased from 41.90 lakhs in 1983 to 42.98 lakhs in 1984 (See Table 3.8). Eight hundred and ninety five ration permits were newly issued to different institutions. The number of wholesale and retail shops under the public distribution system also registered progress during the year. The number of the Co-operative shops engaged in ration distribution slightly declined in 1983-84. The supply of kerosene was 1.73 lakh tonnes in 1984 as against 1.62 lakh tonnes in 1983. In the distribution of sugar and coarse cloth there was marginal decline in 1984.

Procurement of Paddy

3.11 Paddy procurement in 1983-84 showed marginal improvement (See Table 3.9). However the total procurement of 82.5 tonnes in 1983-84 and 69.8 tonnes in 1982-83 was quite low compared to procurement in the earlier years.

TABLE 3.1

Whole sale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities
(1983-84)

Group	1983	1984*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Food Grains	405.5	441.3
2. Molasses	625.7	688.2
3. Condiments and Spices	547.5	905.9
4. Fruits and Vegetables	778.6	909.3
5. Food Crops	498.8	604.0
6. Oil Seeds	1112.3	1847.5
7. Plantation Crops	508.3	582.9
8. Non-food Crops	929.9	1465.7
All Crops	656.1	918.4

*Average upto October 1984.

TABLE 3.2
Average Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

Commodity	Unit	Price at the end of December		Percentage variation 1984 over 1983
		1983	1984	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Rice	Kg.	4.43	3.51 (-)	20.76
2. Greengram	"	5.50	7.12 (+)	29.45
3. Blackgram	"	5.79	6.69 (+)	15.54
4. Redgram	"	4.50	5.16 (+)	14.66
5. Dhall	"	9.46	8.19 (-)	13.42
6. Coconut Oil	"	31.86	36.78 (+)	15.44
7. Groundnut Oil	"	17.86	19.01 (+)	6.43
8. Refined Oil	"	27.70	28.28 (+)	2.09
9. Tapioca	"	1.20	1.00 (-)	16.66
10. Bannana-Green	"	3.93	3.65 (-)	7.12
11. Milk (Cow's)	Litre	3.63	3.90 (+)	7.43
12. Egg (Hen's)	Dozen	7.18	7.16 (-)	0.87
13. Potato	Kg.	3.03	2.25 (-)	25.74
14. Coriander	"	7.44	8.24 (+)	10.75
15. Chillies	"	11.05	23.30 (+)	110.85
16. Onion	"	3.10	2.09 (-)	32.58
17. Sugar	"	5.18	5.50 (+)	6.17
18. Coconut (Without Husk)	100 Nos.	267.00	337.50 (+)	26.40
19. Firewood (Local Split)	Qtl.	51.33	55.30 (+)	7.73
20. Washing Soap (Sunlight Bar)	Each	2.92	3.34 (+)	14.38
21. Electric Bulb (Osram 40 W)	"	4.56	4.62 (+)	1.31
22. Aluminium Cooking pot	Kg.	44.30	50.10 (+)	13.00
23. Baby Food (Amul)	"	35.71	44.12 (+)	23.53

TABLE 3.3

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

Centre	Average Annual Index		Percentage variation		
	1982	1983	1984	1983 over 1982	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Trivandrum	243	275	311	13.17	13.09
2. Quilon	250	285	318	14.00	11.58
3. Punalur	238	275	303	15.55	10.18
4. Alleppey	242	276	303	14.05	9.78
5. Kottayam	245	275	311	12.24	13.09
6. Mundakayam	238	272	305	14.29	12.13
7. Munnar	242	266	294	9.92	10.53
8. Ernakulam	236	263	293	11.44	11.41
9. Chalakudy	243	279	305	14.81	9.32
10. Trichur	245	276	306	12.65	10.87
11. Palghat	239	274	306	14.64	11.68
12. Malappuram	238	270	308	13.45	14.07
13. Kozhikode	243	270	300	11.11	11.11
14. Meppady	248	277	309	11.69	11.55
15. Cannanore	238	265	300	11.34	13.21
State	242	273	305	12.81	11.72

TABLE 3.4

Index Number of Prices Received and Prices paid by the Farmers
(Base 1952-53=100)

Year	Prices received by Farmers	Farm cultivation Cost	Domestic expenditure	Prices paid by Farmers	Parity as (2) to 5
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1979	436	535	380	451	97
1980	481	607	441	518	93
1981	516	704	501	594	87
1982	539	776	530	641	84
1983	688	835	600	707	97
1984*	879	1054	651	828	106

*Average of 6 months.

4745MC

TABLE 3.5

Per Capita Availability of Food in Kerala (gms)

Particulars	1982	1983	1984 _a
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Rice from Internal Production in the State	127	122	121
2. Rice from Imports	124	135	136
3. Total Rice Available (1+2)	251	257	257
4. Wheat from Imports	7	2	1
5. Total Foodgrains (3+4)	258	259	258
6. Rice Equivalent of Tapioca within the State	134	135	143
Total (5+6)	392	394	401

*Provisional

TABLE 3.6

Imports of Foodgrains on State Account*

(in '000 tonnes)

Month	1983		1984	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
January	95	24	110	35
February	95	20	110	35
March	95	20	100	35
April	105	25	110	35
May	105	25	110	35
June	110	35	110	35
July	110	35	120	35
August	120	35	120	35
September	120	35	120	35
October	120	35	120	35
November	120	35	110	35
December	110	35	110	35
Total	1305	359	1360	420

*Allotment from Central Pool only

*Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies,

TABLE 3.7
Distribution of Rice and Wheat through the Public
Distribution System*

Month	Rice Distributed (in tonnes)		Wheat Distributed (in tonnes)	
	1983	1984	1983	1984
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
January	105205	111870	11570	15664
February	96171	104125	11537	13441
March	102541	113662	13415	12807
April	96002	107640	13169	10153
May	112488	110669	15673	10683
June	109918	108037	18483	13239
July	114891	110117	21789	13936
August	115045	121376	23314	13476
September	109968	110719	21124	11063
October	110132	105999	18980	10939
November	105858	102450	17080	10996
December	109895	118644	15676	11108
Total	1288114	1325308	201810	147475
Average Monthly off take	107342.8	110442.3	16817.5	12289.6

* Quantity actually drawn by Ration Card Holders
Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies.

TABLE 3.8

Public Distribution System of Essential Commodities in
Kerala

Particulars	Unit	1983	1984
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. No. of Ration Cards and Permits (as on 1st April)			
(a) Ration Cards for Families	No.	4190474	4298362
(b) Ration Permits for Institutions	No.	6722	7617
2. No. of F. C. I. Sub Depots	No.	22	21
3. No. of Wholesale Shops			
(a) Co-operatives	do.	48	45
(b) Others	do.	230	235
(c) Total Wholesale Shops	do.	278	280
4. No. of Retail Shops			
(a) Co-operatives	do.	1590	1532
(b) Others	do.	10266	10625
(c) Total Retail Shops	do.	11856	12157
5. Quantity of Coarse Cloth (Allotted)	Std. Bales	6340	5524 (Provisional)
6. Sugar	Tonnes	135422	131546
7. Kerosene	Tonnes	162150	172985

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies.

TABLE 3.9
Procurement of Paddy

Month	Quantity in Tonnes	
	1982-83	1983-84
	(1)	(2)
July	17.3	51.9
August	..	..
September	1.5	..
October	21.2	..
November	11.0	3.2
December	..	..
January	..	..
February	18.8	..
March	..	27.4
April	..	..
May	..	..
June	..	..
Total	69.8	82.5

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies.

TABLE 3.10

Essential Commodities Distributed by Kerala State
Civil Supplies Corporation

Item	1982-83 (4/82 to 3/83)		1983-84 (4/83 to 3/84)	
	Quantity (in M.T.)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Quantity (in M.T.)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Wheat Products	22725	639.76	12792	419.12
2. Rice	38597	1084.26	154592	4857.88
3. Pulses	11735	50.80	..	139.18
4. Palmolein Oil	28394	2740.77	28599	2932.68
5. Provisions	1810	139.43	216789	251.50
6. Vegetables	..	12.04	23441	
7. Sugar	132480	4868.07	132941	5012.32
8. Tea	1084	190.93	771	200.77
9. Note Books	..	24.36	..	..
10. Textiles	..	2.81	..	2.62
11. Petroleum Products	..	260.73	..	287.38
12. Kerosene Oil	..	40.5	..	78.11
13. L. P. Gas	..	4.01	..	17.72
14. Indian made Foreign Liquor	..	254.62	..	264.72
15. Cement	91304	922.36	195670	1708.58
16. Confiscated Goods	..	..	..	2.25
Total (Value Only)		11234.98		16175.41

Source: Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation

AGRICULTURE

Crop Production

The year 1983-84 was not a good year for agricultural production in Kerala. The index of crop production which stood at 100 in 1982-83 fell to 94.61 in 1983-84. The index of area under all crops declined by 1.22 points and productivity index by 4.26 points. The performance of both the food grains and the non-food grains sectors, as a whole was poor in 1983-84. The favourable farm input price and comparatively good farm prices did not reflect in the production of agricultural crops. However, the index of production of pulses, plantations and fruits and vegetables rose by 11.88 points, 14.37 points and 3.53 points respectively. The different programmes aimed at pulses development contributed to rise in production and productivity despite the marginal decline in area coverage. The rise in production and productivity of tea and rubber was behind the better performance of the plantation sector. Similarly, under the vegetable group, tapioca showed notable increase in production.

4.2 Both the production index and the productivity index of the crop sectors are substantially low compared to the levels at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan period. (See Table 4.1). The non-foodgrains sector noted declines in production index and productivity index compared to the indices at the end of the Fifth Plan period as well as the base period of the index. However during 1984-85 substantial progress is anticipated in the crop sector with the favourable rainfall of 1984.

Farm Commodity Prices

4.3 The average farm prices of principal commodities showed a mixed trend during 1984. In the case of paddy, tapioca and sugarcane, the average farm prices declined over the previous year by 6.78%, 8.62% and 14.26% respectively. (See Table 4.2) The monthly farm price of paddy throughout 1984 showed a falling trend starting from Rs. 264.56 per quintal in January to Rs. 202.83 per quintal in October. The free flow of rice into the open market from neighbouring States and the increased withdrawal from Central allotment might have contributed to this declining price trend. Tapioca prices fell sharply owing to the increased production and lack of sufficient demand especially during the peak harvesting period.

4.4 In the case of most of the perennial crops the drought of 1982-83 had its impact on production during 1983-84 also which in turn influenced the commodity prices. Arecanut, coconut, and cashewnut prices increased by 85.31%, 69.46% and 63.62% respectively. The monthly farm prices of these commodities were considerably high in all the months of the year compared to the respective prices in 1983. (See Appendix 4.1) The internal farm price of cashew pepper and ginger are also influenced to a very great extent by international price movement of these commodities.

Farm Input Prices

4.5 In 1983-84 the farm input prices were in general favourable to the farming sector in Kerala. The prices of fertilisers were reduced considerably and this had its reflection on the increased off-take of fertilisers during the year. Among seeds and planting materials, the price of paddy seeds, green manure seeds, hybrid variety of rooted pepper cuttings, cashew layers and seedlings, seedlings of clove, nutmeg etc., remained unchanged. (See Table 4.3) However, the price of pulse seeds and coconut seedlings showed slight increase.

Rainfall

4.6 The year 1983-84 was comparatively better than 1982-83 as regards the total quantity of rainfall as also its distribution. Heavy showers were witnessed during the South West monsoon. But the rainfall in October and November 1983 was less than the corresponding months in 1982 and far less than the normal rainfall figures for these months. (See Table 4.4) The comparatively better rainfall in 1983-84 is likely to have a favourable impact on the perennial crops next year.

Land Use Pattern

4.7 Forecast estimates for 1983-84 on land use pattern in the State are not available. The 1982-83 pattern deviated from that in 1981-82 mainly in one respect viz., the decline in total area under cultivation by 43,184 hectares (See Table 4.5). The severe drought of 1982-83 affected both the net cropped area and the area cropped more than once. Land put to non-agricultural use constituted 6.86% of the total geographical area in 1981-82 while in 1982-83 its share rose to 7.10%. The estimated area under crops for 1983-84 did not reveal any rise in the total cropped area.

Area under Principal Crops

4.8 Compared to 1982-83, the year 1983-84 witnessed a general decline in the area under almost all principal crops in the State. The largest decline in area was noticed in rice (38404 ha) followed by pepper (4446 ha), tapioca (506 ha), pulses 259 ha) and groundnut (184 ha). The area under rubber cultivation increased by 11500 hectares marking 4.43% increase over the previous year. Other crops like ginger, turmeric, cashew etc., showed only a marginal increase of 451 hectares, 326 hectares and 325 hectares respectively. On the plantation side, the area under cultivation of tea, coffee and cardamom remained at the same level as in the previous year (See Table 4.6).

Production of Principal Crops

4.9 As in the case of area under crops, a decline was recorded in the production of important crops also during 1983-84. Production of rice declined by

98,281 tonnes (7.52% fall) compared to 1982-83. The production of pepper, arecanut, cashew, coffee and coconut also declined by 2495 tonnes, 2426 million nuts, 2024 tonnes, 5910 tonnes and 489 million nuts respectively (See Table 4.7). Production of tapioca rose by 2.8 lakhs tonnes over the previous year. Tea production increased by 14118 tonnes. This was the result of increase in the area as also the higher prices. Rubber production also increased by 9550 tonnes.

Productivity of Principal Crops

4.10 The year 1983-84 witnessed a fall in productivity of most of the crops in the State. The highest fall in productivity was recorded by cardamom (42.86%), followed by coffee (38.21%), arecanut (21.47%), coconut (15.36%), turmeric (10.92%), pepper (6.14%), and cashew (2.81%). Rice also has registered a fall in productivity (by 2.74%). A spectacular increase in productivity was discernible in the case of tea (31.59%), pulses (10.88%) and tapioca (7.62%). Crops like sugarcane, rubber and banana registered only marginal increase in productivity during the year (See Table 4.8)

Rice Production

4.11 Area, production and productivity of rice registered a set back in 1983-84 compared to 1982-83. After maintaining a production level of over 13 lakh tonnes in two consecutive years, production of rice again slumped to a 12 lakh tonne level. The Virippu crop registered a decline of 10.08% and the Mundakan crop 7.97% in production. The Punja registered a rise of 3.20% (See Table 4.9). The fall in area under rice in the first two seasons and insufficient rainfall in crucial crop growth periods (eg., May-June and Octo-Nov) considerably affected the yield and production. However, the position improved in the Punja season with rainfall exceeding the normal level. The excess rainfall in certain areas has caused damages to the punja crop. The punja yield would have been high had the rainfall been moderate, especially with the reported high offtake of fertilizers.

High Yielding Varieties of Rice

4.12 The share of HYV under rice marginally improved in 1983-84 compared to 1982-83. However, it is doubtful whether the falling trend of the share of HYV noted since 1980-81 has reversed, because the year 1982-83 was a year of drought. The area under HYV registered 8.12% increase over the previous year but production increased only by 0.24% while productivity declined by 7.27%. The Virippu HYV was much affected by the drought of early 1983 and production declined by 22.09%. But Mundakan, and Punja production recorded 17.31% and 57.35% rise over the previous year (See Table 4.10). The rainfall in Mundakan season favoured the HYV planted early. The increased offtake of fertilisers during 1983-84 also contributed to the improved performance of Mundakan and Punja crops. In 1983-84 only the Punja HYV noted increase in yield. Alleppey, Kottayam and Trichur are major regions with HYV of Punja (See Appendix 4.4). Among the districts Alleppey registered the highest yield of 2547 kg. per hectare during 1983-84.

Development Programmes

4.13 The relief and rehabilitation programmes for the crops severely affected by drought in 1982-83 received considerable attention in 1983-84. Major activities under the programme included (i) distribution of 14.6 lakh coconut seedlings at 50% subsidised cost to the small and marginal farmers in drought affected areas, (ii) arrangements for production of more coconut seedlings to fill the gaps due to drought damages, (iii) distribution of 4167 tonnes of coconut mixture free of cost at the rate of (fertiliser worth) Rs. 2.50 per coconut tree to the poor farmers (benefiting 28 lakh palms), (iv) giving fertiliser subsidy to rice growers at the rate of Rs. 100 per hectare in nine districts in the State, (v) supply of 49 tonnes of paddy seeds to farmers who lost the crop, (vi) distribution of minikits of vegetable seeds, fertilisers and plant protection chemicals free of cost to the farmers at Wynad Idukki, Malappuram and Palghat districts, (vii) spraying on arecanut trees to control Mahali disease in Trichur, Malapuram, Calicut, Wynad and Cannanore districts and (viii) giving fertilisers and plant protection chemicals at subsidised rates to pepper gardens where, replanting was done owing to drought damages.

4.14 In 1983-84 the total fertiliser consumption in the State went up by 17.93%. Nitrogenous fertiliser recorded the highest increase in offtake (38.13%) followed by phosphatic fertilisers (17.41%). There was a drop in the offtake of potassic fertilisers compared to the previous year. The quantity of HYV paddy seeds distributed through departmental sources registered an increase of nearly 9%. The community nursery programme for production and distribution of HYV paddy seedlings made little progress in 1983-84.

4.15 As against 27 lakh coconut seedlings distributed in 1982-83, only 20 lakh seedlings were distributed in 1983-84. Among other planting materials of perennial crops, a shortfall by 38% in production and distribution of pepper rooted cuttings occurred due to lack of availability of sufficient number of pepper vines. Cashew and clove seedlings registered 53% and 31% increase respectively in production and distribution.

4.16 The achievements under the World Bank aided Multi-State Cashew Development Project include an additional area of 1763 hectares brought under cashew cultivation, completion of nine road works (improvement of roads) extending to 59.2 km. length in the project area, laying out of 1122 numbers of demonstration plots and spraying for the control of the pest "tea mosquito" in 7000 hectares.

4.17 Under pulses development 68.89 tonnes of quality seeds were distributed to the farmers in 1983-84. An area of 1833.85 hectares were brought under compact area demonstration and 178 hectares under other demonstration plots on pulses. Compared to the targets set for 1983-84 the achievements were poor.

4.18 Under plant protection, substantial increase in the quantity of seeds treated and also offtake of insecticides is noted during the year. The offtake of weedicides and fungicides registered a shortfall compared to the previous year. However the total area under plant protection coverage increased by 65% over the previous year. As in the previous year, there was

only poor progress in the programme of spraying for controlling coconut leaf diseases. This programme is being implemented through local bodies. It is time a re-thinking on this programme is done because plant protection measures for coconut are continuously recording poor performance. Such a rethinking is essential in the context of a drastic decline in the productivity of coconut.

4.19 Under the programmes for extending economic support to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe farming families, implemented by the Department of Agriculture, 72380 scheduled caste families in 2111 colonies/settlements and 12205 scheduled tribe families in 221 colonies benefited in 1983-84. A total area of 24796 hectares was covered under the scheme and an amount of Rs. 172.53 lakhs was spent towards free supply of inputs to the families. The inputs supplied free of cost to them include 2.10 lakh coconut seedlings, 3.65 lakh rooted pepper cuttings, 34668 banana suckers, 4180 clove seedlings 1165 nutmeg seedlings, 66000 coffee seedlings, 10947 vegetable seed packets, 791 kgs. of green manure seeds, 750 numbers of pineapple suckers, 1.03 lakh improved agricultural implements, 1402.5 tonnes of fertilisers and 3083 kg. of plant protection chemicals.

4.20 In order to explore non-conventional sources of energy and their popularisation for domestic consumption, the Department of Agriculture constructed 517 bio-gas plants in the State during 1983-84. Hundred per cent central assistance is available for this programme.

4.21 Under the programme for assistance to small and marginal farmers, 49989 minikits of pulses seeds (4 kg. per kit), 5000 kits of sesamum seeds (1 kg. per kit) and 268 kits (30 kg. per kit) of groundnut seeds and 1820 tonnes of fertilisers were distributed during 1983-84.

4.22 The Coconut Board assisted the Department of Agriculture in 1983-84 in implementing a few coconut development programmes in the State. Nearly 1.02 lakh diseased coconut palms were cut and removed by giving Rs. 75 per palm as compensation to the farmers. An amount of Rs. 76.50 lakhs was spent towards this scheme for which 50% assistance was extended by the Coconut Development Board. An amount of Rs. 7 lakhs was made available by the Board for providing irrigation facilities in coconut nurseries and this was used for establishing a sprinkler irrigation unit at Coconut Farm, Nileswar. A programme for area expansion was implemented by the Board through the Land Mortgage Banks. Under this scheme a subsidy of 25% of the cost limited to Rs. 3000 per hectare in a phased manner for 5 years is being provided for bringing additional area under coconut. An area of 485.7 hectares was additionally brought under coconut benefiting 676 farmers in 1983-84.

4.23 Quality control of agricultural products through AGMARK grading continued to be one of the main activities of the Marketing Wing of the Agriculture Department during 1983-84. The eight State AGMARK grading laboratories and the approved private laboratories together graded 21215 quintals of commodities such as coconut oil, honey, gingelly

oil and ground spices valued at Rs. 358 lakhs during the year, as against 33880 quintals of commodities worth Rs. 506 lakhs in 1982-83.

Kerala Agricultural Development Project

4.24 The World Bank assisted Kerala Agricultural Development Project (KADP) aims at improving the productivity of the major foreign exchange earning tree crops and pepper with emphasis of the improvement of the economic status of the small holder farmer. The project cost is Rs. 63 crores. The implementation period of seven years has been extended by one more year. The major programmes under KADP include small holder farm development programme, establishment of seed garden complex, cashew development programme, rubber processing programme, agricultural research and training etc., In 1983-84, an area of 1885 hectares was brought under coconut rehabilitation programme against previous year's achievement of 3619 hectares. The cumulative achievement under this programme is 15345 hectares against a target of 30000 hectares. An area of 691 hectares was covered under the coconut new planting programme in 1983-84 as against 1080 hectares in 1982-83. Compared to last year's achievement of 4550 hectares pepper rehabilitation programmes could be done only in 1531 hectares in 1983-84. However, the cumulative achievements under these two programmes i.e. 5883 hectares against a target of 6000 hectares under coconut new planting and 16736 hectares against a target of 17500 hectares under pepper rehabilitation (upto 31-12-1984) were satisfactory. This shows the better response and acceptance by farmers to these two programmes.

4.25 An area of 191 hectares was brought under fodder cultivation during the year making the cumulative total to 980 hectares since the inception of the programme. Other achievements under this programme during the year include digging of 2746 new wells, renovation of 752 existing wells, installation of 1169 electric pumps and 385 diesel pumps. The maintenance of the different seed garden complexes was continued during the year.

Soil Conservation

4.26 Compared to the achievement of 2704 hectares in 1982-83 there was a shortfall in area coverage under soil conservation in 1983-84 by more than 23%. The major schemes implemented during 1983-84 were (i) soil and water conservation in arable lands implemented with 25% subsidy and 75% loan (1170 hectares) (ii) soil conservation availing institutional finance (25% subsidy and 75% loan from banks) (147 hectares), (iii) soil conservation in the lands belonging to harijans and girijans with 100% subsidy (289 hectares) and (iv) soil conservation in the catchment of Kundah with 50% subsidy and 50% loan (538 hectares). Under the last two schemes, there were shortfalls in achievement compared to the previous year while in the first two schemes achievements exceeded the previous year's level.

Soil Survey

4.27 The detailed soil survey covered 46,854 hectares in 1983-84 against 42,698 hectares in 1982-83. The coverage under Reconnaissance Soil Survey

declined by 42.4% from 92,044 hectares in 1982-83 to 53,044 hectares in 1983-84. In 1983-84, 73 hectares of land was covered by land use demonstration with a view to demonstrating scientific land use and management practices.

Land Use Board

4.28 The State Land Use Board was reconstituted in May 1984 in order to revitalise the activities of the Board. The Board continued its scientific studies on land use and land resources of the State in 1984. The Report on Land Use Plan for Idukki district was published that year. A User Cell Agency was set up in the Board to gather information from Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Programme and make it available to various agencies and departments in the State. Under the auspices of the User Cell Agency, Land Use Board organised a one-day seminar on Remote Sensing Techniques on 9th August 1984. The Board also made arrangements in collaboration with NRSA, Hyderabad for aerial photography of northern districts of Kerala.

Kerala Agricultural University

4.29 During the year 1983-84, Ph.D. programme in the disciplines of Dairy Science and Animal Breeding and Genetics were started under the Faculty of Veterinary and Animal Sciences. A total of 417 students were admitted to the various undergraduate and post-graduate programmes (Table 4.12). During the year four research projects were sanctioned by the Department of Environment, Government of India, under the Western Ghats Development programme. These include ecological studies and utilisation of grassland flora, development of viable models of agro-ecosystem to harmonise with various eco-systems of tribal hamlets, studies on the impact of development projects in the Western Ghats and on the restoration of degraded environment in the Champakkad tribal colony.

4.30 The Kerala Agricultural University continued to implement 26 All India Co-ordinated Research Projects in the Faculty of Agriculture, three in the Faculty of Veterinary and Animal Sciences and one in the Fisheries. Nine ICAR Cess Fund Projects were also in operation during the period. A Centre of Excellence for advanced studies on humid tropical tree crops and another for advanced studies on Animal Diseases were started during the year. A "SIDA" funded project on ground water studies to assess the water requirements of selected crops and develop suitable methods of irrigation for different toposequences was also taken up for implementation during the period.

4.31 The improved varieties of crops developed by the Kerala Agricultural University for cultivation in the State include the paddy cultures 1537-2 (Karthika) 25100 (Reshmi), 1907 (Swarna Prabha), Culture 4-4 (Vytila-3), 26-1-1 (Bhagya), 52-3-6 (Onam), Cashew type BLA-139-1 (KAU-3) and sesamum cultures 38-1 (Surya) and 42-1 (Soma). The groundnut varieties TG-3 Spanish Improved and TG-14 were recommended for cultivation under specific situations in the State. The culture-1727, a hybrid derivative from Triveni x IR 2061 developed at the Research Station, Pattambi,

has out-yielded IR-36 by 0.5 tonne/ha. in International Rice Testing Programme trials in 43 locations in 18 countries.

4.32 Major achievements in the Faculty of Veterinary and Animal Sciences include the development of Austra White Chicken (Australop male x white leghorn female) suitable for backyard rearing, identification of the larvicidal action of Palasonin, the active principle contained in the seeds of *Butea Monosperma*, chartering of symptomatology of Carbofuran toxicity to ducks etc.,

4.33 On the extension side, the Directorate of Extension under the Kerala Agricultural University provided technical expertise to the field extension personnel of various development departments in the State, disseminated scientific and technological information to the farmers through a variety of media and offered technical assistance to Voluntary Service Organisations and other institutions. These programmes were implemented through the Training Service Scheme, Farm Advisory Service, Communication Centre, Krishi Vignan Kendras, National Demonstration Schemes, Lab to Land Programmes and Village Adoption Programme through various institutions, Research Stations, Tribal Area Research Centre, All India Co-ordinated Research Project on scheduled castes and other backward communities etc., Highlights on achievements in this regard in 1983-84 are 29 training programmes, 58 broadcasts over All India Radio to farmers and extension workers, radio talks on specific topics by Kerala Agricultural University experts, publication of popular articles on 35 technical items in seven leading News papers, correspondence course benefiting 785 registered participants, publication of quarterly journal "Kalpadhenu" etc.

Central Tuber Crops Research Institute

4.34 Research on genetic improvement, production physiology, soils and agronomy, microbiology, bio-chemistry, plant protection, post harvest handling and utilisation, extension etc., of different tropical tuber crops continued during 1983-84. The Lab to Land Programme run by the Institute to test and demonstrate the applicability of developed technology also made progress in 1983-84.

4.35 In an advance trial of cassava the selection 8/75 gave a tuber yield of 60 tonnes/hectares, S-82 gave 51 tonnes/ha and 14/25 gave 44 tonnes/ha. Compared to the yield by the released hybrids H-2304, H-1687 and the popular cultivar M4 at 40t/ha, 43 t/ha and 30 t/ha respectively, the varietal selections at advanced trial stage hold out good Promises. The trials conducted by the Institute on cassava based multiple cropping systems indicate maximum crop growth rate when cassava was grown in association with banana giving a tuber yield of 47.8 t/ha. It is reported that the adverse effect of cassava intercropping on the first fruiting of banana was apparent. However these trials are in their early stages and could be better appreciated only when the total economic implication of these different cropping systems on the farmer's fields could be brought out. Two "Subject Matter-Specialist Workshop-cum-Seminars" sponsored

by the Directorate of Extension, New Delhi, were conducted by the Institute during 1983-84.

Central Plantation Crops Research Institute

4.36 The Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargode, continued to conduct and co-ordinate research on coconut, arecanut, oil palm, cashewnut, cocoa and spices. In addition to the thrust areas on crop improvement, management and plant protection, a highly multi-disciplinary project on cropping systems was taken up for investigation during 1983. In general, efforts were directed at reducing the number of projects into major areas of crop production and protection. Concerted efforts to generate breeders' Stock and parental lines for hybrid seed production in different crops for establishing seed gardens on a country-wide basis were also made during 1983-84. Intensive efforts on transfer of available technology through effective training programmes was the other area which received the attention of the Institute.

Farm Information Bureau

4.37 The Farm Information Bureau issued 1.37 lakh copies of the farm fortnightly, "Kerala Karshakan" and 43000 copies of the monthly wall Newspaper, "Keralam Munnottu" and 3.20 lakh numbers of leaflets, posters and other publications during 1983-84. During the year the Farm Information Bureau issued 986 farm News bulletins through AIR and 243 features and 512 press releases through dailies. Apart from strengthening some of the existing Farm Book Corners, the FIB opened 25 new Farm Book Corners in rural libraries in 1983-84. The Bureau participated in three major exhibitions, organised 49 rural exhibitions and held 38 Kisan Melas. In the field of campaign and exhibitions, the Bureau increased its participation during 1983-84.

Plantations

Rubber

4.38 Production of natural rubber in Kerala increased from 152,662 tonnes in 1982-83 to 162,212 tonnes in 1983-84. The increase in area and the unprecedented showers during the dry months of 1984 helped to attain this increased production in 1983-84. Various schemes implemented by the Rubber Board to increase rubber production continued in 1983-84 also. The area under rubber cultivation in Kerala increased by 11.5 thousand hectares over one year. The yield per hectare also improved from 828 kg. to 868 kg. (See Table 4.13). Consumption of natural rubber in Kerala in 1983-84 increased to 25811 Tonnes from 23129 Tonnes in 1982-83. During this period consumption of natural rubber at the all India level increased by 7.1% (See Appendix 4.4). The share of Kerala in total consumption is 12.3%.

4.39 The price of natural rubber (ungraded) registered 21% rise over the previous year. Though 35,940 tonnes of natural rubber was imported in 1983-84 against 33,400 tonnes in 1982-83, the timing and quantum of imports were so arranged as not to adversely affect the internal price. The abnormally high price declined and came to normal level by December 1984.

Tea

Tea production in Kerala increased from 4,4092 tonnes in 1983 to 53,073 tonnes in 1984 (upto November only), registering a 20% increase over one year (See Table 4.15). The All India production of tea recorded improvement but by a smaller degree of less than 4%. The rise in production, can be attributed to the rise in yield. The ban on the export of C.T.C. tea was lifted in May 1984. However, to protect consumer interests Government of India imposed a ceiling on the export of tea in September 1984. The retail price of tea marginally declined in late 1984.

Coffee

4.40 Production of Coffee in Kerala substantially fell in 1983-84. The dry spell in 1982 and early 1983 are reported as responsible for this severe fall. At the all India level also coffee production fell, but by a smaller degree (See Table 4.17). The bearing area under coffee increased from 55111 hectares in 1982 to 60050 hectares in 1983. On the price front both the internal sale price and export sale price have steeply risen for all varieties of coffee. "Robusta Chy.A.B." recorded the steepest rise in internal sales and export sales. This variety which used to receive the lowest internal price received the highest price in 1984 (See Table 4.18)

Cardamom

4.41 Production of cardamom showed a steady decreasing trend since 1980-81. The extensive spread of 'Azhukal' disease in 1980-81 and the severe drought in the succeeding two years contributed to this fall in production. The per hectare yield of cardamom also came down to very low level in 1983-84 (See Table 4.19). The export price and the auction price for Kerala increased in 1983-84. The average auction price recorded nearly 140% increase while the export price doubled compared to the price levels in the previous year (See Table 4.20). The Cardamom Board has drawn up plans for rehabilitation/replantation of drought affected cardamom fields. A steady increase in production is anticipated in the coming years.

Land Reforms

4.42 The implementation of the land legislation especially the Kerala Land Reforms Act, helped the vast majority of landless agricultural labourer, become owners of land. Among the beneficiaries of the Act, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes constitute a substantial number for the assignees of surplus land and the Kudikidapukars certain supporting programmes were drawn up and financial assistance to undertake development measures were provided.

4.43 With regard to the tenancy provision of the Act, till the end of November 1984 a total number of 37.88 lakh tenancy cases were disposed, out of 38.10 lakh cases filed. This constitutes 99.4% of the total cases filed. The achievement in the previous year was 37.61 lakh cases disposed out of 37.73 lakh cases filed. The decided cases during the year 1984 was 25.36 lakhs. Nearly 7.82 lakh cases rejected and

4.71 lakh cases otherwise disposed of. The number of certificates of purchase issued upto the end of November 1984 totalled 25.02 lakhs (ie., 98.66% of the allowed cases). In the previous year the figures stood at 24.85 lakhs.

4.44 Under Kudikidappu cases, a total of 4.54 lakh applications were received as on 30-11-1984. Of the 4.51 lakh cases decided (99.34%) 2.78 lakh cases were allowed, 1.54 lakh cases rejected and the rest were otherwise disposed of. The position as on 30-11-1983 was 4.51 lakh cases filed and 4.48 lakh cases disposed. Compared to the previous year the allowed cases showed an increase from 2.76 lakhs to 2.78 lakhs. The total number of certificates of purchase issued on Kudikidappu cases upto the end of November 1984 was 2.65 lakhs ie., 95.32% of the total allowed cases.

4.45 Regarding the achievements of ceiling provision, upto the end of November 1984 an aggregate of 69822 ceiling returns were filed. Out of this 68381 were disposed of (97.94%). During the previous year the total cases filed were 69276 and total cases disposed were 67750.

4.46 The area ordered for surrender upto the end of November 1984 was 1.82 lakh acres against 1.74 lakh acres ordered for surrender at the end of December 1983. But on orders of High Court an extent of 58,843 acres were reduced from this making the net extent ordered for surrender 1,23,087 acres. The surplus land taken over at the end of November 1984 was 95,533 acres which showed an increase by 7543 acres over the previous year. However on orders of the High Court an extent of 19,681 acres were to be reconveyed restricting the net extent taken over to 85,852 acres. Only an extent of 3421 acres were available for taking over from the balance extent of area to be taken over and the rest was covered by stay against taking possession, gift dispute etc.

4.47 The total extent of surplus land distributed till the end of November 1984 reached 56,732 acres and the aggregate beneficiaries numbered 1,04,555. The beneficiaries belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families together constituted 50,198 numbers who received an extent of 25,785 acres of land ie., 45.45% of the total area distributed. The details of Tenancy and Kudikidappu cases as well as ceiling provision are given in Appendix 4.9 and 4.10.

Puramboke Land Distribution

4.48 The total extent of puramboke land available till the end of November 1984 was 4.79 lakh acres of which 4.37 lakh acres were assigned (91.23%) to 4,78,325 beneficiary families. The scheduled caste and scheduled tribe beneficiary families together comprised 1,00,025 numbers who shared 67,367 acres of the land distributed, i.e., 15.40% of the total puramboke land distributed.

4.49 The resurvey and preparation of records of rights and updating of land records are important aspects of implementation of land reform measures. Till the end of November 1984 resurvey work was completed in respect of 19,724 sq.kms. of land.

Animal Husbandry

4.50 As per 1982 Livestock Census, there were 30.97 lakh cattle, 4.09 lakh buffaloes, 20.04 lakh goats, 1.27 lakh pigs, 145.19 lakh fowls and 5.30 lakh ducks in the State. The Department of Animal Husbandry continued its activities connected with animal health care and enhancement of livestock and poultry production during 1983-84. The bulk of milch animals are concentrated in villages owned by farmers and agricultural labourers. The various livestock development programmes implemented by the Animal Husbandry Department are aimed at enhancement of the percapita income and employment opportunities of the weaker sections of the society.

4.51 Of the total cattle, 9.64 lakhs are cows in milk. The implementation of cross-breeding programmes, enabled the conversion of nearly 55% of the 'local/desi' breedable cows into cross-bred cows at the end of 1983-84. The milk production increased from 10.78 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 to 11.50 lakh tonnes in 1983-84. The milk production registered a growth of 6.6% over the previous year. The meat production in the State rose from 17,500 tonnes to 18,652 tonnes during 1983-84. The egg production registered an increase of 7.5%, ie. from 1172 million in 1982-83 to 1260 million 1983-84. A total number of 7.41 lakh artificial inseminations were carried out by the Animal Husbandry Department in 1983-84 compared to 6.67 lakh inseminations in the previous year.

4.52 At the end of 1983-84, there were 1372 veterinary institutions in the State comprising 42 veterinary polyclinics, 479 veterinary hospitals, 118 veterinary dispensaries and 733 other institutions as against 1227 institutions of 1982-83. Seven veterinary hospitals and 10 veterinary dispensaries were upgraded into veterinary polyclinics and full-fledged veterinary hospitals respectively. Fifty new veterinary hospitals were started in different parts of the State. A new Intensive Cattle Development Project at Cannanore and a Cattle Sterility Centre at Alwaye were also started in 1983-84.

4.53 About 33 lakh animals were treated against various diseases and vaccination/innoculation was conducted on 11.81 lakh livestock and 27.18 lakh poultry to prevent diseases/infection. The production of poultry feeds and eggs in the Department Poultry Farms showed substantial decline during the period. About 20 thousand animals owned by the weaker sections of the society were got insured. The details of Animal Husbandry and Livestock development activities are shown in Appendix 4.11.

Dairy Development

4.54 The Dairy Development Department continued to play a vital role in the implementation of massive cross-breeding programme, extension of rural dairy services, administration of dairy co-operatives and development of fodder extension activities in the State in 1983-84. During the year 543 cattle improvement units carried out 3.57 lakh artificial inseminations and 68,579 calves were born of which 35,857 were females.

4.55 Under rural dairy extension and farm advisory programme 2157 discussion classes, 178 seminars and 50,500 house visits of farmers were organised during the period. Seventy two cattle shows-cum-calf rallies and 163 infertility camps were conducted in different parts of the State and 28,464 female calves were dewormed. About 750 kgs. of vitamins and minerals were distributed for cattle development. Also subsidy was provided for the construction of 399 model cattle sheds during 1983-84.

4.56 Under fodder development programme, 12326 farmers were assisted to raise 1447 hectares of fodder grass. Fourteen dairy co-operatives were also assisted financially to set up fodder banks. Assistance in the form of building subsidy, managerial subsidy, working capital grants, furniture grants, milk testing equipment etc. were extended to 69 dairy co-operatives during 1983-84. Under quality control programme, one Mobile Quality Control Laboratory was established in Malappuram district. In addition to this, 23 Dairy Extension Units were established during 1983-84.

4.57 Under the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan 366 milch cows were distributed in 1983-84 among scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and 478 cattle sheds were constructed. Share capital subsidy to 1,245 beneficiaries in this sector was given during the year. About 2,780 scheduled caste farmers were given fodder seeds and fertilizers free of cost to raise fodder from 269 hectares. One hundred and twenty five tribals were trained and 14 training camps were conducted in tribal hamlets.

KLD & MM Board

4.58 Major activities of the KLD & MM Board are implementation of schemes for improving the production potential of the cattle and buffaloes and development of fodder resources in the State. The progress in the year 1983-84 is shown below:

(i) Production and distribution of 8.94 lakh doses and 9.42 lakh doses of frozen semen respectively as against 6.17 and 6.8 lakh doses in the previous year under artificial insemination programme, and (ii) distribution of 16.71 tonnes of fodder seeds as against 6 tonnes only in the previous year.

4.59 The programmes implemented by the Board under the Western Ghat Development Programme in 1983-84 included fodder cultivation in 64.5 hectares, soil conservation in 124.7 hectares, construction of 3.6 kilometres of road, 35 cattle sheds and ten silo pits, issue of calf subsidy to 36 persons and assistance to two dairy co-operative societies.

Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation

4.60 The Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation Ltd, organised 457 dairy co-operatives on the Anand pattern, procured 76075 litres of milk per day in 1984 compared to 48083 litres of milk in 1983. The average milk procurement per day per Anand Pattern Co-operative Society (APCOS) increased from 186 to 198 litres in 1984. The capacity utilisation in most of the dairies exceeded the rated capacity. The basic function of procurement and

inputs and marketing showed notable improvement in 1984 compared to the preceding year.

4.61 The five dairies taken over by the Federation from the KLD & MM Board in 1983 showed improvement in performance. The annual procurement increased from 225 lakh litres in 1983 to 324 lakh litres in 1984. The quantum of milk marketed increased from about 240 lakh litres to 329 lakh litres. The average milk processing per day improved from 82,000 litres in 1983 to 1,03,000 litres in 1984. The construction work relating to Cattle Feed Plant, Thuravoor, dairy plants at Quilon, Alleppey and Trichur were in progress during the year. The performance of the five dairies is shown in Appendix 4.12

4.62 As on 31-3-1984 there were 1346 primary milk societies and 9 milk supply unions working under the control of the Dairy Development Department.

Fisheries

4.63 The fish production in Kerala in 1983 is estimated at 4.12 lakh tonnes comprising 3.85 lakh tonnes of marine fish and 27 thousand tonnes of inland fish. The export of marine products in 1983-84 was 32,840 tonnes valued at Rs. 140.83 crores. The annual per capita consumption of fish is estimated at 11.5 kg. In 1982-83 the fisheries sector contributed Rs. 82.39 lakhs to the State income.

4.64 The marine fish production in the State in 1983 is estimated at 3.85 lakh tonnes. This represents an 18.4% increase in production over the previous year. In that year, the marine fish production in India was 14.15 lakh tonnes. Thus Kerala contributed about 27% of the marine fish production in the country. The data relating to marine fish landings in Kerala and India as a whole during the period 1974 to 1983 are presented in Table 4.23.

4.65 Oil sardine, anchoviella, prawns, mackerel etc. are the major items landed along the coast of Kerala. The share of oil sardine increased from 143 thousand tonnes in 1982 to 154 thousand tonnes in 1983. Anchoviella, which was not a prominent item in the past showed a notable increase during 1983-84. Prawn production also showed increase over the previous year. The figures relating to the species wise composition of marine fish landings in Kerala during 1979-83 and the average production for the last five years are given in the Appendix 4.13.

4.66 A comparison of annual landings of marine fish in Kerala during the past five years reveals that production of oil sardine increased from 116.8 thousand tonnes in 1979 to 154.9 thousand tonnes in 1983. During this period, while the production of prawns witnessed only a normal increase, the landings of mackerel decreased from 18.5 thousand tonnes to 12.7 thousand tonnes. However, the total fish production registered an increase from 330.5 thousand tonnes to 385.3 thousand tonnes. The annual landings of selected marine fishes in Kerala during 1979-83 is given in Table. 4.24.

4.67 An analysis of the average annual landings of some selected species for the periods 1974-78 and 1979-83 reveals that production of oil sardine increased

to 14.2 thousand tonnes. But the production of macrakerel and prawns decreased considerably. The average annual marine fish production declined from 378 thousand tonnes during 1974-78 to 318.8 thousand tonnes during 1979-83. The variation has been 59.2 thousand tonnes which represents 15.7%. The figures relating to the average annual landings of selected marine fishes in Kerala during the periods 1974-78 and 1979-83 are given in Table 4.25.

4.68 The exports of marine products through the ports in Kerala was 32,810 tonnes valued at Rs. 140.85 crores in 1983-84. The exports during the previous year was 32,525 tonnes and the value Rs. 141.47 crores. There was an increase of 315 tonnes in exports. But the value realisation decreased by about Rs. 0.62 lakh. The reason for the shortfall is the decrease in the average unit value realisation from exports. In 1983-84 the exports from India was 92691 tonnes valued at Rs. 373.02 crores. During the previous year the exports was 78175 tonnes valued at Rs. 361.36 crores. The shipment of marine products in 1983-84 increased by 18.57% in terms of quantity and 3.23% in terms of value. That year Kerala's share was 35.4% in quantity and 37.8% in value. This share is lower than the contribution made by the State during the previous year.

4.69 As in the previous year, in 1983-84 also, frozen shrimp constituted the single largest item of marine product exports from Kerala. The exports of frozen shrimp was 27,476 tonnes valued at Rs. 129.24 crores. This represents 83.7% of the total exports and 91.8% of the value realised. Frozen froglegs and frozen fish were the other major items of exports.

4.70 The contribution of inland fisheries to the total fish production of the State in 1983-84 is estimated at 27,240 tonnes. This represents 6.6% of the total fish production and is higher than the production in the previous year by 855 tonnes. The species-wise composition of inland fish production in Kerala is given in Table 4.26.

4.71 The plan schemes under inland fisheries in 1983-84 include completion of the construction of fish seed farms at Polachira, Parappanangadi, Always and Pallom. Polachira and Parappanangadi farms have almost been completed while only little progress could be achieved in the case of Pallom farm. The Always farm was transferred to Kerala Inland Fisheries Development Corporation. In 1984-85, 45.85 lakh seeds of penaeid prawns and 69 thousand juveniles of macrobrachium have been produced at the Azhikode hatchery.

4.72 The activities of the Fish Farmer's Development Agency in Quilon district during 1983-84 include registration of 52 farmers and stocking of 1.47 lakh fingerlings and 10,000 freshwater prawn seeds in an area of 112 hectares. In Trichur district 1.84 lakh fingerlings and 2.07 lakh marine prawn seeds were stocked in ponds to the extent of 61.5 hectares. The activities in Palghat district include registration of 121 fish farmers and stocking of 4.70 lakh fingerlings in an area of 179.5 hectares of ponds.

4.73 During 1983-84, about 14 lakh fresh water fish seeds were produced in the seed farms. Other

programmes such as composite fish culture programme, mussel and pearl culture projects, infrastructure programmes at Ambalapuzha and Cheruvathur, the package schemes at Tanur and Karunagappally and gill net scheme at Vizhinjam, the ARDC schemes at Anjengo, Parappanangadi and Pudiappa and the special package scheme at Vypeen continued during the year.

4.74 There are six regional fisheries technical high schools and five fishermen training centres under the Department. The schools and the training centres functioned satisfactorily during the year under review. Construction of buildings for schools and construction of link roads was progressing well during the year. The civil works of the guidelights at Uppala and Manjeswar were completed. Steps were initiated for the construction of permanent buildings for the 18 fisheries dispensaries at present functioning in rented buildings.

4.75 Steps were taken for the construction of the third stage of fishing harbour at Vizhinjam. The landing centres at Kasargode, Neeleswaram, Cheruvathur, Palacode, Chettuva, Dharmadam, Thottappally and South Paravoor were under various stages of construction ranging from land acquisition to advanced construction. The spill over work relating to Balia-pattom landing centre was almost completed. Preliminary works for the construction of fish landing centres for traditional fishermen at New Mahe, Vallikunnu, Vizhinjam North and Vizhinjam South were also initiated.

4.76 The Co-operative institutions under fisheries sector include 13 Regional Fish Marketing Societies (including Marketing Federation), 74 credit societies, 302 Malsya Ulpadaka Co-operative Societies and 222 Marine Fishermen Village Societies. Steps were taken for the formation of committees to the fishermen village societies. Data regarding the existing fishermen cooperatives are given in Appendix 4.14.

4.77 The fishermen population in Kerala in 1983-84 is estimated at 8.18 lakhs. They constitute nearly 3.2 per cent of the population of the State. Of the total fishermen population 6.55 lakhs belong to the marine sector and 1.93 lakhs to the inland sector. The district-wise distribution of fishermen population in Kerala in 1983-84 is given in Appendix 4.16.

Forests

4.78 The total area under forests in Kerala is divided into natural forests and vested forests. Natural forests (9.33 lakh hectares) represent about 24% of the total geographical area of the State. This area is again divided into 19 divisions for convenience of better management and effective conservation. The area under vested forests is 1.89 hectares and this is further divided into five divisions. The division-wise area of natural forests and vested forests is given in Appendix 4.17.

4.79 The area under forest plantations (1.58 lakh hectares) constitutes 16.4% of the total forest area. The principal species among the plantations include teak, eucalyptus and soft wood. Of these,

teak constitutes 51%, eucalyptus 21% and softwood 16% of the total plantation area. In 1983-84, there was a nominal increase over the previous year in the plantations of teak, eucalyptus and soft wood. The species-wise area under forest plantations is given in Appendix 4.20.

4.80 In 1983-84 regeneration activities were carried out in 3750 hectares by planting different types of species. Older plantations to the extent of 2742 hectares were maintained with the help of silvicultural operations like tending and weeding. In order to check encroachment of forests, 1383 cairns were erected along the boundaries of forests. Thirty four new buildings and 34 km. of new roads were also completed as a part of development of infrastructure facilities.

4.81 The production of timber round logs declined from 4.20 lakh m³ in 1982-83 to 1.11 lakh m³ while the out turn of timber round poles increased from 11.02 lakhs to 15.12 lakhs during the review period. The reason for the decline in out turn of timber was stoppage of clear felling. The production of cardamom, another valuable item of forest produce, declined from 5684 kg. to 845 kg., during the period. The figures relating to out turn of forest produce are shown in Appendix 4.18.

4.82 The sale proceeds of timber and other forest produce in 1983-84 amounted to only Rs. 40.53 crores against Rs. 48.18 crores in 1982-83, a decrease of 15.9% over the year. The data relating to sale proceeds of timber and other forest produce are given in Appendix 4.19.

4.83 In Kerala, there are ten wild life sanctuaries two national parks, one tiger reserve and one bird sanctuary. Neyyar, Idukki, Parambikulam, Wynad, Peechi-Vazhani, Peppara, Shendurney, Chimmony, Aralam and Chinnar are the wild life sanctuaries. Of this, the sanctuaries at Shendurney, Chimmony Aralam and Chinnar have been declared as wild life sanctuaries only in 1984. Eravikulam and Silent Valley are the national parks. The tiger reserve project is located at Thekkady and the bird sanctuary is situated at Thattakad. The area under wildlife sanctuaries and national parks is estimated at 2.25 lakh hectares and they constitute 20% of the total area under forests including vested forests.

4.84 In 1983-84, effective measures were taken for the protection, preservation and development of wildlife sanctuaries and national parks. Works connected with the establishment of wireless communication system in Idukki, Neyyar, Parambikulam and Wynad wildlife sanctuaries and Eravikulam National Park and the construction of Lion Safari Park in Neyyar Sanctuary are in progress. One deer park has been established in Neyyar wildlife sanctuary.

4.85 The programmes implemented under social forestry in 1983-84 include National Rural Employment Programme, assistance to small scale cultivators and rural fuel wood scheme. Social forestry scheme was also implemented as a drought relief measure in 1983 and an afforestation scheme under the New Twenty Point Programme. Preparation of nurseries, free distribution of seedlings to public, planting of trees along road side and canal banks, belt plantation along

forest boundaries etc., were the programmes implemented under National Rural Employment Programme along with Maintenance of nurseries and plantations. The physical achievements during the year include compact planting to the extent of 130.68 hectares, belt planting to a length of 159.25 km., preparation of 16760 seed bed nurseries and 4905 tree guards, production of 23.18 lakh basket seedlings, distribution of 392.22 lakh seedlings to public and supply of 2.08 lakh seedlings for raising plantations in private lands. In addition, 6884 nurseries and 628.42 hectares of plantations raised earlier were maintained properly. The employment generated under the scheme is estimated at 9.13 lakh mandays.

4.86 The scheme for assistance to small scale cultivators was introduced in 1983-84. Under the scheme 226.04 lakh seedlings were distributed against the target of 120 lakhs.

4.87 The achievements under the rural fuel wood programme include raising of plantations to an extent of 2811.79 hectares and distribution of 80.03 lakh seedlings.

4.88 Under the drought relief measures, 1134.26 hectares of land was newly planted, 69.72 lakh seedlings were distributed, 2700 tree guards were constructed and 10714 nursery beds were prepared during 1983.

4.89 Besides the above programmes, 4258 hectares of land was brought under social forestry and 1190 lakh seedlings were distributed for afforestation and farm forestry schemes under the New Twenty Point Programme.

4.90 The activities of the Kerala Forest Research Institute in 1983-84 include intensified research activities, field studies and establishment of experimental plots. Additional equipment and other requisite facilities for research investigation were provided to the different laboratories. More projects relevant to forest management were identified. Final reports on eight projects, three from Entomology, two from Soil Science, two from Economics, and one from Pathology divisions were brought out. Final reports on seven other projects are under preparation. Besides 14 scientific papers were published in scientific journals.

Community Development

4.91 The rural development programmes operated through the 151 blocks in the State mainly comprise the community oriented schemes like agriculture, animal husbandry, industries, roads, environmental sanitation etc., and the target group programmes which are family oriented, like Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme etc.

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

4.92 The IRDP, introduced in the State during 1978-79 adopting the family as its unit of planning, mainly aims at elimination of unemployment and under employment and eradication of poverty in rural areas. The Sixth Plan period witnessed considerable progress in the implementation of this programme. The Government of India set a definite financing pattern

and issued directions for the strengthening of administrative machinery at the State, district and block levels for effective implementation of the programme. The State Government constituted District Rural Development Agencies in all the districts, during January/February 1981 and also took steps to strengthen the block administration.

4.93 During the first four years of the Sixth Plan beginning from 1980-81, as against the target of 349800 families, 408474 families were assisted under the programme. Of these, 103859 families belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled tribes (25.4%). During this period a subsidy totalling Rs. 3322.28 lakhs was disbursed. The share of SC/ST was Rs. 655.9 lakhs (19.7%). An analysis of the physical achievements for the four years from 1980-81 reveal that the State has achieved 116% of the physical target.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas

4.94 This programme was introduced in the districts of Wynad and Palghat during 1983-84. It is implemented at present in all the three blocks of Wynad and in six blocks of Palghat district. In all the nine blocks, five groups of women each have been organised and the organisers are given training. The development schemes under the programme include spinning and weaving, tailoring and garment making, match works, mat weaving, dairying, food processing and plastic works. For this programme also Action Plans were prepared and the officers trained.

Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)

4.95 TRYSEM is a part of IRDP. The main thrust of the programme is on equipping the rural youth with necessary skills, both general and technical, to enable them seek self employment. Started during 1979 TRYSEM did not show satisfactory progress upto 1981. Since then notable progress was achieved. Upto 1982-83 a total number of 8250 persons were trained against a target of 17280 and of these 1949 (23.6%) belonged to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. During 1983-84 (upto December 1983) the number of persons trained totalled to 5556 and of these 1450 were SC/STs (28.6%). During this year 1828 persons could set up their units.

National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)

4.96 The National Rural Employment Programme was designed to provide employment to the needy among the unemployed persons in rural areas with a view to eradicating poverty. In the process of implementation of the programme durable community assets like school buildings, dispensaries etc., will be created. During the Sixth Plan period a suitable shelf of projects were drawn up in all the blocks and districts to provide employment for an estimated number of 400 lakh mandays of employment. Ten percent of the allocation under NREP is set apart for social forestry. The allocation for SC/ST from this programme is also 10%.

4.97 Since the inception of the programme 27,000 kms of new roads were constructed and 2800 kms were improved. The achievements under other categories include minor irrigation works benefiting 8870 hectares, 772 drinking water wells, 86 school

buildings, 14 Balawadies, 856 group houses for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes and 9 Mahilasamajam units.

4.98 As stated earlier the social forestry programme is also introduced in Kerala as a part of the NREP. Altogether 750 lakh seedlings were raised in 39000 nurseries. Since the beginning of the programme about 450 lakh seedlings were distributed to villagers including small and marginal farmers for planting in their farms.

Rural Functional Literacy Programme (RFLP)

4.99 At present the Rural Functional Literacy Programme is implemented in the districts of Trivandrum, Alleppey, Trichur, Palghat and Cannanore. Two blocks have been selected in each district, and in each block 150 centres are run to serve 4500 learners per year. The duration of a centre is 10 months with 300 hours of work. Till 1983-84 about 2.57 lakh learners were made literate under RFLP, and FFLP on functional grounds. During 1983-84 1499 functional literacy centres were conducted and 45017 persons were made literate.

Training Programme

4.100 The Development Department has three training centres at Kottarakkara, Mannuthy and Thalipparamba to impart training to officials and non-officials.

4.101 The other major programmes implemented by the Department are Social Input in Area Development, Applied Nutrition Programme, Composite Programme for Women and Pre-school Children and One-Meal-a-Day Programme. During the year 1983-84 a total number of 10724 feeding centres were operated benefiting 1002486 persons. Of this 4198 were regular feeding centres with 331460 beneficiaries, 2611 were CPWP feeding centres with 265845 beneficiaries and 3915 were OMAD centres with 4,05,181 beneficiaries.

C. D. Pattern Schemes

4.102 The blocks are implementing a few C.D. pattern schemes such as those for agricultural development, animal husbandry, education, health, sanitation etc. A considerable number of the beneficiaries of these schemes belong to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Small and Marginal Farmer's Scheme

4.103 In 1983-84 a new scheme for increased agricultural production was introduced in the pattern of IRDP in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture. A total number of 11291 families were assisted and the total subsidy disbursed was Rs. 156 lakhs.

4.104 The details of the achievements of IRDP, NREP, TRYSEM etc. are given in Table 4.27

Panchayats

4.105 The Directorate of Panchayats provides assistance to panchayats by way of loans and grants. Loans are provided to help the panchayats in the construction of community halls, shopping centres, market stalls, bus stands, office buildings etc., During

1983-84, an amount of Rs. 23.5 lakhs was sanctioned as loan to 21 panchayats. But on account of financial restrictions the loan could be disbursed to only 15 panchayats. Grants are utilised by the panchayats for the implementation of the Seven-Point Programme and for provision of environmental amenities to poor. The Seven-point Programme was launched in 1980-81. During 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 1 crore was granted to 544 panchayats for the implementation of the programme. As a result, 10 panchayats could complete the work of community halls, 7 panchayats the work of burial and burning grounds and 5 panchayats, the work of mini stadium. Besides this, allocations were also used for works relating to communication and irrigation. During 1983-84 Rs. 96.23 lakhs was granted to 355 Panchayats for completing the schemes already taken up under the Seven-point Programme.

4.106 Comprehensive programme for environmental amenities to poor envisages (i) provision of ESP type latrines (ii) provision of drinking water facilities (iii) maintenance of existing roads or construction of new roads to poor colonies (iv) electrification of the houses in colonies and street lights in the colonies. The physical achievement under the comprehensive programme in 1982-83 included (i) electrification of 9670 houses (ii) construction of 3977 ESP type latrines (iii) construction of 332.53 Kms. of road and (iv) construction of 120 wells and 12 tanks. During 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 46 lakhs was distributed to 363 Panchayats for the implementation of comprehensive programme for environmental amenities to poor.

Rural Development Board

4.107 The Rural Development Board undertakes construction of shopping centres, bus stations, community halls, market stalls etc., in panchayats meeting the cost from market borrowings and subsequently recovering it from the panchayats in 20 half-yearly instalments with 10% interest and 18.5% charges on cost of schemes. So far the Board could complete and hand over 360 schemes to the panchayats. In 1983-84 the Board completed and handed over 29 remunerative development works to panchayats.

Agricultural Credit

4.108 The performance of the credit co-operative societies during the co-operative year ended 30-6-1983 showed considerable progress. Out of the 1569 primary agricultural credit societies with a total membership of 48 lakhs, 876 (55.83%) were running on profit. The loan transactions totalled Rs. 269.62 crores and this comprised Rs. 217.33 crores of short term loans (80.16%), Rs. 46.70 crores of medium term loans and Rs. 5.59 crores of long term loans. While the amount of short term loans issued indicated an increase the long term loans advanced by the Primary Land Mortgage Banks showed a decline.

4.109 The average membership per society as on 30-6-1983 was 3052 as against 2965 as on 30-6-1982. The average deposit per society which stood at Rs. 9.71 lakhs during co-operative year 1981-82 rose to Rs. 12.11 lakhs during the co-operative year 1982-83. The average share capital per society showed a small increase from Rs. 2.14 lakhs during 1981-82 to 2.42 lakhs during 1982-83. The average working capital per society also rose from Rs. 26.53 lakhs on 30-6-1982 to Rs. 33.46 lakhs as on 30-6-1983.

4.110 The average amount of loans issued per member increased from Rs. 513 during 1981-82 to Rs. 563 during 1982-83 and the average amount of loan issued per borrowing member rose to Rs. 1483 during 1982-83 from that of Rs. 1478 during 1981-82. The average loan issued per advancing society also registered an increase from Rs. 17.38 lakhs as on 30-6-1982 to Rs. 18.86 lakhs in 1982-83.

4.111 The total deposit of the societies in 1982-83 amounted to Rs. 189.94 crores against Rs. 152.76 crores in 1981-82 showing an increase of 24.34%. The number of societies worked on profit during the year increased from 818 to 876. The net profit of the societies also registered an increase from 4.84 crores in 1981-82 to 5.43 crores in 1982-83. The data regarding the working of the co-operative societies are provided in Appendix 4.22.

Kerala State Co-operative Bank

4.112 The Kerala State Co-operative Bank being the pivotal agency for disbursing short term agricultural loans extends credit facilities to agriculture and allied occupations, cottage and small scale industries and for undertaking marketing and processing activities. The Bank provides financial assistance through District Co-operative Banks and the primary level co-operative societies affiliated to them. For State level financial institutions the assistance is provided directly by the Bank.

4.113 Though the overall financial position of the Bank indicated progress and its activities expanded the net profit of this institution declined by 43.12% as on 30-6-1984 compared to the position of 30-6-1983. But the paid up share capital, the reserves and deposits of the Bank increased by 4.91%, 38.90% and 30% respectively. The increase in the case of loans and advances was Rs. 234.20 lakhs (i.e. by 9%). The financial position of the State Co-operative Bank is shown in Table 4.28.

4.114 During 1983-84 the Bank sanctioned an amount of Rs. 5005 lakhs as short term loans. For the calendar year 1983 the amount sanctioned as medium term loans was Rs. 96 lakhs for financing approved investment purposes. Besides, in order to help those farmers affected by drought who could not repay the short term loans availed of from the primary agricultural credit societies, the District Co-operative Banks allowed conversion of short term loans into medium term loans upto a sum of Rs. 19.95 crores during 1982-83. The conversion granted to Central Co-operative Banks by the the State Co-operative Bank amounted to Rs. 12.83 crores.

4.115 Under the schematic lending programmes the Bank undertakes financing of schemes for development of agricultur and allied activities such as dairying, goat rearing, poultry keeping, installation of bio-gas plants etc., with financial assistance from NABARD. The credit limit sanctioned by the Bank for this purpose during the year 1983-84 was Rs. 308.08 lakhs and the amount disbursed was of the order of Rs. 17.51 lakhs. For Integrated Rural Development Programme the Bank advanced a sum of Rs. 227.42 lakhs during 1983-84. The Bank started financing of industrial units, run by individuals by availing refinance from

IDBI, during the year 1983-84. In this, priority was given to composite loans upto Rs. 25,000 meant for the benefit of rural artisans. As on 30-6-1984 a total amount of Rs. 197.11 lakhs was sanctioned as composite loans.

4.116 The Kerala State Handloom Weavers Society is also being financed directly by the Bank for its procurement and marketing operations. The primary weavers co-operative societies are financed by the Bank through Central Co-operative Banks. The amount of loan sanctioned to the State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society as on 30-6-1984 was Rs. 590 lakhs.

4.117 The Bank also finances Co-operative Coir Marketing Federation Kerala State Rubber Marketing Federation, Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation, the Central Arecanut Marketing and Processing Co-operatives etc., for undertaking marketing and processing of commodities. The Co-operative Consumer Federation was also financed by the Bank during 1983-84.

4.118 The Kerala State Housing Board's Scheme for providing financial assistance for construction of houses with assistance form HUDCO was also financed by the Bank and the amount disbursed during 1983-84 was Rs. 110.41 lakhs. Credit facilities were also extended by the Bank to various industrial co-operatives like Chittoor Co-operative Sugar Mill, Kerala State Handicrafts Apex Society etc.,

Long Term Credit

4.119 The Kerala Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank Limited, Trivandrum was established

in 1956 for providing long term credit to the agriculturists in the State. The Central Bank has nine regional offices at Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam, Alleppey, Ernakulam, Palghat, Malappuram, Calicut and Cannanore and 33 Primary Land Mortgage Banks.

4.120 For the year 1983-84, the NABARD allotted total loaning programme of Rs. 31 crores for the Bank. During the financial year 1983-84, the Central Bank advanced Rs. 2097.54 lakhs to Primary Land Mortgage Banks and Rs. 166.44 lakhs to Electricity Board and South Wynad Girijan Farming Society. The primary banks issued Rs. 1883.38 lakhs under normal lending and Rs. 1287.70 lakhs under special schemes to the borrowers. The details regarding purpose-wise classification of ordinary loans issued to borrowers during the financial year is given in Appendix 4.23.

4.121 The Development purposes covered by the Banks' lending activities include minor irrigation (construction of new wells/tanks, renovation of old wells/tanks, installation of pumpsets etc.), land reclamation and soil conservation, cultivation of plantation/horticultural crops and for other diversified activities like dairying, fisheries, integrated soil conservation etc. The Bank is also one of the financing agencies implement the world Bank assisted Special Agricultural Development Unit (SADU) programmes of the Kerala Agricultural Development Project (KADP).

4.122 The eligibility of loaning programme to the primary land mortgage banks depends on the overdue position at the primary level as at the end of June. As on 30th June 1984, 29 primary banks out of 33 were able to bring down the overdues to below 25% and thus became eligible for unrestricted lending.

TABLE 4.1

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

Item	Area			Production			Productivity		
	Average of 3 years 1976-77 to 1978-79	1982-83	1983-84	Average of 3 years 1976-77 to 1978-79	1982-83	1983-84	Average of 3 years 1976-77 to 1978-79	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All Crops (A+B)	101.02	98.50	97.28	104.54	100.00	94.61	103.48	101.52	97.26
A. Foodgrains (1+2)	96.26	89.58	85.34	105.49	108.40	100.56	109.59	121.01	117.83
1. Cereals	96.79	90.51	86.09	105.60	108.23	100.11	109.10	119.58	116.29
2. Pulses	85.26	70.64	70.03	97.58	120.77	132.65	114.45	170.97	189.42
B. Non-Foodgrains (3 to 7)	103.49	103.14	103.49	104.26	98.12	92.74	100.74	95.13	89.61
3. Oil Seeds	100.75	99.47	99.42	84.27	83.31	70.63	83.64	83.75	71.04
4. Plantation Crops	125.81	151.31	156.18	166.05	174.24	188.63	132.46	115.15	120.78
5. Condiments and Spices	95.08	95.01	93.30	127.88	126.78	108.65	134.50	133.44	116.45
6. Fruits and Vegetables	105.29	93.74	93.57	103.62	82.98	86.51	98.41	88.52	92.45
7. Miscellaneous Crops	48.52	54.93	54.98	94.57	95.55	97.26	194.91	173.95	176.90

Figures for 1983-84 are based on provisional estimates.

Cereals: Rice, Jowar, Ragi and other cereals and Millets Oilseeds: Groundnut, Sesamum and Coconut

Plantation Crops: Tea, Coffee, Rubber Condiments & Spices: Pepper, Ginger, Chillies, Turmeric, Arecanut and Cardamom

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

Miscellaneous Crops: Lemongrass, Sugar, Cotton and Tobacco

TABLE 4.2
Average Farm Prices of Principal Commodities

(in Rupees)

Commodity	Unit	1983	1984	Change over the Previous year	
				Actual	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Paddy	Quintal	253.87	236.67	(-), 17.20	(-), 6.78
2. Tapioca	"	74.59	68.16	(-), 6.43	(-), 8.62
3. Coconut (with Husk)	1000 No.	1768.13	2996.26	(+), 1228.13	(+), 69.46
4. Pepper	Quintal	1300.62	2039.70	(+), 739.08	(+), 56.83
5. Ginger	"	2207.32	3005.67	(+), 798.35	(+), 36.17
6. Cashewnut	"	509.98	834.44	(+), 324.46	(+), 63.62
7. Sugarcane	Tonne	183.65	157.47	(-), 26.18	(-), 14.26
8. Arecanut	100 Nos.	7.83	14.51	(+), 6.68	(+), 85.31
9. Banana	100 Nos.	53.74	56.50	(+), 2.7	(+), 5.14

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

TABLE 4.3
Average Prices of Important Agricultural Inputs

Input	Unit	1982-83	1983-84	Change over the period (Per cent)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1. Fertilizer					
(a) Nitrogen	Urea	Rs./kg.	2.35	2.15	-8.5
	Ammonium Sulphate	"	1.85	1.20	-35.1
(b) Phosphorus	Superphosphate	"	0.94	0.85	-9.6
(c) Potash	Muriate of potash	"	1.30	1.20	-7.7
2. Seeds and Other Planting Materials					
(a) Paddy Seeds		Rs./Qtl.	150.00	150.00	Nil
(b) Pulses Seeds		"	375.00	709.00	+89.1
(c) Green Manure Seeds		"	265.00	265.00	Nil
(i) Sunhemp		"	302.00	302.00	Nil
(ii) Daincha		"	182.00	182.00	Nil
(iii) Kolinji		"	5.00	6.50	(+), 30
(d) Coconut Seedlings		"	8.00	9.00	(+), 12.5
(i) West Coast Tall		Rs./Seedling	8.00	9.00	(+), 12.5
(ii) T x D		"	5.00	No Departmental Sale	
(iii) D x T		"	No Departmental Sales		
(iv) Laccadive Ordinary		"	No Departmental Sales		
(e) Arecanut Seedlings		"	No Departmental Sales		
(f) Rooted Pepper Cuttings		"	No Departmental Sales		
(i) Panniyoor I		Rs./Cutting	0.35	0.35	Nil
(ii) Other Varieties (Local)		"	0.20	0.25	(+), 25

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(g) Cashew Layers		Rs./Layer	0.50	0.50	Nil
(h) Cashew Seedlings		Rs./Seedling	0.60	0.60	Nil
(i) Cocoa Seedlings			No Departmental Sales		
(j) Nutmeg Seedlings		Rs./Seedling			
(i) One year old		"	2.00	2.00	Nil
(ii) Two years Old		"	3.00	3.00	Nil
(k) Clove Seedlings					
(i) One Year Old		"	2.00	2.00	Nil
(ii) Two years Old		"	3.00	3.00	Nil
3. Other Items					
(a) Soil Ameliorants		Rs./tonne			
(i) Calcium Carbonate Bulk		"	30.00	30.00 (+) Excise Duty	Nil
Bagged		"	110.00	110.00 (+) Excise Duty	Nil
(ii) Dolomite		"	N.A.	N.A.	
(iii) Full Burnt Lime		"	N.A.	N.A.	
(b) Farm Yard Manures		Rs./tonne	126.00	126.00	Nil
(c) Wood Ash		"	263.00	263.00	Nil

Source: Directorate of Agriculture.

TABLE 4.4
Average Monthly Rainfall in Kerala

Month	Normal	Average Monthly Rainfall	
		1882-83	1983-84
		(3)	(4)
(1)	(2)		
July	703.3	437.0	559.3
August	427.4	216.7	573.7
September	240.1	29.8	486.2
October	306.0	181.5	134.7
November	187.1	97.8	95.8
December	49.4	8.6	65.1
January	17.2	..	57.0
February	17.6	0.5	54.0
March	41.7	0.8	57.1
April	112.0	16.3	163.9
May	245.2	85.3	87.1
June	640.5	317.6	745.3
Total	2987.5	1391.9	3109.2

Note: Data for 1984 are provisional
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

TABLE 4.5
Land Use Pattern in Kerala

Classification of Land (1)	(Hectare)				
	1981-82		1982-83		Change Over the Previous Year (6)
	Actual (3)	Percent (4)	Actual (4)	Percent (5)	
1. Total Geographical Area	3885497	100.00	3885497	100.00	..
2. Forests	1081509	27.83	1081509	29.83	—
3. Land put to Non-agricultural Uses	266451	6.86	275908	7.10	(+) 9457
4. Barren and Uncultivable Land	85600	2.20	86217	2.22	(+) 617
5. Permanent pastures and Grazing land	5382	0.14	5311	0.14	(—) 71
6. Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops	55187	1.42	54705	1.41	(—) 482
7. Cultivable Waste Land	130204	3.35	130213	3.35	(+) 9
8. Fallow (Other than Current Fallows)	26827	0.69	27425	0.71	(+) 598
9. Current Fallow	44487	1.15	44455	1.14	(—) 32
10. Net Area Sown	2189850	56.36	2179754	56.10	(—) 10096
11. Area Sown More than Once	715407	18.41	682319	17.56	(—) 33088
12. Total Cropped Area	2905257	74.77	2862073	73.66	(—) 43184

Source: Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Trivandrum.

TABLE 4.6
Area under Principal Crop in Kerala

Crop (1)	(Hectares)			
	1982-83 (2)	1983-84 (3)	Changes Over the Previous Year:	
			Actual (4)	Percent (5)
1. Rice	778490	740086	(—) 38404	(—) 4.92
2. Ragi	1233	1416	(+) 183	(+) 14.84
3. Pules	30055	29796	(—) 259	(—) 0.86
4. Sugarcane	7814	7835	(+) 21	(+) 0.27
5. Pepper	107467	103021	(—) 4446	(—) 4.14
6. Ginger	12662	13113	(+) 451	(+) 3.56
7. Turmeric	2487	2813	(+) 326	(+) 13.11
8. Cardamom*	54516	54516	..	..
9. Arecanu	60816	60402	(—) 414	(—) 0.68
10. Coconut	674378	674378	..	..
11. Cashewnut	141307	141632	(+) 325	0.23
12. Banana and Plantains	48038	47911	(—) 127	(—) 0.26
13. Tapioca	227617	227111	(—) 506	(—) 0.22
14. Sweet Potato	5006	5037	(+) 31	(+) 0.62
15. Sroundnut	10276	10092	(—) 184	(—) 1.79
16. Sesamum	14153	14001	(—) 152	(—) 1.07
17. Cotton	5900	5900	..	—
18. Tea**	35228	35228	..	—
19. Coffee*	62368	62368	..	..
20. Rubber*	259700	271200	(+) 11500	(+) 4.43

Source:—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

* Commodity Board Estimates.

** Estimates by UPASI, Coonoor.

TABLE 4.7
Production of Principal Crops in Kerala

Crop	Unit	1982-83	1983-84	Change Over the Previous Year	
				Actual	percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Rice	Tonne	1306197	1207916	(-) 98281	(-) 7.52
2. Ragi	"	920	1066	(+) 146	(+) 15.87
3. Pulses	"	19904	21862	(+) 1958	(+) 9.84
4. Sugarane (Gur)	"	82135	83776	(+) 1641	(+) 2.00
5. Pepper	"	24526	22031	(-) 2495	(-) 10.17
6. Ginger	"	31581	32889	(+) 1308	(+) 4.14
7. Turmeric	"	5192	5232	(+) 40	(+) 0.77
8. Cardamom*	"	1900	1100	(-) 800	(-) 42.10
9. Arecanut	Million	11027	8601	(-) 2426	(-) 22
10. Coconut	nuts	3184	2695	(-) 489	(-) 15.36
11. Cashewnut	Tonne	75495	73471	(-) 2024	(-) 2.68
12. Banana and Plantains	"	289399	291760	(+) 2361	(+) 0.82
13. Tapioca	"	3848718	4132827	(+) 284109	(+) 7.38
14. Sweet Potato	"	33078	33293	(+) 215	(+) 0.65
15. Groundnut	"	9074	8823	(-) 251	(-) 2.77
16. Sesamum	"	3648	3599	(-) 49	(-) 1.34
17. Cotton	Bale of 170 Kg.	9336	9523	(+) 187	(+) 2.00
18. Tea**	Tonne	44582	58700	(+) 14118	(+) 31.67
19. Coffee*	"	15375	9465	(-) 5910	(-) 38.44
20. Rubber*	"	152662	162212	(+) 9550	(+) 6.26

Figures for 1983-84 are provisional

*Estimates by Commodity Boards

**Estimates by UPASI, Coonoor

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

TABLE 4.8
Average Productivity of Principal Crops in Kerala

Crops	Unit	1982-83	1983-84	Change Over the Previous Year	
				Actual	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Rice	Kg/ha.	1678	1632	(-)46	(-)2.74
2. Ragi	"	746	753	(+)7	(+)0.94
3. Pulses	"	662	734	(+)72	(+)10.88
4. Sugarcane(Gur)	"	10511	10693	(+)182	(+)1.73
5. Pepper	"	228	244	(-)14	(-)6.14
6. Ginger	"	2494	2508	(+)14	(+)0.56
7. Turmeric	"	2088	1860	(-)228	(-)10.92
8. Cardamon	"	35	20	(-)15	(-)42.86
9. Arecanut	Nuts/Ha.	181317	142396	(-)38921	(-)21.47
10. Coconut	"	4721	3996	(-)726	(-)15.36
11. Cashewnut	Kg./ha.	534	519	(-)15	(-)2.81
12. Banana and Plantains	"	6024	6090	(+)66	(+)1.10
13. Tapioca	"	16909	18197	(+)1288	(+)7.62
14. Sweet Potato	"	6608	6610	(+)12	(+)0.03
15. Ground nut	"	883	874	(-)9	(-)1.02
16. Sesamum	"	258	257	(-)1	(-)0.39
17. Cotton	Bales/ha.	1.58	1.61	(+)0.03	(+)1.90
18. Tea	Kg. /ha.	1266	1666	(+)400	(+)31.59
19. Coffee	"	246	152	(-)94	(-)38.21
20. Rubber	"	588	598	(+)10	(-)1.70

Note: Productivity is reckoned for the planted area of the crops.

TABLE 4.9
Area, Production and Yield of Rice in Kerala

Season	Area/in Hect.		Change Over the Previous Year (%)	Production in Tonnes		Change Over the Previous Year (%)	Yield in Kg/ha		Change Over the Previous Year (%)
	1982-83	1983-84		1982-83	1983-84		1982-83	1983-84	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Viripu-Autumn	342669 (44.02)	327783 (44.29)	(-)4.34	578828 (44.31)	420458 (43.09)	(-)10.08	1689	1587	(-)6.04
Mundakan-Winter	352273 (45.25)	324560 (43.85)	(-)7.87	565704 (43.31)	520622 (43.10)	-7.97	1606	1604	(-)0.12
Punja-Summer	83548 (10.73)	87743 (11.86)	(+)5.02	161665 (12.38)	166836 (13.81)	(+)3.20	1935	1901	(-)1.76
Total	778490 (100)	740086 (100)	(-)4.93	1306197 (100)	1207916 (100)	(-)7.52	1678	1632	(-)2.74

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

TABLE 4.10
High Yielding Varieties of Rice in Kerala

Season	1982-83	1983-84	Percentage Change Over the Previous Year	Proportion of HYV to Total Price (%)	
				1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Area in Hectare					
Virippu	113088	101810	-9.97	33	31
Mundakan	51867	62063	(+)19.67	15	19
Puncha	31440	48477	(+)54.19	38	55
Total	196395	212350	(+)8.12	25	29
Production in Tonnes					
Virippu	254461	198235	-22.09	44	38
Mundakan	107516	126129	(+)17.31	19	24
Puncha	67395	106048	(+)57.35	42	64
Total	429372	430412	+0.24	33	36
Average Yield in Kg/ha.					
Virippu	2250	1947	-13.47	..	..
Mundakan	2073	2032	-1.98	..	..
Puncha	2144	2188	(+)2.05	..	..
Total	2186	2027	-7.27	..	..

Source:.. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

TABLE 4.11
Selected Indicators of Agricultural Development

Programme	Unit	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Fertiliser Consumption			
(a) Nitrogen	Tonnes	45233	62480
(b) Phosphorus	"	26555	31178
(c) Potash	"	38005	35819
Total	"	109793	129477
2. Plant Protection			
(a) Seeds Treated	'000 tonnes	3872	6159
(b) Area under seed Treatment	Lakh ha.	0.484	0.770
(c) Fungicides (Liquid+Solid in terms of Technical Grade)	Tonnes	552.59	335.25
(d) Insecticides (Liquid+Solid in terms of Technical Grade)	"	319.68	679.65
(e) Weedicides (in terms of Technical Grade)	"	60.49	17.00
(f) Rodenticides (in terms of Technical Grade)	"	17.24	18.05
(g) Area under Plant Protection Coverage	Lakh ha.	7.27	12.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(h) Rodent Control Operation	"	1.04	1.00
(i) Biological Control of Nephantis Serinopa-Parasities Liberated	Lakh Nos.	187.85	115.63
(j) Wood Control	Lakh ha.	0.835	1.151
(k) Trees Sprayed for Control of Coconut Leaf Diseases	Lakh Nos.	14.125	4.103
3. High Yielding Seeds			
(a) HYV Seeds of Paddy Distributed from State Seed Farms and other Government Agencies	Tonnes	2010	2190
(b) Coverage of HYV Including Natural Spread	Lakh ha.	4.65* 1.96£	4.53* 2.12£
4. Quantity of Planting Materials Distributed			
(a) Coconut Seedlings	Lakh Nos.	27.34	20.03
(i) West Coast Tall	"	24.53	18.26
(ii) T. X. D. Hybrid	"	2.68	1.49
(iii) D X T Hybrid	"	0.14	0.04
(iv) Lacadive Ordinary	"	N.A.	0.23
(v) Other Varieties	"	NA.	N.A.
(b) Arecanut Seedlings	"	N.A.	N.A.
(c) Rooted Pepper Cuttings	"	22.22	13.73
(i) Panniyoor I	Lakh Nos.	4.81	5.25
(ii) Other Varieties	"	17.42	8.48
(d) Cashew Layers	"	..	..
(e) Cashew Seedlings	"	2.94	4.50
(f) Cocoa Seedlings	"	..	..
(g) Nutmeg Seedlings	"	0.19	0.06
(h) Clove Seedlings	"	0.39	0.51
5. Farmers' Training Programme			
(a) Farmers Trained in Specialised Course	Nos.	17488	11687
(b) Special Group Discussions Held	"	163	44
(c) Training Camps Organised	"	563	245
6. I.P.D. Programme			
(a) I.P.D. Units	"	378**	..
(b) Area Covered	Lakh ha.	2.70**	..
7. Coconut Package Programme			
(a) Coconut Package Units	Nos.	187**	..
(b) Area Covered under C. P. U.	'000 ha.	93.50	..
(c) Demonstration Organised	Nos.	2000	1903
(d) Fertilizers Distributed			
(i) Nitrogen	Tonnes,	14953	14227
(ii) Phosphorus	"	7066	6723
(iii) Potash	"	29688	28248

*Assessed by Department of Agriculture.

£Reported by Directorate of Economic and Statistics.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(e) Medium Term Loans Distributed (through Co-operative Societies)	Rs. lakhs		160.11	..
(f) Filter Points Established	Nos.		740	31
(g) Filter Points Connected with Pumpsets	"		740	31
(h) Wells Dug	"		9822	2203
(i) Area Benefited by Wells Dug	Ha.		32882	7375
8. Rejuvenation of Diseased and Unproductive Coconut Plantation				
(a) Area Covered	Ha.		30394	7965
(b) Seedlings Distributed	Nos.		169226	2045
9. Short Term Loans				
Amount Distributed	Rs. lakhs		199.90	300.00
10. Cashew Plantation Schemes				
(a) Area Covered	Ha.		2093	1763
(b) Amount Disbursed as Subsidy	Rs. lakhs		12.11	15.87
11. Free Supply of Pumpsets to Panchayats				
	Nos.		23	..
12. Pulses Development				
(a) Pulses Seeds Distributed	Tonnes		264.39	210.60
(b) Fertilizer Distributed under Subsidy for Promoting Pulses Cultivation				
(i) Nitroge	"		..	40.23
(ii) Phosphorus	"		..	60.34
(iii) Potash	"		..	20.12
13. Other Items				
(a) Soil Samples Analysed	Lakh Nos.		1.34	0.92
(b) Distribution of Soil Amelirate				
(i) Calcium Carbonate	Tonnes		2708	1594
(ii) Fully Burnt Lime	"		..	..
(iii) Dolomite	"		..	..
(iv) Area Covered	Ha.		3858	2110
(c) Green Manure Seeds Disbtributed	Tonnes		237.30	116.25
(d) Bio-gas Units Constructed	Nos.		..	517
(e) Grading of Agricultural Commodities				
(i) Coconut Oil	Qtls.		22454	19250
(ii) Giggely Oil	"		7559	671
(iii) Honey	"		1529	667
(iv) Ground Spices	"		2339	627
			33880	21215

**All the I. P. D. Units and Coconut Package Units were merged with the T & V Units since December 1982.

TABLE 4.12

Student Statistics for 1982-83 and 1983-84 of the Kerala Agricultural University

Course of Study	1982-83			1983-84		
	Admission	On Rolls	Successful Completion	Admission	On Rolls	Successful Completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Degree Programmes</i>						
B.Sc. (Agri.)	143	590	88	143	516	110
B.Sc. (Hort)	..	68	32	..	33	37
BVSC & AH	76	371	42	69	419	49
B. F. Sc.	30	111	..	29	106	..
B.Sc. (C & B)	31	77	..	32	109	..
Total	280	1217	162	273	113	196
<i>Diploma Courses</i>						
Diploma Course in Agri. Sciences (DASci)	52	186	43	17	611	43
Diploma in Agriculture and Rural Engg. (DARE)	25	75	24	17	63	24
Total	77	261	67	34	224	67
<i>Post-Graduate Degree Programmes</i>						
M.Sc.(Agri.)	56	106	53	62	122	39
MSc, (Agri. Stat.)	..	..	..	4	16	5
M.Sc., Ag. Eng.	..	..	..	5	5	..
M.Sc., Hort.	12	26	4	10	20	11
M.Vsc.	5	19	13	14	26	17
P.h. D. Agri.	5	21	5	8	22	4
Ph. D. Hort	9	8	..	..	2	..
Ph. D. Vet	2	9	..	4	8	1
Total	89	189	75	107	221	77
<i>P. G. Diplomas</i>						
Nat. Rubber Production	4	5	5	..	..	5
Soil Science Food & Nutrition	..	..	..	3	3	..
Veterinary & Animal Science	..	..	..	..	22	21
Total	4	5	5	3	25	26
Grand Total	450	1672	309	417	1653	366

Source :: Kerala Agricultural University.

TABLE 4.13
Area, Production and Productivity of Rubber in
Kerala and All India

Item	Area (000 ha.)		Production (000 tonnes)		Productivity* Kg./ha.	
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Kerala	259.7	271.2	162.66	162.21	588 (828)	598 (868)
All India	294.7	308.0	165.85	175.85	563 (830)	571 (860)

*Based in gross area registered. Figures in brackets indicate yield of yielding area.
Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

TABLE 4.14
Average Market Price of Indigenous Natural Rubber
at Kottayam Market

Year	Price per Quintal (Hot Rubber) (Rs.)
(1)	(2)
1979-80	11016.51
1980-81	1212.20
1981-82	1430.65
1982-83	1408.84
1983-84	1707.53

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam

TABLE 4.15
Area, Production and Productivity of Tea
Kerala and India

Year	Kerala			India		
	Area (ha.)	Pro- duction (Tonne)	Pro- ductivity (Kg.ha.)	Area (ha.)	Pro- duction (Tonne)	Pro- ductivity (Kg./ha.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(7)
1980	36130	53614	1484	381901	569550	1492
1981	35589	47631	1338	384242	560041	1458
1982	35360	48752	1384	394842	560732	1420
1983	34993	44209	1346	395971	587795	1484
1984*	NA	53073	..	NA	609384	..

NA—Not available

*Production figures upto November

Source: Te Board, Calcutta

TABLE 4.16
Average Sale Price of Tea

Year	(R.Kg.)	
	Kerala*	India
(1)	(2)	(3)
180	12.26	13.60
1981	12.37	13.94
1982	15.23	15.60
1983	22.88	23.91

Average prices realised at Cochin and Coimbatore auctions.
Source: Tea Board, Calcutta.

TABLE 4.17
Area, Production and Productivity of office
Kerala and Indisa

Year	Kerala			India		
	Area Plan- ted (H.A.)	Pro- duction (M.T.)	Yield of Plan- ted area (Kg.Ha.)	Area Plan- ted (Ha.)	Pr9- duction (M.T.)	Yield Plan- tation (Kg.ha.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1979-80	57564	29117	506 (745)	199692	149835	750 (889)
1980-81	59949	21043	363 (380)	210119	118646	565 (624)
1981-82	57905	33655	581 (611)	216975	152100	701 (785)
1982-83	62368	15375	247 (256)	226848	130000	573 (647)
1983-84	NA	9464	NA	NA	104000	HNA

Note: Figures in brackets indicate yield per hectare of bearing area.

Source: Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE 4.18
Auction Sale Price of Coffee

Grade	(Price in Rs. per 50 Kgs.)				
	Internal sales (Inclusive of CED & Exclusive of ST)		Export sales (Exclusive of all Taxes and Duties)		
(1)	1983-	1984	1983	1984	1984
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)
Plantation 'A'	683.25	781.00	1080.00	1375.50	
Arabica Cherry 'AB'	572.25	741.50	995.00	1260.00	
Robusta Cherry 'AB'	562.25	831.75	995.50	1293.00	

Source: Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE 4.19

Area, Production and Yield of Cardamom

Year	Kerala			India		
	Area (ha)	Production (tonnes)	Yield* (Kg./ha)	Area (ha)	Production (tonnes)	Yield* (Kg./ha)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1980-81	56376	3100	73	93947	4400	62
1981-82	..	2800	66	..	4100	58
1982-83	..	1900	48	..	2900	44
1983-84	..	1100	35	..	1600	31

* Yield of yielding area.

Source:—Cardamom Board, Cochin.

TABLE 4.20

Auction Price and Export Price of Cardamom

Year	Kerala		India	
	Auction price (Average) (Rs./kg.)	Export Price (Average) (Rs./kg.)	Auction Price (Average) (Rs./kg.)	Export Price (Average) (Rs./kg.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1977-78	142.55	176.27	134.41	173.40
1978-79	178.71	207.09	166.42	205.00
1979-80	141.98	179.31	134.88	176.78
1980-81	108.51	131.81	98.91	136.66
1981-82	120.76	139.11	116.02	135.46
1982-83	158.29	170.49	161.08	167.33
1983-84	379.42	342.56	370.49	337.14

Note: Auction prices are for the crop year August-July and export prices are for the period September—August.

Source: ½ Cardamom Board, Cochin.

TABLE 4.21

Dairy Co-operatives in Kerala

District	Primary Union		Total	Anand Model Co-operative Societies
	(2)	(3)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Trivandrum	224	..	224	116
Quilon	152	1	153	32
Pathanamthitta	1	..	1	1
Alleppey	124	..	124	37
Kottayam	102	1	103	25
Idukki	73	..	73	9
Ernakulam	148	1	149	108
Trichur	157	1	158	45

4/745/MC.

Palghat	88	1	89	..
Malappuram	66	1	67	..
Kozhikode	80	1	81	..
Wynad	31	1	32	..
Cannanore	100	1	101	..
Total	1346	9	1355	373

Source: Dairy Development Department, Trivandrum.

TABLE 4.22

Performance of the Procurement & Input Wing of the KCMMP for the Year 1983-84

(1)	(2)	(3)
1. No. of APCOs Organised	307	457
2. No. of APCOs Registered	286	393
3. No. of APCOs	257	385
4. Average Milk Procured by APCOs per day (litres)	48083	76075
5. Average Milk Supplied by APCOs to Dairies/day (Kg.)	41122	65110
6. Percentage of Procured Milk Supplied by APCOs to the Dairies	85.5	83.1
7. Average Milk Procurement per day per APCOs (litres)	186	198
8. Average Milk Supplied per day per supplier (litres)	2.95	3.7
9. Average Quality of Milk (Fat % SNF %)	4.8/8.25	4.7/8.38
10. Average Price APCOs get per Kg. of milk (Rs.)	2.8	3.17
11. Average Price Supplier gets per Litre of Milk	2.67..	3.07
12. No. of Families Participating in the Programme	45769	64622

Source: Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation, Trivandrum.

TABLE 4.23

Marine Fish Landings in Kerala and India during 1974-83

(000' tonnes)

Year	Kerala	India	Percentage
			of Kerala to India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1974	420	1218	35
1975	421	1423	30
1976	331	1353	25
1977	345	1260	27
1978	373	1404	27
1979	331	1388	24
1980	280	1250	22
1981	274	1378	20
1982	325	1424	23
1983	385	1415	27

TABLE 4.24

Annual Landings of Selected Marine Fishes in Kerala
During 1979-83

Species	('000 tonnes)				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oil Sardine	116.8	69.7	147.0	143.2	154.9
Mackerel	18.5	18.4	16.2	10.7	12.7
Prawns	29.5	52.6	22.3	26.7	29.7
Others	165.7	138.3	88.9	144.8	188.0
Total	330.5	270.0	274.4	325.4	385.3

TABLE 4.25

Average Annual Landings of Selected Marine Fishes in Kerala
During the Period 1974-78 and 1979-83

Species	('000 tonnes)					
	Average Annual Landings for 1974-78		Average Annual Landings for 1979-83		Variation	
	Actual	Percent	Actual	Percent	Actual	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Oil Sardine	112.1	29.7	126.3	39.7	14.2	12.7
Mackerel	18.2	4.8	15.3	4.8	(-)-2.9	(-)-15.9
Prawns	51.3	13.5	32.1	10.0	(-)-19.2	(-)-37.4
Others	196.4	52.0	145.1	45.5	(-)-51.3	(-)-26.1
Total	378.0	100.0	318.8	100.0	(-)-59.2	(-)-15.7

TABLE 4.26

Species-wise Composition of Inland Fish Production in Kerala
(1982-83 and 1983-84)

Species	(Tonnes)			
	1982-83		1983-84	
	Actual	Percent	Actual	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Prawns	5850	22.17	5968	21.91
Etroplus	2930	11.10	2971	10.91
Murrels	2921	11.07	2962	10.87
Tilapia	4255	16.13	4405	16.17
Cat Fish	2730	10.35	2827	10.38
Jew Fish	1533	5.81	1584	5.81
Others	6166	23.37	6523	23.95
Total	26385	100.0	27240	100.0

TABLE 4.27

A Comparative Assessment on Coverage of IRDP and NREP
During 1982-83 and 1983-84

Particulars	Unit	1982-83	1983-84
		(3)	(4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. IRDP			
1. No. of Families Assisted	No.	127798	120547
2. No. of SC/ST Families Assisted	"	34471	38803
3. Percentage of SC/ST to total		27	32
4. Amount of Subsidy Disbursed	Rs. lakhs	1073	1255
5. Amount of Subsidy Disbursed to SC/ST.	"	215	315
6. Average Amount of Subsidy per Family	"	840	1042
II. TRYSEM			
1. No. of Youth Trained	No.	3985	7833
2. No. of SC/ST Trained	"	953	2289
III. NREP			
1. Employment Generated	Lakh Mandays		
2. Employment of SC/ST	"	93	119
3. Amount Utilised	Rs. lakhs	1266	1777
4. Amount Utilised for Social Forestry	"	149	116
5. Amount Utilised for Works Directly Benefiting SC/ST.	"	29	203
6. Foodgrains Utilised	M.T.	5408	5723

TABLE 4.28

Financial Position of the Kerala State Co-operative Bank Limited

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	30-6-1983	30-6-1984
(1)	(2)	(3)
Paid up Share Capital	464.52	487.32
Reserves	596.61	828.67
Deposits	5743.34	7466.66
Borrowings	5194.04	3448.61
Working Capital	11964.69	12198.89
Loans and Advances Outstanding	8701.84	8483.85
Investments	1429.79	1768.52
Net Profit	50.00	28.44

Source: Kerala State Co-operative Bank, Trivandrum.

IRRIGATION AND POWER

The irrigation potential of the State is estimated at 16 lakh hectares (net) or 25 lakh hectares (gross). Till the end of March 1984 an area of 5.44 lakh hectares (gross) i.e., 22% of the potential was brought under irrigation through major, medium and minor irrigation works.

Major and Medium Irrigation

5.2. The estimated area that can be irrigated through major and medium irrigation is 6 lakh hectares (net) or 14 lakh hectares (gross). But the total area irrigated through major and medium irrigation till March 1984 was 3.68 lakh hectares (gross). The ten completed projects have a total ayacut area of about 1.47 lakh hectares (gross). In 1983-84 seven projects were partially commissioned and an area of 35416 hectares (gross) was brought under irrigation. Till 31st March 1984, Rs. 371.41 crores was spent on major and medium irrigation projects. The physical and financial achievement of major and medium irrigation projects are given in Appendix-5.1.

5.3. There are now eighteen ongoing major and medium irrigation projects in Kerala. The Pamba Irrigation Project, started in 1961, is one among them. Till March 1984 an amount of Rs.4324 lakhs was spent on this project and an area of 43138 hectares irrigated. In 1983-84 Rs.400 lakhs was spent on the project to bring about benefit to 4680 hectares. For the Periyar Valley Irrigation Project started in 1956 an expenditure of Rs.4043 lakhs was incurred till March 1984. The area irrigated by the Project till March 1984 was 73,741 hectares. In 1983-84 an amount of Rs.270 lakhs was spent on this project and the area irrigated was 6297 hectares. Upto March 1984 an amount of Rs.1296 lakhs was spent on the Chitturpuzha-Moolathara Project to bring benefit to an area of 25655 hectares. The expenditure in 1983-84 on this Project was Rs.100 lakhs and the additional area benefited during the year was 540 hectares. Kuttiadi Irrigation Project was started during 1962. The total investment on this project till March 1984 was Rs.4497 lakhs, while the area benefited was 34331 hectares. The amount spent on this Project in 1983-84 was of Rs.300 lakhs and the additional area brought under irrigation 2632 hectares. The area irrigated through Kanjirapuzha Irrigation Project in 1983-84 was 5485 hectares and the amount expended Rs.350 lakhs.

5.4. The Kallada Irrigation Project is a multi purpose project started in 1961. A total amount of over Rs.102 crores was spent on the Project till March 1984 and an area of 16590 hectares was brought under irrigation. The expenditure on this project in 1983-84 was Rs.3000 lakhs and the additional area benefited 15345 hectares. On Pazhassi Irrigation Project a total amount of Rs.4480 lakhs was incurred till March 1984. The total area irrigated by the Project was 10743 hectares. In 1983-84 an amount of Rs.400 lakhs was spent on this project and the area benefited

was only 437 hectares. Chimoni Irrigation Project was started in 1975. The total amount invested on this project till March 1984 was Rs. 806 lakhs. In 1983-84 an amount of Rs.150 lakhs was spent on this project. The investment on Idamalayar Irrigation Project, another multipurpose project started in 1977, was Rs.500 lakhs in 1983-84. An amount of Rs.250 lakhs was spent on the Muvattupuzha Irrigation Project in 1983-84. Till March 1984 an amount of Rs.141 lakhs was spent on Kakkadavu Irrigation Project. The expenditure incurred on this project in 1983-84 was Rs.11 lakhs.

5.5. There are now five ongoing medium irrigation projects under different stages of completion. The Attappady Irrigation Project started in 1975 is one among them and for this project an expenditure of Rs.50 lakhs was spent in 1983-84. The Karappuzha Irrigation Project is another medium irrigation project, on which an amount of Rs.50 lakhs was spent in 1983-84. Among the other medium projects on which expenditure was incurred in 1983-84 were the Vamanapuram Project and the Banasurasagar Project.

Minor Irrigation

5.6. Minor Irrigation schemes include diversion weir across streams, regulators, tanks and reservoirs, irrigation and drainage channels, salinity structures and lift irrigation works. Minor Irrigation works in the State at present are broadly classified into four major categories, viz., Minor irrigation Class-I, Minor Irrigation Class-II, Lift Irrigation and IPD Ela Units. During 1983-84, 2225 hectares (net) or 3338 hectares (gross) had been brought under irrigation through Minor Irrigation Class-I and the amount spent was Rs.224 lakhs. Works other than petty works costing upto Rs. 2 lakhs are classified under this category. The area irrigated through minor irrigation Class-II schemes in 1983-84 was 1137 hectares (gross) and the amount spent was Rs.81 lakhs. Works involving drawal of water by mechanical means from rivers, tanks etc. are classified under this category. Only works benefiting over 40 to 50 hectares are taken up at Government cost. The works costing less than 40 to 50 hectares are executed by the lift irrigation co-operative societies. In respect of works benefiting scheduled castes and scheduled tribes this limit is not insisted upon by the Department. In 1983-84, 1894 hectares (net) or 2841 hectares (gross) was irrigated through lift irrigation. The amount spent was Rs. 161.88 lakhs. The area irrigated through IPD Ela works in 1983-84 was about Rs.78.65 crores. The physical and financial achievement under minor irrigation schemes during 1983-84 are given in Table-5.1.

5.7. The State Ground Water Department is engaged in the exploration and exploitation of ground water for irrigation, water supply and other industrial purposes. In 1983-84, 1030 bore/tube well sites were selected, hydrogeological survey was carried out in 64 Km. area, geophysical soundings were carried out in 1920 locations and 368 bore wells, 27 wells, 35 filte

points wells and 12 shallow bore wells were constructed. Over 700 water samples were analysed in the chemical laboratory and technical clearance given for various financing institutions for construction or energisation of 5999 open wells under minor irrigation. In 1983-84, 535 sites were selected for open irrigation wells and the installation of solar pump as a part of encouraging irrigation through alternate source of energy was completed. Linement studies were carried out for different areas in the State in connection with the drought relief works and water level data collected from 411 observation wells. An amount of Rs.229.10 lakhs was spent on the above activities in 1983-84.

Flood Control and Anti-Sea Erosion.

5.8. Flood cause damages to agriculture, live-stock and other properties. The need for a permanent solution for flood control was keenly felt after the 1978 flood havoc. But due to lack of funds flood control measures could not be taken up on a wide scale till the Sixth Plan. In 1982-83 an amount of Rs.80 lakhs was spent and an area of 1050 hectares protected. In 1983-84 amount of Rs.125 lakhs was spent and an area of 1610 hectares was protected from flood damage. Construction of embankments retaining walls, bed bars, permeable groynes etc. are the major flood control works.

5.9. Kerala has a coast line of 567 Km. The major portion of this coast line which is characterised by narrow longitudinal strip of coastal zone formed of alluvial deposits is subjected to severe erosion. About 320 Km. is vulnerable to the severe attack of the sea. Upto March 1980 about 227 Km. of the coast line was protected at a cost of Rs. 43.25 crores. During the Sixth Plan period it was decided to take up the construction of new sea walls for 85 Km. and to strengthen 70 Km. of the existing sea wall. In 1982-83 an amount of Rs.509 lakhs was spent for the construction of new sea walls for 13 Km. and also for strengthening 5 Km. of old sea walls. In 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 525 lakhs was spent on anti-sea erosion works in the State.

Power

5.10 Kerala today has a purely hydro based electrical power system. The State's total installed power generation capacity is 1011.5 MW (540 MW firm power) and the annual generation capacity 4730 MU. The total power generated in 1983-84 was 3646.35 MKwh as against 4487.7 MKwh in 1982-83. (Table 5.3). Owing to low rainfall, the water level in the reservoirs decreased in 1983, and this caused low power generation in 1983-84. However, the good monsoon in 1984 helped to raise the water level of reservoirs and the power cuts imposed in 1982-83 was lifted. The storage equivalent of energy in the various reservoirs as on 31-12-1984 was 2295 MU and total generation achieved from April to December 1984 was 3605.43 MU. The present indications show that no power cut on consumers need be imposed during the year 1984-85.

5.11 Works on the 390 MW Canadian-aided Idukki Stage II Project and the 75 MW Idamalayar Project were being carried out in full swing in 1984. The 180 MW Lower Periyar H. E. Project which was approved by Planning Commission in 1983 is being

posed for World Bank Aid. Works on the 12.7 km. long power tunnel of the project have been started. Techno-economic clearance from Central Electricity Authority was obtained for 240 MW Pooyankutty H. E. Project and for three small H. E. Projects at Madupatty, Malampuzha and Malankara.

5.12 A need based Master Plan for power development in the State upto 2,000 A.D. has been formulated. A decision of significance is the proposed establishment of a Thermal Power Station of 2 x 210 MW capacity in the State. The preparation of the project report for the thermal plant has been entrusted to the Central Electricity Authority.

5.13 Idamalayar is a multi purpose project aimed at producing 320 MU of power and irrigating 52400 hectares. Under this project 90% of dam works and tunnel driving works, 50% of shaft excavation works, 75% of power house civil works were completed by March 1984. The amount spent on this project in 1983-84 was about Rs. 500 lakhs. Idukki Stage III project envisages augmentation of Idukki reservoir by diversion of water from Kallar and Erattayar streams to generate an additional 376 MU annually at Idukki Power Station. The project was approved by Planning Commission in 1975. Diversion tunnel works were being completed, (75% of Kallar Dam, 25% of Erattayar Dam) at the end of March 1984. The amount spent in 1983-84 on Idukki Stage III project was Rs. 63 lakhs.

5.14 Sabarigiri Augmentation project approved in 1972, involves construction of five small dams and two diversion tunnels of a total length of 2.6 km. On completion this project would be able to produce 125 MU per annum. Eighty per cent of diversion tunnel works and 50% of dam works were completed as on March 1984. The investment in 1983-84 on the project was Rs. 37 lakhs. The Kakkad Hydro Electric Project, a tailrace development of the existing Sabarigiri Hydro Electric Project, was sanctioned in 1976. In 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 336 lakhs was spent on this project. On Completion, the project is to generate 262 MU power. Nearly 75% of the tunnel works and 90% of power house and site levelling works were completed by the end of March 1984.

5.15 Idukki Stage II Project sanctioned in 1979, will add three more generating units of 130 MW forty per cent of fabrication of liners, 22% of erection and concreting and supply of steel plants were completed at the end of March 1984. The investment in 1983-84 on this project was Rs 1970 lakhs. The project is proposed to be commissioned by 1986-87

5.16 Kallada is a low head scheme with a dam toe power station with an installed capacity of 15 MW. This scheme which is proposed to be commissioned in 1986-87, was sanctioned as early as in 1961. Preliminary and enabling works are in progress, and contract has been given to BHEL for erecting generating machinery. An amount of Rs. 54 lakhs was spent on the project in 1983-84

5.17 Lower Periyar, a 180 MW power Project, is a tailrace development project just below the Neri-mangalam Power Station. The project is proposed to be posed for World Bank Aid and the necessary formalities are in progress. Thirty five percent of the

project cost—excluding the cost of tunnel works (Rs. 2600 lakhs)—has been posed for central assistance. The World Bank aid of Rs. 2600 lakhs is expected for this project which is expected to be commissioned in 1989-90. Preliminary and enabling works have been completed. The amount spent on the project in 1983-84 was Rs. 128 lakhs.

Transmission

5.18 At the close of the year 1983-84 two 110 KV sub-stations and two 66 KV substations and associated transmission lines were nearing completion. The works of Sabarigi-Trivandrum 220 KV lines and Idukki-Trichur North 220 KV lines were progressing satisfactorily. The transmission project report for the 220 KV. line for evacuating power from the Lower Periyar Hydro Electric scheme was posed for World Bank assistance. The progress made under transmission and distribution works in 1983-84 is depicted in Table 5.4.

Distribution and Rural Electrification

5.19 In 1983-84, 94943 service connections were given, 6665 agricultural pumpsets energised, 5554 street lights installed and 178 Harijan/Girijan colonies electrified. All the villages in the State have already been brought under electrification. However certain karas in certain villages remain unelectrified. In 1983-84, 22 such karas were electrified. The achievements under energisation of pumpsets in 1983-84 are

presented in Table 5.5. A Master Plan for the improved power distribution system in the three major cities of Trivandrum Cochin and Calicut was drawn up in 1983-84 and posed for World Bank assistance.

5.20 There was no revision in the power tariff during the year 1983-84. Certain changes in the tariff rates were effected in December 1984. The prevailing average rate of electricity supply and electricity duty for different categories of consumers are given in Appendix 5.7.

5.21 As on March 31, 1984 the capital liability of Kerala State Electricity Board was Rs. 452.56 crores. The balance on account of assets transferred to the erstwhile State Electricity Department of Government to the Board remained at Rs. 23.81 crores. The total capital outlay of Board as on 31-3-1984 was Rs. 687.93 crores. The revenue earned during 1983-84 was Rs. 105.18 crores as against Rs. 112.28 crores during 1982-83. The decrease in revenue to the tune of Rs. 7.10 crores was mainly due to the decrease in power sales to Tamil Nadu and Karnataka States.

5.22 The operating expenses including depreciation worked out to Rs. 82.77 crores in 1983-84 compared to Rs. 84.17 crores in 1982-83. The total interest due on loans to the State Government for the year amounted to Rs. 15.9 crores. In 1983-84, the Board raised capital resources of the order of Rs. 40.60 crores from external sources.

TABLE 5.1

Physical and Financial Achievement Under Minor Irrigation

Item	1982-83 Actual Expendi- ture (Rs. lakhs)	Achievement (Hectares) in 1982-83		1983-84 Actual Expendi- ture (Rs. lakhs)	Achievement (Hectares) in 1983-84		Total at the end of 1983-84	
		Net	Gross		Net	Gross	Net	Gross
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Minor Irrigation Class I	184.036	2120	3180	224.170	2225	3338	6852	10279
2. Minor Irrigation Class II (P.W.D.)	44.223	1661	1661	81.280	1137	1137	8242	8242
3. Minor Irrigation Class II with People's Participation								
4. Lift Irrigation	118.916	2271	3407	161.880	1894	2841	7536	11305
5. P.W.D. Yela	51.393	1677	1677	73.650	917	917	6393	6393
6. Repairs to Damages Caused to M.I. Structures	25.837	565	565	21.240	..	..	..	..
7. Others	19.265	..	..	23.610	705	705	2503	2503
Total	443.670	8294	10490	585.830	6878	8938	31526	38722

TABLE 5.2

Flood Control and Anti-sea Erosion

Item	1982-83		1983-84	
	Amount Spent (Rs. lakhs)	Benefit	Amount Spent (Rs. lakhs)	Benefit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Anti-sea Erosion	509.00	Construction of New Sea Wall 13 Km. Reformation of 5 Km. Old Sea Wall	525.00	13 Km. of New Sea Wall Construction. Reformation of 5 Km. Old Sea Wall
2. Flood Control	80.00	1050 Hectares	125.00	1610 Hectares

TABLE 5.3

Power Projects and Power Generation Capacity (1983-84)

Project	Installed capacity in M.W.	Energy Potential MKwh.	Units Generated MKwh
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Pallivasal	37.5	284	212.2943
2. Sengulam	48	182	130.541
3. Neriamangalam	45	237	254.481
4. Panniar	30	148	76.342
5. Peringalkuthu	32	170	215.4529
6. Sholayar	54	233	220.6795
7. Sabarigiri	300	1213	851.0125
8. Kuttiadi	75	248	251.0125
9. Idukki	390	2015	1434.374
Total	1011.50	4730	3646.1897

TABLE 5.4

Transmission and Distribution—Progress of Achievement

Particulars	Position as on	
	31-3-1983	31-3-1984
(1)	(2)	(4)
1. 220 K.V. line Ct. Km.	887.3	887.3
2. 110 K.V. lines Ct. Km.	1595.9	1705.5
3. 66 KV lines Ct. Km.	2287.1	2287.1
4. 11 KV lines Km.	15778.3	16044.16
5. LT. lines Km.	66864.8	68264.8
6. Step up Transformer Capacity MVA	1198	1198
7. No. of E.H.T. Sub Stations	99	101
8. Step Down Transformers MVA	3124.2	3430.7

TABLE 5.4 (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
9. Distribution Transformers	11891	12156
(a) Numbers	13045	13145
(b) Capacity—KVA	1264345	1294581
10. Number of Villages	1268/1268	1268/1268
11. No. of Consumers	1964784	2059727
12. Nos. of Street Lights	434521	440073
13. No. of Irrigation Pumpsets	111148	117813

TABLE 5.5

Pumpsets Energised (District-wise)

District	No. of Pumpsets Energised	
	As on 31-3-1983	As on 31-3-1984
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Trivandrum	2375	2716
2. Quilon	1265	1134
3. Alleppey	1077	869
4. Kottayam	4042	4200
5. Idukki	2250	2310
6. Ernakulam	18958	19699
7. Trichur	52451	55085
8. Palghat	14801	15463
9. Malappuram	5757	6476
10. Kozhikode	1473	1731
11. Cannanore	6299	7243
12. Wynad	400	448
13. Pathanamthitta	..	439
Total	111148	117813

INDUSTRY

The power cut imposed on the industrial sector consequent on the drought in 1982-83 was in force during the major part of 1983-84. This adversely affected all types of industries except the traditional industries like coir and handloom. A number of medium and large industries and power-intensive modern small scale industries had to declare lay off partially or fully for periods extending to 2 to 3 months.

6.2 The general index of industrial production in Kerala (base 1970=100) declined sharply from 180.51 in 1981-82 to 158.59 in 1982-83, recording a fall of 12.1%. The fall in production in the industries manufacturing wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles and paper and paper products, was quite severe. The production of wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles decreased by 71.3% and that of paper and paper products by 57.4% in 1982-83 compared to the previous year. Other categories of industries which recorded substantial fall in production during this period were wood and wood products (13.5%), Chemical and chemical products (except products of Petroleum) and Coal (13.8%), non-metallic mineral products (19.7%) and metal products and parts except machinery and transport equipment (22.9%). The index of electricity generation (1970=100) decreased from 283.95 in 1981-82 to 230.46 in 1982-83, recording a decline of 18.6%. Industries producing cotton textiles and textile products however showed substantial increase in production during the year. Food products, industries, machinery and machine tools and electrical machinery also recorded marginal increase in production. The decline in the index of industrial production of the State started at the beginning of the year 1982 continued till the end of the quarter ending March 1983.

6.3 The value added by manufacture in the State increased from Rs. 590 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 621 crores in 1982-83 (at current prices), marking an increase of 5.2%. The unregistered sector recorded a higher rate of growth of 7.1% as compared to 3.8% in the registered sector. At constant prices (base year 1970-71), however there was a rate of growth of 7.1% in the unregistered sector and 10.2% in the registered sector. The total net domestic product in the manufacturing sector, at constant prices, increased from Rs. 273 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 297 crores in 1982-83, recording an increase of 8.8%.

Working Factories and Employment

6.4 The latest available data on registered working factories and employment in the State relate to the year 1982. There was a growth of 9.69% in the number of working factories in 1982, over the previous year. Comparatively higher rates of growth were noticed in the districts of Malappuram, Idukki and Trichur. The total number of factories in these three districts during this period were 384, 176 and 1210 respectively, as against 240, 125 and 1001 in 1981. Ernakulam district accounted for 17.68% of the total number of registered factories working at the end of 1982. Cannanore and Kozhikode stood second and third with

1553 and 1276 factories respectively. The number of factories increased in all the districts except Quilon where it decreased to 873 from 901 in 1981. As regards types of industries there was substantial increase in the number of saw mills, plywood, splints and veneer units, general engineering units, rubber based units and printing and publishing units during 1982. (See Appendix-6.1)

6.5 The total number of persons employed in the working factories, decreased from 3.00 lakhs to 2.86 lakhs, i.e. by 4.74%. The decline in employment was noticed in the districts of Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey. The total number of workers in Quilon district decreased from 124624 in 1981 to 103995 in 1982, a decline of 16.55%. The rates of decrease in Trivandrum and Alleppey districts during this period were 10.55% and 7.38% respectively. The highest rate of growth in employment was noticed in Malappuram district, where the number of persons employed increased by 28.98%. In Ernakulam district, 3363 persons were additionally employed during 1982. The district wise distribution of registered working factories and employment is given in Table 6.1.

Joint Stock Companies

6.6 As at the end of March, 1984 there were 2377 Joint stock companies in the State consisting of 510 public limited and 1867 private limited companies. Though 255 companies (21 public limited and 234 private limited companies) have been newly registered in 1983-84, the net addition was only of 180. This was due to winding up and transfer of certain companies working in the State during this period. Seventy one companies, comprising of 12 public limited and 59 private limited companies, were wound up in 1983-84. Besides, four companies were transferred to other states. During 1983-84, the number of Government companies in the State rose to 81 (17 public limited and 64 private limited companies) from the previous year's level of 76. (See Table 6.2). The Metal Industries limited, Shoranur and Keltron Resistors which were in the private sector, became Government Companies in 1983-84. The other three Government Companies newly registered during the year were the Hindustan Newsprint Limited, in the Central Sector, Kerala State Beverages (Manufacturing and Marketing) Corporation Limited and Kerala Asbestos Cement Pipe Factory Limited, in the State Sector.

Industrial Promotional Agencies

Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.

6.7 The gross income of the Corporation in 1983-84 registered a growth of 21.16% over that of the previous year. The share of interest and dividend income in the gross revenue of the Corporation, however, decreased to 96.80% in 1983-84 as compared to 99.23% in the previous year. The net profit earned by the Corporation during this period registered a marginal increase over that of the previous year.

6.8 On the promotional side, the Corporation sanctioned financial assistance to 12 new companies and an existing company in 1983-84. Additional assistance was sanctioned to 17 on-going projects during the year. The total net financial sanctions in 1983-84 amounted to Rs. 965.42 lakhs including guarantee of as compared to Rs. 742.98 lakhs in the previous year. The total number of industries including expansion diversification projects promoted/assisted by the Corporation stood at 109 as on 31-3-1984. These included 56 projects in the private sector, 25 projects in the joint sector and 28 projects in the public sector. The net cumulative financial sanctions to these 109 project as on 31-3-1984 amounted to Rs. 5480 lakhs including share capital of Rs. 1159 lakhs, underwriting of Rs. 156 lakhs loan assistance of Rs. 3312 lakhs and guarantee for Rs. 853 lakhs. Details regarding financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Corporation during the last three years are given in Table 6.3 and Table 6.4

6.9 Seven projects assisted by the Corporation were completed and production commenced in 1983-84. They include the three projects viz. Velton Prefab Elements Ltd., Alampally Bros Ltd. and Carbon and Chemicals Limited promoted by the Corporation, two new projects viz. O/E/N. Connectors and Travancore Oxygen and two expansion/diversification projects, one each of the Kerala Solvent Extractions Limited and Steel Complex Limited. Thirty four projects were under different stages of implementation at the end of March 1984. They included 12 projects promoted by the Corporation, 16 new projects in the private/sponsored sector and six expansion/diversification projects of existing companies.

6.10 The Corporation continued to undertake a series of studies during 1983-84, for the development of new projects. There were about 190 such projects in the Corporation's rolls as on 31-3-1984. The Corporation also signed agreement with entrepreneurs for the preparation of feasibility project reports etc. in respect of 14 projects on a cost-sharing basis and completed reports in respect of some of these projects during 1983-84. It also made considerable spade work during this year for the establishment of the Export Processing Zone at Cochin.

Kerala Financial Corporation

6.11 Compared to 1982-83 there was significant fall in the loan transactions of the Kerala Financial Corporation in 1983-84. The Corporation received 568 applications involving an amount of Rs. 18.23 crores. Of these the effective sanctions were limited to 250 applications for an amount of Rs. 8.21 crores. The amount actually disbursed during the year was Rs. 6.57 crores. The effective sanctions during the year declined by 19.4% and the amount actually disbursed by 20.9% compared to the previous year. Appendix 6.2 provides details of loans sanctioned and disbursed by the Corporation for three years from 1981-82 and Appendix 6.3 the cumulative figures of loan transactions.

6.12 The Corporation continued to give priority to small scale units. As on 31-3-1984, 4465 small scale units were given loans totalling Rs. 5370.70 lakhs. This works out to 71.43% of the total amount disbursed during the year.

6.13 The districts of Trivandrum, Alleppey, Trichur, Malappuram and Cannanore are recognised as industrially backward districts and the districts of Idukki and Wynad as no industry districts. During the year 40% of the applications were from the backward districts. Also 61% of the loans sanctioned were provided to units in backward districts. These districts accounted for 46% of the actual disbursements as against 36% during the previous year. District-wise details of sanctions and disbursements are shown in Appendix 6.4 and industry-wise details in Appendix 6.5.

6.14 The Corporation has so far received an amount of Rs. 31 lakhs by way of special share capital for assistance under the seed capital scheme. Fifty seven applications for a total amount of Rs. 49.18 lakhs have so far been received. Of these 48 applications involving an amount of Rs. 33.27 lakhs were sanctioned. The amount actually disbursed amounted to Rs. 20.65 lakhs to 40 applicants. Under the Credit Guarantee Scheme, claims in respect of 22 units for a total amount of Rs. 15.77 lakhs have been sanctioned during the year.

6.15 The Corporation has been able to improve its collections of arrears outstanding against principal and interest during the year. The total collections amounted to Rs. 945 lakhs as against Rs. 759 lakhs during the previous year, recording an increase of 25% in collection inspite of the severe powercut and consequent difficult situation prevailing in almost all industries throughout the year.

6.16 The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 10 crores and paid up capital as on 31-3-1984 was Rs. 6.4 crores, excluding Rs. 1.20 crores received towards advance for share capital from Government of Kerala and Industrial Development Bank of India.

6.17 From 1982-83 the Corporation dispensed with the system of accounting on accrual basis and switched over to cash accounting system. On cash account basis, the Corporation has incurred a loss of Rs. 118.94 lakhs during 1983-84. Corporation's accounts would have shown profit of Rs. 161.16 lakhs, had the accrual system of accounting been followed during the year also. The summary of the profit and loss position for the last 3 years is given in Appendix 6.6.

Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation

6.18 The performance of the Keltron group of companies showed considerable improvement in 1983-84. Total turnover of the 'Group' registered an overall growth of 25% over the previous year. The share of the Corporation in the total sales turnover of the Group of Companies increased from 65.15% in 1982-83 to 75.06% in 1983-84. Remarkable improvement was noticed in the operating results of the Corporation in 1983-84. As against the loss of 123.80 lakhs incurred in 1982-83, the Corporation earned a net profit of Rs. 50.06 lakhs during this period. There was improvement in the working of some of its subsidiaries/associate companies in 1983-84. Four associate companies viz., the Keltron Component Complex Keltron Projectors, Keltron Entertainment Systems and Keltron Ferrites have earned net profit through enhancing their production and sales turnover during this period. One of its subsidiary companies viz., the

Keltron Counters could reduce the loss to certain extent as compared to that in the previous year. The new plant of M/s. Koshy's Electronics Limited, Thiruvalla, for the manufacture of metallised dielectric film was commissioned during the year. M/s. Masoneilan (India) Limited for the manufacture of control valves started implementing the project at the newly acquired site at Mala in Trichur District.

6.19 During 1983-84, the Corporation started manufacture of colour TV receivers of its own design. It took steps to expand the television manufacturing capacity in its factories at Karakulam and Mudadi, in order to exploit the enlarged market created as a result of the commissioning of a large number of television transmitters in various parts of the country. The Corporation has set up a new company viz., Sidkel Televisions Limited in the joint sector in collaboration with the SIDECO Limited at Manjeri in Malappuram district which started manufacture of television sets. The Control Instrumentation Division of the Corporation has taken steps to implement certain new projects such as on-line analytical instruments in collaboration with M/s. Brown Boveri Kent of U. K., binary process controllers in collaboration with M/s. OGER Alsthom of France and computer based data acquisition systems in collaboration with M/s. Hitachi of Japan. The new plan for the manufacture of professional grade printed circuit boards at Kulathur in Trivandrum district started commercial production in July 1983. The Electronics Research and Development Centre managed by the Corporation received two prestigious awards during 1983-84 from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Electronic Component Industries Association (ELCINA) in recognition of its outstanding achievements in Research and Development in the field of electronics.

Kerala State Textile Corporation

6.20. The gross income of this Corporation registered a marginal decline during 1983-84 as compared to that of the previous year. But as the operating cost of the Corporation increased, it could earn only a nominal profit during 1983-84. Works in connection with the establishment of three spinning mills, one each at Uduma in Kasargod district, Edariccode in Malappuram district, and Kollakadavu in Alleppey district, were in various stages of implementation during 1983-84. Implementation of the modernisation programme in the three sick textile mills under its management was also in progress during this period. The ownership of these three mills viz., the Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kottayam Textiles and Prabhuram Mills, was vested with the Corporation as per the Kerala Sick Textile Undertaking (Acquisition and Transfer) Ordinance, 1984. The Corporation also initiated action to instal additional facilities in the Central Testing Laboratory.

Kerala State Industrial Products Trading Corporation

6.21 This Corporation sold titanium dioxide and white cement valued at Rs. 1590.36 lakhs in 1983-84 as compared to Rs. 1766.17 lakhs in the previous year, a fall of 12.7% in the turnover. The net profit earned by the Corporation in 1983-84 showed a marginal decrease over that of previous year. About 92% of the total sales turnover was realised through the sale of titanium dioxide. The State Government ordered that 90% of the inter-state sale of white cement should be

routed through the Corporation. This order is being implemented from 1st March, 1984.

Government Owned Companies

6.22 Twenty one manufacturing companies working in Kerala are fully owned by the State Government. These include certain subsidiary companies of the State owned Corporations. Management of seven major companies was entrusted with the Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Limited, the Holding Company set up for this purpose. They were (i) the Kerala Soaps and Oils Limited (ii) Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (iii) Travancore Plywood Industries Limited, (iv) Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Co. Limited, (v) Kerala Ceramics Limited, (vi) Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Limited and (vii) Trivandrum Rubber Works Limited. Government declared the Trivandrum Rubber Works as a relief undertaking for two years with effect from 19-6-1984 and entrusted the management of this Company with Kerala State Road Transport Corporation. The working of the remaining six companies during 1983-84 was not satisfactory. The declining trend in the total value of production and sales turnover of these companies noticed during 1982-83, continued during 1983-84 also. The total value of production of these companies came down from Rs. 2667 lakhs in 1982-83 to Rs. 2251 lakhs in 1983-84. Sales turnover also decreased noticeably during this period. As compared to Rs. 2662 lakhs in 1982-83, the sales turnover was only Rs. 2199 lakhs in 1983-84. This fall in production and sales turnover affected the operating results also. The total loss incurred by these companies increased to Rs. 473.79 lakhs in 1983-84 from Rs. 227.93 lakhs in the previous year. That is, when the value of production decreased by Rs. 416 lakhs and the sales turnover by Rs. 463 lakhs compared to the previous year, the increase in loss was to the tune of Rs. 246 lakhs. In other words when the production and sales turnover decreased by 16% and 17% respectively the loss increased by 108%. The only company which showed positive result, among these companies, was the Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company. Though the value of production and sales turnover of this company decreased, it could earn a marginal profit of Rs. 8.23 lakhs during 1983-84 which is considerably less compared to a profit of Rs. 54.70 lakhs in the previous year. All other companies were incurring loss during this period. The most unsatisfactory performance was noticed in the case of Kerala Soaps and Oils Limited.

6.23 A number of factors are pointed out for the unsatisfactory performance of these companies. In Kerala Soaps and Oils Limited, production of soap was badly affected by the shortage of raw material and working capital. Import of mutton tallow was banned and the availability of rice bran oil was scarce. The price of rice bran oil shot up to Rs. 11000 per tonne in 1983-84 from Rs. 7500 per tonne in 1982-83. As regards Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals there was delay in getting orders as well as outstanding dues from the State Department of Health Services. Moreover, the loss suffered by the Vitamin 'A' division has added to the loss sustained by the main unit. Production in the Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Limited was affected adversely by the protracted strike in its Mambala Division and non-receipt of

orders from KSEB by the Mamala and Olavakkot Divisions. Further, there was blocking of funds with KSEB and Railways, which resulted in excessive borrowings of working capital from commercial banks. The interest burden on working capital borrowings from commercial banks also affected the profitability of the company. The general recession in the detergents market adversely affected the working results of the Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Limited. The production in the Travancore Plywood Industries came down to newly 57% in quantity terms and to 73% in value terms of the previous year. The production loss was mainly due to power cut and non-availability of timber for about four months as a result of the change in policy of the State Government regarding allotment of softwood timber to the company. The non availability of quality raw clay, poor recovery, delay in getting earth-moving machinery and shortage of working capital etc., affected the production in the Kaolin Division of Kerala Ceramics Limited. Sales turnover also decreased due to the slump in the international and Indian markets for Kaolin. Off take of porcelain-ware was also poor owing to the lower volume of production. The Holding Company is implementing some diversification/modernisation/expansion projects in order to put the working of its subsidiary companies on sound footing.

6.24 Among the remaining 14 Government owned companies, only nine companies furnished details on their working during 1983-84. Of these, two companies, viz. the Steel Industrials Kerala and Astral Watches Limited were running on profit during this period. Others, viz. the Trivandrum Spinning Mills, Kerala Minerals and Metals, Sitaram Textiles, Kerala Agro Machinery Corporation, Meat Products of India, Scooters Kerala and Kerala Automobiles incurred loss in 1983-84 also. The loss incurred by most of these companies during 1983-84 exceeded that in the previous year.

6.25 The value of production as well as sales turnover of the fabrication and ship breaking units of the Steel Industrials Kerala registered growth during 1983-84 over the previous year. The work on Steel Forgings Project was completed and Commercial production started in October 1984. This unit was converted into a fully owned subsidiary of SILK named Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd. The production of this unit during the first year is estimated to be 1575 tonnes of heavy weighted Steel forgings with a turnover of Rs. 370 lakhs. The unit is expected to reach the maximum production level of 3375 tonnes with a turnover of Rs. 793 lakhs in 1987. The income earned by the Astral Watches, subsidiary of KSIDC Limited, through the assembly of watches for HMT Limited (Watch Factory IV) Tumkur increased as compared to the previous year.

6.26 The poor performance of other companies is attributed to various reasons. Adverse trading conditions and severe power cuts affected the working of Trivandrum Spinning Mills and Sitaram Textiles, in 1983-84. The two subsidiaries of Kerala Agro Industries Corporation viz. The Kerala Agro Machinery Corporation and Meat Products of India continued to be in the red in 1983-84, also.

The operation of the Kerala Minerals and Metals also ended with a loss during the year. Despite a

higher value of production achieved during this period, the sales turnover declined from that of the previous year. The power cut adversely affected the Mineral Separation Unit resulting in loss of production and sales turnover. Further, the rutile produced in the Company was not sold, but being stock-piled for use in the Titanium Dioxide Pigment Project of the Company. This also added to the loss of the Company. The Scooters Kerala could assemble only 807 scooters during 1983-84 (as against the installed capacity of 3600 numbers) due to the irregular supply of components by Scooters India Limited. This low capacity utilisation while meeting the fixed factory and administrative overhead charges resulted in a loss for the Company. From October 1984 onwards the Company started manufacture and direct marketing of Scooters. As a diversification programme, the Company set up a separate division for fabrication of Sheet metal. The Kerala Automobiles Limited started commercial production only on 5-2-1984. The company manufactured 52 three wheelers and sold 46 during 1983-84. It proposes to manufacture 1400 three wheelers in 1984-85 and 3000 in 1985-86.

Central Public Sector Investment

6.27 The total investment in the Central public sector in the country increased to Rs. 31969 crores by the end of March 1983 from Rs. 25504 crores as on 31st March, 1982. This constitutes an increase of 25.3% over the year. The major portion of this increase was accounted for by a few states such as Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. Of the total increase of Rs. 6465 crores, an amount of Rs. 1136 crores, accounting for 17.3% was invested in Uttar Pradesh. Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh received Rs. 1020 crores and Rs. 911 crores respectively in 1982-83. (See Appendix 6.8). The quantum of additional central sector investment received by the State of Kerala, compared to other states was insignificant. Of the total increase of Rs. 6465 crores, the share of Kerala was only Rs. 82 crores, accounting for about 1.3%. As a result the percentage share of the State in the total central public sector investment declined to 1.9% by the end of March 1983 from 2.1% at the end of the previous year.

Government of India Companies

6.28 The following Central Sector manufacturing companies have been working in Kerala during 1983-84

1. Cochin Refineries Limited, Ambalamughal
2. Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited, Udyogamandal, Alwaye.
3. Indian Rare Earths Limited, Udyogamandal and Chavara.
4. Modern Food Industries (India) Limited Edappally, Cochin.
5. Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum.
6. Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Palghat
7. Hindustan Insecticides Limited, Udyogamandal
8. Instrumentation Limited, Palghat
9. H. M. T. Limited, Kalamasserry
10. Cochin Shipyard Limited, Perumanoor, Cochin

11. Hindustan Newsprint Limited, Mevelloor, Kottayam.
12. Balmer Lawrie & Company Limited, Industrial Development Area, Aroor, Alleppey.

6.29 Brief write up on the performance of seven companies during 1983-84 (See Appendices 6.9 and 6.1) is given below:—

Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited

6.30 Significant improvement was noticed in the overall performance of the Company during 1983-84. The Company, which had been incurring loss for a few years, could turn the corner by earning a small profit of Rs. 10.54 lakhs during this period. The losses incurred by the Company in 1981-82 and 1982-83 were Rs. 1099 lakhs and Rs. 711 lakhs respectively. The Company set a number of "all time records" in various fields of its operation, in 1983-84. The major events among these were the continuous run of the Ammonia Plant of Cochin Division for 102 days during the year, production of 26430 tonnes of sulphuric acid in December 1983, in its Cochin Division, production of 214652 tonnes of complex fertilizers from the NPK plant etc. Besides these, the DCDA Sulphuric acid Plant for the Udyogamandal Division broke all the past records for single month production, in August 1983 and January 1984 by attaining a capacity utilisation of 99.3%. The total production of both the sulphuric acid plants at Udyogamandal reached at 22,261 tonnes in January 1984. The performance of the Marketing Division was also remarkable during 1983-84. The sales turnover reached a new level of Rs. 16,183 lakhs during this period. The overall production of fertilisers showed increase over the last two years despite a number of constraints such as salinity in water, power cut and power interruptions, strike of power and port workers leading to a stoppage of 4 to 5 months' production. Value of production decreased to Rs. 13229.06 lakhs in 1983-84 from the previous year's level of Rs. 14069.67 lakhs. However, the turnover through the sale of its own products increased during this period to Rs. 15898.13 lakhs from Rs. 13505.82 lakhs in 1982-83.

6.31 During 1983-84, the Company signed an agreement for process know how with M/s. Stamicarbon b. v of Netherlands and M/s. Chiyeda Chemical Engineering and Construction Co. Ltd., Japan for the setting up of an Ammonium Sulphate-cum-Caprolactum plant. The Phosphoric Acid Terminal project and the new Pollution Control Plant of Cochin division were commissioned during this period.

Indian Rare Earths Limited

6.32 The two major divisions of the Indian Rare Earths Ltd., working in the State are the Rare Earths Division at Udyogamandal and the Minerals Division at Chavara. More than 67% of the total sales turnover of Rs. 1602.37 lakhs earned by the Company during 1983-84 was contributed by these two units. The percentage share of these two units in the total value of production of Rs. 1558.13 lakhs, was above 68%. However, the unit-wise analysis shows that the performance of the Udyogamandal unit has not been encouraging during this period. Value of production in this unit was only Rs. 477.72 lakhs during this period

as against Rs. 593.35 lakhs in the previous year. The sales turnover also declined to Rs. 512.44 lakhs from Rs. 687.62 lakhs in 1982-83. Export earnings recorded a steep fall to Rs. 298.38 lakhs from Rs. 438.73 lakhs in 1982-83. The major reason for this was attributed to the power cut in the State and the consequent fall in production. On the other hand, the value of production and sales turnover of the Chavara Unit showed improvement over the previous year. The production of minerals in this Division value at Rs. 586.36 lakhs was higher than that in 1982-83. The sales also increased from Rs. 551.35 lakhs in 1982-83 to Rs. 575.75 lakhs in 1983-84. The value of minerals exported during 1983-84 was Rs. 259.90 lakhs which showed a marginal decline over that of the previous year.

6.33 The Company installed diesel power generating sets in its Udyogamandal unit in order to meet emergency requirements in the future. Moreover, a project was launched by the Company for modernising and relocating part of the existing plant at Udyogamandal as well as to recover the valuable helium gas and uranium. This project is expected to be completed by March 1986.

Modern Food Industries (India) Limited

6.34 The Edappally Unit of the Modern Food Industries (India) produced and marketed 199.73 lakh numbers of modern bread (400 grams) and 9.92 lakh numbers of modern bun (50 grms) during 1983-84. The value of these items was of the order of Rs. 387.25 lakhs which is higher than that of the previous year. This improvement in the value of production and sales also reflected in the profit earned by the unit in 1983-84. The unit was operating at a profit of Rs. 73.48 lakhs during this period as against Rs. 69.75 lakhs in 1982-83. The unit took steps to keep the tempo set in the utilisation of full installed capacity in the coming years also.

Hindustan Latex Limited

6.35 The Hindustan Latex Limited earned a profit of Rs. 82.97 lakhs during 1983-84 compared to Rs. 78.16 lakhs in 1982-83 and Rs. 54.76 lakhs in 1981-82. The rate of capacity utilisation reached in 1983-84 was the highest i.e. 98.3% ever attained since its inception. The value of contraceptive condoms produced in 1983-84 was Rs. 704 lakhs as against Rs. 670 lakhs in the previous year. Sales turnover has also registered a corresponding growth over the previous year and reached a record level of Rs. 702.28 lakhs. The net profit earned during the year by the Company after providing for depreciation, interest and income tax declined to Rs. 31.92 lakhs from Rs. 35.12 lakhs in the previous year. The cost of production increased to Rs. 14.50 per 100 condoms in 1983-84 from Rs. 12.27 in the previous year, mainly due to the increase in the price of input materials and employee's benefits. The Company took steps to establish two units, one in Trivandrum and another in Karnataka as part of their expansion programme with a capital outlay of Rs. 15 crores and in annual capacity of 160 million pieces of condoms each. These projects are being set up in technical collaboration with M/s. Okamoto Riken Gomu Company of Japan.

Hindustan Insecticides Limited

6.36 There was a decrease in the production of insecticides in the Udyogamandal unit of Hindustan

Insecticides during 1983-84 compared to that in the previous year. The value of production decreased from Rs. 1257.33 lakhs in 1982-83 to Rs. 884.76 lakhs in 1983-84. However, sales turnover increased to Rs. 783.06 lakhs during the year from Rs. 102 lakhs in 1982-83. The operation of this unit in 1983-84 resulted in a net loss of Rs. 75.33 lakhs as against the loss of Rs. 5.52 lakhs in the previous year. The major reasons for the loss of production, which has been estimated at Rs. 207.70 lakhs, were strike of work by the employees, lock out, lay off due to power cut etc. The loss of production on account of power cut alone was of the order of Rs. 89.34 lakhs.

Instrumentation Limited

6.37 In value of production as well as sales turnover of the Palghat Unit of Instrumentation Limited showed considerable improvement during 1983-84. This unit manufactured process control valves, safety relief valves, pressure reducing valves etc., valued at Rs. 1260.41 lakhs in 1983-84 as against Rs. 1114.76 lakhs in 1982-83 recording a growth rate of 13% over the previous year. This was achieved against the target of Rs. 1150 lakhs. Corresponding improvement was noticed in the sales turnover of this unit, which increased to Rs. 1485.85 lakhs in 1983-84 from Rs. 1260.63 lakhs in 1982-83, against a target of Rs. 1300 lakhs. The working of this unit resulted in a profit of Rs. 298.72 lakhs (before tax) as against Rs. 223.18 lakhs earned in 1982-83. This achievement was mainly due to the higher rate of indigenisation and the consequent saving in foreign exchange. This led to the reduction in foreign exchange content from 17.72% in 1982-83 to 15% in 1983-84. The Company has planned to implement a diversification project in this unit for the manufacture of a variety of products including critical control valves such as flowing rotary, high pressure angle and low noise trim etc., power cylinder and control drives etc. This project is expected to be completed by 1986-87.

Cochin Shipyard Limited

6.38 The Cochin Shipyard completed the construction of the Ship No. 002, named 'Ratnadeep' and delivered it to the owners during 1983-84. The company achieved 35662 DWT of new construction against the target of 55,000 DWT during this period. Besides in the ship repairing field, the Company has undertaken works amounting to Rs. 2.2 crores representing 227,560 GRT against the targeted figure of Rs. 5.5 crores representing 310,000 G.R.T. The total income from these two activities reached Rs. 2452 lakhs during 1983-84. The working of the Company during this period ended with a loss of Rs. 10.31 crores. The loss of production in the ship building yard due to strikes, lay off, power cut etc., in 1983-84 has been estimated at Rs. 594 lakhs. The Company has targeted ship building of 60,000 DWT and 73,000 DWT for 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively. As regards ship repairing the targets fixed for 1984-85 and 1985-86 are 385,000 GRT and 475,000 GRT respectively.

Village and Small Scale Industries

A. Small Scale Industries

(i) Department of Industries and Commerce

6.39 Small scale industries sector in the State has shown significant progress in terms of increase in the

number of units. During the past five years (1979-80 to 1983-84) the number of small scale units increased from 13,386 to 28,117 recording an increase of 110%. Over 3200 small scale units were registered in the State during 1983-84. The investment made in these units is estimated at Rs. 29.2 crores and the employment generated at about 29,000. That is, for every Rs. 10,000 of investment one employment could be created in the small scale industries sector. There was an increase of 11% in the number of units registered, 22% in the amount of investment and 20% in the number of persons employed in small scale sector during 1983-84 compared to the previous year. The total value of production from the SSI sector in 1983-84 is estimated at Rs. 890 crores. District-wise number of small scale units registered during 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and total number of units as on 31-3-1984 are given in Appendix 6.11. Estimates of investment and employment generated in the industrial units registered in 1983-84 are furnished in Appendix 6.12.

6.40 In spite of several facilities offered to small scale sector, the number of units which have fallen sick is found alarmingly high. The number of sick units reported is around 6500 out of the total of 28,117 registered units. The high incidence of sickness calls for a concerted effort to revive them. Also a selective approach is needed for promoting new units.

6.41 There was substantial improvement in the organisation of industrial co-operative societies during 1983-84. Seventy-two Societies were organised during the year as against 25 in the previous year. The total number of societies was 1365 as on 31-3-1984. District-wise number of small scale industrial co-operative societies is given in Appendix 6.13.

6.42 About 8,469 artisans' units were established in 1983-84. Of these 7,856 units were in rural areas. Of these 3080 units, forming about 30%, were in Trichur District. Majority of the artisans units were established by entrepreneurs belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and women. District-wise details of these units are given in Appendix 6.14.

6.43 The Department of Industries and Commerce continued to extend package of assistance comprising technical consultancy, managerial and in-plant training, marketing support, financial assistance, supply of raw materials through SIDECO etc., to the Small Scale sector.

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

6.44 Management of industrial estates and production units, procurement and distribution of selected raw materials, promotion of small scale units in the joint sector, revival of sick units, construction of buildings and development of infrastructure, marketing products from small scale sector, publication of industrial information etc., are the major activities carried out by the Corporation.

6.45 The Corporation continued management of 17 conventional and 36 mini industrial estates spread all over the State during 1983-84. Raw materials such as iron and steel, coal, titanium dioxide, paraffin wax and cement worth Rs. 5406.33 lakhs were distributed to about 948 units during 1983-84. The Corporation imported 7.5 lakh tonnes of cement worth Rs. 60 crores during the year. It completed construction

works worth Rs.125 lakhs during 1983-84 against that of Rs. 156 lakhs during the previous year. These works were for SIDECO's own industrial units as well as Government Departments and Public Undertakings.

The total turnover of the 14 units managed by the Corporation was Rs. 111.03 lakhs against Rs.170 lakhs during 1982-83. Only three of the 14 units could make profit during 1983-84. The Corporation assisted 56 small scale units in marketing their products worth Rs.7.64 lakhs of which products worth Rs.0.52 lakh were exported. SIDECO participated in several exhibitions and trade fair including the trade fair in Seoul (1984). One sick unit was revived with an assistance of Rs.3.30 lakhs under the SIDECO—IRCI Scheme. The Corporation promotes small scale units in the joint sector through share participation. A colour TV production unit viz. SIDKEL was set up at Manjeri in collaboration with KELTRON which has commenced production in the current year. Several projects to be promoted in the joint sector are considered by the Corporation. (The publication of the magazine 'Vyavasaya Keralam' was continued) The Corporation made a profit of Rs. 1.55 crores before taxation during the year 1983-84.

(iii) *Small Industries Service Institute*

6.46 The Small Industries Service Institute, Trichur, with its Extension Centres at Alleppey, Shoranur and Calicut, Central Workshop at Ollur and the Footwear Service Centre at Trichur continued to promote small scale industries in Kerala and Lakshadweep by providing comprehensive economic, managerial and technical consultancy services including common facility and training.

6.47 In 1983-84 the Economic and Statistical Services Wing of the Institute prepared 123 reports on review of reserved industries, 10 industry prospects sheets and 14 All India Reports. Studies have been conducted on Central Excise Duties on beedi, glass mirror, safety matches, electric wires and cables and refrigeration and air conditioning appliances. A comprehensive survey of major and mini industrial estates, development plots and areas has been undertaken during the year. This unit has also conducted an industrial potential survey of Wynad District. A quick survey of industrial units in Ernakulam District was conducted for compiling index of industrial production, besides collecting the monthly returns.

6.48 Under the Management Consultancy Services, the Institute organised 12 entrepreneurial development courses and 2 short term Management Training Courses. In-plant studies of four small scale units and four seminars on motivation of entrepreneurs were organised during 1983-84. Also 38 technical courses were organised in Extension Centres, in which 24 persons were trained in electric and gas welding machine-shop practice, general fitting etc. Through the Mobile Demonstration Vans, 9 courses including entrepreneurial development in carpentry, blacksmithy and leather footwear were conducted. Eighty-two persons were given training in these trades through the courses.

6.49 Under the Technical Consultancy Services, 122 project profiles, 8 designs and 4 feasibility reports were prepared. The Institute organised three seminars

on different topics and an open house discussion on 'non destructive testing of castings' during the year. Technical assistance was extended to 37 small scale units. Other important services undertaken include preparation of reports on capacity assessment of 50 foundry units, 21 cement based units, 8 electrical units and one chemical unit as well as appraisals of 22 project reports received through financing agencies and District Industries Centres.

6.50 Under the ancillary development programme, officers of the Institute took part in 14 Plant Level Committee meetings convened by large scale public sector industries and visited 20 units to explore the possibilities of further ancillarisation. A buyers/sellers meet was conducted and 9 new items were identified for ancillary development.

6.51 Under sub-contract exchange programme, 80 small scale units were newly registered. Over 190 enquiries received from public and private sector units were processed and disseminated to 1224 small scale units for supply of different items. Four small scale units were identified for exporting their products and 152 units provided with export intelligence and information. Under the modernisation programme, inplant studies of three units were conducted. The Institute extends full co-operation and support to the District Industries Centres and the Directorate of Industries and Commerce in the areas of technical consultancy and entrepreneurial development.

B. Coir Industry

6.53 According to the estimates prepared by Coir Board, there are about 4.46 lakhs of workers in coir industry of which 4.30 lakhs are in Kerala. In order to improve the working conditions of labourers and increase productivity of coir, the strategy followed by the Government is to bring at least 60% of the coir workers under co-operative field. About 2.23 lakhs of workers were enrolled as members of co-operative societies including manufacturing societies by the end of the co-operative year 1983-84. This is about 52% of the total work force in the industry.

6.54 Only one primary society was organised in 1983-84 making the total number of such societies to 465. However the number of working societies remained at 464, since the new society has not started production. Increase in the number of workers enrolled was negligible. Six manufacturing societies including one small scale producers co-operative society were started during the year. The total number of employees in the manufacturing societies increased to 4512 in 1983-84 from 3280 in 1982-83. There was substantial fall in the number of husks procured and quantity of yarn produced during the year. The number of husks procured in 1983-84 was only 11.39 crores valued at Rs. 1.25 crores as against 17.86 crores of husks at Rs. 1.79 crores in the previous year. This shows a decline of 36% in the number and 30% in the value of husk purchased compared to those in the previous year. Production of yarn also decreased to 11501 tonnes valued at Rs. 4.95 crores from 15860 tonnes valued at Rs. 7.50 crores. The wages received by workers also decreased from Rs. 3.01 crores to Rs. 2.81 crores. The non availability of husks was mainly due to the decrease in production of coconuts due to severe drought experienced in the State during the year.

Contrary to the experience of the primary societies, the manufacturing societies could improve the value of production to Rs. 2.51 crores during 1983-84 from Rs. 1.60 crores in 1982-83. At the same time export earnings by manufacturing societies was reduced to Rs. 36 lakhs in 1983-84 from Rs. 81 lakhs in 1982-83. The number and other working details of the different types of societies are given in Appendices 6.15 and 6.16.

6.55 The non availability of husks on one side and lack of demand for coir products on the other continue as the major problems of the industry. Serious attempts to solve these problems are needed in order to save the industry.

C. Handloom Industry

6.56 The strategy adopted for the development of handloom industry in the State is to bring more and more handlooms into the co-operative fold and to strengthen the co-operative structure of the industry. Financial assistance is extended to the primary weavers' co-operative societies and the Apex Society for building, production and marketing infrastructure. During 1983-84, 14 weavers' co-operative societies were newly organised and about 4000 handlooms were added to the co-operative fold. As at the end of March 1984, there were 578 primary weavers' co-operative societies in the State, including 36 factory type weavers' co-operative societies.

6.57 The total number of handlooms in the State remained stagnant around 95,000 during recent years. The number of looms in the co-operative sector at the end of 1983-84 was 49,000, as against 45,000 at the end of the previous year. The production of handloom cloth in the co-operative sector increased from 37.40 million metres in 1982-83 to 39.05 million metres in 1983-84. Production in the unorganised sector however showed substantial decrease from 44.00 million metres in 1982-83 to 38.01 million metres in 1983-84 as a result of decrease in the number of looms and also productivity. Production per loom declined both in the co-operative and unorganised sectors, as can be seen from the figures furnished in Table 6.5. The average productivity is less in the co-operative sector compared to the unorganised sector in both the years. The lower productivity may be due to lower percentage of capacity utilisation. In other words, a large number of looms may not be working throughout the year due to various reasons like scarcity of working capital, low profitability etc. or may not be in working condition due to obsolescence. But in spite of the various types of financial assistance rendered by Government and financial institutions to the co-operative sector, production per loom in the co-operative sector was much lower than that in the unorganised sector.

6.58 The Kerala State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society (Hantex) assists the primary societies by supplying raw materials like yarn, dyes and chemicals and by marketing finished goods. Hantex is running 190 sales depots, including 12 depots outside the State. In 1983-84, handloom textiles worth Rs. 8 crores and ready-made garments costing Rs. 2.5 lakhs were sold through these depots. Handloom textiles costing Rs. 14,000 were exported during the period. The Apex Society has also distributed yarn worth Rs. 207 lakhs and dyes and chemicals for Rs. 5.5

lakhs to the primary societies. A showroom-cum-godown with office complex for Hantex is being constructed at Trivandrum with financial assistance from National Co-operative Development Corporation.

6.59 The Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation is extending financial assistance to weavers outside the co-operative fold. The Corporation is implementing two Intensive Handloom Development Projects, one at Cannanore and another at Trivandrum and an Export Promotion Project at Cannanore since 1977-78. The Intensive Handloom Development Projects should have been implemented in full by the end of the year 1982-83. But, out of the target of organising 14 weavers' co-operative societies at Cannanore and 12 societies at Trivandrum with 100 looms each, the Corporation could so far organise only 7 societies with 520 looms at Cannanore and 8 societies with 800 looms at Trivandrum. The Corporation proposes to achieve the target in full by the end of the second year of the Seventh Five Year Plan. It maintained during 1983-84, 23 weavers' co-operative societies including 8 societies under the Export Promotion Project at Cannanore. Besides, there were 25 clusters of weavers under the Corporation consisting of 11 and 10 clusters each under the Intensive Handloom Development Projects, Cannanore and Trivandrum respectively and four under the Export Promotion Project, Cannanore. The Corporation supplied yarn for Rs. 33.20 lakhs and procured cloth worth Rs. 47.15 lakhs during 1983-84. Total production of cloth in the units assisted by the Corporation during 1983-84 was for Rs. 251.60 lakhs and the sales turnover Rs. 322.25 lakhs.

6.60 Kerala Garments Ltd., a subsidiary company of the Handloom Development Corporation, is engaged in the manufacture of exportable varieties of ready-made garments using Kerala handloom fabrics. The Corporation exported handloom garments worth Rs. 14.64 lakhs in 1983-84. Total export of handloom cloth in 1983-84 was for Rs. 14.78 lakhs which includes the export of Hantex products for Rs. 0.14 lakh. During the year ended September 30, 1984, Kerala Garments produced about 91,000 pieces of garments, besides miscellaneous items, realising stitching charges of Rs. 10.30 lakhs. The accumulated loss of the Company as on 30-9-1983 was Rs. 38.16 lakhs. The accounts of the Company for the year 1983-84 (Year ended 30-9-1984) has not been finalised. As per provisional accounts, the net loss of the Company during the year was Rs. 10.50 lakhs after providing Rs. 1.50 lakhs for depreciation.

D. Cashew Industry

6.61 In 1983-84, 20,899 tonnes of raw nuts (15,895 tonnes procured from Kerala and 5004 tonnes by way of imports) valued at Rs. 121.89 crores were processed in the factories managed by the Cashew Development Corporation. About 5300 tonnes of cashew kernels and 264 tonnes of cashew nut shell liquid were produced during the year. The total sales in 1983-84 was Rs. 23.70 crores. U.S.A. was the major consumer. The number of employees in the Corporation as on 31-3-1984 was 32,512 and the Corporation was able to give employment to the workers only for 76 days during the year. This was due to the non-availability of raw nuts for processing.

6.62 During 1983-84, taking advantage of the favourable marketing conditions, the Corporation could make profit of Rs. 26 lakhs after charges on interest of Rs. 210 lakhs.

6.63 The foreign exchange earnings from cashew showed a declining trend during recent years. Earnings fell from Rs. 152.91 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 133.25 crores in 1982-83 and to Rs. 132.13 crores in 1983-84. A total quantity of 36,196 tonnes of cashew kernels were exported in 1983-84 against 30,195 tonnes in the preceding year making a 16% increase in quantity. In spite of this the real foreign exchange earnings declined considerably owing to the steep fall in the price of cashew kernels since 1982-83.

E. Khadi and Village Industries

6.64 The Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Board continued its developmental activities by implementing various schemes through its own production centres, registered institutions and co-operative societies. The Board also provided assistance to aluminium utensils industry in 1983-84. The total employment provided through khadi and village industries increased to 1.45 lakhs in 1983-84. The total number of worksheds constructed by the Board under the special employment programmes increased to 309 in 1983-84 from 260 in 1982-83. This includes the worksheds constructed exclusively for the benefit of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in their colony areas. Five sheds were constructed for scheduled castes and 3 for scheduled tribes during 1983-84.

6.65 Khadi cloth valued at Rs. 183.41 lakhs was produced in 1983-84. The value was less by Rs. 922 lakhs compared to that in the previous year. Sales turnover of Khadi increased to Rs. 284.23 lakhs during the year from the previous years' turnover of Rs. 220.25 lakhs. In the case of village industries, production and sales decreased to Rs. 2392.18 lakhs and Rs. 294.89 lakhs respectively in 1983-84 from the corresponding figures of Rs. 2463.68 lakhs and Rs. 2581.21 lakhs in 1982-83. The total number of full-time workers engaged in khadi and village industries in the State in 1983-84 decreased to 93,973 from that of 94,258 in 1982-83. The total amount of wages earned by the workers also declined to Rs. 1127.48 lakhs as against Rs. 1248.87 lakhs in the previous year. The data regarding production, sales turnover employment and wages in Khadi and village industries during 1982-83 and 1983-84 are furnished in Appendix 6.20.

F. Bamboo Industry

6.66 The Kerala State Bamboo Corporation, the promotional agency for bamboo industry in the State, supplies raw materials to the traditional bamboo workers through its depots and 'procures and markets the finished products from them. Seven reed collection centres were functioning in 1983-84 to look after the reed collection operations. Fiftynine depots consisting of 18 main depots and 41 sub-depots were functioning under the corporation as at the end of March 1984. Of these one main depot and three sub depots were started in 1983-84. The Corporation has given credit facilities to about 5000 weaver families.

Besides, about 4000 families availed themselves of credit facilities from the State Bank of India. Government have increased the quota of reeds to the Corporation by 5000 tonnes increasing the total allotment to 25,000 tonnes per annum and have also exempted the Corporation from payment of seignorage on reeds collected.

6.67 The paid up share capital of the Corporation as on 31-3-1984 was Rs. 82.15 lakhs. The total turnover of the Corporation in 1983-84 was Rs. 204.96 lakhs. The major consumers of bamboo mats were Food Corporation of India and Central and State Warehousing Corporations. The Bamboo Corporation earned a net profit of Rs. 0.10 lakh after providing Rs. 0.15 lakh for income tax. During the year, the Corporation procured mats from weavers without interruption, which enabled them to have continuous employment.

6.68 The Corporation has undertaken a project for the commercial production of resin bonded bamboo boards. This is a competitive substitute for plywood and is used in panelling, interior decorations, packaging etc. As on 31-3-1984, a total amount of Rs. 42.52 lakhs was spent for this project.

G. Beedi Industry

6.69 The Kerala Dinesh Beedi Workers' Central Co-operative Society with its 22 primary societies and the Kairali Beedi Workers' Central Co-operative Society with its 10 primary societies promote beedi industry in the organised sector in the state. The Kairali Society started functioning in January, 1984.

6.70 The total paid up share capital of the Dinesh Beedi Central Society as on 31-3-1984 was Rs. 35.75 crores of which Rs. 20 crores was invested by the State Government and the balance by the member-societies. Raw materials worth Rs. 3.82 crores were procured during the year by the society. Beedi tobacco, leaves and labels were purchased from outside the State. The only raw material procured from within the State was hank yarn worth Rs. 3.72 lakhs. About 590 crores of beedi worth Rs. 15.29 crores were produced in 1983-84. The sales turnover during the year was of the order of Rs. 20.15 crores. The estimated turnover of the society during 1984-85 would be about Rs. 22 crores and it expects an increase of 15% in the turnover in 1984-85 over and above that in 1983-84. The number of employees of the Society increased by 17 during 1983-84, raising the total number of employees to 133 at the end of the year. The working of the Society resulted in a gross profit of Rs. 30.67 lakhs during 1983-84.

Mining

6.71 The activities of the Department of Mining and Geology in 1983-84 were mainly concentrated on the regulatory functions entrusted with it in respect of the exploration and development of minerals in the State. The Department has two Divisions viz. (i) Mineral Development and Mining Leases Division and (ii) Exploration and Prospecting Division. There are four regional offices of the Department at Alleppey, Ernakulam, Calicut and Cannanore and three district

offices at Trivandrum, Quilon and Palghat. During 1983-84 the Department granted 84 mining leases in respect of major minerals like clay (48), limeshell (11), limestone (1), glass sand (21) and mineral sands (2). Twenty one quarrying leases and 20 quarrying permits in respect of minor minerals were also issued during the year. The total income earned by the Department during this period by way of royalty etc. amounted to Rs. 24.50 lakhs.

6.72 Production as well as sale of ilmenite, rutile and monozite has decreased during 1983-84 compared to the previous year. In respect of brown ilmenite, while the production during 1983-84 was only around 36% of that in the previous year the sales has marginally

increased. Increase has been noticed, in the production of sillimanite and zircon during the period; but the quantity sold came down considerably. Production and sale of certain major minerals also dwindled during 1983-84. Among the major minerals, production of glass and white quartz sand increased while the sale was lower compared to the previous year's level. About 347 tonnes of fire clay has been produced during 1983-84 as against 136.14 tonnes in 1982-83. Production and sale of china clay, ball clay and limeshell also decreased during 1983-84. Details of production and sale of mineral sands and major minerals during 1982-83 and 1983-84 are given in Appendices 6.21 and 6.22 respectively.

TABLE 6.1
Registered Working Factories in Kerala

District (1)	Number of Factories			Employment (Nos)		
	1980 (2)	1981 (3)	1982 (5)	1980 (5)	1981 (6)	1982 (7)
1. Trivandrum	361	361	383	19769	19769	17677
2. Quilon	901	901	873	124624	124624	103 995
3. Alleppey	625	625	677	17749	17808	16494
4. Kottayam	697	697	717	8736	8726	9355
5. Idukki	125	125	176	4734	4734	5239
6. Ernakulam	1563	1564	1766	40809	40820	44193
7. Trichur	1001	1001	1210	21853	21853	23913
8. Palghat	942	942	973	11909	11909	12380
9. Malappuram	240	240	384	3575	3575	4611
10. Kozhikode	1235	1235	1276	23887	23887	25404
11. Cannanore	1414	1415	1553	22799	22810	23007
Total	9104	9106	9988	300444	300515	286268

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

TABLE 6.2
Joint Stock Companies in Kerala

Item (1)	Public (2)	Private (3)	Total (4)
1. Number of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala as on 31-3-1983	503	1694	2197
2. Number of Companies Newly Registered during 1983-84	21	234	255
3. Number of Companies Wound up during 1983-84	12	59	71
4. Number of Companies Transferred to other States during 1983-84	2	2	4
5. Net Addition to total during 1983-84	7	173	180
6. Total Number of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala as on 31-3-1984	510	1867	2377
7. Number of Government Companies Registered] upto 31-3-1983	15	61	76
8. Net Addition of Government Companies during 1983-84	2	3	5
9. Total Number of Government Companies as on 31-3-1984	17	64	81

Source: Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Cochin

TABLE 6.3

Financial Assistance Sanctioned and Disbursed by the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation

Item	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Share Capital]	85.15	67.79	162.46	42.53	191.96	76.49
Loan	517.16	270.03	550.52	475.89	740.16	287.21
Guarantee	47.50	..	30.00	72.14	33.30	33.30
Total	649.81	337.82	742.98	590.56	965.42	397.00

TABLE 6.4

Financial Assistance Sanctioned and Disbursed by the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited from 1981-82 to 1983-84

Item	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(a) Applications Received	698.20	753.03*]	1034.62
(b) Assistance Sanctioned	602.31	712.93	932.12
(c) Share and Loan Amount Disbursed	337.91	518.42	963.70
(d) Guarantee Sanctioned	47.50	30.00	33.30
(e) Guarantee Issued	..	72.14	33.30

*Including Guarantee

TABLE 6.5

Production and Productivity Under Handloom Industry

Item	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Estimated Total Number of Handlooms in the State	95,000	95,000
2. Number of Looms in the Co-operative Sector	45,000	49,000
3. Percentage of (2) to (1)	47.9	51.5
4. Number of Handloom Co-operative Societies	564	578
5. Co-operative Sector		
(i) Production of Handloom Cloth (million metres)	37.40	39.03
(ii) Value of Production (Rs. crores)	22.00	24.00
(iii) Productivity (metre/loom)	831	797
6. Unorganised Sector]		
(i) Production of Handloom Cloth (million metres)	44.00	38.01
(ii) Value of production (Rs. crores)	19.00	19.03
(iii) Productivity (metre/loom)	880	826
7. Total (Co-operative and unorganised Sectors combined)		
(i) Production (million metres)	81.40	77.06
(ii) Value (Rs. crores)	41.00	43.03
(iii) Productivity (Metre/loom)	856	811

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

An Overview

Kerala has a fairly extensive network of transport and communication facilities compared to many other States in India. The total length of roads including Panchayat roads, in Kerala stands at about 1,01,157 km. which works out to 376 km. per lakh of population and 267 km. per 100 sq. km. of area. Of this length, only 18821 km. is maintained by the State Public Works Department and 839 km. by the National Highways Wing. Motor Vehicle density in the State is comparatively high. The number of motor vehicles per 100 sq. km. of area and per lakh of population in Kerala during the year was 713 and 1088 respectively. The public sector Road Transport Corporation accounts for only about a third of the total fleet in the State.

7.2 Kerala has a railway route length of only 916 km. which works out to 24 per 1000 sq. km. of area and 3.6 km. per lakh of population. The Ernakulam-Alleppey broadgauge line which is under construction will add another 57 km. to the route length. Air transport has assumed significance in recent times especially with the introduction of direct flights by Air India from Trivandrum of Gulf Countries. Indian Airlines operates services from Trivandrum and Cochin to major cities in the country.

7.3 The traffic through inland waterways in the State has been on the decline. The State Water Transport Department is mainly concerned with the passenger transport operations. The Kerala State Road Transport Corporation operates a few ferry services in the Cochin Harbour area. The activities of the Kerala Inland Navigation Corporation include transportation of raw materials to FACT and conduct of ferry services to and from the islands around Cochin.

7.4 Cargo handled through intermediate/minor ports of Kerala decreased further during the year. The major port at Cochin continues to play dominant role in both foreign and coastal trade. This port handled about 50 lakh tonnes of cargo in 1983-84.

7.5 The state has made rapid advances in the sphere of communication facilities. The average area served by a post office was 8.18 sq. km. and population served by a post office was 5360. Kerala has a telephone density of 3.9 per sq. km. compared to 1.08 for the whole country. The number of telephones per thousand population is 6 as against the all India figure of 4.69.

Roads

7.6 Length of roads maintained by various Departments of the Government stood at 1,01,157 km. on 31st March 1984 (See Table 7.1). This works out to 376 km. per lakh of population and 260 km. per 100 sq. km. of area. Roads under the State Public Works Department increased from 17,949 km. in March 1983 to 18,821 km. in March 1984, a net addition of

872 km. The length of Panchayat roads showed only a nominal increase, from 72,990 km. in March 1983 to 73,981 km. in March 1984.

7.7 The roads under the State Public Works Department are classified as State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads. Surface-wise analysis of Public Works Department Roads indicates that there was a net addition of 705 km. of black-top surface during the year (from 13,773 km. in 1983 to 14,478 km. in 1984). The category-wise as well as surface-wise break up of P.W.D. Roads under each Division is provided in Table 7.2.

7.8 The increase in the length of P.W.D. roads was highest in Cannanore Division, from 1953 km. in March 1983 to 2190 km. in March 1984, an increase of 237 km. Idukki Division recorded an increase of 186 km. and Manjeri Division 155 km. Black top road surface is highest in Kottayam Division i.e. 1,744 km. out of the total Road length of 1,983 kms. (Table 37) The length of State Highways (311 km.) as well as Major District Roads (685 km.) is the highest in Kottayam Division. Quilon Division stands first in Other District Roads (1,031 km.) and Cannanore Division in village roads (Appendix 7.1).

7.9 The National Highways in Kerala consist of 418 km. of N.H. 47 and 421 km. of N.H. 17. While 65% of the roads under N.H. 47 conform to N.H. standards the entire length of roads under N.H. 17 is sub-standard. During 1984-85, 37 road works and 10 bridge works were proposed to be taken up for execution. Out of this 16 road works and 5 bridge works were sanctioned by the Government of India and their execution is in various stages of progress. The construction of major bridges at Panampuzha and Pudukkottai on N.H. 17 was completed during 1984-85. The bridge at Kottappuram will be completed soon. Construction of Chettuveli bridge is progressing. The construction of Kumbalam-Aroor bridge on the N.H. 47 has been resumed by the Kerala State Construction Corporation and is in progress.

7.10 Out of 73,981 km. of roads maintained by panchayats 3,585 km. are black topped/metalled, 18,356 km. gravelled and the balance 52,040 km. earthen roads. The surfacewise length of panchayat roads under various districts in Kerala is furnished in Appendix 7.2. About 2,220 km. of panchayat roads are having bus traffic. Quilon district stands first in panchayat roads with 11,690 km. followed by Trichur district with 7,888 km.

7.11 The panchayats in Kerala collected a total of about Rs. 8.15 lakhs towards non-motor vehicle tax in 1983-84 as against Rs. 6.99 lakhs in 1982-83.

Road Transport

7.12 Road Transport has a dominant role in the transport system of Kerala. Passenger transport in

the State is carried out by private operators and to a lesser extent by the public sector State Road Transport Corporation. Goods transport through road is more or less the monopoly of private sector.

Motor Vehicle Registration

7.13 In 1983-84 registration of motor vehicles in the State showed an increase of 12.17% to 2.77 lakhs from 2.47 lakhs in the previous year. The growth of motor vehicles in Kerala for the last seven years is shown in Appendix 7.3. Compared to other neighbouring states, density of motor vehicles in the State is high.

7.14 The number of motor vehicles per 100 sq. km. of area and per lakh of population in Kerala in 1983-84 was 713 and 1088 respectively. The corresponding all India figure in 1983 was 175 and 837 respectively. Among the districts of Kerala, Ernakulam has the highest number of Motor Vehicles (47328) followed by Trivandrum district (45682). It was only 2893 in Wynad district. Number of motor vehicles registered under the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation as on 31-3-1984 was 4008. Category wise analysis of motor vehicles shows that scooters/motor cycles top the list (35%) followed by cars. (25%) Out of 2,76,960 vehicles, 96,478 were scooters/motor cycles and 68,511 cars. Taxi cars constituted 9% and goods vehicles 12%, of the total. While total number of motor vehicles showed an increase of 12%, the increase in scooters/motor cycles category was 18%. The category-wise number of motor vehicles having valid registrations is given in Appendix-7.4

7.15 In the case of newly registered vehicles an increase of 29.5% was recorded over the previous year. Number of newly registered vehicles increased from 21851 in 1982-83 to 28293 in 1983-84. Of this scooters/motor cycles constitute 53%. New registration was highest in Ernakulam District (6128 vehicles) followed by Trivandrum District (3286 vehicles) (See Appendix-7.5).

7.16 Out of the State quota of 1200 National Permits under National Permits Scheme, 1008 were issued during 1983-84. Compared to the previous year there was 34% increase in the National Permits granted under this scheme. Besides there were 2900 goods vehicles having inter-state permits by the end of March 1984. The details are given below:—

Permits granted to	1982-83	1983-84
1. Existing inter-state operators	194	194
2. Existing intra-state operators	457	712
3. Ex-army personnel	40	40
4. Unemployed drivers etc.	62	62
Total	753	1008
State quota of National Permits		1200
No. of goods vehicles having inter-state permits (not included under National Permit scheme)		2900

7.17 Total revenue from Motor Vehicle Taxes and fees collected under M.V. Taxes and Taxation of Passengers and Goods Act increased from Rs. 26.01 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 31.4 crores in 1983-84, an increase of about 21%. Arrears of tax, except that of KSRTC, under M.V. Act also showed 62% increase. The total arrears of tax to be collected increased from Rs. 2.04 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 3.31 crores in 1983-84 (See Table 7.4).

Road Accidents

7.18 Road accidents in the State increased from 7571 in 1982 to 8127 in 1983, an increase of about 7%. Number of persons killed in accidents also went up from 1234 in 1982 to 1423 in 1983 (15% increase). While 9271 persons were injured in road accidents in 1982, 10,322 were injured in 1983, showing an increase of 17%. Increase in Motor vehicles during this period was about 12%. Details of road accidents in 1982 and 1983 are given in Appendix-7.6. Of the total number of road accidents, buses alone were involved in 28% cases. Percentage of accidents involved by goods vehicle is 23, motor cars 12, and autorikshaws 7. Majority of accidents were caused by the fault of drivers of motor vehicles. Other major reasons were the defects in mechanical condition of motor vehicles, bad weather conditions, defective road surface and fault of pedestrians.

Passenger Transport

7.19 The main passenger transport mode in Kerala is road transport. The Kerala State Road Transport Corporation and the private transport operators are engaged in passenger transport services in Kerala. The K.S.R.T.C. accounts for only about a third of the total fleet strength in the State.

7.20 The number of buses owned by the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation increased only marginally from 3276 in 1982-83 to 3295 in 1983-84. Out of 322 new buses added to the fleet in 1983-84, 303 buses were for replacement. The number of routes operated by the Corporation increased from 3739 to 3792 during this period. However, the increase in the number of schedules operated was rather high at about 7.8% from 2655 in 1982-83 to 2863 in 1983-84. The increase in the total number of staff employed in the Corporation was about 3.4% (from 31480 in 1982-83 to 32563 in 1983-84). The staff comprises 4936 in the administrative branch, 19548 in the traffic branch, 7901 in the maintenance branch and 178 in the water transport section. (Table 7.7). The increase in staff per schedule in 1983-84 was low compared to the previous year. For every schedule added during the year, the increase in the number of staff was only 5 compared to about 20 during the previous year. The average staff per schedule also slightly decreased from 11.86 at the beginning of the year to 11.37 at the end of the year. The gross km. operated by the Corporation increased from 2178 lakhs in 1982-83 to 2447 lakhs in 1983-84, an increase of about 12 per cent. The total number of passengers carried by the Corporation increased from 6919.54 lakhs in 1982-83 to 70.8.40 lakhs in 1983-84, an increase of about 1.6% only.

7.21 The gross revenue earnings of the Corporation increased from Rs. 76 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 87

crores in 1983-84, an increase of about 14.5%. This has mainly been due to the revision of fares of Fast Passenger and Express Services from 12-3-1983. The average earnings per passenger and the average earnings per km. of buses operated rose from 108 paise to 119 paise and from 346 paise to 356 paise respectively during the period. The earnings per vehicle on road per day also increased from Rs. 937 to Rs. 983. The growth of K.S.R.T.C. since its formation is depicted in Table 7.5.

7.22 The gross revenue expenditure of the Corporation increased from Rs. 96.2 crores in 1982-83 to 106.6 crores in 1983-84, an increase of about 11%. Main increase in expenditure was on staff, which was about 22% (from Rs. 37.4 crores to Rs. 45.8 crores). Expenditure on repairs and maintenance however decreased from Rs. 16.6 crores in 1982-83 to 13.9 crores in 1983-84. The average expenditure per km. of buses operated also decreased from 445 ps. in 1982-83 to 439 ps. in 1983-84. There was no change in passenger fare during 1983-84. The fare structure of the K.S.R.T.C. in various types of services as on 1-4-1984 is given in Table-7.6.

7.23 The capital contribution to the Corporation by the State was Rs. 28.42 crores and by the Central Government Rs. 11.92 crores. Including internal resources and loans, the total capital invested by the Corporation, as on 31st March 1984 was about Rs. 74.58 crores. The total accumulated loss of the Corporation since its inception is Rs. 112.52 crores.

Goods Transport

7.24 The increase in goods vehicles (4 wheelers and above) during 1983-84 in the State was about 6%, i.e. from 29153, as on 31-3-1983 to 30966 as on 31-3-1984. Over 2000 goods vehicles were newly registered in the State during 1983-84. (Table 7.8)

Railways

7.25 The railway network in Kerala consists of 803 km. of broadgauge lines and 113 km. of metre gauge lines. This works out one of the lowest route length per capita among States; (See Appendix-7.10). The railway in the State is functioning under three Divisions having headquarters at Palghat, Madurai and Trivandrum.

7.26 Trivandrum Railway Division started functioning from October 1979. The Division has a route length of 371.98 km. within the State; composed of 371.08 broadgauge and 0.09 km. of metre gauge and has 68 stations/train halts in Kerala. Gross receipts from goods and passenger traffic during 1983-84 in the Trivandrum Division in the Kerala State were Rs. 4164.1 lakhs and Rs. 2853.26 lakhs respectively. There are 9813 employees including 39 Class I and II Officers under this Division. New express services were started in 1983-84 in this Division in the Kanyakumari-Shoranur sector. About 165 lakhs passengers originated from Stations within Kerala under Trivandrum Division during the year.

7.27 Palghat Division has a route length of 429.24 km. of which 426.9 km. are broadgauge and 2.34 km. metre gauge. Railways investment during 1983-84 was Rs. 121.8 lakhs in Palghat Division. There are 76 Stations/train halts within Kerala under this Division. The number of passengers originating in the Stations within this division was 95 lakhs during

the year. The earnings from goods and passenger traffic during 1983-84 were Rs. 404 lakhs and Rs. 1106 lakhs respectively. The work of new broad gauge line between Ernakulam and Alleppey which was sanctioned in 1979-80 at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.06 crores is in progress between Ernakulam and Aroor. The new line is proposed to pass through Nettoor, Kumbalam, Aroor, Ezhupunna, Turavur, Vayalar, Shertalai, Mararikulam, Kalavoor and Alleppey. The latest cost of this line having a length of 57.12 km. is assessed at Rs. 30.25 crores. Expenditure incurred upto the end of March 1984 is Rs. 11.65 crores. Extension of this line upto Kayamkulam (43 km.) has been sanctioned during 1982-83 and the estimated cost is Rs. 11.12 crores. An amount of Rs. 50.29 lakhs was spent on this project upto 31-3-1984.

7.28 Doubling of the section between Palghat and Shoranur (44.2 km.) sanctioned in 1979 was completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.5 crores and opened to goods and passenger traffic. Doubling of Shoranur-Ernakulam (107 km.) was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.12 crores. Of this, a length of 82.67 km. has been opened for traffic. The remaining portion is expected to be completed in 1985. Construction of a new broadgauge diesel shed for housing 20 WDS-6 diesel shunters at an estimated cost of Rs. 188.3 lakhs is in progress.

Air Transport

7.29 Indian Airlines operates services from Trivandrum to Bombay, Madras, Cochin and Trichy, besides the two international flights to Colombo and Mali. Services are also being operated from Cochin to Bombay, Bangalore and Madras. In 1983-84 originating passenger traffic in these flights was 2.6 lakhs which shows an increase of 5% over the previous year. In the case of originating freight traffic there was 27% increase over 1982-83. Terminating traffic also showed increase. While terminating passenger traffic increased by 9%, freight traffic increased by 129%. Details of air traffic from Trivandrum and Cochin Air Ports are given in Appendix 7.12.

7.30 Flow of travellers to Gulf States contributed to the expansion of international flights from the capital. There are flights now from Trivandrum to Dubai, Abudhabi, Kuwait, Sharjah and Ras-al-Khyamah. Considering the heavy volume of traffic from Trivandrum this airport should be developed further. The construction of Calicut Air Port should have also to be speeded up to cater to the travel needs of the people of North Kerala.

Inland Water Transport

7.31 Kerala's inland water transport system consists of about 1900 km. of navigable waterways. The traffic by this mode is on the decline due to poor facilities on the wharfs and jetties, high handling charges and low speed consequent on inadequate maintenance of these canals. The maintenance and improvement of the canals are being carried out by the Irrigation (P.W.D.) Department. Under Central sector, Champakkara Canal Stage I connecting the Cochin Port with the industrial region at Ambalamugal by an improved waterway was completed in June 1983. The

second stage of the project for effecting further improvements to the canal is being finalised taking into consideration the recommendations of the Dutch Mission. The Second Scheme to widen the West Coast canal portion from Neendakara Port to Cheria-zheekal is in progress and the scheme is likely to be completed in 1985-86. Construction and improvement of jetties, improving the existing feeder canals at vital reaches so as to facilitate the plying of modern mechanised crafts, regular dredging of inland canals for making the waterways navigable etc. are taken up under State Sector.

7.32 The State Water Transport Department is mainly concerned with the passenger transport operations through waterways. The Department is operating boat services in 70 routes at a total distance of 7809 km. with 478 schedules. The number of passengers carried during 1983-84 increased from 103.7 lakhs to 104.9 lakhs. While the number of routes increased from 68 in 1982-83 to 70 in 1983-84, the number of schedules operated decreased from 496 to 478. Even though the Department owned 74 boats in 1983-84, only 51 boats were in operation. Out of this, 36 boats were above 20 years old. The total revenue receipts of the State Water Transport Department decreased from Rs. 122 lakhs in 1982-83 to Rs. 114 lakhs in 1983-84, while the total expenditure increased from Rs. 159 lakhs to Rs. 173 lakhs. The net loss increased from Rs. 37.9 lakhs to Rs. 59.3 lakhs, an increase of about 56%. The number of employees in the Department increased from 1061 in 1982-83 to 1098 in 1983-84. The performance of the State Water Transport Department in 1982-83 and 1983-84 is as shown below:—

	1982-83	1983-84
Total number of boats owned	72	74
Boats over 20 years	36	36
Boats in operation	54	51
Boats under construction/repair	18	23
No. of schedules operated	496	478
Gross route distance (Km.)	7837	7809
No. of passengers carried (lakhs)	103.7	104.9
Volume of cargo carried (in tonnes)	6720	7720
Total revenue receipts (Rs. lakhs)	121.50	113.67
Total revenue expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	159.43	172.94
Net loss (Rs. lakhs)	37.94	69.30
No. of persons employed	1061	1098

7.33 The Kerala State Road Transport Corporation operated 11 boats during 1983-84 in the Cochin Harbour area. The seating capacity of these ferry boats was 1556. The number of routes operated by the Corporation during 1983-84 decreased to 6 from 8 in the previous year and the number of passengers decreased to 81.64 lakhs from 83.2 lakhs in the previous year. Total revenue earnings from the operation of these services in 1983-84 was Rs. 39.2 lakhs as against Rs. 42.2 lakhs in 1982-83 whereas the total revenue expenditure in 1983-84 was Rs. 57.2 lakhs against Rs. 51.2 lakhs in 1982-83. The average

earnings per passenger in 1983-84 worked out to 48 paise against 51 paise in 1982-83 whereas the average expenditure per passenger in 1983-84 was 70 paise against 62 paise in 1982-83. The proposal to hand over the ferry services to Kerala Inland Navigation Corporation is still pending.

7.34 The main activities of the Kerala Inland Navigation Corporation are transportation of raw materials like Rock Phosphate and Sulphur for FACT from Cochin Harbour to the factory at Udyogamandal and Ambalamedu and conduct of ferry services to and from the islands around Cochin. In 1983-84 the Corporation possessed 5 self propelled barges, one dump barge of 1000 MT capacity and 9 passenger boats. The capacity utilisation of barges in 1983-84 was inadequate, since the silo (mechanical system of cargo loading) owned by FACT was demolished partially for improvement. During this period the Corporation could transport only 0.61 lakh tonnes of cargo as against 1.5 lakh tonnes in the previous year. Total income from the operation of barges also declined from Rs. 25.67 lakhs to Rs. 13.86 lakhs in 1983-84. At the beginning of the year 1983-84 the Corporation had 8 passenger boats. The ninth boat was commissioned in March 1984. Income from operation of passenger boats was Rs. 15.15 lakhs. The Corporation incurred a net loss of Rs. 13.9 lakhs in 1983-84.

Ports and Harbours

Kerala has a major port at Cochin, four intermediate ports at Calicut—Beypore, Alleppey, Neendakara and Vizhinjam and nine minor ports at Trivandrum, Quilon, Kodungalloor, Ponnani, Badagara, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Azhikkal and Kasargod. The Port Department provides basic facilities for shipping operations at the minor and intermediate ports. Other main functions of the Department are registration and licensing of mechanised fishing vessels, maintenance of light houses and buoys and collection of departmental revenue such as port dues, import and export dues etc. During 1983-84, 833 crafts owned by private parties were registered at these ports, about half of which at Neendakara Port. More than 400 employees are working under the Port Department. Cargo operations in 1983-84 were confined to the ports of Neendakara, Calicut/Beypore and Azhikkal. There was no traffic through Alleppey Port during the past few years.

7.36 Cargo handled through intermediate/minor ports of Kerala in 1983-84 decreased by 11% from the previous year. In 1983-84, only 1.56 lakh tonnes of cargo was handled at these ports. Calicut and Neendakara alone handled 90 per cent of this. Major items exported (67.4%) were illmenite sands, timber and tiles and the major items imported (32.5%) include cement and rice. While the traffic at Neendakara was mostly that of illmenite sands, at Azhikkal it was timber. Calicut/Beypore handled mainly timber and tiles. Total port revenue collected during the year was Rs. 16.3 lakhs against Rs. 11 lakhs in 1982-83. Revenue collection showed an increase of 47%, mostly from Calicut and Neendakara ports. Details of import and export tonnage of cargo handled and revenue collected at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala is given in Appendix 7.14.

7.37 Total number of vessels called at the ports decreased from 498 in 1982-83 to 444 in 1983-84. Correspondingly the tonnage carried also went down by 2318 tonnes. While the number of steamers increased from 15 to 19 in 1983-84, the sailing vessels decreased from 483 to 425. Details relating to the number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels called at the ports of Kerala are given in Appendix 7.15. Calling of passenger steamers at Trivandrum and Neendakara ports and export of frozen cargo from Neendakara Port for the first time are important events during 1983-84. A total number of 1176 passengers embarked and disembarked at these ports.

7.38 The Hydrographic survey wing of the Port Department carried out, apart from routine harbour surveys and special surveys before, during and after the dredging work, surveys for channel making at various places at Neendakara, Kodungalloor, Ponnani, Beypore, Ahizkkal and Kasaragod ports and in Mopla-Bay at Cannanore during 1983-84. Dredging was done at Neendakara and Beypore ports by C.S.D. Meena-Kerala. C.S.D. Neendakara was employed in Kasaragod Port for dredging a channel from Chandragiripuzha mouth to the "Ghor" area for enabling fishermen and fishing boats to ply safely. On completion of this work the dredger CSD Neendakara was deployed for dredging in front of the fish landing centre at Kasaragod. The grab dredger was also employed at Neendakara and Mopla Bay. The total dredging output showed an increase of about five thousand cubic metres over the previous year. Durnig 1983-84 dredging output was 3.66 lakhs cubic metres against 3.61 lakhs cubic metres in the previous year. By undertaking private dredging at Cochin Port using the dredger CSD Meena Kerala, an amount of Rs. 6.73 lakhs was earned as revenue during 1983-84.

7.39 Harbour Engineering Department continued investigation works of Neendakara, Beypore and Ahizkkal. Data required for Ahizkkal, Thankassery, Kayamkulam, Muthalappozhi and Thalai were forwarded to the Research Station, Poona. Observation on littoral drift using traces were conducted jointly by the Centre for Earth Science Studies and the Port Department at Vizhinjam. Project report for the cargo harbour at Vizhinjam is under preparation. The lighterage operations for the cargo traffic from Neendakara were continued. Design for the proposed permanent wharf of 210 metre was finalised. Construction work of approach road, side drain, compound wall, electrification etc. has been completed.

7.40 Construction of breakwaters at Beypore Cargo Harbour was in progress. The breakwater core was formed for a total length of 500m. on the Beypore and Chaliyam sides. Construction of quarters for port staff is also in progress. Special repairs to Pier at Alleppey were completed. Maintenance and repairs to the jetties were carried out to facilitate regular port operation at Neendakara Port. Repairs to Tellicherry Port Office and Pier at Valiyathura were in good progress. Construction of compound wall at Alleppey Port and workshop building at Neendakara were taken up during the year.

Cochin Port

7.41 During 1983-84 the operating conditions at the port were generally satisfactory. However,

the ships called at the port during the year decreased to 766 from 934 ships in the previous year, a fall of about 18%. This fall was mainly due to the fall in the number of tankers and general cargo ships. Number of both foreign going ships and coasting ships declined during the year. Total NRT of ships called at the port also recorded a decline by 10.8%. A category-wise analysis of ships with corresponding NRT that called at the port is given in Table 7.9.

7.42 The Cochin Port handled 50.04 lakh tonnes of cargo composed of 41.02 lakh tonnes of imports and 9.02 lakh tonnes of exports during the year 1983-84. This recorded a fall by 12.4% from the record traffic of 57.10 lakh tonnes in the previous year. Both imports and exports recorded fall by 8.3% and 27.2% respectively. During 1983-84 container traffic was 1.74 lakh tonnes in 13969 containers against 1.64 lakh tonnes in 13078 containers during the previous year. There were only 114 sailings of fully containerised vessels during the year as against 139 in the preceding year. With a view to developing container traffic at this port a container cell started functioning during the year. The port was also linked with inland container depots at Coimbatore and Bangalore with effect from 23-12-1983.

7.43 The volume of foreign traffic handled formed only 57.7% of the total traffic during the year as against 74.3% in the previous year. While foreign export and import recorded substantial fall coastal import showed notable increase by 73.9% over last year. This was mainly due to the increased import of crude oil from Bombay High with a corresponding reduction in the foreign import of crude. Import of all items except foodgrains, cashewnuts and newsprints recorded fall compared to the preceding year. Export of only cashew kernels and spices recorded increase while that of all other commodities showed decline. The total value of trade handled at the port during 1983-84 recorded a fall by 18.6% to Rs. 1425.42 crores from Rs. 1750.99 crores in the previous year.

7.44 There was an increase of 57.3% in the number of passengers sailed to other ports and an increase of 21.3% in the number of passengers arrived from other ports during the year compared to the previous year.

7.45 There was decrease in both gross income and gross expenditure during 1983-84. While the gross income decreased from Rs. 2119 lakhs during 1982-83 to Rs. 2030 lakhs during 1983-84, the gross expenditure decreased from Rs. 2501 lakhs to Rs. 2275 lakhs during the same period. The net deficit of the port could be brought down to Rs. 245 lakhs from Rs. 382 lakhs in the previous year.

7.46 The capital expenditure of the Port in 1983-84 was Rs. 1807 lakhs. The total capital debt during the year was Rs. 5888 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 3.6 lakhs was received from Central Government during the year towards grant-in-aid to fisheries harbour. The value of capital assets of the Port Trust at original cost including fisheries harbour increased from Rs. 6434 lakhs as on 31-3-1983 to Rs. 8241 lakhs as on 31-3-1984.

Tourism

7.47 The Kerala Tourism Development Corporation and the Department of Tourism are the two main agencies engaged in tourist activities in the State. While the Kerala Tourism Development Corporation is mainly concerned with the construction and running of tourist hotels, the State guest houses and tourist bungalows are managed by the Department of Tourism. The major activities of the Kerala Tourism Development Corporation are (1) hoteleering, (2) tourist transport services and (3) tourist information and publicity.

7.48 Under the Hoteleering Division there are 13 units which include Mascot Hotel (Trivandrum), Hotel Samudra, (Kovalam), Kumarakom Tourist Complex, Aranya Nivas Hotel (Thekkady), Lake Palace (Thekkady) Periyar House (Thekkady), Bolgatty Palace Hotel (Cochin), Guruvayoor Tourist Bungalow, and Garden House (Malampuzha). The total number of beds available in the hotels of the Corporation in 1983-84 was 179,215. The construction of a mid range hotel at Thampanoor, Trivandrum having 88 rooms costing Rs. 180 lakhs is nearing completion. The Corporation has constructed two honey-moon cottages and two twin type cottages on the banks of the backwaters in the Bolgatty island. Land for the construction of a midrange hotel at Trichur has also been acquired.

7.49 The occupancy ratio in these hotels in 1983-84 was below 50% except in the case of Mascot Hotel, Bolgatty Palace Hotel and Garden House, Malampuzha. On the whole, 63608 visitors occupied these hotels consisting of 13101 foreign and 50507 domestic tourists during 1983-84. While the income of the Corporation was only Rs. 143 lakhs, the expenditure was Rs. 158 lakhs during this period. The total staff strength of the Corporation in 1983-84 was 470 consisting of 390 operating and 80 administrative staff.

7.50 The Corporation has Tourist Reception Centres at Trivandrum, Cochin, Alleppey, Trichur and Kumily. Apart from imparting tourist information, these centres act also as booking centres for hotels and tours of the Corporation.

7.51 The Transport Division of the Corporation has a fleet of 13 (A/C and Non A/C) luxury coaches, 9 cars, 7 motor boats and a few row boats stationed at various centres like Trivandrum, Cochin, Thekkady and Alleppey. The Corporation operates regular conducted sight-seeing tours, package tours and cruise in the backwaters and in the Periyar Lake. Buses, cars and boats are also hired out to tourists.

7.52 The Corporation is a public limited company formed for the promotion of tourism in the State. The authorised share capital of the company is Rs. 5 crores and the paid up capital is about Rs. 4.53 crores. The entire share capital, is held by the Government of Kerala.

Communications

7.53 Kerala has at present 23 postal divisions, two postal stores depot units, one mail motor service division unit, one central stamp depot unit and 29 Railway Mail Service Offices. As on 1-4-1984, 4749 Post Offices were functioning in Kerala, consisting of 51 Head Post Offices, 1408 Sub Offices, 779 Extra Departmental Sub Offices, 2334 Branch Offices and 177 mobile post offices. In 1983-84, 61 Sub Offices and 10 Branch Offices were newly started. Details relating to the growth of postal network in Kerala since 1974 are furnished in Appendix 7.19. The average area served by a Post Office was 8.18 Sq. Km. and population served by a post office was 5360. The corresponding all India figures (1982) were 23.31 Sq. Km. and 5652 respectively. Division wise data relating to the post offices in Kerala is given in Appendix 7.20.

7.54 Kerala has a telephone density of 3.9 per Sq. Km. compared to 1.08 for the whole country. The number of telephones per thousand population in Kerala is 6 as against the all India figure of 4.69. The number of telephone exchanges in Kerala increased from 521 in 1982-83 (i.e. as on 1-4-1983) to 545 in 1983-84, while the total equipped capacity rose from 129330 in April 1983 to 137188 in April 1984. (See Appendix 7.18) The increase recorded in the number of public call offices was from 2514 to 2661 during the period. The backlog of pending connections further accumulated from 31918 to 40183 in April 1984.

7.55 Under Trunk Services, there are 67 Local Trunk Exchanges and two International Trunk Exchanges, one at Ernakulam and the other at Trivandrum. In the case of Automatic Trunk Services there are 15 Point to Point STD services, 3 MASTD services and 3 OADD services as on April 1984. TAX services are also available from Trivandrum and Ernakulam. Under Trivandrum TAX Division, 16 dependant stations and 3 local junctions have been provided with this facility consisting of 7 Inter TAX Routes and 22 OTD circuits. Under Ernakulam TAX Division, 23 dependent stations and 6 local junctions are having this facility with 12 Inter TAX Routes and 23 OTD circuits. There are 10 TELEX Exchanges with a total equipped capacity of 1200 and 986 working lines. On the whole a total number of 71 leased circuits are available to 15 institutions under telephones and more than 150 leased circuits are available to 42 institutions under teleprinter. Data circuits are available to Air India between Trivandrum and Bombay and to V.S.S.C. between Trivandrum to Sriharikotta. Under transmission systems, there are facilities like co-axial, microwave, U.H.F., V.H.F., Open wire carrier systems, V.F.T. System etc. There were 19 telegraph offices (CTOS and DTOS) in Kerala as on April 1984.

TABLE 7.1
Length of Roads in Kerala Under Various Departments
as on 31st March 1984

Department	Length of Roads on 31-3-1984 (Kms.)
(1)	(2)
1. National Highways	839
2. Kerala Public Works Department	18821
3. Panchayats	73981
4. Corporations	1353
5. Municipalities	3822*
6. Forest Department	1642 [†]
7. Others	699 [†]
Total	101157

*Relates to 1-4-1984

TABLE 7.2
Distribution of Public Works Department Roads by
Type of Surface as on 31st March 1984

Category	(Kms.)					Total
	Cement Concrete	Black Topped	Water Bound Macadam	Others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	Æ (4)	(5)	(6)	
1. State Highways	31	1981	13	..	2025	
2. Major District Roads	8	5510	125	32	5675	
3. Other District Roads	..	6391	712	680	7783	
4. Village Roads	..	596	405	2337	3338	
Total	39	14478	1255	3049	18821	

TABLE 7.3
Division-wise Length of Roads Maintained by Public
Works Department by Type of Surface as on 31st
March 1984

Division	(Kms.)					Total
	Cement Concrete	Black Topped	Water Bound Macadam	Others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1. Trivandrum	..	1326	188	41	1555	
2. Quilon	..	1298	199	104	1601	
3. Pathanamthitta	7	1174	83	141	1405	
4. Alleppey	8	705	60	81	854	
5. Kottayam	16	1744	59	164	1983	
6. Idukki	..	884	116	529	1529	
7. Moovattupuzha	..	964	79	106	1149	
8. Ernakulam	1	630	3	25	659	
9. Trichur	3	1321	39	53	1416	
10. Palghat	..	1015	223	82	1320	
11. Manjeri	..	852	48	521	1421	
12. Calicut	..	814	63	294	1171	
13. Wynad	..	443	21	104	563	
14. Cannanore	4	1303	74	804	2190	
Total	39	14478	1255	3049	18821	

TABLE 7.4

Item	Receipts Under Motor Vehicle Taxes Act (Rs.)	
	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)
Receipts under Motor Vehicle Tax Act	26,00,72,048	31,36,30,872
Receipts under Motor Vehicle Tax Act	26,00,72,048	31,36,30,872
Receipts under Provisional Motor Vehicle Tax Act	..	..
Other Receipts	31,821	4,15,03
Total	26,01,03,869	31,40,45,902
Cumulative Total Arrears of Tax under Motor Vehicle Act as on 31-3-1984 Except Kerala State Road Transport Cor- poration	2,04,34,170	3,31,10,142

Source: Transport Commissioner, Trivandrum.

TABLE 7.5

Operation of the K.S.R.T.C. from 1965-66 to 1983-84

Item	1965-66	1975-76	1979-80	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)
1. Fleet Strength (as on 31st March)						
(a) Buses	921	2244	2935	3182	3276	3295
(b) Others	..	..	..	..	148	148
2. No. of Schedules Operated (as on 31st March)	697	1846	2500	2564	2655	2863
3. No. of Routes Under Operation (as on 31st March)	600	2538	3580	3679	3739	3792
4. Total Route Distance (K.m.) (as on 31st March)	19879	106069	158690	157618	160472	165866
5. Gross Kms. Operated (lakhs)	641.82	1798.93	2261.67	2161.60	2177.90	2446.5
6. Effective Kms. Operated (lakhs)	633.20	1782.90	2252.50	2142.90	2159.9	2428.8
7. Passengers Carried (lakhs)	1585.30	5183.37	7064.04	6913.27	6919.54	7028.40
8. Passenger Earnings (Rs. lakhs)	586.78	3044.51	5200.81	6789.46	7467.5	8318.02
9. Gross Revenue Earnings (Rs. lakhs)	631.21	3091.21	5299.32	6933.35	7593.75	8698.02
10. Gross Revenue Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	590.66	3502.23	6140.61	8930.19	9621.36	10664.35
11. Average Distance Travelled by a Passenger (Kms.)	12.50	14.20	14.60	14.50	14.69	14.60
12. Average Earnings per Passenger (Paise)	37.00	57.40	75.30	96.20	107.9	118.5
13. Earnings per Km. of Buses Operated (Paise)	93.80	173.00	235.00	323.50	346.08	356.00
14. Earnings per Vehicle on Road per day (Rs.)	229.00	491.00	619.00	923.00	937.45	982.6
15. Expenditure on (Rs. in lakhs)						
(a) Staff	..	..	..	..	3739.88	4528.00
(b) Repair and Maintenance	..	..	..	..	1660.00	1387.00
(c) Fuel	..	..	..	..	2150.00	2447.00
(d) Others (Specify)						
(i) M.V. Tax	..	..	..	..	807.25	1029.50
(ii) Miscellaneous Tax	..	..	..	..	6.15	5.98
(iii) Interest Including Debt Charges	..	..	..	..	459.91	504.50
(iv) Miscellaneous and Others	..	..	..	..	369.78	184.10
(v) Depreciation on Vehicles	..	..	..	..	428.39	535.63
Total	..	..	..	..	9621.36	10664.35

Note: Financial data for 1982-83 and 1983-84 are provisional.

Source: Kerala State Road Transport Corporation, Trivandrum.

TABLE 7.6
Fare Structure of K.S.R.T.C. as on 1-4-1984

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

TABLE 7.7
Employment Under K.S.R.T.C.

Employment	As on 31-3-1983 As on 31-3-1984	
	(2)	(3)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Administrative (including Higher Division Officers and Watch and Ward)	5188	4936
2. Traffic Personnel	18378	19548
3. Maintenance Personnel	7711	7901
4. Water Transport	203	178
5. Others	..	..
Total	31480	32563

TABLE 7.8
Growth of Goods Vehicles in Kerala

As at the end of the Year	No. of Goods Vehicle	Index
(1)	(2)	(3)
1968	10357	100
1974	13921	134
1978	17755	171
1979	17907	173
1980	20123	194
1981	22396	221
1982	25621	247
1983	29153	281
1984	30966	299

TABLE 7.9
Ships That Called at Cochin Port 1983-84

Type of Vessel	Number of Ships		NRT	
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tankers	211	132	2398378	2346152
Food grain Ships	5	9	31206	53198
Fertilizer Ships	43	45	33202	333703
General Cargo Ships	528	398	2153800	1827779
Container Ships	140	114	810049	517332
Ro-Ro-Ships	3	10	10659	32290
Passenger Ships	4	8	13437	16666
Total	934	766	5753397	5132110

Source: Administration Report, Cochin Port Trust 1983-84

EXPORT IMPORT TRADE

India's Foreign Trade

The international trading environment during the past few years had been quite unfavourable, and this had its effects on the trading situation in India also. The continued difficulties in balance of payments forced more non-oil developing countries to restrict their imports. The OPEC countries too had to slow down the growth of their imports drastically, as they faced a fall in the values of oil exports. The East European Countries, in their efforts to contain the growing trade imbalance with India, seem to have restricted their imports from India. Prices of non-oil primary commodities exhibited a declining trend from 1981 onwards. These developments naturally affected unit value realisation of a number of primary product exports from India.

8.2 The trade balance of India, had been steadily deteriorating from 1977-78, and this declining trend was arrested in 1982-83 because of acceleration in the rate of growth of exports and deceleration in that of imports. Accordingly, the country's trade deficit which climbed up, to Rs. 2449 crores in 1979-80, to Rs. 5813 crores in 1980-81, and further to Rs. 5868 crores in 1981-82, fell to Rs. 5526 crores in 1982-83. For the financial year ended March 1984, exports aggregated to Rs. 9676 crores and were higher by Rs. 842 crores (or by 9.5%) as compared with Rs. 8834 crores recorded during the corresponding period of 1982-83. Imports worth Rs. 15,457 crores registered a rise of Rs. 1097 crores (or by 7.6%) from the level of Rs. 14,360 crores reached during the previous year. As a result, a trade deficit of Rs. 5781 crores was registered for the year 1983-84 as against Rs. 5526 crores for the year 1982-83 (See Table 8.1). The growth in imports was accounted for mainly by the rise in the import of edible oils, cereals, non-ferrous metals, chemicals and capital goods.

Kerala's Exports

8.3 Exportable commodities produced in Kerala are exported mainly through Cochin Port. The important commodities exported from the State consist of cashew kernels, cashew shell liquid, tea, coffee, rubber, spices, coir and coir products, marine products etc. Though Kerala contributes a sizeable share to the all India exports, there is difficulty in obtaining firm data on foreign exports, exclusively from the State. In these circumstances, the exports through Cochin Port can be reckoned as a rough estimate of the State's total exports.

8.4 Total exports through Cochin Port during the year 1983-84 recorded a fall of 27.2% from 12.39 lakh tonnes to 9.02 lakh tonnes in the preceding year (See Table 8.5). In 1983-84, only exports of cashew kernels and spices recorded increase while exports of those of all other important commodities registered decline compared to the previous year.

4745/MC.

*Commodities**Marine Products*

8.5 The year 1983-84 was marked by a marginal improvement in the quantity of marine products exported through the ports in Kerala, especially Cochin and Calicut. However in terms of value, there was a marginal decline. Marine products amounting to 32840 tonnes, worth Rs. 140.86 crores were exported during 1983-84, as against 32524 tonnes valued Rs. 141.47 crores in 1982-83. It is seen that the quantity of marine products has registered an increase of nearly one per cent, while the export value showed a decline of 0.4% during 1983-84.

8.6 Frozen shrimp is the leading item among marine products. Export of this item has shown a marginal increase of 561 tonnes (2%) in quantity and Rs. 3.16 crores (3%) in value during 1983-84, over the previous year. Frozen shrimp accounted for 84% in terms of quantity and 92% in terms of value of the total export of marine products made through Cochin Port during 1983-84, as against 83% in quantity and 89% in value during 1982-83. The exports of frozen froglegs and frozen fish have also improved while frozen lobster tails, frozen cuttle fish, fillets, frozen squid-canned shrimp etc., suffered a set-back.

8.7 Fish oil is the only item exported through the Calicut Port. Export of 186 tonnes of fish oil, valued at Rs. 8 lakhs was made in 1983-84, as against 114 tonnes with Rs. 8 lakhs in the previous year.

8.8 Considering the all India exports of marine products, it is seen that the share of Kerala has decreased marginally to 35% in quantity and 38% in value during the reference year from 42% in quantity and 39% in value during the previous year. (See Tables 8.7 and 8.8). The all India marine products exports touched an all time high of over 92,000 tonnes. The export target in value tonnes for 1984-85 has been fixed at Rs. 400 crores.

Coir and Coir Products

8.9 The main products of coir industry, exported to various foreign countries consist of coir fibre, coir yarn, coir mats, coir matting, coir rugs and carpets, coir rope etc. Export of coir and coir products from India amounted to 27949 tonnes valued at Rs. 24.34 crores in 1983-84. The quantity of export was 30133 tonnes valued at Rs. 26.17 crores in the previous year. Thus a decline of 2184 tonnes (7.25%) in terms of quantity and Rs. 1.83 crores (7.0%) in terms of value is seen in 1983-84. Among coir products, coir yarn was the major item exported from India during 1983-84. The major countries importing Indian coir products were Canada, U.S.A., Saudi Arabia, G.D.R., U.S.S.R., West Germany, Denmark, Italy, Netherlands and U.K.

8.10 In 1983-84, Kerala exported 27714 tonnes of coir and coir products valued at Rs. 24.16 crores as against 29703 tonnes valued at Rs. 25.80 crores in 1982-83. Both the quantity as well as the value of products exported declined in 1983-84, compared to the previous year.

8.11 The share of Kerala in the export of coir and coir products from India Works out to 99.2% in terms of quantity and 99.3% in terms of value, during 1983-84. (See Table 8.9).

Spices

8.12 The main items of spices exported from India consist of cardamom, pepper, ginger, chillies, turmeric, coriander, curry powder as well as oils and oleoresins of spices. Countries in Western and Eastern Europe, America, Middle East Zone and East Asia are the important buyers of Indian spices.

8.13 In 1983-84, India exported spices worth Rs. 111.63 crores, registering an increase of 20.5% in export value, from that in the previous year. While exports of pepper, ginger, turmeric and curry powder showed an increase during 1983-84, compared to the previous year, cardamom and chillies registered a decline. The details of value of exports of spices from India during 1982-83 and 1983-84 are given in Table 8.10.

Cardamom

8.14 Cardamom is one of the export-oriented plantation crops in India grown in the three southern states of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. On an average Kerala contributes around 70% of the national production of this spice. Nearly 85% of the total quantity of cardamom exported from India is accounted for by Kerala State.

8.15 In 1982-83, India exported 1032 tonnes of cardamom valued at Rs. 16.37 crores. Kerala's share in the quantity of export and export value stood at 844 tonnes (82%) and Rs. 13.75 crores (84%) respectively. The unprecedented drought in 1983 led to sharp decline in production and abnormal rise in domestic price during the crop season 1983-84. The natural outcome of this situation coupled with continued competition from Guatemala was shrinkage of export from India. Thus the total export of cardamom from India during 1983-84 was only 258 tonnes valued at Rs. 5.44 crores. The share of Kerala in terms of quantity and value during the year stood at 193 tonnes (75%) and Rs. 4.09 crores (75%) respectively. (See Table 8.11). Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, UAE, Jordan, Iran, Iraq, Oman etc. are the countries importing Indian Cardamom, and among them, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are the largest consumers.

8.16 In 1983-84, India exported 25.8 thousand tonnes of pepper valued at Rs. 41.3 crores registering increase both in terms of quantity and value compared to the exports during 1982-83 which were to the tune of 22.6 thousand tonnes valued at Rs. 29.4 crores. It is seen that, while the quantity of export of pepper increased by 14% the export value went up by 40%. This is due to the rise in the unit price realisation of Rs. 16 per kg. in 1983-84 compared to Rs. 13 per kg. in 1982-83.

8.17 The Share of Kerala in the all India export of pepper during 1983-84 was 25.4 thousand tonnes worth Rs. 37.10 crores. It is seen that there has been an increase of 11.8% in quantity and 31.7% in export value, compared to the previous year.

Ginger

8.18 India exports ginger and ginger powder to Sudan, Morocco, Aden, Yemen, U.S.A., U.K., Holland, etc. Kerala State accounts for almost the entire dry ginger exports from India. During 1983-84, India exported 4629 tonnes of ginger (including ginger powder) valued at Rs. 11.90 crores, as against 3955 tonnes valued at Rs. 5.88 crores in 1982-83. It is seen that the export value of ginger has increased by 102% corresponding to an increase by 17 per cent in the quantity exported. This was due to the rise in the unit price realisation of this commodity from Rs. 15 per Kg. in 1982-83 to Rs. 26 per Kg. in 1983-84 (See Table 8.13).

8.19 During the reference year, Kerala exported through Cochin Port 3463 tonnes of ginger, valued at Rs. 8.40 crores (75% in terms of quantity and 71% in terms of value of all India export). It is noted that there has been an increase of 13% in quantity and 106% in export value, compared to the previous year.

Turmeric

8.20 Export of turmeric from India during the year 1983-84 accounted nearly 10892 tonnes valued at Rs. 11.05 crores as against 7595 tonnes valued at Rs. 4.24 crores in 1982-83. The increases in the quantity of export and export value during the reference year, compared to the previous year are found to be 43.4% and 161% respectively. The higher rate of unit price realisation of turmeric in 1983-84, compared to the previous year accounted for the above phenomenon. (See Table 8.14).

8.21 During the reference year, Kerala exported through Cochin Port 1301 tonnes of turmeric, as against 1877 tonnes in 1982-83, registering a decline of 30.7%.

Cashew Kernel

8.22 According to Cashew Export Promotion Council, India exported 36196 tonnes of cashew kernel valued at Rs. 148.28 crores in 1983-84 as against 30195 tonnes valued at Rs. 132.28 crores in 1982-83. Compared to the previous year the quantity as well as value of cashew kernel export was high in 1983-84. The quantity of export registered an increase of 20%, while the value of export went up by 12%. The major importers of cashew kernels were U.S.A., Netherlands, Japan, Australia, Singapore, U.K. and Canada. USA alone imported 23049 tonnes of cashew kernels during the reference year. This amounts to nearly 64% of India's total export of cashew kernels.

8.23 Kerala accounted for more than 79% of India's total exports of cashew kernel in 1983-84. The export of cashew kernel from Kerala during the year was 35245 tonnes valued at Rs. 144.08 crores as against 28075 tonnes valued at Rs. 122.44 crores during the previous year. There has been a rise in the exported quantity as well as value of cashew kernel from Kerala in 1983-84. The quantity and value of export increased

by 25.5% and 17.7% respectively in 1983-84 over that in 1982-83. (See Table 8.15).

Cashew Shell Liquid

8.24 India exported 3204 tonnes of cashew shell liquid valued at Rs. 1.19 crores during 1983-84 as against 5903 tonnes valued at Rs. 1.74 crores during the previous year. Kerala's contribution to India's total export of this item formed nearly 43% during the reference year. The export of cashew shell liquid from Kerala declined to 1396 tonnes in 1983-84 from 4260 tonnes in 1982-83. The export earnings from this item correspondingly registered a decline to Rs. 0.53 crore from Rs. 1.15 crores. (See Table 8.16)

Raw Cashew Imports

8.25 Imports of raw cashew nuts in India during 1983-84 amounted to 20635 tonnes worth Rs. 17.34 crores. In 1982-83 the corresponding figures were 876 tonnes and Rs. 0.77 crore. In 1983-84, 16796 tonnes of raw nuts were imported through Cochin Port. The value of raw nuts thus imported was estimated at Rs. 13.77 crores. During the previous year the quantity and value of such imported raw cashew stood at 395 tonnes and Rs. 0.39 crores respectively. (See Table 8.17).

Tea

8.26 India is the largest producer and exporter of tea in the world. The country accounts for approximately one third of the world's total production of tea and a little below one fourth of the total exports. During the past several years, exports of tea from India were hovering around 200 million Kg., without any undue fluctuations. This has been due to the higher rate of increase in domestic consumption than that of production. The major countries to which Indian tea is exported are U.S.S.R., Poland, U.K., Ireland U.S.A., Sudan, Iran, Afghanistan, Iraq, Japan; etc.

8.27 In 1983-84, the quantity of tea exported from India stood at 187.10 million Kg., as against 194.09 million Kg. in 1982-83, registering a decline of 3.6%. But the export earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 530.03 crores as against Rs. 369.44 crores in the previous year indicating an increase of 43.5% in value terms. This was due to the rise in the unit price realisation of the commodity from Rs.19 per Kg. in 1982-83 to Rs. 28 per Kg. in 1983-84. The quantity of tea exported from India, its export value, and unit price realisation, relating to the last three years are given in Table 8.18.

Coffee

8.28 During 1983-84, Kerala exported through Cochin Port 29216 tonnes of Coffee valued at Rs. 71.10 crores. Compared to the previous year, there has been a decline of 5149 tonnes (15%) in quantity and an increase of Rs. 0.84 crore (1%) in export value. It is seen that the unit value realisation of coffee has increased from Rs. 20.4 per kg. in 1982-83 to Rs. 24.3 per Kg. in 1983-84.

Kerala's Imports

8.29 Total import traffic through Cochin Port during the year 1983-84, recorded a fall (8.3%) to 41.02 lakh tonnes from 44.71 lakh tonnes in the preceding year. (See Table 8.2). Import of all important items except foodgrains, cashewnuts and newsprint recorded fall during the year compared to the previous year.

8.30 The total volume of traffic handled by Cochin Port during the year 1983-84 was 50.04 lakh tonnes, composed of 41.02 lakh tonnes of imports and 9.02 lakh tonnes of exports. Both imports and exports registered decline by 8.3% and 27.2% respectively from those of the previous year. The closure of the Cochine Refineries Ltd., for expansion and maintenance works in September 1983, followed by the total shut down due to the fire hazard in March 1984 accounted for the sharp fall in P.O.L. traffic. In addition there has also been a decline in the general cargo traffic due to two port strikes covering nearly a month during 1983-84.

8.31 The total value of trade handled at Cochin Port during 1983-84 declined to Rs. 1425.42 crores from Rs. 1750.99 crores in the preceding year, registering a fall of 18.6%. In this connection it is to be pointed out the substantial fall in the value of foreign imports together with only a marginal fall in the value of foreign imports during the reference year, resulted in a favourable balance of trade of Rs. 99.22 crores at the Port, as against an adverse, balance of trade of Rs. 260.73 crores during the previous year (See Table 8.23).

TABLE 8.1

India's Foreign Trade

Year	Exports (Rs. crores)	Imports (Rs. crores)	Balance of Trade (Rs. crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1979-80	6459	8908	(—) 2449
1980-81	6711	12524	(—) 5813
1981-82	7803	13671	(—) 5868
1982-83	8834	14360	(—) 5526
1983-84	9676	15457	(—) 5781

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

TABLE 8.2

Imports through Cochin Port 1983-84

Commodities	1982-83		1983-84	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Percentage to total	Quantity (Tonnes)	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cement	197766	4.4	118664	2.9
Iron, Steel and Machinery	61540	1.4	57280	1.4
Newsprint	12874	0.3	13194	0.3
Cashewnut	386	..	17736	0.4
Miscellaneous	4198381	93.9	3895278	95.0
	4471447	100.0	4102152	100.0

TABLE 8.3
Commodity-wise value of Foreign Exports

Commodity	Year	
	1982-83 (Rs. crores)	1983-84 (Rs. crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Tea	60.99	83.16
2. Pepper	28.16	37.10
3. Cardamom	5.39	2.43
4. Cashew Kernels	121.70	149.83
5. Coffee	70.26	71.10
6. Ginger	4.08	8.40
7. Sea Foods	143.88	140.75
8. Coir Products	24.19	14.70
9. Miscellaneous	210.46	153.48
Total	669.11	660.95

Source: Cochin Port Trust.

TABLE 8.4
Exports Through Cochin Port

Year	(Lakh Tonnes)		
	Coastal	Foreign	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1982-83	5.26	7.13	12.39
1983-84	4.77	4.25	9.02

Source: Cochin Port Trust

TABLE 8.5
Commodity wise Foreign Exports through Cochin Port

Item	1982-83		1983-84	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Percentage to Total	Quantity (Tonnes)	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Tea	41138	3.3	37067	4.1
2. Cashew Kernels	32455	2.6	38501	4.3
3. Sea Foods	42422	3.4	36780	4.1
4. Coir Products	30070	2.4	28474	3.2
5. Spices	28104	2.3	30351	3.4
6. Coffee	34365	2.8	29216	3.2
7. Miscellaneous	1030170	83.2	701705	77.7
Total	1238724	100.0	902094	100.0

Source: Cochin Port Trust

TABLE 8.6
Value of Export and Import Trade
(Rs. Crores)

Item	Year	
	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)
Foreign Exports	669.11	660.95
Coastal Exports	29.65	24.90
Total Export	698.76	685.85
Foreign Imports	929.84	561.73
Coastal Imports	122.39	177.84
Total Import	1052.23	739.57
Total Trade	1750.99	1425.42

Source: Cochin Port Trust.

TABLE 8.7
Export of Marine Products from Kerala/India

Year	Kerala		India		Kerala's Share	
	Qty. (tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)	Qty. (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)	Qty (%)	Value (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1979-80	30534	103.93	86401	248.82	35.34	41.77
1980-81	29148	95.34	75591	234.84	38.55	40.60
1981-82	32006	125.12	70105	286.00	45.65	43.75
1982-83	32524	141.47	78175	361.36	41.60	39.15
1983-84	32840	140.86	92691	373.02	35.43	37.76

Source: Marine Products Export Development Authority.

TABLE 8.8
Item-wise Export of Marine Products from Kerala/
India (1983-84)

Item	Kerala		India		Kerala's Share	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (%)	Value (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Frozen Shrimp	27476	12923.96	54444	31480.81	50.47	41.05
2. Frozen Frog Legs	1451	382.46	2428	668.36	59.76	57.22
3. Frozen Squids	402	69.75	2050	269.11	19.61	23.92
4. Canned Shrimp	22	18.85	41	24.05	53.66	78.94
5. Others	3489	690.68	33728	4859.70	10.34	14.21
Total	32840	14085.70	92691	37302.04	35.43	37.76

Source: Marine Products Export Development Authority

TABLE 8.9

Item-wise Export of Coir and Coir Goods From Kerala and India (1983-84)

Item	Kerala		India		Kerala's Share	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs.lakhs)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)	Quantity %	Value (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Coir Fibre	5	0.24	5	0.24	100.00	100.00
2. Coir Yarn	15834	1067.64	16030	1080.77	98.78	98.78
3. Coir Mats	6728	731.03	6757	734.70	99.57	99.50
4. Coir Mattings	5015	600.24	5025	601.55	99.80	99.78
5. Coir Rugs and carpets	82	12.64	82	12.67	100.00	99.76
6. Coir (Other sorts)	16	1.79	16	1.79	100.00	100.00
7. Coir Rope	34	2.49	34	2.49	100.00	100.00
Total	27714	2416.07	27949	2434.21	99.16	99.25

Source: Coir Board

TABLE 8.10

Export of Spices From India

Item	1982-83	1983-84
	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1. Pepper	2938.70	4134.70
2. Cardamom	1654.58	603.34
3. Chillies	1235.43	878.27
4. Ginger	588.49	1190.16
5. Turmeric	423.54	1105.50
6. Curry Powder	336.08	317.24
7. Coriander	445.94	595.01
8. Cumin	311.00	696.86
9. Others	1331.89	1641.89
Total	9265.65	11162.96

Source: Spices Export Promotion Council.

TABLE 8.11

Export of Cardamom from India and Kerala

Year	Estimated Export From Kerala		Total Export From Kerala		Percentage Share of Kerala	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (%)	Value (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1979-80	2244	4187	2636	4856	85	86
1980-81	2015	3034	2345	3475	86	87
1981-82	1981	2617	2325	3020	85	87
1982-83	844	1375	1032	1637	82	84
1983-84	193	409	258	544	75	75

Source: Cardamom Board.

TABLE 8.12

Export of Pepper From Kerala and India

Year	Kerala		India	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1981-82	20417	27.06	20607.90	27.98
1982-83	21809	28.10	22591.77	29.39
1983-84	25389	37.10	25787.29	41.35

Source: Spices Export Promotion Council

TABLE 8.13

Export of Ginger From Kerala/India

Year	Kerala*		India**	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1981-82	3774	2.91	4717.80	3.95
1982-83	3063	4.08	3954.71	5.88
1983-84	3463	8.40	4628.95	11.90

Source: *Cochin Port Trust

**Spices Export Promotion Council.

TABLE 8.14
Export of Turmeric From Kerala/India

Year	Kerala*		India**	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1981-82	2068	NA	11985.91	517.43
1982-83	1877	NA	7594.76	423.54
1983-84	1301	NA	10891.88	1105.50

Source: *Cochin Port Trust
**Spices Export Promotion Council.

TABLE 8.15
Export of Cashew Kernel

Year	India		Kerala	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1981-82	30740	18150	23843	14198
1982-83	30195	13228	28075	12244
1983-84	36196	14828	35245	14408

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council.

TABLE 8.16
Export of Cashew Shell Liquid

Year	India		Kerala	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1981-82	4995	235	4360	187
1982-83	5903	174	4260	115
1983-84	3204	119	1396	53

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council.

TABLE 8.17
Import of Raw Cashew Nuts-Kerala/India

Year	Kerala (Through Cochin Port)		India	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1981-82	14846	1736	16057	1837
1982-83	395	39	876	77
1983-84	16796	1377	20635	1734

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council.

TABLE 8.18
Export of Tea From Kerala/India

Year	Kerala*		India**	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1981-82	48165	61.46	224200	406.28
1982-83	41138	60.99	194090	369.44
1983-84	37067	83.16	187100	530.03

Source: * Cochin Port Trust.
** Tea Board.

TABLE 8.19
Export of Coffee Through Cochin Port

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1981-82	38544	50.73
1982-83	34365	70.26
1983-84	29216	71.10

Source: Cochin Port Trust

TABLE 8.20
Net Foreign Exchange Earnings Through Cashew Trade (Kerala)

Year	Export Value (Rs. Crores)	Import value (Rs. Crores)	Net earnings (Rs. Crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1979-80	126.80	11.62	115.18
1980-81	116.52	19.57	96.95
1981-82	143.85	17.36	126.49
1982-83	123.59	0.39	123.20
1983-84	144.61	13.77	130.84

TABLE 8.21
Commodity-wise Import Through Cochin Port

Commodity	(Tonnes)	
	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Flour, Pulses and Grains (excluding rice)	91274	46951
2. Cashewnuts	886	17736
3. Machinery	4283	6879
4. Iron and Steel	57257	50401
5. Chemicals and Chemical Preparations	1187	10784
6. Paper and Stationery	13539	16217

TABLE 8.21 (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
7. Sulphur	146381	114245
8. Rock Phosphate	263682	206883
9. Fertilisers	74768	81842
10. Liquid Ammonia	59269	100285
11. Zinc Concentrate	24753	16468
12. Cement	197766	118664
13. Miscellaneous	3536402	3314797
Total	4471447	4102152

Source: Cochin Port Trust.

TABLE 8.22

Commodity-wise value of Foreign Trade

Item	(Rs. in crores)	
	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(2)
1. Chemicals	52.08	60.39
2. Iron & Steel	12.55	7.32
3. Newsprint	13.26	7.26

TABLE 8.22 (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
4. Cashewnut	1.40	13.79
5. Machinery	8.99	7.90
6. Other Metals	2.19	1.95
7. Vegetable Oil	1.87	3.57
8. Miscellaneous	837.50	439.55
Total	929.84	541.73

Source: Cochin Port Trust

TABLE 8.23

Balance of Foreign Trade through Cochin Port

Year	Foreign Exports (Rs. Crores)	Foreign Imports (Rs. Crores)	Trade Deficit/Surplus (Rs. Crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1982-83	669.11	929.84	(-)260.73
1983-84	660.95	561.73	(+) 99.22

TABLE 8.14
Export of Turmeric From Kerala/India

Year	Kerala*		India**	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1981-82	2068	NA	11985.91	517.43
1982-83	1877	NA	7594.76	423.54
1983-84	1301	NA	10891.88	1105.50

Source: *Cochin Port Trust
**Spices Export Promotion Council.

TABLE 8.15
Export of Cashew Kernel

Year	India		Kerala	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1981-82	30740	18150	23843	14198
1982-83	30195	13228	28075	12244
1983-84	36196	14828	35245	14408

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council.

TABLE 8.16
Export of Cashew Shell Liquid

Year	India		Kerala	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1981-82	4995	235	4360	187
1982-83	5903	174	4260	115
1983-84	3204	119	1396	53

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council.

TABLE 8.17
Import of Raw Cashew Nuts-Kerala/India

Year	Kerala (Through Cochin Port)		India	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1981-82	14846	1736	16057	1837
1982-83	395	39	876	77
1983-84	16796	1377	20635	1734

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council.

TABLE 8.18
Export of Tea From Kerala/India

Year	Kerala*		India**	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1981-82	48165	61.46	224200	406.28
1982-83	41138	60.99	194090	369.44
1983-84	37067	83.16	187100	530.03

Source: * Cochin Port Trust.
** Tea Board.

TABLE 8.19
Export of Coffee Through Cochin Port

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1981-82	38544	50.73
1982-83	34365	70.26
1983-84	29216	71.10

Source: Cochin Port Trust

TABLE 8.20
Net Foreign Exchange Earnings Through Cashew Trade (Kerala)

Year	Export Value (Rs. Crores)	Import value (Rs. Crores)	Net earnings (Rs. Crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1979-80	126.80	11.62	115.18
1980-81	116.52	19.57	96.95
1981-82	143.85	17.36	126.49
1982-83	123.59	0.39	123.20
1983-84	144.61	13.77	130.84

TABLE 8.21

Commodity-wise Import Through Cochin Port
(Tonnes)

Commodity	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Flour, Pulses and Grains (excluding rice)	91274	46951
2. Cashewnuts	886	17736
3. Machinery	4283	6879
4. Iron and Steel	57257	50401
5. Chemicals and Chemical Preparations	1187	10784
6. Paper and Stationery	13539	16217

TABLE 8.21 (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
7. Sulphur	146381	114245
8. Rock Phosphate	263682	206883
9. Fertilisers	74768	81842
10. Liquid Ammonia	59269	100285
11. Zinc Concentrate	24753	16468
12. Cement	197766	118664
13. Miscellaneous	3536402	3314797
Total	4471447	4102152

Source: Cochin Port Trust.

TABLE 8.22

Commodity-wise value of Foreign Trade

Item	(Rs. in crores)	
	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(2)
1. Chemicals	52.08	60.39
2. Iron & Steel	12.55	7.32
3. Newsprint	13.26	7.26

TABLE 8.22 (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
4. Cashewnut	1.40	13.79
5. Machinery	8.99	7.90
6. Other Metals	2.19	1.95
7. Vegetable Oil	1.87	3.57
8. Miscellaneous	837.50	439.55
Total	929.84	541.73

Source: Cochin Port Trust

TABLE 8.23

Balance of Foreign Trade through Cochin Port

Year	Foreign Exports (Rs. Crores)	Foreign Imports (Rs. Crores)	Trade Deficit/Surplus (Rs. Crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1982-83	669.11	929.84	(-)260.73
1983-84	660.95	561.73	(+) 99.22

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

Kerala's achievements in the sphere of education are commendable. These are reflected in the level of literacy attained by the State, higher enrolment ratio in schools and provision of facilities in general education. The percapita expenditure in Kerala is much higher when compared to other States. By the end of 1983-84, there were 2331 High Schools, 2822 Upper Primary Schools and 6842 Lower Primary Schools and 168 Arts and Science Colleges. In addition to there were 6 Engineering Colleges, 23 Polytechnics, 34 Junior Technical Schools 5 Medical Colleges, 5 Ayurveda Colleges (Including One Quasi-Government at Kottakkal) 6 Homoeo Colleges (3 Degree Colleges and 3 Diploma Colleges); 4 Law Colleges and 19 Teachers' Training Colleges in the State.

General School Education

9.2 There has been steady growth of educational institutions during the year under review. The total number of schools increased from 11,795 in 1982-83 to 11,995 in 1983-84. The total enrolment of students in schools increased from 56.46 lakhs in 1982-83 to 56.58 lakhs in 1983-84. The position of enrolment in the different stages of school education during 1982-83 and 1983-84 is shown in Table 9.1.

9.3 The enrolment of students in Standard I is showing negative trend. The enrolment figure in 1982-83 was 6.26 lakhs which decreased to 6.02 lakhs in 1983-84. Table 9.2 illustrates the falling trend of enrolment in Standard I during the last decade.

9.4 In 1982-83 the enrolment percentages of girls stood at 48.53 in Lower Primary, 48.02 in Upper Primary and 48.64 in Secondary section. In 1983-84, the enrolment showed a slight increase and the corresponding percentages were 48.76, 48.33 and 49.05.

9.5 During the year 1983 (March and September) 5.36 lakhs students appeared in the S.S.L.C. and of which 2.06 lakhs passed. In March 1984, 4.96 lakhs students appeared in the S.S.L.C. (March and September) 1.77 lakhs passed.

9.6 The total number of trained teachers in schools at the end of 1983-84 was 1.76 lakhs as against 1.74 lakhs in 1982-83. The number of protected teachers by the end of March 1984 stood at 4,350 with a total financial commitment of Rs. 4 crores. The teacher pupil ratio in 1983-84 were 1:36; 1:33 and 1:26 respectively in L.P.; U.P. and Secondary schools. The details regarding general school education are furnished in Appendices 9.1 to 9.8.

Higher Education (General)

9.7 Gandhiji University was established on 2nd October 1983 with its headquarters at Kottayam covering Kottayam, Ernakulam and Idukki revenue districts

4745/MC.

and Kuttanad Taluk of Alleppey district and Kozhencherry, Malappally, Thiruvalla and Ranni taluks of Pathanamthitta district with 56 affiliated Arts and Science Colleges of which 50 Private Colleges and 6 Government Colleges. Though the number of Universities in Kerala has increased to 4 (Kerala, Cochin, Calicut and Gandhiji), the number of Arts and Science Colleges remained unchanged at 168 in 1983-84. The increased demand for higher education was met through sanction of more seats, in the existing courses and starting new courses and introducing shift system in colleges.

9.8 The enrolment in Arts and Science Colleges increased from 2.82 lakhs in 1982-83 to 2.92 lakhs in 1983-84. A stage-wise analysis would show that the increase was 8371 at the pre-degree, 2267 at the degree level and 1078 at the postgraduate level (excluding University Departments). The percentage of enrolment of girls stood at 49.63 in 1983-84.

9.9 The various scholarship programmes covered a total of 12239 students in 1983-84. Besides, fee concessions were extended to 48848 students in the same year. Details of scholarships granted are given in Table 9.3.

9.10 During 1983-84, under the book bank scheme 26 Colleges were provided with funds and most of the Junior Colleges were benefited by the student amenities programme. Eleven colleges were given funds for the purchase of laboratory equipment and 32 colleges, for purchase of furniture and books. For faculty improvement and development, 11 colleges were approved by the U.G.C., under basic assistance scheme. A workshop for Mathematics teachers was conducted in collaboration with the CAMET. In 1983-84 sanction was accorded to 86 colleges for the conduct of remedial courses and to 69 colleges for conducting special coaching classes in science subjects and English for the benefit of Sch. Castes/Sch. Tribes. The Achievements on higher education are given in Appendices 9.9, 9.10 and 9.11.

Professional and Technical Education

9.11 The number of educational institutions for imparting professional education remained the same in 1983-84 as in the previous year. In the field of technical education also the number of institutions remained the same as in the previous years except Polytechnics. Polytechnics increased from 20 in 1982-83 to 23 in 1983-84 and Junior Technical Schools from 25 in 1982-83 to 34 in 1983-84. Enrolment of students in Engineering Colleges stood at 8518 of which 1390 were girls and number of teachers stood at 841 in 1983-84. The Polytechnics had a total student strength of 8829 and there were 1163 teachers. The number of students in the Junior Technical Schools was 6817 and the number of teachers 954.

9.12 The year 1983-84 witnessed developments in all facets such as introduction of new courses, new institutes and new schemes in the field of technical education. The Department accorded sanction to start new post-graduate courses in (i) Propulsion engineering, (2) Transportation engineering, and (3) Guidance and Navigation control at the college of Engineering, Trivandrum and a new post-graduate course in Refrigeration and Air-conditioning at the T. K. M. Engineering College, Quilon. At the degree level a new course in Electrical Communication was started at Engineering College, Trichur and sanction was accorded for commencement of Computer Science course at Engineering Colleges, Trivandrum and Trichur. Sanction was also accorded for diploma courses such as Tool and Die Engineering (Government Polytechnic, Calicut), Civil Engineering (Swami Nithyananda Polytechnic, Kanhangad) and Textile Technology (Part-time) in Central Polytechnic, Trivandrum. A new course in Commercial Art was sanctioned to Institutes of Fine Arts, Mavelikkara and Trichur. Also one year post S.S.L.C. course in different trades was extended to 4 more Junior Technical Schools. New institutes started during 1983-84 include 3 Polytechnics, 9 Junior Technical Schools, 5 Pre-vocational Training Centres, 6 Government Commercial Institutes, an Extension Centre of the Food Craft Institute, Kalamassery, at Trivandrum and 7 Tailoring and Garment Making Training Centres. Vocationalisation at plus 2 stage was introduced in 8 Junior Technical Schools during the same year.

9.13 The Science and Tehnology Museum was set up in Trivandrum. Under Apprenticeship Training Programmes, 299 Engineering Diploma holders, 533 Engineering graduates and 37 T.G.M.T. trained girls were placed under apprenticeship training in various organisations. The college of Engineering, Trivandrum had developed a simple Electronic Voting Machine, and a Colour Television Transmitter Unit with 100 w. Power. The Trichur Engineering College developed a chemical process to reclaim polluted water from Chemical industries. The details on technical education are provided in Appendices. 9.12 to 9.16.

Expenditure on Education

9.14 Total expenditure on education registered an increase from Rs. 26527.29 lakhs in 1982-83 to Rs. 29777.31 lakhs in 1983-84, an increase of 12.25%. The plan and Non-plan expenditure on education are presented in Table 9.4

The percentage distribution of expenditure on education among different stages of education is given in Table 9.5.

The per-capita expenditure on education increased from Rs. 102.23 in 1982-83 to Rs. 110.91 in 1983-84. Cost per pupil in the primary stage stood at Rs. 385.44 and in the secondary stage at Rs. 581.21 during 1983-84.

Health

9.15 Kerala has developed a sound system of curative health service facilities and this has enabled the State reduce the infant mortality, maternal mortality and health rates almost to the level of developed countries. The present level of these indicators are

36.31, one maternal mortality for 3000 deliveries and 6.6 respectively. The expectation of life at birth increased considerably over the years. A Medical Education Department was newly formed in 1983 to promote medical education and research.

Allopathy

9.16 The health infrastructure in the State consists of 1009 institutions with a total bed strength of 33380 (including 15 grant-in-aid institutions having 1926 beds). This includes 155 hospitals with 27265 beds, 1982 Primary Health Centres with 23254 beds, 627 dispensaries with 1517 beds and 20 T. B. Centres with 318 beds. The four medical college hospitals at Trivandrum, Alleppey, Kottayam and Calicut have a bed strength of about 4200. A fifth medical college has started functioning at Trichur in 1982-83. The Directorate of Medical Education co-ordinates and guides the educational and research activities of the State's Medical Colleges. The two dental colleges in the State are functioning at Trivandrum and Calicut. The three sanatoria for Chest diseases at Pulayanarcottah (Trivandrum), Mulankunnathukavu (Trichur) and Pariyaram (Cannanore) together provide inpatient facilities for 1200 persons. There are 3 leprosy hospitals at Nooranad, Koratty and Chevayur with a bed strength of 1866. The three mental hospitals at Oolampara (Trivandrum), Kuthiravattom (Kozhikode) and Trichur have inpatient capacity for 1345. An Institute of Mental Health and Neuro -Sciences has also been started at Calicut. The Regional Cancer Centre is being developed as a national institute in the Trivandrum Medical College campus. There is only one Ophthalmic Hospital (Trivandrum) in the public sector which has a bed strength of 165.

9.17 A district-wise analysis shows that Cannanore has more number of institutions whereas Trivandrum has more number of beds. The bed population ratio has increased from 124 in 1982-83 to 125 in 1983-84. Seven primary Health Centres were started in 1983-84. The State has at present 9 Government Nursing Schools and 43 private schools with an intake capacity of 270 and 839 nursing students respectively. The district-wise and category-wise details of medical institutions in the State are furnished in Appendix 9.21. The relevant data on number of institutions, beds and bed population ratio from 1976-77 to 1983-84 are given in Table 9.6 and district-wise details of bed population ratio are shown in Table 9.7.

9.18 The State Health Services Department continued to implement the various programmes for combating communicable diseases in 1983-84. More than 10,000 leprosy cases were detected and 9320 cases additionally brought under treatment. There were no urban malaria problems and deaths due to malaria anywhere in the State. Under T. B. Control programme 5.9 lakhs B.C.G. vaccinations were made and 30867 Sputum examinations conducted. For control of diarrhoeal diseases, more than a lakh of anticholera inoculations were performed during the year.

9.19 The national programme for the control of blindness, a 100% centrally assisted scheme, is included under the new 20 point programme. Only 60 out of 90 PHCs identified and 5 out of the 11 District

hospitals identified could be supplied with equipment by the end of 1983-84. Against the target of 40,000 cataract and other intra-ocular operations only 30,000 operations could be performed during the year.

9.20 Under the School Health Programme 1.85 lakh, 1.35 lakh and 2.02 lakh students of Standard I, II and VII respectively were examined during 1983-84. Of this 1.14 lakh students were found to suffer from some ailment or other and 17,500 cases were referred to government medical institutions for curative or corrective measures.

9.21 As regards health education, 10 Leaders Training Camps on health and allied topics were organised for 2 days in different tribal schools for the benefit of 500 tribals. Also, 8 batches of Health Assistants were given a four weeks course on health education in 1983-84. Under Supplementary Feeding Programme 1.2 lakh persons got benefit through 1484 feeding centres.

Family Welfare Programmes

9.22 This 100% Centrally sponsored programme is also included in the New 20 point programme. The family welfare services were rendered to the public through a network of 163 Rural Family Welfare Centres and 62 Urban Centres including Post-partum centres attached to institutions run by Government, voluntary organisations and local bodies. Out of a total number of 2272 Sub centres sanctioned, 2179 were functioning at the end of the year. The district-wise break up is given in Appendix 9.22.

9.23 During 1983-84, 1.8 lakh sterilisation operations were performed as against 1.4 lakhs in the previous year thus registering an increase of 28.5%. Even though the achievement was short of the target of 1.9 lakhs, the percentage of achievement showed an increase from 90 to 95 compared to the previous year. Of the sterilisation operations conducted, 19764 were vasectomy and 98547 tubectomy operations. A total number of 37385 IUD insertions were done during the year. The district-wise details of various family welfare programmes are given in Appendix 9.28.

9.24 The Health and Family Welfare Training Centre at Trivandrum organised 4 courses of 9 weeks' duration which covered 76 medical officers of PHCs, 2 courses of 2 weeks duration for 27 Health Supervisors and 8 weeks course for 40 health workers on clinical and educational aspects of family welfare during 1983-84. Similar courses were conducted in the Training Centre at Calicut also.

9.25 As a part of the Mass Education and Media activities, 3105 film shows, 145 cultural programmes and 764 opinion leaders camps/Seminars were organised in 1983-84 besides the distribution of cinema slides, small exhibits, wall paintings etc. MCH activities like TT immunisation, DPT immunisation and immunisation against polio and typhoid, BCG vaccination, prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and blindness due to vitamin 'A' deficiency were continued during the year 1983-84.

India Population Project-III

9.26 Four socio-economically backward districts of Kerala namely Wynad, Malappuram, Palghat and

Idukki with a total projected population of 62.35 lakhs come under the purview of this project. The project period is from 1-4-84 to 31-3-1989 and the pre-project period between 1-4-1983 to 31-3-1984.

9.27 The expenditure under Family Welfare programmes from 1978-79 to 1983-84 is furnished in Table 9.8 and the achievements of Family Welfare programme under the new 20 point programme are given in Table 9.9.

9.28 The number of Registered Medical Practitioners in the State increased from 30,900 in 1982-83 to 31211 in 1983-84. Details are furnished in Table 9.10. The expenditure incurred in the health sector during 1982-83 and 1983-84 is presented in Table 9.11.

Appendix 9.23 provides state-wise details on the number of doctors, hospitals and hospital beds. per capita State Government expenditure on health is furnished in Appendix 9.24.

Ayurveda

9.29 Of late, increasing emphasis is being laid on the development of Ayurveda, along with the modern systems of medicine. In 1983-84, 2 dispensaries were added to the existing 453 dispensaries one at Achencoil in Quilon District and the other at Peruvampadam in Malappuram District. The total number of beds increased from 1674 in 1982-83 to 1702 in 1983-84. The infrastructure also includes institutions of Siddha, Unani, Marma and Nature Cure. Fifteen lady medical Officers of the Department were deputed for I.U.D. insertion training course during the year 1983-84 under the New 20 Point Programme. The total number of patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries under Ayurveda stood at 1,52,21,151 during 1983-84. The district-wise details of patients treated under the Department of Indian Systems of Medicine are furnished in Appendix 9.25. Of the 5 Ayurveda Colleges in the State, Trivandrum and Trippunithura are in the public sector, Kottakkal is a quasi government institution and the other two are private colleges at Shoranur and Ollur. A post-graduate training centre has been functioning since 1971 for imparting post-graduate training. There is a Regional Research Institute and a Model Demonstration Garden of medicinal plants at Poojappura. Further, a Nature Cure Centre is functioning at Varkala and Mental Hospital at Kottakkal are functioning. A training course for nurses and pharmacists in Ayurveda has been recently started in Ayurveda College Trivandrum for meeting the scarcity of trained nurses and pharmacists in this discipline. The district-wise details of number of institutions and beds are given in Appendix 9.26.

Homoeopathy

9.30 There are 223 homoeopathic institutions in the State consisting of 23 hospitals and 200 dispensaries. These hospitals have a bed strength of 675. The total number of patients treated under this system was 82,36,686 of which 8,423 were in-patients. Four part-time homoeo dispensaries were opened in 1983-84. There are two degree colleges in the public sector to impart education. In the private sector, there is one degree college and three diploma colleges. There is also a unit for the manufacture of homoeopathic medicine in the Co-operative sector with 51% Government

share contribution. The district-wise distribution of homoeopathic institutions in the State is given in Appendix 9.27.

Sewerage and Water Supply

9.31 Over the years of planned development, Kerala could provide safe drinking water to 70% of the urban population and 40% of rural population. During the year 1984, 285 RWS Schemes benefiting a population of 10 lakhs have been completed. Moreover, 1658 RWSS, 33 UWSS and 2 Sewerage Schemes were in operation. The construction of Peppara Dam for the Trivandrum Water Supply Augmentation scheme was completed in 1984. The rural water supply programme got momentum with the implementation of the 100% centrally sponsored accelerated rural water supply programmes from 1977-78. The inclusion of the supply of drinking water to problem villages in the New 20 Point Programme is another landmark in this sphere. The Government of India assistance for the ARWSS was Rs. 1121 lakhs in 1983-84. Also a special grant of Rs. 300 lakhs was given for tube well programme.

9.32 During 1983-84 the L.I.C. continued to assist the sewerage and water supply schemes. Such assistance amounted to Rs. 241 lakhs for 86 schemes under RWSS, Rs. 198 lakhs for 3 sewerage schemes and Rs. 30 lakhs for UWS schemes. In the light of the objectives set for the International Decade for Water Supply and Sanitation 5 more externally assisted schemes have come up for implementation. Also, the Kerala Water & Waste Water Authority (erstwhile PHED) has proposed a number of schemes for implementation with bilateral and World Bank Assistance. The Department of Ground Water was formed in 1978 with a view to explore the ground water potential of the State and to take up viable schemes for the optimum utilisation of water resources. The Department could play a vital role in alleviating the water scarcity through the construction of a number of tube/bore wells for drinking water supply. Till 1982-83 the Department constructed only 125 tube/bore wells. In 1983-84, 350 wells were constructed and the water scarcity, as a result of unprecedented drought, was solved on a war footing. (See Table 9.12).

9.33 Realising the scope and need of exploiting the ground water resources the Department was strengthened with more staff and equipment. The Department has also given technical clearance to NABARD and other banking institutions for the construction of 2694 open wells and 3305 energisations for minor irrigation schemes.

9.34 The expenditure under Water Supply both Plan and Non Plan including LIC assistance increased from Rs. 2872.62 lakhs in 1982-83 to Rs. 5442.82 lakhs in 1983-84. The percentage of expenditure to urban and rural water supply was about 30% and 70% respectively. During the year 1983-84 the expenditure under sewerage and drainage schemes was Rs. 317.87 lakhs.

Pollution Control

9.35 The Kerala State Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution was formed in September, 1974 to administer the Water (Prevention and Control of

Pollution) Act, 1974. The Board was subsequently entrusted with the administration of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 according to which cess was levied on certain industries and local authorities for consumption of water. In 1981, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act also came into force. The Government renamed the Board as the 'Kerala State Pollution Control Board' in September 1982.

Water Pollution Control

9.36 The Board is responsible of carrying out a comprehensive plan for water pollution abatement. During 1984 the Board issued 70 consent orders. In order to ensure pollution control measures from the beginning, the Board issued 'No objection Certificates' to 31 new industries and expansion of existing industries. Conditions regarding the quality and quantity and location of the discharge were specified by the Board and its compliance was ensured by inspection and monitoring of the effluent sources and water bodies. The relevant data on the achievement of the Board can be seen in Table 9.13. With the guidance of the Board, FACT, Udyogamandal, FACT, Cochin-Phase II; Cochin Refineries; Sitaram Textiles, Trichur; Milk Project, Edappally; Indian Rare Earths, Udyogamandal; Madura Coats, Koratti, Kerala Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., and Hindustan Paper Corporation, Velloor have completed effluent treatment plant construction. The Gwalior Rayons, Mavoor, have by augmentation of the existing treatment system and by limiting effluent generation, achieved the required quality. Pollution Control plants are being set up at FACT, Cochin Phase I; Punalur Paper Mills, Travancore-Cochin Chemicals, Udyogamandal; English Indian Clays Ltd., Trivandrum and Parvathi Mills, Quilon.

9.37 The Board was taken legal action against M/s. Gwalior Rayons, Mavoor and M/s. Punalur Paper Mills; Laxmi Starch Limited, Kundara; South India Wire Ropes, Edathala and Travancore-Cochin Chemicals, Alwaye for non-adherence of pollution control.

Air Pollution Control

9.38 In November 1983 the Government sanctioned setting up an 'Air Pollution Control Cell' in the Board with the following major functions: (i) identification of air pollution control areas; (ii) prescribing air pollution emission standards, regular monitoring of ambient air pollutants etc. The first Air Pollution Control area comprising of Cochin-Udyogamandal industrial area was declared in July 1984. The Board completed the preparation of an inventory of stationery sources of air pollution.

Special Projects

9.39 Five surface water stations in Chaliyar, Periyar and Kallada rivers and three ground water stations in Mavoor, Alwaye and Punalur are monitored every month under the global Environmental Monitoring Stations Programme. A study on the pollution of Periyar river was completed with financial assistance from the Department of Science and Technology New Delhi. Also three other studies: (i) Long term Ecological and Environmental Impact of Idukki

Project; (ii) a study of effluents from pulp and paper mills; (iii) study on pollution on-site sanitation are in progress. The Board also organised discussions, seminars etc., for creating environmental awareness among the public.

Housing

Kerala State Housing Board

9.40 The schemes implemented by the Housing Board can be divided into three broad categories: (i) Schemes of the Housing Board; (ii) Plan schemes and (iii) Non-Plan Schemes of the Government. The public Housing Scheme, Housing Scheme for Overseas Indians, Advance Registration Scheme, HUDCO Composite Scheme, construction of shopping complexes and consultancy services are the major Schemes of the Board. Under the public Housing Scheme 1397 persons were provided with house plots/flats/plots with buildings during 1983-84. There are about 9203 applicants under its advance registration scheme and about 427 hectares of land is needed to meet their requirements. The Hudco Composite Scheme benefited 1202 persons in 1983-84. The Board has selected 10 centres in different parts of the State under its housing scheme for Overseas Indians of which projects in Trivandrum, Thiruvalla and Mulamkunnathukavu are in advanced state and 151 sale plots and 315 plots with buildings will be made available soon.

9.41 The Plan Schemes implemented by the Board are the Co-operative Housing Scheme for E.W.S. subsidised Aided Self Help Housing Scheme, Chengalchoola; Shum Clearance and Rental Housing. Under the Co-operative Housing Scheme, 3875 houses were completed during 1983-84. The subsidised aided self help housing scheme started in 1983-84, benefited to 8355 persons and a total of Rs. 417.75 lakhs was sanctioned as loan. It also constructed 12 Class I quarters at Jawahar Nagar and 36 Class III quarters behind Mascot Hotel. The work of 652 quarters at Poojappura is in progress under the rental housing scheme.

9.42 The Non-Plan schemes implemented by the Board are the Kudikidappukar's Housing Scheme and Housing Schemes for the Working Journalists. Under the Kudikidappukar's Housing Scheme Rs. 46.12 lakhs was given as grant to 3962 persons during 1983-84. An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs as grant and Rs. 13.77 lakhs as loan was spent up to the end of 1983-84 under housing scheme for working journalists since its inception.

Public Works Department

9.43 The Public Works Department is implementing the Rental Housing Scheme, Polioe Housing Scheme, and the Scheme for the construction of quarters to Government Servants. During 1983-84, the budget provision for rental housing was Rs. 41.18 lakhs, for quarters to Government servants Rs. 17.60 lakhs and for police housing Rs. 24.71 lakhs, but the actual expenditure was Rs. 45.72 lakhs, Rs. 29.24 lakhs and Rs. 60.20 lakhs respectively. Out of the 30 works proposed in the Sixth Plan under rental housing, only ten works were completed so far, five are in progress and fifteen are to be started. In the case of

quarters to Government servants, of the sixty five works proposed eight were completed, five in various stages of construction and fifty-three works have not yet been started. As regards police housing scheme 219 works were proposed in the Sixth Plan, of which 61 works completed, 24 works are in progress and 134 works have not been started.

Board of Revenue

9.44 The Board of Revenue is implementing six schemes and the physical and financial achievements are given in Table 9.14.

Finance Department

9.45 The Finance Department is implementing the house building advance scheme to Government Servants. The State Government employees on completion of five years service are eligible for the advance. During 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 200 lakhs was provided in the budget of which Rs. 196 lakhs was spent.

Harijan Welfare Department

9.46 The Harijan Welfare Department is implementing the housing programmes for the scheduled castes in the State by giving grant as well as loan. Under the housing grant scheme, the Department is giving 80 to 85 per cent of the estimated cost, limited to Rs. 4000 as grant for the construction of a house of the prescribed type design to persons whose income is below Rs. 3000 per year. During 1983-84, 239 houses were sanctioned where as 1072 houses including the spill over of the previous year were completed. The scheduled castes are given interest-free loans upto a maximum of Rs. 10,000. During the first four years of the Sixth Plan 218 houses were constructed and the amount spent was Rs. 16.69 lakhs.

Tribal Welfare Department

9.47 The Tribal people having four cents of land or at least in possession of four cents of land are given grant upto Rs. 6000 with 20% increase in remote and inaccessible areas, for the construction of houses. The Department has constructed 29 houses including the spill-over of the previous year. During the first four years of the Sixth plan the number of houses constructed was 655 against 2014 houses sanctioned.

Labour Department

9.48 The Labour Department is implementing the Centrally sponsored "Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Labour". It is estimated that 0.79 lakh workers are eligible for rent free accommodation and only 0.59 lakh workers were covered under the scheme During 1983-84 only 68 houses, including those sanctioned in the previous years were constructed. During the first four years of the Sixth Plan 1106 houses were constructed by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 34 lakhs.

Co-operative Sector

9.49 The two schemes in the Co-operative sector are: (i) Scheme of the Kerala State Co-operative Housing

Federation implemented through its 205 affiliated primary societies; and (2) the Co-operative Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections implemented by the Kerala State Housing Board, through the Kerala State Co-operative Bank.

9.50 The Kerala State Co-operative Federation in 1983-84 received Rs. 50 lakhs from State Government and Rs. 11.23 lakhs from member societies as share capital, Rs. 900 lakhs from Life Insurance Corporation of India as loan and raised Rs. 55 lakhs through debentures. In 1983-84 a total of 1198 houses were constructed. An analysis of the working of the Federation during the Sixth Plan period reveals that the achievements both in physical and financial terms are far short of the targets proposed. As against the Sixth Plan target of 38380 houses the achievement at the end of the Plan period was 14,257 houses.

9.51 The Co-operative Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections is implemented with HUDCO loan, Co-operative Bank loan and State Government grant. The Scheme is included in the New Twenty Point Programme. In 1983-84, 3875 houses were completed. A total number of 42805 houses were completed since the inception of the scheme and State Government has spent Rs. 367 lakhs for the scheme.

Kerala State Development Corporation for S.C./S.T.

9.52 The Corporation under its second and fourth housing scheme completed 31 and 576 houses respectively during 1983-84. The Government had provided funds to the tune of Rs. 180 lakhs towards subsidy on cost of construction, interest on HUDCO loan and towards administrative and supervision charges. A fifth housing scheme of the Corporation visualising the construction of 10,000 houses at a unit cost of Rs. 6000 was started on 1-10-1984 and is scheduled to be completed by 30-9-1985.

Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Corporation

9.53 The Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Corporation is implementing two housing schemes for the traditional fishermen with financial assistance from HUDCO and State Government. The "subsidised Housing Scheme is implemented in phases and construction of 10,000" houses under phase I, was undertaken in 1978-79 and another 10,000 houses under phase II in 1981-82. About 9646 houses under Phase I, and 5477 houses under phase II were completed by the end of 1983-84. The Corporation received Rs. 76.81 lakhs as loan, Rs. 60.12 lakhs as grant from Government and Rs. 38.30 lakhs from HUDCO. The number of houses constructed in 1983-84 stood at 2566.

9.54 The rehabilitation programme of fishermen families to be evicted from Vizhinjam Harbour area was started in 1980-81 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 crores. The target was to construct 365 houses under the scheme initially and only 73 houses could be completed and handed over to the beneficiaries.

The Greater Cochin Development Authority

9.55 The Greater Cochin Development Authority (GCDA) is engaged in housing programme on a massive scale. The housing activity of the GCDA

during 1983-84 was mainly confined to construction of 72 houses for working journalists and starting the construction of 204 marine drive flats. The authority has also taken up a housing loan scheme with a target of 5230 houses and is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1984-85. During the first four years of the Sixth Plan, the Authority had constructed 8308 houses at an expenditure of Rs. 948.13 lakhs. The details are given in Table 9.15.

Life Insurance Corporation of India

9.56 The Life Insurance Corporation of India, assists the Government and the Co-operative Housing Federation to implement different housing schemes. It also provides loans to the general public and its employees for the construction of houses. The Trivandrum and Calicut Divisions of the Corporation together during 1983-84 sanctioned Rs. 56.16 lakhs to 104 persons under its "Own Your House Scheme" (I.E.H.S)

Housing under the New 20 Point Programme

9.57 Provision of housing for the poor and the economically weaker sections is one of the major components of the 20 Point Programme. Accordingly, various housing programmes are implemented by the State both within and outside the Five Year Plan to improve the housing conditions of the poor, especially the landless agricultural labourers and other weaker sections. An analysis of the achievements would show that in 1983-84, the performance has much improved and the relevant data are given in Table 9.16.

Housing Development Finance Corporation

9.58 The Housing Development Finance Corporation (H.D.F.C.) opened a branch at Cochin in April 1982. Till December, 1984 housing loans amounting to Rs. 6.95 crores for 2174 houses were sanctioned including 700 houses for employees of the various industrial units of the State.

Urban Development

9.59 There is increased demand for urban services such as water supply, housing, transport and communications, solid waste disposal etc., consequent on the rapid development in education, health, communication facilities and change in living standards. In Kerala, the Town Planning Department, Director of Municipal Administration and the Development Authorities are implementing the urban development programmes. The Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation is rendering financial assistance to urban local bodies for their development programmes.

(i) Town Planning Department

9.60 The Department prepared Plans for 17 towns of which 9 were selected under "Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns", as a Centrally sponsored scheme. The achievements of the Department are presented in Appendix 9.41

2. Municipal Administration

9.61 The Director of Municipal Administration in collaboration with the Town Planning Department

is implementing three schemes viz: (i) Non-remunerative Town Improvement scheme; (ii) Slum clearance/improvement scheme; and (iii) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns". The details of achievement are given in Appendix 9.37.

3. Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation

9.62 During the year 1983-84 the Corporation advanced Rs. 252 lakhs to 31 local bodies and assisted 34 schemes. The physical and financial achievements of the Corporation are given in Appendix 9.38 and 9.39.

4. Development Authorities

9.63 Of the nine Development Authorities constituted, Greater Cochin, Calicut and Trivandrum are the major ones. The major schemes implemented by the Development Authorities are housing schemes including slum clearance, shopping complexes, traffic and transportation, public amenity oriented programmes like water supply, sanitation and providing facilities for recreation. An analysis of the schemes implemented by the Development Authorities would reveal that Greater Cochin is implementing 71 schemes and Calicut 51 schemes.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes

9.64 In Kerala, according to 1981 Census, the Scheduled Caste population is 25.49 lakhs (10.02%) and Scheduled tribes 2.62 lakhs (1.03%) of the total population. Of this, 87.86% of Scheduled Castes and 98.09% of Scheduled Tribes are living in rural areas. The relevant data on SC/ST population are given in Appendix 9.45. A district-wise analysis would reveal that literacy among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is the highest in Kottayam district at 71.79% and 73.63% respectively whereas Palghat district has the lowest literacy rate of 41.93% for scheduled castes and 12.04% for Scheduled Tribes.

9.65 The total enrolment of Scheduled Caste and scheduled tribe increased marginally from 699, 715 in 1982-83 to 70,3574 in 1983-84. The enrolment of scheduled caste students in L.P. section was 3.05 lakhs, 2.05 lakhs in U.P. section and 1.44 lakhs in secondary section. In the L.P. section, there was slight fall in enrolment. But in the U.P. and Secondary sections, the enrolment showed some improvement. The number of ST students enrolled in the L.P. U.P. and secondary sections increased from 26849 to 26872 (0.09%), 12094 to 13089 (8.23%) and 6643 to 6818 (2.63%) respectively during the period 1982-83 to 1983-84. The details of enrolment of SC/ST students in various sections are furnished in Table 9.17

9.66 The number of SC and ST students in various Government and private colleges has increased from 2116 in 1981-82 to 22103 (4.46%) in 1982-83. The details are given in Table 9.18. The district-wise enrolment figures relating to schools and colleges are given in (Appendix.) The number of SC and ST registrants in the Employment Exchange in 1982-83 was 161,036 and 7078 respectively which had increased to 184,671 and 8051 in 1983-84. The increase was 14.68% for SCs and 13.75% for STs. There are 441 and 4537 gazetted and non-gazetted posts reserved for

scheduled castes and scheduled tribes which are pending appointment as on 1-1-1984. The staff position of SCs and STs in various Government Departments as on 1-1-1984 is given in Appendix 9.46.

9.67 Under the land reform measures, 177,055 hectares of Poramboke land was assigned to 478,530 families of which 27276 hectares was given to 100061 SC and ST families. About 37% of surplus land was distributed to 41.9% of the SC beneficiaries and 8.2% of the surplus land to 6.12% of the ST beneficiaries during the year 1983-84.

9.68 The amount spent during the year 1983-84 for the benefit of SC/ST was Rs. 24.49 crores and this was 10.71% higher when compared to 1982-83 figures Further 30.24 crores was spent under the New Twenty Point Programme benefiting 8200 families.

Harijan Welfare.

9.69 During 1983-84, Rs. 408.3 lakhs was spent by way of lump sum grants and concessions to 731776 schools going and failed students and 7452 vocational students belonging to Scheduled Castes. The concession extended to post-matric studies covered 125675 SC/OBC/SEBCs/FCs students and the financial commitment was Rs. 8.63 crores. Also Rs. 5.1 lakhs was incurred as boarding charges and 584 SC/OBC students got benefited. Under supply of cloth schemes, 3929 SC students were benefited and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 7 lakhs. The special incentive to talented students costing Rs. 0.36 lakhs benefited 323 SC students. Under the control of the Department, there are 87 Welfare hostels, 20 Cosmopolitan Hostels and a Girl's Hostel at Wandoor, which is nearing completion. During the year 1983-84 25 new Balwadi cum-feeding centres were started. The Book Bank Scheme started by the department in Medical and Engineering Colleges benefited 910 students. The Department is running 39 Industrial Training Centres and 26 Production-cum-Training Centres. The Department had incurred an expenditure of Rs. 19.87 lakhs and Rs. 20.9 lakhs respectively for purchase of raw-materials such as cane, yarn, timber etc. and payment of stipends to the trainees and salaries and allowances to the Instructors. Under the self employment scheme, 971 persons received subsidy under the scheme technically trained persons. In interest free industrial loan scheme, Rs. 2.5 lakhs was spent for S.C.s and Rs. 0.03 lakh was given for the purchase sewing machines under the hire purchase scheme As managerial subsidy of Rs. 3.3 lakhs was distributed to 10 Industrial Co-operatives. For imparting training in driving vehicle Rs. 1.24 lakhs was spent during 1982-83

9.70 During 1983-84 housing grant to the order of Rs. 27.3 lakhs was distributed to S.Cs for completing 1031 houses and constructing 41 new houses. The housing loan scheme benefited 94 persons and the amount advanced was Rs. 3.4 lakhs. In regard to water supply, 43 wells were completed. Under colonisation programme, 1214 bathrooms, 1865 latrines and 1505 electrification of houses were taken up.

9.71 An amount of Rs. 7 lakhs was distributed to 9283 persons as thatching grant, Rs. 3 lakhs as to 313 persons tiling grant and Rs. 0.12 lakh for the purchase of

screwpine leaves to 578 persons. Under training programme, 8 grant-in-aid institutions were given an assistance of Rs. 1.06 lakhs for imparting training in tailoring, mat weaving, book-binding etc. There were 3341 candidates benefited by T.A. for attending interviews for jobs. The Harijan Welfare Department released Rs. 273.9 lakhs for implementing various economic development schemes to the KSDC for SC/ST and Rs. 54 lakhs to KSDC for X'ian converts.

9.72 The Department opened 14 Nursing Schools and 181 Balawadies during 1983-84. For pre-matric studies, lumpsum grants were given to 46,509 students. Post-matric concession was granted to 1432 students. Also the Department was running 9 G.R.B. schools and 93 G.R.B./Tribal Hostels in the remote tribal areas. The construction of buildings for Girl's Hostels at Manantoddy, Iritty and Muthenga were taken up during 1983-84.

9.73 There were 30 training centres including 3 production-cum-training centres for imparting training to tribals in trades such as carpentry, handloom weaving, ratten works, tailoring and garment making. The trainees are given lump sum grants and monthly stipends. Besides, 62 tribals were given training in motor driving. The self-employment programme covered 29 tribals and financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 2000/- was extended to beneficiaries. Also 21 intercaste married couples got financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 2000/ for starting petty trades. Under the Hamlet Development Scheme, 324 tribal families were benefited.

9.74 There were 17 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, one Ayurvedic Hospital, 3 Allopathic Dispensaries, 5 mid-wifery centres and 2 mobile medical units during 1983-84 for the benefit of Tribals. There were eight camps organised to the Tribals for medical check up during 1983-84.

9.75 Housing grant was given to 250 tribals and 129 houses were constructed during 1983-84. The housing grant was enhanced from Rs. 6000 to Rs. 7200 for R. C. roofed houses. Also 173 houses and 22 wells were repaired in tribal areas. The construction of a mini theatre at Chettiampara was also completed during 1983-84.

9.76 Under the New 20 point Programme, 173 rehabilitated bonded labourers were given assistance in 1983-84. The Department gave financial assistance to 1487 tribal families to cross over the poverty-line during 1983-84.

Kerala State Development Corporation for Christian Converts from Scheduled Caste and the Recommended Communities:

9.77 The Corporation extended its assistance to 50 persons (including 39 students) under margin money scheme, foreign employment scheme and incentive grant scheme and incurred an expenditure of about Rs 70,800 during 1983-84.

The Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

9.78 This Corporation was set up with the main object of implementing the socio-economic development

programmes for the S.Cs/S.Ts. The relevant data of achievements in 1983-84 are given in Table. 9.19.

Social Welfare

9.79 The social welfare programmes implemented in the State are aimed at benefiting the weaker sections of the society, the physically and mentally handicapped, destitutes, orphans, widows, aged people etc. These programmes can be broadly classified into welfare of the handicapped, welfare of women and children and correctional services and social security.

1. *Programme for the Handicapped*

(a) Self Employment Programme for the Physically Handicapped

9.80 The programme enables physically handicapped persons to start petty trades with the aid of grants of Rs. 500 per person. In 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 2,50,000 was given as grant to 500 handicapped persons. The special pension scheme for the physically handicapped, disabled and mentally retarded benefited 30,863 persons.

(b) Education

9.81 Pre-matric scholarships are being given to handicapped children studying in standards I to VIII. The scheme benefited 5518 physically disabled persons and 78 mentally retarded children in 1983-84. The expenditure towards the programmes in 1983-84 was Rs. 27.40 lakhs and Rs. 0.60 lakhs respectively. The Government of India also awards scholarships to handicapped students for post matric studies and this scheme benefited 805 students in 1983-84.

(c) Employment

9.82 The Kerala State Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation was set up to implement various welfare and development schemes for the handicapped. Under the scheme for supplying aids like hearing aids, motorised tri-wheel cycles, wheel chairs etc. 360 persons were benefited in 1983-84. The two departmental stores with attached mobile units at Calicut and Trivandrum could provide employment to 8 and 11 handicapped persons respectively. The Government of India scheme to provide aids/appliances to the handicapped free of cost covered 106 persons during the year.

9.83 A radio assembling unit, an ancillary of KELTRON at Trivandrum, employs 8 persons of which 7 are handicapped. In 1983-84, 15 girls were trained in the manufacture of items by using plaster of paris, cement and paper pulp, etc. Also nine handicapped persons got employment in the envelope-making unit of the Corporation.

9.84 As a part of the Government's effort in providing employment, all the handicapped employees provisionally appointed in service in 1981 were retained. Under the scheme of providing T.A. for attending interviews a sum of Rs. 4,600 was spent and 39 candidates got this benefit. Grace marks are given to the handicapped appearing for selection tests of the Public Service Commission. Other schemes include the

setting up of a Special Employment Exchange for the physically handicapped and provision of conveyance allowance for the blind and orthopaedically handicapped Government employees.

II. Welfare of the Children and Women

(A.) Child Welfare Programmes

9.85 Development of human resources is the most important aspect of development and child development is the key to it. The State Government is implementing several programmes like the Nutrition Programme, healthcare, pre-school education etc. (Details of nutrition programmes are presented elsewhere).

(i) Health Care

9.86 Under the School Health Programme, 12,788 schools were covered and a total number of 14.34 lakh students were first examined. Health cards were issued to 35 lakh students and of these students 4.88 lakhs were found to be defective. Also, 89,500 students were advised for referral services and 2.36 lakh students were re-examined.

(ii) Pre-School Education

9.87 The pre-school education sector is mostly managed by voluntary organisations like Mahila Samajams with or without aid from Government or Governmental agencies. The State Social Welfare Department, Development Department, Education Department, the Social Welfare Advisory Board and the Kerala State Council for Child Welfare are the agencies implementing the pre-school education programme. The implementation of ICDS project is a landmark in the nutrition programme in the State. It provides a package of services including pre-school education, through a network of 6400 Anganavadies in 61 ICDS projects.

B. Women's Welfare

9.88 The State Government is implementing a number of programmes for the welfare of the women. These programmes can be broadly classified as (i) nutrition and health care, (ii) education and training and (iii) employment. They are implemented by voluntary organisations of women like Mahila Samajams assisted by the State Government, the Social Welfare Advisory Board, the Central Social Welfare Board, and the Central Social Welfare Department.

(i) Nutrition and Health Care

9.89 The nutrition and health care programmes implemented brought tremendous changes and the benefits of these schemes are reflected in the declining infant and maternal mortality rates. The infant mortality rate in Kerala has come down from 68.3 in 1966 to 39.6 in 1980 has further declined to 36 in 1983-84. The maternal mortality rate in Kerala is one for 3000 deliveries while the all India rate is 3.4 for 1000 deliveries.

(ii) Education and Training

9.90 The functional literacy programme for adult women of the age group of 15-45 was continued in the central sector ICDS projects in 1983-84. The scheme

also has other components like training in home management, child care, vocational training etc. The programme covered 20,777 women in 1983-84. The Social Welfare Advisory Board is extending financial assistance to organisations for providing educational facilities to adult women.

(iii) Employment

9.91 In 1983-84, 450 women, especially widows and educated unemployed, were given financial assistance of Rs. 500 each for starting petty trades or business. Twenty-nine voluntary organisations of women were also given grant-in-aid for undertaking viable projects for providing employment opportunities to women. The Social Welfare Advisory Board gave financial assistance for starting dairy or similar production units to women organisations. The other programmes implemented was setting up and running of working women hostels with the financial assistance from Central Social Welfare Departments and Central Social Welfare Advisory Board.

Social Defence

9.92 The Social Welfare Department and the Prisons Department are implementing the schemes under social defence. Welfare of the prisoners, delinquency control, probation services, beggary central and social and moral hygiene are the schemes implemented by these Departments. In 1983-84 there were 10 Abalamandirs, 2 After Care Homes, 3 Rescue House, 2 Shelters for waifs and strays, 2 Care Homes, one Custodial Care Home and one Children Home.

9.93 Under the pension scheme of the welfare of the destitutes, orphans, widowed, divorced, abandoned or aged, 1,56,744 persons were given pension in 1983-84 whereas the coverage was only 1,48,158 in 1982-83. The rate of pension is Rs. 55 P.M. The 5 foundling homes with 440 inmates continued to function in 1984. There were 400 inmates in the four Beggar Homes in the State.

Social Security

(i) Residential Care and Protection

9.94 The State Government takes special care in social security programmes. The Social Welfare Department is running 10 Abalamandirs, 2 Shelter Homes for the Waifs and strays, one custodial care home, 2 care homes and 2 after care homes. Government is also giving grants in aid to orphans, homes for the aged and the infirm, foundling homes and beggar homes run by voluntary agencies.

Pensions

Pension to Destitutes

9.95 Pension payments are made for the benefit of destitutes, divorced and the aged or abandoned people. The programme benefited 1,56,774 people in 1983-84 and the expenditure towards the programme that year was Rs. 10.18 crores. Under the Special Pension Scheme for the Physically handicapped and disabled and mentally retarded, an amount of Rs. 18.76 lakhs was given to 30,863 persons in 1983-84. The scheme

screwpine leaves to 578 persons. Under training programme, 8 grant-in-aid institutions were given an assistance of Rs. 1.06 lakhs for imparting training in tailoring, mat weaving, book-binding etc. There were 3341 candidates benefited by T.A. for attending interviews for jobs. The Harijan Welfare Department released Rs. 273.9 lakhs for implementing various economic development schemes to the KSDC for SC/ST and Rs. 54 lakhs to KSDC for X'ian converts.

9.72 The Department opened 14 Nursing Schools and 181 Balawadies during 1983-84. For pre-matric studies, lumpsum grants were given to 46,509 students. Post-matric concession was granted to 1432 students. Also the Department was running 9 G.R.B. schools and 93 G.R.B./Tribal Hostels in the remote tribal areas. The construction of buildings for Girl's Hostels at Manantoddy, Iritty and Muthenga were taken up during 1983-84.

9.73 There were 30 training centres including 3 production-cum-training centres for imparting training to tribals in trades such as carpentry, handloom weaving, rattan works, tailoring and garment making. The trainees are given lumpsum grants and monthly stipends. Besides, 62 tribals were given training in motor driving. The self-employment programme covered 29 tribals and financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 2000/- was extended to beneficiaries. Also 21 intercaste married couples got financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 2000/ for starting petty trades. Under the Hamlet Development Scheme, 324 tribal families were benefited.

9.74 There were 17 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, one Ayurvedic Hospital, 3 Allopathic Dispensaries, 5 mid-wifery centres and 2 mobile medical units during 1983-84 for the benefit of Tribals. There were eight camps organised to the Tribals for medical check up during 1983-84.

9.75 Housing grant was given to 250 tribals and 129 houses were constructed during 1983-84. The housing grant was enhanced from Rs. 6000 to Rs. 7200 for R. C. roofed houses. Also 173 houses and 22 wells were repaired in tribal areas. The construction of a mini theatre at Chettiampara was also completed during 1983-84.

9.76 Under the New 20 point Programme, 173 rehabilitated bonded labourers were given assistance in 1983-84. The Department gave financial assistance to 1487 tribal families to cross over the poverty-line during 1983-84.

Kerala State Development Corporation for Christian Converts from Scheduled Caste and the Recommended Communities:

9.77 The Corporation extended its assistance to 50 persons (including 39 students) under margin money scheme, foreign employment scheme and incentive grant scheme and incurred an expenditure of about Rs 70,800 during 1983-84.

The Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

9.78 This Corporation was set up with the main object of implementing the socio-economic development

programmes for the S.Cs/S.Ts. The relevant data of achievements in 1983-84 are given in Table. 9.19.

Social Welfare

9.79 The social welfare programmes implemented in the State are aimed at benefiting the weaker sections of the society, the physically and mentally handicapped, destitutes, orphans, widows, aged people etc. These programmes can be broadly classified into welfare of the handicapped, welfare of women and children and correctional services and social security.

1. *Programme for the Handicapped*

(a) Self Employment Programme for the Physically Handicapped

9.80 The programme enables physically handicapped persons to start petty trades with the aid of grants of Rs. 500 per person. In 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 2,50,000 was given as grant to 500 handicapped persons. The special pension scheme for the physically handicapped, disabled and mentally retarded benefited 30,863 persons.

(b) Education

9.81 Pre-matric scholarships are being given to handicapped children studying in standards I to VIII. The scheme benefited 5518 physically disabled persons and 78 mentally retarded children in 1983-84. The expenditure towards the programmes in 1983-84 was Rs. 27.40 lakhs and Rs. 0.60 lakhs respectively. The Government of India also awards scholarships to handicapped students for post matric studies and this scheme benefited 805 students in 1983-84.

(c) Employment

9.82 The Kerala State Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation was set up to implement various welfare and development schemes for the handicapped. Under the scheme for supplying aids like hearing aids, motorised tri-wheel cycles, wheel chairs etc. 360 persons were benefited in 1983-84. The two departmental stores with attached mobile units at Calicut and Trivandrum could provide employment to 8 and 11 handicapped persons respectively. The Government of India scheme to provide aids/appliances to the handicapped free of cost covered 106 persons during the year.

9.83 A radio assembling unit, an ancillary of KELTRON at Trivandrum, employs 8 persons of which 7 are handicapped. In 1983-84, 15 girls were trained in the manufacture of items by using plaster of paris, cement and paper pulp, etc. Also nine handicapped persons got employment in the envelope-making unit of the Corporation.

9.84 As a part of the Government's effort in providing employment, all the handicapped employees provisionally appointed in service in 1981 were retained. Under the scheme of providing T.A. for attending interviews a sum of Rs. 4,600 was spent and 39 candidates got this benefit. Grace marks are given to the handicapped appearing for selection tests of the Public Service Commission. Other schemes include the

setting up of a Special Employment Exchange for the physically handicapped and provision of conveyance allowance for the blind and orthopaedecally handicapped Government employees.

II. Welfare of the Children and Women

(A.) Child Welfare Programmes

9.85 Development of human resources is the most important aspect of development and child development is the key to it. The State Government is implementing several programmes like the Nutrition programme, healthcare, pre-school education etc. (Details of nutrition programmes are presented elsewhere).

(i) Health Care

9.86 Under the School Health Programme, 12,788 schools were covered and a total number of 14.34 lakh students were first examined. Health cards were issued to 35 lakh students and of these students 4.88 lakhs were found to be defective. Also, 89500 students were advised for referral services and 2.36 lakh students were re-examined.

(ii) Pre-School Education

9.87 The pre-school education sector is mostly managed by voluntary organisations like Mahila Samajams with or without aid from Government or Governmental agencies. The State Social Welfare Department, Development Department, Education Department, the Social Welfare Advisory Board and the Kerala State Council for Child Welfare are the agencies implementing the pre-school education programme. The implementation of ICDS project is a landmark in the nutrition programme in the State. It provides a package of services including pre-school education, through a network of 6400 Anganavadies in 61 ICDS projects.

B. Women's Welfare

9.88 The State Government is implementing a number of programmes for the welfare of the women. These programmes can be broadly classified as (i) nutrition and health care, (ii) education and training and (iii) employment. They are implemented by voluntary organisations of women like Mahila Samajams assisted by the State Government, the Social Welfare Advisory Board, the Central Social Welfare Board, and the Central Social Welfare Department.

(i) Nutrition and Health Care

9.89 The nutrition and health care programmes implemented brought tremendous changes and the benefits of these schemes are reflected in the declining infant and maternal mortality rates. The infant mortality rate in Kerala has come down from 68.3 in 1966 to 39.6 in 1980 has further declined to 36 in 1983-84. The maternal mortality rate in Kerala is one for 3000 deliveries while the all India rate is 3.4 for 1000 deliveries.

(ii) Education and Training

9.90 The functional literacy programme for adult women of the age group of 15-45 was continued in the central sector ICDS projects in 1983-84. The scheme

also has other components like training in home management, child care, vocational training etc. The programme covered 20,777 women in 1983-84. The Social Welfare Advisory Board is extending financial assistance to organisations for providing educational facilities to adult women.

(iii) Employment

9.91 In 1983-84, 450 women, especially widows and educated unemployed, were given financial assistance of Rs. 500 each for starting petty trades or business. Twenty-nine voluntary organisations of women were also given grant-in-aid for undertaking viable projects for providing employment opportunities to women. The Social Welfare Advisory Board gave financial assistance for starting dairy or similar production units to women organisations. The other programmes implemented was setting up and running of working women hostels with the financial assistance from Central Social Welfare Departments and Central Social Welfare Advisory Board.

Social Defence

9.92 The Social Welfare Department and the Prisons Department are implementing the schemes under social defence. Welfare of the prisoners, delinquency control, probation services, beggary central and social and moral hygiene are the schemes implemented by these Departments. In 1983-84 there were 10 Abalamandirs, 2 After Care Homes, 3 Rescue House, 2 Shelters for waifs and strays, 2 Care Homes, one Custodial Care Home and one Children Home.

9.93 Under the pension scheme of the welfare of the destitutes, orphans, widowed, divorced, abandoned or aged, 1,56,744 persons were given pension in 1983-84 whereas the coverage was only 1,48,158 in 1982-83. The rate of pension is Rs. 55 P.M. The 5 foundling homes with 440 inmates continued to function in 1984. There were 400 inmates in the four Beggar Homes in the State.

Social Security

(i) Residential Care and Protection

9.94 The State Government takes special care in social security programmes. The Social Welfare Department is running 10 Abalamandirams, 2 Shelter Homes for the Waifs and strays, one custodial care home, 2 care homes and 2 after care homes. Government is also giving grants in aid to orphans, homes for the aged and the infirm, foundling homes and beggar homes run by voluntary agencies.

Pensions

Pension to Destitutes

9.95 Pension payments are made for the benefit of destitutes, divorced and the aged or abandoned people. The programme benefited 1,56,774 people in 1983-84 and the expenditure towards the programme that year was Rs. 10.18 crores. Under the Special Pension Scheme for the Physically handicapped and disabled and mentally retarded, an amount of Rs. 18.76 lakhs was given to 30,863 persons in 1983-84. The scheme

financial assistance to widows for the marriage of their daughters, benefited 11911 widows at a rate of Rs. 1000 each.

Pension to Sportsmen

9.96 The scheme was intended to benefit the sportsmen who are forced to retire from sports activities due to reasons like old age and poverty. For 1983-84 pension at the rate of Rs. 100 p.m. 150 and 200 p.m. was given to 39, 58 and 18 persons respectively under this scheme. The Kerala Sports Council is implementing this programme.

Pension to Agricultural Workers

9.97 The purpose of the scheme which came into effect on 1-4-1980 is to help the aged agricultural workers. A total of 2,17,659 persons benefited in 1983-84 and the expenditure towards the scheme was Rs. 11.88 crores.

Other Pensions

9.98 Pension schemes to incapacitated circus stars at the rate of Rs. 180 p.m. pension to journalists at a monthly rate, ranging from Rs. 150 Rs. 300, pension to distinguished artists and writers upto Rs. 300 p.m. in indigent circumstances and pension to cine artists at a monthly rate ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs 300 were continued in 1984.

Kerala Coconut, Palmyrah and Arecanut Tree Climbers Welfare Scheme

9.99 This scheme was introduced with effect from 1-4-1979. A relief of Rs. 5000 to a worker or his family in the event of his becoming permanently disabled or death while climbing coconut/arecanut/palmyrah tree is given. The beneficiaries in 1982-83 and 1983-84 were 39, and 229 respectively. The expenditure incurred under the scheme in 1983-84 was Rs. 11.45 lakhs.

Welfare Schemes for Coir and Cashew Workers

9.100 The financial assistance under this scheme is for giving stipends/scholarships to the children of coir workers, medical reimbursements and maternity care. A payment of Rs. 5000 in the case of death is given to the family. In 1983-84, 111 persons in the coir sector were given assistance. The cashew worker's welfare scheme benefited 33892 workers. The total expenditure incurred in 1983-84 was Rs. 28.28 lakhs.

Unemployment Assistance

9.101 The scheme unemployment relief was introduced during 1980-81. A sum of Rs. 6.50 crores was paid as unemployment assistance to 1,69,302 persons under this scheme in 1983-84.

Nutrition

1. Supplementary Feeding for Pre-School Children

9.102 The Government was implementing seven nutrition programmes to combat the problems of malnutrition and undernourishment of the pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers. The pre-school feeding programme benefited 22.17 lakh beneficiaries during the year 1983-84 through a network of 30997 feeding centres under all departments

Of the beneficiaries 10% were pregnant and lactating mothers.

2. School Mid-day Meals

9.103 The school Mid-day Meals programme was implemented for the poor children in L.P. Schools. During the year 1983-84 the programme benefited 15,38,789 school going children. Besides about 1500 children studying in special schools were covered under the programme. The number of feeding centres stood at 8771 in 1983-84. The value of CARE food received for the programme amounted to Rs. 4,82,05,650 and the total quantity received was 9789.34 tonnes.

3. Health Based Development Programme

9.104 The health based development programme was implemented by the Nutrition Bureau and the details of achievements are given in Table 9.20.

TABLE—9.1

Enrolment in Schools Stage-wise

Educational Level	Enrolment		Variation (in number)	% Variation year to year
	1982-83	1983-84		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Lower Primary	2549063	2501072	(-)-47991	(-)-1.9
Upper Primary	1781554	1815372	(+)-33818	(+)-1.9
Secondary	1315067	1342011	(+)-26944	(+)-2.0
Total	6545684	5658455	(+)-12771	(+)-0.2

TABLE—9.2

Trend of Enrolment in Standard I 1972-73 to 1983-84

Year	Enrolment Standard-I (in lakhs)	Variation (lakhs)	% Variation year to year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1972-73	6.86	..	..
1973-74	6.46	(-)-0.40	(-)-5.8
1974-75	6.59	(+)-0.13	(+)-2.0
1975-76	6.54	(-)-0.05	(-)-0.8
1976-77	6.76	(+)-0.22	(+)-3.4
1977-78	6.94	(+)-0.18	(+)-2.7
1978-79	6.55	(-)-0.39	(-)-5.6
1979-80	6.55	..	..
1980-81	6.31	(-)-0.24	(-)-3.7
1981-82	6.50	(+)-0.19	(+)-3.0
1982-83	6.26	(-)-0.24	(-)-3.7
1983-84	6.02	(-)-0.24	(-)-3.8

TABLE 9.3
Scholarships Given to Students in Arts and Science in
1982-83

Name of Scholarships	No. of Beneficiaries
(1)	(2)
A. National Scholarship Schemes	
1. National Merit Scholarship	4216
2. Scholarship to the Children of School Teachers	251
3. National Loan Scholarship	2531
4. Hindi Scholarship to Students from Non-Hindi Speaking States	489
B. State Scholarship Schemes	
1. District-wise Merit Scholarship	450

(1)	(2)
2. State Scholarship	827
3. Cultural Scholarships	472
4. Sports Scholarships	302
5. Sanskrit Scholarship	167
6. Fine Arts Scholarships to Students of R.L.V. Academy	38
7. Music Scholarship	73
8. Muslim-Nadar Girls Scholarship	24 20
9. Kerala Government Scholarship at the School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	3
Total	12239

TABLE 9.4

Expenditure on Education

(Rs. lakhs)

Stages	1982-83 (Accounts)			1983-84 (Revised Estimate)		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Primary Education	435.54	13689.14	14124.68	200.50	16434.92	16635.42
II. Secondary Education	608.99	7141.70	7750.69	176.00	7623.85	7799.85
III. Special Education	21.20	172.60	193.80	38.50	197.64	236.14
IV. University and Other Higher Education	400.40	2801.25	3201.65	306.50	3245.96	3552.46
V. Technical Education	421.57	508.46	930.03	563.50	593.61	1157.11
VI. Others	60.99	265.45	326.44	75.00	321.33	396.33
Total	1948.69	24578.60	26527.29	1360.00	28417.31	29777.31

TABLE 9.5

Percentage Distribution of Expenditure on Education

Stage	Percentage share	
	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Primary Education	53.24	55.87
2. Secondary Education	29.22	26.19
3. Special Education	0.73	0.79
4. University and other Higher Education	12.07	11.93
5. Technical Education	3.51	3.89
6. Others	1.23	1.33
Total	100.00	100.00

TABLE 9.6

Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala

Year	No. of Medical Institutions	No. of Beds	No. of Beds per lakh of Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1976-77	888	27607	113
1977-78	893	28862	116
1978-79	898	29947	119
1979-80	918	30220	119
1980-81	968	32447	128
1981-82	991	32532	121
1982-83	1005	32880	124
1983-84	1009	33380	125

TABLE 9.7
Number of Medical Institutions and Beds Under Allopathy (District-wise)

District	No. of Medical Institutions		Number of Beds		Number of Beds per Lakh of Population	
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Trivandrum	101	101	6162	5930	228	220
2. Quilon	99	72	2196	1863	75	64
3. Alleppey	91	71	4220	3775	175	157
4. Pathanamthitta	..	48	..	932	..	N.A.
5. Kottayam	66	66	2915	2956	168	174
6. Idukki	49	50	446	452	43	45
7. Ernakulam	101	102	3589	3749	136	144
8. Trichur	95	97	3692	3791	147	152
9. Palghat	84	84	1399	1543	65	73
10. Malappuram	90	89	1247	1241	48	50
11. Kozhikode	67	67	3792	3810	161	166
12. Wynad	30	31	388	440	65	73
13. Cannanore	132	131	2834	2898	96	97
Kerala	1005	1009	32880	33380	124	125

TABLE 9.8
Expenditure on Family Welfare Programme

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)
1978-79	462.53
1979-80	523.78
1980-81	584.81
1981-82	686.90
1982-83	785.59
1983-84	882.53

TABLE 9.9

Target and Achievement of Family Welfare Under the 20 Point Programme

Name of Point/Item	Unit	Target 1983-84	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Point No. 13			
<i>I. Family Welfare Programme</i>			
(a) Sterilisation (Vase & Tubec)	Nos	190,000	179,859
(b) I.U.D. Insertion	"	109,000	37,385
(c) C.G. Users	"	101,000	40,920
(d) Oral Pills Users	"	60,000	6,402
II. (1) <i>Point No. 14</i>			
(a) P.H. Centres	"	7	9 (including SC& TSP)* 276 (2 PHCs & 126 Sub Centres sanctioned previously were also opened during the year.
(b) Sub-Centres*	"	150	
2) <i>Point 14 (2)</i>			
National Leprosy Eradication Programme			
(a) No. of New cases Recorded Programme	"	13,000	8,163
(b) No. of Cases Brought under Treatment	"	13,000	7,190
(c) No. of Cases Detected under Treatment	"	10,000	3,498
(4) <i>Point No. (14) (4)</i>		40,000	23,985
National Programme for Control of Blindness under Treatment			
Point No. 15—M. C. H. Programmes			
1. <i>Immunisation Programme</i>			
D. P. T.	"	600,000	497,068
D. T.	"	500,000	452,847
T. T. (Pregnent Women)	"	500,000	447,123
2. <i>Prophylaxis Against Nutrition Anaemia</i>			
Women	"	550,000	699,783
Children	"	550,000	492,743
3. <i>Blindness due to Vit A Deficiency</i>			
1st Dose	"	1,500,000	897,546
2nd Dose	"	"	721,532

TABLE 9.10
Medical Practitioners

System	Class of Registration	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Modern Medicine	A	13237	13248
	B	635	635
	Listed	204	204
	Sub Total	14076	14087
2. Homoeopathy	A	2282	2439
	B	1486	1486
	Listed	279	279
	Sub Total	4047	4204
3. Ayurveda	A	4702	4851
	B	6100	6100
	Listed	599	599
	Sub Total	11410	11550
4. Siddha	A	51	54
	B	1218	1218
	Listed	41	41
	Sub Total	1310	1313
5. Unani	A	1	1
	B	51	51
	Listed	5	5
	Sub Total	57	57
Grand Total		30900	31211

TABLE 9.11
Expenditure Under Health (Rs. lakhs)

Item	1982-83 (Accounts)			1983-84 (R.E.)		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Allopathy	631.31	5131.28	5762.59	741.76	5979.04	6720.80
2. Ayurveda	80.84	389.51	470.35	87.85	429.29	517.14
3. Homoeopathy	41.54	61.92	103.46	22.25	68.06	90.31
4. Family Welfare	784.59	1.00	785.59	880.00	2.53	882.5
Total	1538.28	5583.71	7121.99	1731.86	6478.92	8210.78

TABLE 9.12
Physical Achievement of Ground Water Department

Name of District (1)	(Rs. lakhs)			
	1982-83		1983-84	
	No. of Tube Wells (2)	Amount Spent (3)	No. of Tube Wells (4)	Amount Spent (5)
1. Trivandrum	3	0.30	53	5.30
2. Quilon	4	2.00	26	7.40
3. Alleppey	..	..	..	..
4. Kottayam	1	0.10	55	5.50
5. Idukki	..	..	30	3.00
6. Ernakulam	5	0.50	29	2.90
7. Trichur	12	1.20	48	4.80
8. Palghat	..	..	..	..
9. Malappuram	..	..	16	1.60
10. Calicut	9	0.90	36	3.60
11. Cannanore	..	..	38	3.80
12. Wynad	..	..	19	1.90
Total	34	5.00	350	39.80

TABLE 9.13
Waste Water Collection and Treatment Situation in Kerala

Type/Category of Industry (1)	No. (2)	1983-84 Waste Water		No. (5)	1984-85 (anticipated) Waste Water	
		Generated Litres/day (1000) (3)	% of Pollutants Removed (Average) (4)		Generated Litres (1000) (6)	% of Pollutants Removed (average) (7)
1. Non-Ferrous Metallurgical Industry	1	13,700	No Treatment Required	1	13,700	No Treatment Required
2. Ore Processing Industries	3	71214	75	3	71,214	75
3. Petroleum Industry	1	8,250	95	1	8,250	95
4. Chemical Industries	9	64,610	50	10	64,610	60
5. Textile Industries	3	76,220	76	3	76,220	76
6. Paper Industries	2	41,900	65	2	41,900	65
7. Fertilizer Industries	3	113,800	73	3	113,800	73
8. Processing of Animal or Vegetable Products, Industries	9	62,719	55	9	62,719	55

TABLE 9.14

Scheme	Achievement During 1983-84		Achievement During the 1st four years of 6th Plan (1980-84)		
	Amount Spent (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Houses (Constructed) (Persons Benefited)	Amount Spent (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Houses Constructed (Persons benefited)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Low Income Group Housing Scheme	21.36	146	84.32	745	
2. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	30.19	80	198.72	982	
3. Settlement of Agricultural Labourers in Government Poramboke Lands	2.34	31	9.67	1499	
4. Village Housing Scheme	1.97	46	96.48	1385	
5. House Sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas	60.96	3144	327.06	24034	
6. Houses for Rural Workers	105.30	636	541.41	8419	

TABLE 9.15

Greater Cochin Development Authority

Category	No. of Houses Constructed	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Slum Rehabilitation (E.W.S.)	447	35.76
E. W. S.	5900	352.10
L. I. G.	1078	186.94
M. I. G.	737	264.24
H. I. G.	60	72.00
Working Journalists	86	37.09
Total	8308	948.13

TABLE 9.16

Physical Achievement of Housing Schemes Under 20 Point Programme

Scheme	Achievement During			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. House Sites to Landless Rural Workers	6248	6680	2250	4775
2. Huts/Houses for Rural Workers	2476	4053	1254	834
3. E. W. S. Housing	42526	29600	16009	12391

TABLE 9.17

Enrolment of SC/ST Students (1982-83 and 1983-84)

Section	No. of SC Students		No. of ST Students		Total	
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Lower Primary Section	304844	303482	26849	26872	331698	330354
Upper Primary Section	205366	206922	12094	13089	217460	220011
Secondary Section	143919	146391	6643	6818	150562	152209
Total	654129	656795	45586	46779	699715	703574

TABLE 9.18

Number of College Going SC and ST Students in Kerala (1982-83)

Class	No. of SC Students	Number of ST Students	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pre-Degree	16440	821	17270
Degree	4152	266	4418
Post Graduate	373	42	415
Total	20974	1129	22103

TABLE 9.19

Financial and Physical Achievements on Various Schemes of SC/ST Corporation

Schemes	Target for the year 1983-84		Achievement for 1983-84	
	Physical (Beneficiaries)	Financial (Rs. lakhs)	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Agricultural Land Purchase Scheme	2300	172.50	687	43.75
2. Foreign Employment Scheme	800	80.00	358	35.66
3. Margin Money Under Special Central Assistance	15750	440.00	4588	55.66
4. Margin Money for Mini Industrial Estate	50	7.50	1	0.15
5. Assistance to Co-operative Societies	..	..	1	3.00
6. Housing Scheme No. II	577	6.14	31	0.19
7. Housing Scheme No. IV.	2179	20.93	576	4.57
Total	21656	727.07	6241+ 1 Society	142.98

TABLE 9.20

Achievement Under Health Based Development Programme

Programme	No. of Centres	No. of beneficiaries (in lakhs)	
		Children	Mothers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Health-based Nutrition Programme	1484	118000	14160
Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia		502255	707910
Prophylaxis against Blindness in Children	1st doze 2nd doze	988512 834827	

APPENDIX
STATISTICAL TABLES

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES

APPENDIX No.	TITLE	PAGE No.
<i>Income and Employment</i>		
2.1	Estimates of Income of India	.. 101
2.2	Net Domestic Product of India at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin	.. 101
2.3	Net Domestic Product of Kerala at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin	.. 102
2.4	Sectoral Contribution of Net Domestic Product of Kerala and India	.. 102
2.5	Sector-wise Distribution of Net Domestic Product of Districts of Factor Cost	.. 103
2.6	Estimates of District Income of Kerala	.. 104
2.7	Per Capita Income of Kerala and India	.. 104
2.8	Per Capita Income of Different States	.. 105
2.9	District-wise Per Capita Income of Kerala	.. 105
2.10	Certain Population Characteristics of Kerala from 1901 to 1981	.. 106
2.11	Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Groups, Kerala	.. 106
2.12	Distribution of Population by Age Groups, Kerala.	.. 107
2.13	Age-wise Distribution of Population, All India	.. 107
2.14	Estimated Annual Birth and Death Rates (1979-82)—State-wise	.. 108
2.15	Workers and Work Participation Rates 1981	.. 109
2.16	Workers in Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Sectors 1971-81	.. 110
2.17	Work Participation Rates, Kerala, 1971-81	.. 111
2.18	Percentage of Workers in Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Sectors, 1971-81.	.. 111
<i>Prices and Cost of Living</i>		
3.1	Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices—by Groups and Sub Groups—All India	.. 112
3.2	Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers—All India and Selected Centres.	.. 115
3.3	Consumer Price Index Number for Agricultural Labourers	.. 115
3.4	Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban Non-manual Employees—All India and Selected Centres	.. 116
3.5	Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities—Kerala, 1984	.. 116
3.6	Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities Kerala, 1975-84	.. 117
3.7	Average Retail Prices of Essential Commodities for 1984.	.. 118
3.8	Consumer Price Index (Cost of Living Index) Numbers for Agricultural and Industrial Workers, Kerala.. 1984	.. 120
3.9	Availability of Food in the State	.. 120
<i>Agriculture</i>		
4.1	Farm Commodity Prices—Kerala	.. 121
4.2	Station-wise Monthly Rainfall	.. 122
4.3	District-wise Area and Production of Rice in Kerala	.. 122
4.4	District-wise Area and Production of H.Y.V. of Rice in Kerala 1982-and 1983-84	.. 123
4.5	Consumption of Fertilisers in Kerala	.. 123
4.6	Production, Import, Export and Consumption of Rubber—India.	.. 124
4.7	Distribution of Coffee Plantations—1982-83	.. 124
4.8	Distribution of Registered Cardamom Estates by Size of Holdings as on 31-3-1984.	.. 124

APPENDIX NO.	TITLE	PAGE NO.
4.9	Disposal of Cases Relating to Tenancy and Kudikidappu.	125
4.10	Distribution of Surplus Land.	125
4.11	Activities of the Animal Husbandry Department	126
4.12	Performance of Dairies During 1983- and 1984.	126
4.13	Composition of Marine Fish Landings in Kerala during 1979-83	127
4.14	Fishermen Co-operatives in Kerala (1982-83 and 1983-84)	128
4.15	Average Beach Price of Selected Marine Fishes in Kerala.	128
4.16	District-wise Fishermen Population in Kerala—1983-84	129
4.17	Division-wise Area of Natural Forests and Vested Forests	129
4.18	Out-turn of Forest Produce (1982-83 and 1983-84)	130
4.19	Sale Proceeds of Timber and Other Forest Produce.	130
4.20	Species-wise Area under Forest Plantations.	131
4.21	Selected Indicators of the Performance of the Agricultural Credit Societies	131
4.22	Selected Indicators of the Credit Operations of the Agricultural Credit Societies	132
4.23	Ordinary Loaning Programme of the Kerala Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank	132
	<i>Irrigation and Power</i>	
5.1	Major and Medium Irrigation Projects—Achievements during 1983-84	133
5.2	Details of Investment on Power Development	134
5.3	Growth of Kerala Power System at a Glance	134
5.4	Consumption of Power and Revenue Collected (Internal) 1983-84	135
5.5	Total Quantity of Power Sold and the Receipts by the Sale of Electricity	135
5.6	Energy Consumed and Revenue Realised (1983-84) 4/83 to 2/84)	136
5.7	Average Rates of Electricity Supply and Electricity Duty for Different Categories of Consumers.	136
	<i>Industries</i>	
6.1	District-wise Distribution of Working Factories and Employment in Kerala for the year ending 31-12-1982	137
6.2	Kerala Financial Corporation—Particulars of Loan Transactions	138
6.3	Kerala Financial Corporation—Summary of Loan Operations as on 31-3-1984	138
6.4	District-wise Sanction and Disbursement of Loans and Advances by the Kerala Financial Corporation as on 31-3-1984	139
6.5	Industry-wise Classification of Loans Sanctioned and Disbursed to Small Scale Industries by the Kerala Financial Corporation as on 31-3-1984	140
6.6	Summary of the Profit and Loss Account of the Kerala Financial Corporation since 1983	141
6.7	Progress of the Working of Kerala Financial Corporation at a Glance	141
6.8	State-wise Value of Property (Gross Block) under Central Public Sector	142
6.9	Government of India Companies—Main Features	143
6.10	Government of India Companies—Production and Capacity Utilisation	144
6.11	District-wise Number of Registered Small Scale Units as on 31-3-1984	146
6.12	Investment Made and Employment Generated in SSI Units Registered During 1983-84	146
6.13	Industrial Co-operative Societies as on 31-3-1984	147
6.14	Number of Artisan Units Established in 1983-84 by Location and Classes of Entrepreneurs	147
6.15	Coir Co-operative Societies in Kerala	148
6.16	Activities of the Coir Co-operative Societies	148
6.17	Export of Coir and Coir Products from India during 1982-84	149

APPENDIX No.	TITLE	Page No.
6.18	Import of Raw Cashewnut	140
6.19	Foreign Exchange Earnings of India from Cashew Industry	149
6.20	Khadi and Village Industries—Production, Sales, Employment and Wages during 1982-83 and 1983-84	150
6.21	Production and Sale of Mineral Sands.	150
6.22	Production and Sale of Major Minerals.	151
<i>Transport and Communications</i>		
7.1	Division-wise Length of Roads Maintained by Public Works Department by Category as on 31st March 1984	151
7.2	Type-wise Length of Roads under Panchayat as on 31-3-1984	152
7.3	Growth of Motor Vehicles during Last Seven Years	152
7.4	Number of Motor Vehicles having Valid Registration as on 31-3-1984	153
7.5	Number of Vehicles Newly Registered in the State During the year 1983-84	154
7.6	Number of Road Accidents in which Motor Vehicles were Involved in Kerala 1982-83	155
7.7	Kerala State Road Transport Corporation—Operational Statistics 1983-84	156
7.8	Kerala State Road Transport Corporation—Operational Ratios (1983-84).	157
7.9	Statistical High-lights—Southern Railway.	158
7.10	Railway Route Length 1982-83.	158
7.11	Railways in Kerala—Statistical Highlights (1983-84).	159
7.12	Air Traffic from Trivandrum and Cochin Air Ports (1982-83 and 1983-84).	160
7.13	The Number of Passports issued by the Passport and Emigration Offices of Cochin and Calicut during 1983-84...	160
7.14	Import and Export Tonnage of Cargo Handled and Revenue Collected at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of the Kerala (1983-84).	161
7.15	Number and Tonnage of Steamers and Sailing Vessels which Called at Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala (1983-84.)	161
7.16	Commodity-wise Distribution of Imports during 1982-83 and 1983-84.	162
7.17	Commodity-wise Distribution of Exports during 1982-83 and 1983-84.	163
7.18	Statistics Relating to Telephone Exchanges in Kerala for the years 1983-84.	164
7.19	Growth of Post Offices in Kerala.	164
7.20	Statistics of Post Offices as on 1-4-1984 Kerala Circle.	164
7.21	Area and Population Served by each Post Office in Various Districts of Kerala State as on 1-4-1984.	165
7.22	Kerala Tourism Development Corporation Details showing the Tourist and Accommodation Facilities (1983-84)...	166
<i>Social and Community Services</i>		
9.1	Progress of Educational Institutions—High Schools	166
9.2	Progress of Educational Institutions—Upper Primary Schools	167
9.3	Progress of Educational Institutions—Lower Primary Schools.	167
9.4	Standard-wise Strength of Students (1983-84) in schools	168
9.5	Progress of Enrolment in the Different Stages of School Education	168
9.6	Number of Students Appeared and Passed the S.S.L. C. Examination	169
9.7	Details of Teachers Section-wise	169
9.8	District-wise Number of Schools Opened/Upgraded/Bifurcated during 1983-84.	170
9.9	Number of Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala—District-wise 1983-84.	170
9.10	Enrolment by Stages in Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala.	171
9.11	Number of Arts and Science Colleges Newly Started—1982-83 and 1983-84.	171
9.12	Number of Engineering Colleges, Students and Teachers in Kerala—1982-83 and 1983-84.	172

APPENDIX No.	TITLE	PAGE No.
9.13	Polytechnics in Kerala—District-wise-1982-83 and 1983-84.	172
9.14	Students and Staff Strength in Polytechnics—1982-83 and 1983-84.	173
9.15	Junior Technical Schools in Kerala—District-wise—1982-83 & 1983-84.	173
9.16	Students and Staff Strength in Junior Technical Schools—1982-83 and 1983-84.	173
9.17	Progress of Expenditure on General School Education.	174
9.18	Per-capita Government Expenditure on Education in Kerala.	174
9.19	Cost per Pupil Per Year in the Different Stages of School Education.	175
9.20	Per Capita Expenditure on Education 1970-71—1982-83	175
9.21	Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala 1983-84.	176
9.22	Number of Family Welfare Centres (Urban and Rural) 1983-84.	176
9.23	Number of Doctors, Hospitals and Hospital Beds—1st January 1983.	177
9.24	Per capita State Government Expenditure on Health 1970-71 to 1982-83.	178
9.25	District-wise Details of Patients Treated under the Department of Indian Systems of Medicine.	179
9.26	District-wise Distribution of Institutions and Beds under Ayurvedic System of Medicine in Kerala 1983-84.	179
9.27	District-wise Distribution of Institutions and Beds under Homoeopathy 1982-83 and 1983-84.	180
9.28	Details of Family Welfare Programmes during 1983-84.	180
9.29	Urban Water Supply Schemes (Including L.I.C. aided schemes)	181
9.30	Rural Water Supply Schemes in the State (Piped) (Including L. I. C.) Aided Schemes)	181
9.31	Drainage /Sewerage Schemes in the State	182
9.32	L. I. C. Aided Rural Water Supply Schemes in the State.	182
9.33	L. I. C. Aided Urban Water Supply Schemes in the State.	183
9.34	Expenditure on Sewerage and Water Supply Schemes in the State (Including L. I. C. Assisted Schemes)	183
9.35	Expenditure on Water Supply Schemes with L. I. C. Assistance	183
9.36	Housing Schemes—Physical and Financial Achievements.	184
9.37	Financial Achievements Relating to Department of Municipal Administration.	185
9.38	Assistance to Urban Local Bodies—Agency wise.	185
9.39	Assistance to Urban Local Bodies—Purpose wise.	186
9.40	Non-Plan Assistance to Urban Local Bodies.	186
9.41	Financial Achievement Relating to Department of Town Planning.	186
9.42	Town and Regional Planning Achievements.	187
9.43	Financial Assistance to Planning and Development Authorities Provided by Chief Town Planner.	187
9.44	Working Results of Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation.	188
9.45	District wise Details of SC/ST Population.	189
9.46	Staff Position and Representation of SCs and STs in Various Government Departments as on 1-1-1984.	191
9.47	Supplementary Feeding Programme—Scheme wise Distribution of Beneficiaries.	191
9.48	Pre-School Educational Institutions Receiving Financial Assistance from Government Agencies.	192
9.49	District-wise Distribution of Feeding Centre under Various Nutrition Programmes in Kerala as on 31-3-1984...	193

APPENDIX 2.1

Estimates of Income of India

Item	(Rs. in crores)						
	At Current Prices				At Constant Prices (1970-71 prices)		
	1970-71	1981-82*	1982-83*	1983-84**	1981-82*	1982-83*	1983-84**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. National Product							
1.1 Gross National product at Factor Cost	36452	130576	143712	172739	53166	54084	58112
			(10.1)	(20.2)		(1.7)	(7.4)
1.2 Net National product at Factor Cost (National Income)	34235	120806	132470	159598	49631	50437	54276
			(9.7)	(20.5)		(1.6)	(7.6)
1.3 Net National Product at Market Prices	39979	147490	162895	195058	58290	59757	64361
			(10.4)	(19.7)		(2.5)	(7.7)
1.4 Net National Product at Market Prices	37762	137720	151653	181917	54755	56110	60525
			(10.1)	(20.0)		(2.5)	(7.9)
2. Domestic Product							
2.1 Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost	36736	130583	144393	173420	53168	54280	58294
			(10.6)	(20.1)		(2.1)	(7.4)
2.2 Net Domestic product at Factor Cost	34519	120813	133151	160279	49633	50633	54458
			(10.2)	(20.4)		(2.0)	(7.6)
2.3 Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	40263	147497	163576	195739	58292	59953	64543
			(10.9)	(19.7)		(2.8)	(7.7)
2.4 Net Domestic Product at Market Prices	38046	137727	152334	182598	54757	56306	60707
			(10.6)	(19.9)		(2.8)	(7.8)

*Provisional

**Quick Estimate

N.B. The figures within brackets indicate percentage change over previous year.

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

APPENDIX 2.2

Net Domestic Product of India at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin

Sector	(Rs. in crores)						
	At Current Prices				At Constant Prices (1970-71 Prices)		
	1970-71	1981-82*	1982-83*	1983-84@	1981-82*	1982-83*	1983-84@
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Agriculture	16980	44941	47227	60230	20364	19776	21595
2. Mining and Quarrying	327	2705	3898	4944	535	615	679
Primary	17307	47646	51125	65174	20899	20391	22274
3. Manufacturing	4619	19297	20488	23207	7323	7439	7813
4. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	318	1834	2109	2572	703	755	809
5. Construction	1853	5892	7533	9340	2339	2458	2498
Secondary	6790	27023	30130	35119	10365	10652	11120
6. Trade, Hostels and Resturants	3880	19895	20654	23791	6232	6315	6677
7. Transport, Storage and Communication	1574	5987	7268	8627	3002	3182	3373
8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	1683	7369	8557	9388	2945	3218	3398
9. Community, Social and Personal Services	3285	12893	15417	18180	6190	6875	7616
Tertiary	10422	46144	51896	59986	18369	19590	21064
Total: NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT at Factor Cost	94519	120813	133151	160279	49633	50633	54458
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT at Factor Cost	34235	120806	132470	159598	49631	50437	54276
Index (1970-71=100)	100	352.6	386.9	466.2	145.0	147.3	158.5

*Provisional

@Quick Estimates

Source: Central Statistical Organization, New Delhi.

4745/MC

APPENDIX 2.3

Net Domestic Product of Kerala at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin

(Rs. in lakhs)

Industry of Origin	At Current Prices				At Constant Prices (1970-71 Prices)			
	1980-81	1981-82*	1982-83*	1983-84@	1980-81	1981-82*	1982-83*	1983-84@
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Agriculture	129481	128764	150558	178079	59862	59948	60127	57889
2. Forestry and Logging	7034	3927	9704	5635	1028	555	898	449
3. Fishing	7997	6677	8382	9406	2235	1933	2233	2578
4. Mining and Quarrying	531	586	656	719	150	136	153	168
Sub Total: Primary	145043	139954	169300	193839	63275	62572	63351	61084
5. Manufacturing	58982	58984	62066	63609	25227	27274	29688	30439
6. Construction	13156	16047	18186	20610	5749	5833	6611	7492
7. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7833	8284	8795	9247	3432	4720	5009	5256
Sub Total: Secondary	79971	83315	89047	93466	34408	37827	41308	43181
8. Transport, Storage and Communication	22408	25179	28062	31531	10045	11034	11996	13093
9. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	43739	44452	45146	45868	18216	19443	20746	22136
10. Banking and Insurance	11194	13595	16504	17608	3994	4456	4968	5541
11. Real Estate	4539	5234	6619	6922	3256	3364	3868	3945
12. Public Administration	15265	17970	21154	24926	9870	11619	13678	16003
13. Other Services	36686	41443	47245	53387	23311	26334	30027	34230
Sub Total: Tertiary	133831	147873	164130	180242	68692	76250	85283	94888
Net Domestic Product at Factor Cost	358845	371142	422477	467547	166375	176649	189942	199153

*Provisional

@Quick Estimate

Source:—Directorate of Economics and Statistics

APPENDIX 2.4

Sectoral Contribution of Net Domestic Product of Kerala and India

(Per cent)

Sector	Kerala								India					
	1970-71		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	Cu.P.	Co.P.	Cu.P.	Co.P.	Cu.P.	Co.P.	Cu.P.	Co.P.	Cu.P.	Co.P.	Cu.P.	Co.P.	Cu.P.	Co.P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
1. Primary	49.4	37.7	35.4	40.0	33.4	41.5	30.7	39.4	42.1	38.4	40.3	40.7	40.9	
2. Secondary	16.2	22.5	21.4	21.1	21.7	20.0	21.7	22.4	20.9	22.6	21.0	21.9	20.4	
3. Transport, Communication and Trade	17.7	18.8	17.3	17.3	17.2	16.6	17.6	21.4	18.6	21.0	18.7	20.2	18.5	
4. Finance and Real Estate	3.5	5.0	4.4	5.4	4.7	5.2	4.8	6.1	5.9	6.4	6.4	5.9	6.2	
5. Community and Personal Services	13.2	16.0	21.5	16.2	3.0	16.7	25.2	10.7	12.5	11.6	13.6	11.3	14.0	
6. Tertiary (3+4+5)	34.4	39.8	43.2	38.9	44.9	38.5	47.6	38.2	37.0	39.0	38.7	37.4	38.7	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Cu.P. Current Prices

Co.P. Constant Prices

Source:—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum and Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

APPENDIX 2.5

Sector-wise Distribution of Net Domestic Product of Districts at Factor Cost

(Rs. in lakhs)

District	Year	At Current Prices				At Constant Prices (1970-71 Prices)			
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Trivandrum	1980-81	12122	7466	16182	35770	5470	3268	8831	17569
	1981-82	11617	7852	18074	37543	5219	3593	9907	18719
	1982-83	12877	8217	20292	41386	4614	3807	11199	19620
2. Quilon	1980-81	18778	18037	13117	49932	8077	7417	6794	22288
	1981-82	16952	18403	14517	49872	7217	8453	7543	23213
	1982-83	21811	17874	16143	55828	7327	8561	8444	24332
3. Alleppey	1980-81	10375	9008	13488	32871	4974	4006	6946	15926
	1981-82	11139	9090	14820	35049	5349	4179	7711	17239
	1982-83	12693	9748	16377	38818	5280	4530	8623	18433
4. Kottayam	1980-81	10808	4143	9927	24878	5213	1823	5071	12107
	1981-82	12075	4377	10977	27429	5321	1975	5631	12927
	1982-83	15024	4789	12209	32022	5584	2185	6300	14069
5. Idukki	1980-81	10182	2005	3408	15595	3829	864	1721	6414
	1981-82	11221	2233	3774	17228	4021	926	1912	6859
	1982-83	12693	2448	4205	19346	4202	1026	2137	7365
6. Ernakulam	1980-81	12799	10422	16548	39769	6323	4455	8060	18838
	1981-82	13335	11227	18632	43194	6575	5036	8970	20581
	1982-83	16020	12487	21056	49563	6483	5739	10072	22294
7. Trichur	1980-81	11873	8115	13751	33739	5295	3554	7186	16035
	1981-82	11571	8450	15181	35202	5394	3888	7968	17250
	1982-83	14283	9354	16843	40480	5371	4381	8908	18660
8. Palghat	1980-81	10527	5288	9861	25676	5724	2329	5177	13230
	1981-82	11831	5465	10899	28195	5988	2473	5736	14197
	1982-83	13380	5985	12081	31446	5950	2742	6404	15096
9. Malappuram	1980-81	11082	3188	9236	23506	4783	1420	4623	10826
	1981-82	9999	3355	10075	23429	4454	1505	5104	11063
	1982-83	12063	3809	11027	26899	4494	1721	5664	11879
10. Wynad	1980-81	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1981-82	7092	1283	2596	10971	2860	561	1389	4810
	1982-83	5602	1588	2831	10021	1927	719	1583	4184
11. Kozhikode	1980-81	15117	5709	14602	35428	6128	2432	7333	15893
	1981-82	9063	5078	13161	27302	4252	2281	6659	13192
	1982-83	13930	5614	14447	33991	5304	2583	7409	15296
12. Cannanore	1980-81	21380	6590	13711	41681	7459	2840	6950	17249
	1981-82	14059	6502	15167	35728	5922	2957	7720	16599
	1982-83	18924	7134	16619	42677	6815	3314	8585	18714
Kerala	1980-81	145043	79971	133831	358845	63275	34408	68692	166375
	1981-82	139954	83315	147873	371142	62572	37827	76250	176649
	1982-83	169300	89047	164130	422477	63351	41308	85283	189942

N.B. The figures for 1981-82 and 1982-83 are provisional
 Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 2.6

Estimates of District Income of Kerala

(Rs. in lakhs)

Districts	At Current Prices							At Constant Prices (1970-71 Prices)						
	1970-71	%	1980-81	%	1981-82	%	1982-83	%	1980-81	%	1981-82	%	1982-83	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. Trivandrum	12741	10.1	35770	10.0	37543	10.1	41386	9.8	17569	10.6	18719	10.6	19620	10.3
2. Quilon	15642	12.4	49932	13.9	49872	13.4	55828	13.2	22288	13.4	23213	13.0	24332	12.8
3. Alleppey	12499	9.9	32871	9.2	35049	9.5	38818	9.2	15926	9.6	17239	9.8	18433	9.7
4. Kottayam	10106	8.0	24878	6.9	27429	7.4	32022	7.6	12107	7.3	12927	7.3	14069	7.4
5. Idukki	4645	3.7	15595	4.3	17228	4.6	19346	4.6	6414	3.8	6859	3.9	7365	3.9
6. Ernakulam	14232	11.3	39769	11.1	43194	11.6	49563	11.7	18838	11.3	20581	11.6	22294	11.7
7. Trichur	11858	9.4	33739	9.4	35202	9.5	40480	9.6	16035	9.6	17250	9.8	18660	9.8
8. Palghat	9623	7.7	25676	7.1	28195	7.6	31446	7.4	13230	7.9	14197	8.0	15096	7.9
9. Malappuram	8405	6.7	23506	6.6	23429	6.3	26899	6.4	10826	6.5	11063	6.3	11879	6.3
10. Wynad	..	..	..	..	10971	3.0	10021	2.3	..	..	4810	2.7	4184	2.2
11. Kozhikode	13039	10.4	35428	9.9	27302	7.4	33991	8.1	15893	9.6	13192	7.5	15296	8.1
12. Cannanore	13053	10.4	41681	11.6	35728	9.6	42677	10.1	17249	10.4	16599	9.4	18714	9.9
Kerala	125843	100.0	358845	100.0	371142	100.0	422477	100.0	166375	100.0	176649	100.0	189942	100.0

N.B. Figures for 1981-82 and 1982-83 are provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 2.7

Per capita Income of Kerala and India

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Kerala				India			
	1980-81	1981-82	1981-83	1983-84	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
At Current Prices	1421	1445	1617	1760	1559	1740.7	1868.4	2201.4
		(1.7)	(11.9)	(8.8)		(11.7)	(7.3)	(17.8)
At Constant Prices 1970-71 Prices	659	688	727	750	697	715.1	711.4	748.6
		(4.4)	(5.7)	(3.2)		(2.6)	(-0.5)	(5.2)

N.B. Figures within brackets indicate the percentage growth rate over the previous year.

Source: 1. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum

2. Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

APPENDIX 2.8

Per capita Income of Different States

(in Rupees)

States	At Current Prices				At Constant Prices (1970-71)			
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83*	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Andhra Pradesh	1167	1313	1536	N.A.	631	649	718	N.A.
2. Assam	1063	1221	1380	N.A.	516	558	546	N.A.
3. Bihar	795	870	N.A.	N.A.	405	420	N.A.	N.A.
4. Gujarat	1641	1866	2211	2182	852	865	950	861
5. Himachal Pradesh	1288	1523	1659	1865	646	694	719	686
6. Haryana	1923	2335	2574	2798	957	1051	1074	1124
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1301	1496	1630	N.A.	633	673	681	N.A.
8. Karnataka	1208	1314	1458	1559	675	637	664	662
9. Kerala	1271	1421	1445	1617	613	659	688	727
10. Madhya Pradesh	864	1134	1217	1310	395	489	501	500
11. Maharashtra	2048	2294	2519	2525	998	980	1008	978
12. Manipur	945	1052	1045	N.A.	430	462	462	N.A.
13. Meghalaya	..	..	..	1308	..	..	..	..
14. Orissa	931	1147	N.A.	N.A.	424	524	N.A.	N.A.
15. Punjab	2611	2768	3122	3484	1365	1367	1429	1574
16. Rajasthan	1023	1277	1417	1574	534	555	585	597
17. Tamil Nadu	1210	1197	1373	N.A.	646	615	667	N.A.
18. Uttar Pradesh	721	818	929	1439	474	477	506	529
19. West Bengal	1413	1553	1595	N.A.	716	761	720	N.A.
India	1333	1559	1741	1868	..	697	715	711

*Quick Estimates

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

APPENDIX 2.9

District-wise Per capita Income of Kerala

(in Rupees)

District	At Current Prices						At Constant Prices (1970-71 prices)							
	1970-71	Rank	1980-81	Rank	1981-82	Rank	1982-83	Rank	1980-81	Rank	1981-82	Rank	1982-83	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. Trivandrum	586	7	1392	8	1437	7	1557	8	648	8	716	6	738	5
2. Quilon	655	3	1781	1	1752	2	1931	1	795	1	815	2	842	2
3. Alleppey	594	6	1404	6	1482	6	1625	7	680	4	729	5	772	4
4. Kottayam	664	2	1471	4	1607	5	1857	4	716	3	757	4	816	3
5. Idukki	612	5	1621	2	1749	3	1917	2	667	5	696	8	730	6
6. Ernakulam	665	1	1580	3	1689	4	1908	3	748	2	805	3	858	1
7. Trichur	562	9	1393	7	1433	8	1626	7	662	6	702	7	717	8
8. Palghat	577	8	1268	10	1365	9	1494	9	653	7	688	9	717	8
9. Malappuram	458	11	991	11	963	12	1077	12	456	11	455	12	476	11
10. Wynad	..	..	..	..	1942	1	1740	5	..	..	851	1	726	7
11. Kozhikode	627	4	1361	9	1206	11	1475	11	610	9	583	11	664	9
12. Cannanore	558	10	1412	5	1263	10	1481	10	585	10	587	10	650	10
Kerala	596	..	1421	..	1445	..	1617	..	659	..	668	..	727	..

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum

4/745/MC.

APPENDIX 2.10

Certain Population Characteristics of Kerala from 1901 to 1981

Item	Year								
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1. Population	6396262	7147673	7802127	9507050	11031541	13549118	16903715	21347375	25453680
2. Density of Population (Per sq. km.)	165	184	201	245	284	349	435	549	655
3. Decadal Growth Rate of Population (Per cent),		11.75	9.16	21.85	16.04	22.82	24.76	26.29	19.24
4. Sex Ratio	1004	1008	1011	1022	1027	1028	1022	1016	1032
5. Urban Population	454499	524661	680900	916330	1195550	1825832	2554141	3466449	4771275
6. Rural Population	5941763	6623012	7121227	8590720	9835991	11723286	14349574	17880926	20682405
7. No. of Towns	21	27	44	53	62	94	92	88	106
8. Literacy Percentage	11.14	13.31	19.02	21.34	N.A.	40.47	56.85	60.42	70.42

Source: (1) Final Population Totals, Paper 3 of 1981, Series 10, Kerala, Census of India, 1981
(2) General Population Totals, Part II-A, Series-10, Kerala Census of India, 1981

APPENDIX 2.11

Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Groups, Kerala

Age Group	Census year		
	1961	1971	1981
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0-14	42.63	40.26	35.01
15-19	8.48	10.95	11.83
20-24	8.48	9.32	10.30
25-29	7.64	6.50	8.18
30-39	12.33	11.66	11.71
40-49	8.66	9.16	9.05
50-59	5.93	5.92	6.39
60 and above	5.84	6.23	7.53
Age not stated	0.01	..	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: (1) Census Reports

(2) Key Population Statistics based on 5 per cent sample Data, Paper 2 of 1983, Series 1 India, Census of India, 1981

APPENDIX 2.12

Distribution of Population by Age Groups, Kerala

Age Group	(Population in thousands)	
	Census Year 1971	Census Year 1981
(1)	(2)	(3)
0-4	2855	2740
5-9	2876	2924
10-14	2864	3248
15-19	2337	3010
20-24	1990	2620
25-29	1388	2081
30-34	1210	1578
35-39	1278	1401
40-44	993	1133
45-49	963	1170
50-54	692	885
55-59	572	741
60 and above	1328	1917
Age not stated	..	4
All ages	21346	25454

Source: (1) Census of India, 1971

(2) Key Population Statistics Based on 5 Per cent Sample Data, Paper-2 of 1983, Census of India 1981, Series-I, India.

APPENDIX 2.13

Age-wise Distribution of Population, All India

Age Group	(Millions)		
	1961	1971	1981
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0-4	72.63	88.63	83.75
5-9	58.09	77.27	93.64
10-14	49.78	65.04	85.68
15-19	43.07	53.81	64.04
20-24	38.03	46.12	57.31
25-29	34.34	40.66	50.75
30-34	30.38	35.92	42.44
35-39	25.78	31.39	38.90
40-44	21.66	26.69	34.21
45-49	18.08	22.24	29.25
50-54	14.64	17.89	25.44
55-59	11.45	14.26	16.44
60-69	4.48	10.93	Age } 60+ } 43.17
65-69	5.73	7.44	
70+	7.09	9.87	
All ages	439.23	548.16	665.29

Source: (1) Basic Statistics Relating to the Indian Economy, 1950-51-1975-76, C.S.O., New Delhi.

(2) Key Population Statistics Based on 5 per cent Sample Data, Paper-2 of 1983, Series-I, India.

APPENDIX 2.14

Estimated Annual Birth and Death Rates (1979-82)—State-wise

State	Birth Rate (No. of Live Births Per Thousand Population)				Death Rate (No. of Deaths Per thousand Population)			
	1979	1980-	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Andhra Pradesh	32.1	31.0	31.7	30.8	12.6	11.3	11.1	10.4
2. Assam	33.8	31.9	33.0	33.8	11.2	10.7	12.6	12.2
3. Bihar	38.4	37.8	39.1	37.3	15.1	15.0	13.9	14.0
4. Gujarat	34.9	35.8	34.5	34.0	12.9	12.2	12.0	11.6
5. Haryana	36.6	37.2	36.5	36.5	10.5	11.2	11.3	9.1
6. Himachal Pradesh	30.6	32.1	31.5	32.5	10.5	10.4	11.1	9.5
7. Jammu & Kashmir	31.1	31.3	31.6	30.6	9.3	9.6	9.0	8.4
8. Karnataka	28.1	27.6	28.3	27.9	10.4	9.6	9.1	9.2
9. Kerala	25.8	26.8	25.6	26.0	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.6
10. Madhya Pradesh	37.8	37.1	37.6	38.5	15.3	15.2	16.6	14.9
11. Maharashtra	27.2	29.3	28.5	29.0	10.7	9.7	9.6	8.6
12. Manipur	28.6	30.9	26.6	23.3*	6.7	6.3	6.6	7.1*
13. Meghalaya	33.2	31.2	32.6	31.1	12.1	11.1	8.2	8.9
14. Nagaland *	24.9	20.9	21.4	NA	8.3	7.1	5.3	NA
15. Orissa	31.0	31.6	33.1	33.4	14.8	14.3	13.1	13.0
16. Punjab	28.7	29.9	30.3	30.4	9.5	8.7	9.4	8.4
17. Rajasthan	35.5	38.7	37.1	37.7	12.8	13.4	14.3	12.0
18. Sikkim	NA	NA	31.0	31.6	NA	NA	8.9	9.5
19. Tamil Nadu	28.9	27.9	28.0	27.5	12.1	11.2	11.8	11.1
20. Tripura	28.4	25.9	26.4	24.4	11.4	7.8	8.0	7.7
21. Uttar Pradesh	39.6	39.4	39.6	38.6	16.2	16.6	16.3	15.1
22. West Bengal	32.7	31.7	33.2	31.8	12.1	10.9	11.0	10.3
India (Including Bihar and West Bengal)	33.7	33.7	33.9	33.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	11.8

*Rural

NA—Not available

Source: Sample Registration Bulletin, Registrar General of India, December 1983.

APPENDIX 2.15

Workers and Work Participation Rates 1981

State/District		Workers (Main Workers & Marginal Workers)	Main Workers	Marginal Workers
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
	Kerala	7771220 (30.53)	6791175 (26.68)	980045 (3.85)
1.	Trivandrum	784275 (30.21)	703340 (27.09)	80935 (3.12)
2.	Quilon	851618. (30.27)	693341 (24.64)	158277 (5.63)
3.	Alleppey	750418 (31.93)	615651 (26.20)	134769 (5.73)
4.	Kottayam	506113 (29.82)	461974 (27.22)	44139 (2.60)
5.	Idukki	366961 (37.77)	336374 (34.62)	30587 (3.15)
6.	Ernakulam	803055 (31.68)	709582 (27.99)	99473 (3.69)
7.	Trichur	722784 (29.63)	648825 (26.60)	73959 (3.03)
8.	Palghat	722948 (35.36)	667618 (32.65)	55330 (2.71)
9.	Malappuram	604736 (25.17)	522883 (21.76)	81853 (3.41)
10.	Kozhikode	608546 (27.10)	490932 (21.86)	117614 (5.24)
11.	Wynad	210742 (38.04)	185835 (33.54)	24907 (4.50)
12.	Cannanore	839024 (29.93)	754820 (26.93)	84204 (3.00)

Work Participation Rate is given as percentage to total population within brackets.

Source:—Final Totals of Workers and Non-Workers, Paper 5 of 1981, Census of India, 1981.

APPENDIX 2.16

Workers in Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Sectors 1971-81

State/District		Total Workers 1971	Main Workers 1981	Agricultural Sector (C+AL)		Non-Agricultural Sector (HHI+OW)	
				1971	1981	1971	1981
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Kerala	I	6216459	6791175	3014777	2804594	3201682	3986581
	II	100.00	100.00	48.50	41.30	51.50	58.70
	III	29.12	26.68	14.12	11.02	15.00	15.66
1. Trivandrum	I	628293	703340	275845	295809	352448	407531
	II	100.00	100.00	43.90	42.05	56.10	57.95
	III	28.58	27.09	12.55	11.39	16.03	15.70
2. Quilon	I	693283	693341	329267	314546	361016	378795
	II	100.00	100.00	47.70	45.37	52.30	54.63
	III	28.61	24.64	13.65	11.18	14.96	13.66
3. Alleppey	I	598468	615651	279279	229070	319189	386581
	II	100.00	100.00	46.67	37.21	53.33	62.79
	III	28.15	26.20	13.14	9.75	15.01	16.45
4. Kottayam	I	420659	461974	221887	197789	198772	264185
	II	100.00	100.00	52.75	42.81	47.25	57.19
	III	27.33	27.22	14.42	11.65	12.91	15.57
5. Idukki	I	265090	336374	127308	162150	137782	174224
	II	100.00	100.00	48.02	48.20	51.98	51.80
	III	34.62	34.62	16.63	16.69	17.99	17.93
6. Ernakulam	I	621117	709582	215980	203763	405337	505819
	II	100.00	100.00	34.77	28.72	65.23	71.28
	III	28.71	27.99	9.98	8.04	18.73	19.95
7. Trichur	I	603351	648825	280557	227065	322994	421760
	II	100.00	100.00	46.48	35.00	53.52	65.00
	III	28.35	26.60	13.18	9.31	15.17	17.29
8. Palghat	I	604830	667618	388087	396345	216743	271273
	II	100.00	100.00	64.16	59.37	35.84	40.63
	III	35.89	32.65	23.03	19.38	12.86	12.27
9. Malappuran	I	502639	522883	291367	263254	211272	259629
	II	100.00	100.00	57.97	50.34	42.03	49.66
	III	27.08	21.76	15.70	10.95	11.38	10.31
10. Kozhikode	I	460895	490932	167072	98435	293823	392497
	II	100.00	100.00	36.25	20.05	63.75	79.95
	III	25.30	21.80	9.17	4.38	16.13	17.48
11. Wynad	I	152474	185835	94986	112939	57488	72896
	II	100.00	100.00	62.30	60.78	37.70	39.22
	III	36.84	33.54	22.95	20.38	13.89	13.16
12. Cannanore	I	668160	754820	343142	303429	325018	451391
	II	100.00	100.00	51.36	40.20	48.64	59.80
	III	29.88	26.93	15.35	10.83	14.53	16.10

I=Number, II=Percentage to Total Workers/Main Workers, III, Percentage to Total Population
 Source: Final Totals of Workers and Non-Workers, Paper 5 of 1981, Census of India 1981.

APPENDIX 2.17

Work Participation Rates, Kerala, 1971-81

(Per cent)

Category	1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cultivators	21.81	4.64	15.67	4.95
Agricultural Labourers	25.10	49.06	23.32	43.55
Household Industry Workers	3.10	8.15	2.42	7.64
Other Workers	49.99	38.15	58.59	43.86

Source: Final Totals of Workers and Non-Workers, Paper 5 of 1981, Census of India, 1981.

APPENDIX 2.18

Percentage of Workers in Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Sectors 1971-81

Category	1971		1981	
	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Agriculture	Non-agriculture
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Males	46.91	53.09	38.99	61.01
Females	53.70	46.30	48.50	51.50
Total	48.50	51.50	41.30	58.70

Source: Final Totals of Workers and Non-Workers, Paper 5 of 1981, Census of India, 1981.

APPENDIX 3.1

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices—By Groups and Sub Groups—All India

Monthly Average	Weight	1983			1984			
		December	January	February	March	April	May	June
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All Commodities	100.00	317.8	321.6	323.2	322.2	323.2	327.3	333.7
Primary Articles	41.67	310.2	311.9	312.0	309.8	309.1	313.6	322.9
1. Food Articles	29.80	287.6	286.9	286.0	283.7	280.7	286.8	296.6
(i) Foodgrains	12.92	274.2	279.0	275.2	269.0	263.7	264.3	271.5
(a) Cereals	10.74	253.0	254.1	252.7	246.5	243.4	243.3	245.6
(b) Pulses	2.18	378.6	401.9	385.8	308.0	362.4	372.9	399.5
(ii) Fruits and Vegetables	6.14	292.6	282.9	289.0	284.6	274.4	294.6	313.2
(iii) Milk and Milk Products	6.15	262.7	264.4	267.2	270.6	271.5	271.3	272.3
(iv) Eggs, Fish and Meat	1.90	365.0	369.7	357.8	349.4	344.2	351.7	365.5
(v) Condiments and Spices	1.09	221.8	219.0	216.0	220.9	230.1	234.5	254.6
(vi) Other Food Articles	1.60	421.5	400.4	398.1	413.2	438.0	456.3	476.8
2. Non-Food Articles	10.62	293.4	302.0	303.3	302.1	306.6	306.9	315.9
(i) Fibres	3.17	230.3	236.7	241.6	253.5	265.2	271.8	281.6
(ii) Oil Seeds	4.21	322.4	334.1	329.0	319.1	323.9	324.6	336.9
(iii) Other Non-Food Articles	3.24	317.4	324.2	330.4	327.5	324.6	318.2	322.1

Monthly Average	1984						Percentage variation over December 1983
	July	August	September	October	November	December	
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
All Commodities	341.3	345.0	341.4	341.8	340.0	337.5	6.2
I. Primary Articles	333.6	338.0	329.2	328.4	327.0	321.5	3.6
1. Food Articles	307.9	312.2	300.2	298.9	229.5	292.9	1.8
(i) Foodgrains	277.4	280.5	279.8	280.7	281.9	277.6	1.2
(a) Cereals	248.9	249.6	247.2	244.4	243.6	239.3	-5.4
(b) Pulses	417.6	433.1	440.5	459.7	470.9	466.3	23.1
(ii) Fruits and Vegetables	339.4	355.3	312.3	298.3	290.4	271.5	-7.2
(iii) Milk and Milk Products	274.8	281.8	283.0	284.9	282.1	274.7	4.6
(iv) Eggs, Fish and Meat	381.7	388.2	380.6	376.4	382.5	396.7	8.7
(v) Condiments and Spices	277.7	279.9	281.1	306.2	313.4	323.6	45.9
(vi) Other Food Articles	493.6	451.8	403.5	405.3	434.7	424.0	0.6
2. Non-Food Articles	326.2	331.4	330.5	330.9	323.4	320.4	9.2
(i) Fibres	302.9	317.2	322.6	337.8	315.6	300.2	30.4
(ii) Oilseeds	343.3	341.3	334.2	323.7	320.6	324.0	0.5
(iii) Other Non-food Articles	327.0	332.7	333.2	333.3	334.7	335.4	5.7

Monthly Average	1983				1984			
	Weight	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
3. Minerals	1.25	991.5	991.5	1006.0	999.3	1010.5	1010.5	1010.6
Petroleum Crude and Natural Gas	0.60	1739.5	1739.5	1739.5	1739.5	1739.5	1739.5	1739.5
II. Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	8.46	490.5	503.2	507.9	508.5	508.3	508.7	509.0
III. Manufactured Products	49.87	294.9	298.9	301.2	300.9	303.6	307.9	313.0
Manufactured Products (Item-wise)								
1. Food Products.	13.32	294.1	306.4	305.6	302.3	306.5	320.9	330.2
(i) Dairy Products	0.39	304.7	308.2	308.8	308.8	308.8	315.9	337.2
(ii) Sugar, Khandasari and Gur.	7.24	283.8	300.0	303.9	301.8	308.6	331.7	338.4
(iii) Edible Oils	3.72	317.7	327.4	318.7	310.4	317.1	323.2	338.9
2. Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products	2.71	245.6	247.9	248.7	250.9	251.8	252.1	252.4
3. Textiles	11.02	251.2	252.6	258.4	259.8	263.1	262.9	265.4
4. Paper and Paper Products	0.85	323.2	323.4	333.2	327.4	333.9	335.8	347.5
5. Leather and Leather Products	0.39	383.9	386.7	401.4	398.0	408.8	408.8	408.8
6. Rubber Products.	1.21	325.3	326.9	327.6	327.6	330.8	330.8	330.8

Monthly Average	1984						Percentage of Variation	
	July	August	September	October	November	December	over December '83	
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
3. Minerals	1012.3	1012.3	1012.5	1013.0	1013.2	1013.2	2.2	
Petroleum Crude and Natural Gas	1739.5	1739.5	1739.5	1739.5	1739.5	1739.5	0	
II. Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants.	510.1	510.1	510.1	516.5	518.6	519.1	5.8	
III. Manufactured Products.	319.2	322.8	322.6	323.2	320.6	319.6	8.4	
Manufactured Products (Item-wise)								
1. Food Products.	340.0	346.4	338.3	335.9	322.9	314.1	6.8	
(i) Dairy Products.	337.2	337.2	344.3	344.3	349.0	363.1	19.2	
(ii) Sugar, Khandasari and Gur	352.6	366.7	358.8	355.5	334.3	318.3	12.2	
(iii) Edible Oils	346.4	342.5	329.6	325.4	318.7	316.6	(—) 0.3	
2. Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products	252.4	252.7	252.7	253.5	253.5	253.5	3.1	
3. Textiles	267.0	273.0	278.8	280.6	284.1	289.8	15.4	
4. Paper and Paper Products	356.0	356.0	356.0	356.0	358.0	358.3	10.9	
5. Leather and Leather Products	409.9	409.9	409.9	409.9	410.7	414.7	8.0	
6. Rubber Products	332.6	333.5	333.5	333.7	334.3	334.4	2.8	

Monthly Average	1983					1984			
	Weight	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
7. Chemicals and Chemical Products	5.55	278.9	279.8	283.8	282.6	284.1	284.2	286.8	
(i) Fertilisers	1.25	264.4	264.4	264.4	262.5	262.5	262.5	262.5	
(ii) Pesticides	0.12	425.9	425.9	425.9	425.9	425.9	425.9	425.9	
(iii) Drugs and Medicines	0.98	181.1	182.3	191.3	191.5	191.5	191.5	191.5	
8. Non-Metallic Mineral Products	1.42	407.9	410.7	410.6	412.3	414.9	414.6	414.6	
9. Basic Metals, Alloys and Metal Products	5.97	382.9	383.1	386.2	388.4	389.3	391.8	403.6	
10. Machinery and Transport Equipment	6.71	288.9	288.9	289.8	290.3	291.8	292.4	293.6	
(i) Motor Vehicles and parts	1.37	316.7	316.6	316.4	319.5	323.9	326.7	330.6	
(ii) Miscellaneous Products	0.72	258.6	259.1	259.6	260.3	260.6	262.1	262.7	

Sources: 1. Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy
2. Reserve Bank of India Bulletins

Monthly Average	1984						Percentage of Variations Over December 1983
	July	August	September	October	November	December	
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)		(16)
7. Chemicals and Chemical Products.	288.5	290.2	291.2	293.4	293.3	293.6	5.3
(i) Fertilisers	262.5	262.5	262.5	262.0	262.5	262.5	-0.7
(ii) Pesticides	425.9	425.9	436.2	436.2	436.2	436.2	2.4
(iii) Drugs and Medicines	191.5	191.5	191.6	191.7	191.7	191.7	5.9
8. Non-Metallic Mineral Products	422.1	428.1	432.3	436.2	433.4	433.1	6.2
9. Basic Metals, Alloys and Metal Products.	420.2	420.8	421.9	422.1	422.0	421.7	10.1
10. Machinery and Transport Equipment	297.2	298.5	300.6	303.7	304.8	305.1	5.6
(i) Motor Vehicles and Parts	337.3	338.1	338.4	339.5	339.5	339.6	7.2
(ii) Miscellaneous Products	265.8	265.8	266.8	269.9	270.1	270.1	4.4

APPENDIX 3.2

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers—All India and Selected Centres

(1960=100)

(1)	1983		1984						
	December (2)	January (3)	February (4)	March (5)	April (6)	May (7)	June (8)	July (9)	August (10)
All India*	559	563	561	558	559	562	574	585	586
Ahamedabad	557	562	554	547	551	557	564	572	575
Alwaye	614	609	611	612	610	619	637	643	628
Bangalore	625	637	637	632	625	626	628	641	644
Bombay	569	576	578	579	586	595	604	611	610
Calcutta	525	525	523	521	536	539	574	587	592
Coimbatore	606	606	603	606	605	615	607	620	620
Delhi	561	560	559	562	570	575	589	598	602
Gwalior	551	557	553	557	554	561	573	588	595
Hyderabad	558	554	557	554	548	561	572	581	589
Jamshedpur	526	514	507	509	511	509	517	535	538
Madras	562	558	555	556	556	550	559	569	571
Madurai	646	640	631	612	601	596	615	610	615
Mundakayam	577	589	591	580	577	579	603	619	588
Nagpur	569	571	561	569	570	584	585	597	605

*Based on Indices of 50 Centres.

Source: Reserve Bank of India Bulletin.

APPENDIX 3.3

Consumer Price Index Number for Agricultural Labourers

(June 1960—June 1961=100)

State (1)	1983		1984							
	December (2)	January (3)	February (4)	March (5)	April (6)	May (7)	June (8)	July (9)	August (10)	September (11)
All India	521	523	519	514	510	508	511	524	530	530
Andhra Pradesh	439	441	438	437	437	441	436	449	453	450
Assam*	542	536	534	522	534	541	539	545	548	548
Bihar	561	553	554	553	544	526	524	535	541	539
Gujarat	454	453	450	450	449	453	453	460	469	466
Jammu and Kashmir	546	537	534	533	531	531	542	551	559	561
Karnataka	531	541	539	527	521	523	521	529	537	542
Kerala	580	593	603	595	598	603	611	641	631	601
Madhya Pradesh	525	525	525	523	513	515	526	532	540	536
Maharashtra	520	533	520	496	500	496	502	514	525	533
Orissa	560	536	534	544	551	571	573	591	599	593
Punjab**	517	518	514	515	516	510	530	539	551	557
Rajasthan	465	491	489	487	472	468	484	502	513	512
Tamil Nadu	549	547	518	511	514	517	512	518	517	513
Uttar Pradesh	524	339	539	531	508	496	515	527	543	546
West Bengal	494	499	500	500	501	502	508	533	539	545

*Including Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura.

**Including Delhi, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Bulletin.

APPENDIX 3.4

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban Non-Manual Employees

All India and Selected Centres (1961=100)

Centre	1983					1984				
	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All India*	500	504	503	505	510	514	523	533	537	538
Bombay	500	504	502	505	517	525	530	535	539	541
Delhi and New Delhi	474	480	478	479	483	492	499	510	516	517
Calcutta	428	428	425	426	427	482	451	460	459	459
Madras	543	546	546	551	554	560	563	570	572	577
Hyderabad-Secunderabad	515	517	516	518	524	532	540	549	553	559
Bangalore	514	521	525	525	529	534	540	543	543	546
Lucknow	497	505	501	501	502	501	508	521	526	526
Ahmedabad	476	492	497	496	501	503	509	516	518	514
Jaipur	543	544	544	544	545	551	556	574	587	584
Patna	522	524	523	528	534	537	548	567	574	580
Srinagar	514	518	519	517	518	519	526	530	535	545
Trivandrum	573	579	583	582	588	595	603	622	621	619
Cuttack-Bhubaneswar	519	513	507	509	502	501	513	521	527	531
Bhopal	529	534	530	531	533	540	552	570	576	573
Chandigarh	470	474	473	482	488	492	503	511	510	510
Shillong	520	516	521	520	517	516	535	536	545	550

*Based on indices of the 45 cities and towns
Source: Reserve Bank of India Bulletin.

APPENDIX 3.5

Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities—Kerala 1984

(Monthly Indices)

Group	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Rice	405.5	445.2	445.2	445.2	445.2	445.2	445.2	445.2	445.2	445.2
2. Molasses	745.5	685.4	769.6	690.1	662.7	638.5	648.9	688.0	668.00	685.4
3. Condiments and Spices	723.7	766.8	753.8	837.1	1024.5	1563.7	1423.2	688.0	661.2	661.8
4. Fruits and Vegetables	869.3	833.6	1006.9	838.9	854.6	929.5	942.4	942.1	947.6	928.3
5. Food Crops	546.6	570.9	600.8	583.5	615.8	715.5	695.2	576.5	565.1	569.8
6. Oil Seeds	1570.5	1729.3	1720.8	1823.4	1859.7	2020.4	1995.8	1855.7	1934.1	1964.9
7. Plantation Crops	565.5	567.1	561.1	585.3	586.7	563.2	590.7	621.9	588.3	598.9
8. Non-food Crops	1267.0	1378.3	1370.6	1449.5	1475.3	1580.3	1571.5	1483.1	1527.7	1552.4
All Crops	809.5	865.6	881.6	899.6	929.5	1031.2	1015.0	907.4	916.4	928.4

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum

APPENDIX 3.6

Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities—Kerala 1975-84 (Base 1952-53=100)

Group	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Foodgrains	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	441
2. Molasses	416	423	368	289	384	629	606	412	598	688
3. Condiments and Spices	218	318	309	324	378	403	442	439	527	910
4. Fruits and Vegetables	385	380	497	564	518	589	728	740	746	909
5. Food Crops	317	332	349	360	364	388	417	413	434	604
6. Oil Seeds	479	525	606	677	648	822	819	796	1022	1848
7. Plantation Crops	247	236	310	308	306	331	358	386	493	583
8. Non-food Crops	409	438	516	565	545	673	680	672	862	1466
All Groups	350	371	410	345	430	492	513	507	590	918

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

Appendix 3.7

Average Retail Prices of Essential Commodities for 1984

Prices at the end of the Month.

Name of Commodity	unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. Rice (O.M.)	Kg.	4.32	4.26	4.12	4.09	3.84	3.87	3.87	3.75	3.80	3.89	3.44	3.51
2. Greengram	"	5.92	6.06	6.22	6.76	6.85	7.21	7.30	6.81	6.64	6.83	6.99	7.12
3. Blackgram	"	5.94	5.93	5.93	6.33	6.33	6.40	6.78	6.58	6.57	6.64	6.06	6.69
4. Redgram	"	4.83	4.87	4.88	5.09	5.06	5.00	5.01	5.14	5.28	5.14	5.18	5.16
5. Dhall	"	8.71	8.45	8.17	8.07	7.87	8.03	8.12	8.09	8.22	8.28	8.29	8.19
6. Coconut oil	"	32.74	33.55	32.57	33.87	34.97	38.78	37.75	35.12	37.69	38.29	37.05	36.78
7. Groundnut Oil	"	18.27	16.47	17.98	19.08	18.80	19.03	20.16	19.64	19.53	19.50	19.21	19.01
8. Refined Oil (Postman)	"	27.65	27.58	27.34	27.34	27.34	27.37	28.87	30.74	30.73	30.23	27.99	28.28
9. Gingelly Oil	"	20.59	20.75	21.36	22.86	22.35	21.16	21.38	20.86	21.02	20.76	20.66	20.69
10. Tapioca (Raw)	"	1.22	1.17	1.14	1.13	1.09	1.06	1.01	1.04	1.01	1.00	1.03	1.00
11. Chennai	"	2.19	2.25	2.36	2.85	2.85	3.02	2.40	2.10	2.02	2.08	2.10	2.10
12. Banana (Green)	"	3.76	3.59	3.09	2.82	4.07	3.90	3.87	4.21	4.08	3.92	3.69	3.65
13. Milk (Cows')	Ltr.	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.86	3.88	3.88	3.88	3.88	3.88	3.92	3.92	3.90
14. Egg (Hen's)	Doz.	6.40	6.62	6.09	5.54	6.67	7.29	6.19	6.45	6.76	6.96	7.13	7.16
15. Mutton	Kg.	21.80	22.20	22.40	22.40	22.40	22.60	22.80	22.80	23.00	23.20	23.60	23.90
16. Potato	"	2.72	2.67	2.50	2.57	2.82	2.67	2.55	2.17	2.15	2.21	2.23	2.25
17. Coriander	"	7.39	7.41	8.00	8.14	8.15	8.29	8.21	8.26	8.20	8.90	8.09	8.24
18. Chillies	"	11.09	11.14	11.45	12.05	12.10	15.60	18.70	18.20	19.80	22.40	24.35	23.30
19. Onion	"	1.86	1.90	3.01	3.93	4.94	5.41	2.62	2.28	2.72	3.30	3.26	2.09
20. Tamarind	"	6.85	7.05	7.70	9.50	11.15	11.60	11.60	12.25	13.00	13.00	13.90	14.00
21. Tea (B.B-Dust)	"	37.16	37.42	37.42	37.11	37.80	38.61	41.35	41.35	41.82	41.54	40.02	39.92
22. Coffee Powder (B.B family brand)	"	27.14	27.40	28.30	28.40	29.05	28.91	31.00	31.06	30.26	29.28	28.84	29.77
23. Sugar (O.M.)	"	4.88	5.10	4.90	5.29	6.17	5.44	5.52	5.38	5.06	5.26	5.38	5.50
24. Coconut (without husk)	100 Nos.	271.50	293.50	288.00	310.50	318.00	340.50	329.00	315.50	328.00	340.00	336.00	337.50
25. Tobacco	Kg.	15.18	15.33	15.28	15.38	15.58	18.03	18.93	18.85	18.95	18.95	18.95	18.95

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
6. Firewood (local, Split)	Qtl.	50.60	50.60	51.10	50.80	50.70	51.20	52.70	52.70	53.30	52.60	55.10	55.30
21. Mundu (Mull)	each	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.57	15.68	15.68	15.68	15.97	15.94	16.53	16.26
23. Mundu (Kora)	"	10.83	10.83	10.84	10.71	10.94	11.03	11.03	11.21	11.24	11.80	11.51	11.68
29. Paper	24 sheets	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.55	2.67	2.70	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.93	2.94	2.94
30. Washing Soda	Kg.	4.29	4.27	4.27	4.35	4.39	4.42	4.39	4.74	5.40	5.49	5.37	5.48
31. Washing Soap (Sunlight)	each	2.94	3.00	3.13	3.26	3.26	3.29	3.31	3.32	3.35	3.33	3.32	3.34
32. Toilet Soap (Lux)	"	2.45	2.51	2.61	2.62	2.64	2.64	2.66	2.71	2.81	2.86	2.86	2.87
33. Razor Blade	5 Nos.	1.67	1.66	1.66	1.64	1.64	1.66	1.67	1.67	1.69	1.69	1.71	1.71
34. Tooth Paste (Golgate) (50 gms, tube)	each	3.77	3.84	3.85	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.94	3.94	4.03	4.13	4.20	4.86
35. Anacin	2Nos.	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.36
36. Electric Bulb (Osram 40W)	each	4.57	4.57	4.57	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.57	4.57	4.60	4.59	4.60	4.62
37. Aluminium Cooking Pot	Kg.	44.30	45.10	45.60	46.80	52.04	49.10	49.60	49.60	49.60	50.10	50.10	50.10
38. Cement (Ordinary)		71.70	72.12	72.38	72.38	72.38	72.66	74.85	75.14	75.66	75.65	75.88	75.38
39. Babyfood (Amul)		36.76	38.40	39.01	39.88	39.61	40.73	41.54	41.51	41.74	43.32	44.12	44.12
40. Torch Battery (Eveready)	each	2.79	2.80	2.85	2.85	2.91	3.02	3.19	3.22	3.22	3.22	3.22	3.22
41. Onion (Big)	Kg.	1.96	1.79	1.71	1.49	1.55	1.79	1.83	1.46	1.46	1.49	1.70	1.74
42. Brinjal	"	2.70	2.54	3.06	2.60	2.61	2.62	2.55	2.35	1.92	2.85	2.56	2.87
43. Pumpkin	"	1.21	1.22	1.34	1.49	1.66	1.98	1.78	1.50	1.58	1.72	1.72	1.89
44. Cucumber	"	1.65	1.26	1.55	1.53	1.66	2.54	3.19	2.06	1.62	2.06	2.06	1.98
45. Ladies Finger	"	2.17	1.98	2.09	1.93	2.06	2.40	2.71	2.13	1.84	2.38	2.72	2.50
46. Bitter Gourd	"	3.20	2.82	3.97	3.60	4.17	5.10	4.15	3.41	3.50	5.16	4.45	4.05
47. Ash Gourd	"	1.29	1.12	1.44	1.26	1.24	1.28	1.43	1.34	1.31	1.68	1.67	1.73
48. Colocasia	"	2.32	2.56	2.59	3.51	3.28	3.06	3.44	3.16	2.72	2.60	2.44	2.36
49. Chillies (Green)	"	3.20	2.70	3.23	3.58	4.85	6.80	3.95	4.90	4.34	5.45	5.50	5.55
50. Plantain (Green)	"	2.59	2.58	2.70	2.33	2.55	2.60	2.68	2.65	2.68	2.70	2.58	2.50

Appendix 3.7

Average Retail Prices of Essential Commodities for 1984

Prices at the end of the Month.

Name of Commodity (1)	unit (2)	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. Rice (O.M.)	Kg.	4.32	4.26	4.12	4.09	3.84	3.87	8.87	3.75	3.30	3.39	3.44	3.51
2. Greengram	"	5.92	6.06	6.22	6.76	6.85	7.21	7.30	6.81	6.64	6.83	6.99	7.12
3. Blackgram	"	5.94	5.93	5.93	6.33	6.33	6.40	6.78	6.58	6.57	6.64	6.06	6.69
4. Redgram	"	4.83	4.87	4.88	5.09	5.06	5.00	5.01	5.14	5.28	5.14	5.18	5.16
5. Dhall	"	8.71	8.45	8.17	8.07	7.87	8.03	8.12	8.09	8.22	8.28	8.29	8.19
6. Coconut oil	"	32.74	33.55	32.57	33.87	34.97	38.78	37.75	35.12	37.69	38.29	37.05	36.78
7. Groundnut Oil	"	18.27	16.47	17.98	19.08	18.80	19.03	20.16	19.64	19.53	19.50	19.21	19.01
8. Refined Oil (Postman)	"	27.65	27.58	27.34	27.34	27.94	27.37	28.87	30.74	30.73	30.23	27.99	28.28
9. Gingelly Oil	"	20.59	20.75	21.36	22.86	22.35	21.16	21.38	20.96	21.02	20.76	20.66	20.69
10. Tapioca (Raw)	"	1.22	1.17	1.14	1.13	1.09	1.06	1.01	1.04	1.01	1.00	1.03	1.00
11. Chenai	"	2.19	2.25	2.36	2.85	2.85	3.02	2.40	2.10	2.02	2.08	2.10	2.10
12. Banana (Green)	"	3.76	3.59	3.09	2.82	4.07	3.90	3.87	4.21	4.08	3.92	3.89	3.65
13. Milk (Cows')	Ltr.	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.86	3.88	3.88	3.88	3.88	3.88	3.88	3.92	3.90
14. Egg (Hen's)	Doz.	6.40	6.62	6.09	5.54	6.67	7.29	6.19	6.45	6.46	6.96	7.13	7.16
15. Mutton	Kg.	21.80	22.20	22.40	22.40	22.40	22.60	22.80	22.80	23.00	23.20	23.60	23.90
16. Potato	"	2.72	2.67	2.50	2.57	2.82	2.67	2.55	2.17	2.15	2.21	2.23	2.25
17. Coriander	"	7.39	7.41	8.00	8.14	8.15	8.29	8.21	8.26	8.80	8.30	8.69	8.24
18. Chillies	"	11.09	11.14	11.45	12.05	12.10	15.60	18.70	18.20	19.80	22.40	24.35	23.30
19. Onion	"	1.86	1.90	3.01	3.93	4.94	5.41	2.62	2.28	2.72	3.80	3.26	2.09
20. Tamarind	"	6.85	7.05	7.70	9.50	11.15	11.60	11.60	12.25	13.00	13.00	13.90	14.00
21. Tea (B.B-Dust)	"	37.16	37.42	37.42	37.11	37.80	38.61	41.35	41.35	41.82	41.54	40.02	39.92
22. Coffee Powder (B.B family brand)	"	27.14	27.40	28.30	28.40	29.05	28.91	31.00	31.06	30.26	29.28	28.84	29.77
23. Sugar (O.M.)	"	4.88	5.10	4.90	5.29	6.17	5.44	5.52	5.38	5.06	5.26	5.38	5.50
24. Coconut (without husk)	100 Nos.	271.50	293.50	288.00	310.50	318.00	340.50	329.00	315.50	328.60	340.00	336.00	337.50
25. Tobacco	Kg.	15.18	15.33	15.28	15.38	15.58	18.03	18.93	18.85	18.95	18.95	18.95	18.95

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
6.	Firewood (local, Split)	Qtl.	50.60	50.60	51.10	50.80	50.70	51.20	52.70	53.30	52.60	55.10	55.30
7.	Mundu (Mull)	each	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.57	15.68	15.68	15.97	15.94	16.53	16.26
28.	Mundu (Kora)	"	10.83	10.83	10.84	10.71	10.94	11.03	11.21	11.24	11.80	11.51	11.68
29.	Paper	24 sheets	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.55	2.67	2.70	2.78	2.78	2.93	2.94	2.94
30.	Washing Soda	Kg.	4.29	4.27	4.27	4.35	4.39	4.42	4.74	5.40	5.49	5.37	5.48
31.	Washing Soap (Sunlight)	each	2.94	3.00	3.13	3.26	3.26	3.29	3.32	3.35	3.93	3.32	3.34
32.	Toilet Soap (Lux)	"	2.45	2.51	2.61	2.62	2.64	2.64	2.71	2.81	2.86	2.86	2.87
33.	Razor Blade	5 Nos.	1.67	1.66	1.66	1.64	1.64	1.66	1.67	1.69	1.69	1.71	1.71
34.	Tooth Paste (Colgate) (50 grms, tube)	each	3.77	3.84	3.85	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.94	4.03	4.13	4.20	4.86
35.	Anacin	2Nos.	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.85	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.36
36.	Electric Bulb (Osram 40W)	each	4.57	4.57	4.57	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.57	4.60	4.59	4.60	4.62
37.	Aluminium Cooking Pot	Kg.	44.30	45.10	45.60	46.80	52.04	49.10	49.60	49.60	50.10	50.10	50.10
38.	Cement (Ordinary)		71.70	72.12	72.38	72.38	72.38	72.66	75.14	75.66	75.65	75.88	75.38
39.	Babyfood (Amul)		36.76	38.40	39.01	39.38	39.61	40.73	41.54	41.74	43.32	44.12	44.12
40.	Torch Battery (Eveready)	each	2.79	2.80	2.85	2.85	2.91	3.02	3.22	3.22	3.22	.922	3.22
41.	Onion (Big)	Kg.	1.96	1.79	1.71	1.49	1.55	1.79	1.46	1.46	1.49	1.70	1.74
42.	Brinjal	"	2.70	2.54	3.06	2.60	2.61	2.62	2.35	1.92	2.85	2.56	2.87
43.	Pumpkin	"	1.21	1.22	1.34	1.49	1.66	1.98	1.50	1.58	1.72	1.72	1.89
44.	Cucumber	"	1.65	1.26	1.55	1.53	1.66	2.54	2.06	1.62	2.06	2.06	1.98
45.	Ladies Finger	"	2.17	1.98	2.09	1.93	2.06	2.40	2.13	1.84	2.38	2.72	2.50
46.	Bitter Gourd	"	3.20	2.82	3.97	3.60	4.17	5.10	3.41	3.50	5.16	4.45	4.05
47.	Ash Gourd	"	1.29	1.12	1.44	1.26	1.24	1.28	1.34	1.31	1.68	1.67	1.73
48.	Colocasia	"	2.32	2.56	2.59	3.51	3.28	3.06	3.16	2.72	2.60	2.44	2.36
49.	Chillies (Green)	"	3.20	2.70	3.23	3.58	4.85	6.80	4.90	4.34	5.45	5.50	5.55
50.	Plantain (Green)	"	2.59	2.58	2.70	2.33	2.55	2.60	2.65	2.68	2.70	2.58	2.50

APPENDIX 3.8

Consumer Price Index (Cost of Living Index) Numbers for Agricultural and Industrial Workers—Kerala—1984

(Base 1970—100)

Centre	Cost of Living Index											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Trivandrum	297	300	300	303	307	311	316	316	317	319	321	322
Quilon	303	304	304	309	313	319	324	325	326	327	329	330
Punalur	292	293	293	296	299	304	308	308	308	309	310	310
Alleppey	293	294	293	295	298	303	308	309	309	309	309	310
Kottayam	296	299	299	304	308	315	320	321	321	319	317	317
Mundakayam	290	292	290	293	294	301	303	303	300	298	297	297
Munnar	282	285	284	289	291	297	300	300	298	299	300	301
Ernakulam	280	282	282	285	288	294	300	301	301	301	301	302
Chalakyudy	296	298	297	300	303	309	312	312	310	308	307	307
Trichur	292	294	296	300	304	309	314	314	312	312	313	313
Palghat	294	295	297	301	306	311	313	313	311	311	311	312
Malappuram	291	295	297	301	306	311	316	316	316	315	315	316
Kozhikode	285	288	288	291	296	301	307	308	309	309	310	311
Meppady	295	296	297	302	307	312	318	319	317	315	315	316
Cannanore	282	285	287	291	296	303	310	311	310	310	309	309

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 3.9

Availability of Food in the State

Particulars	Unit	1982	1983	1984 (Provisional)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Population of the State	Lakh	259.04	263.63	268.30
2. Production of Rice in the State	Lakh tonnes	13.39	13.06	12.08
3. Availability of Rice for Consumption from Production within the State*	"	12.05	11.75	11.87
4. Import of Rice on State Account**	"	11.70†	12.97†	13.36†
5. Import of Wheat on State Account	"	0.67†	0.20†	0.15†
6. Production of Raw Tapioca	"	37.45	38.49	41.33*
7. Availability of Tapioca for Consumption‡	"	28.09	28.87	31.00
8. Availability of Tapioca for Consumption in Rice Equivalent	"	12.65	13.00	13.96

*Ten per cent of production is set apart for seed, feed and wastage and the rest alone is accounted for consumption.

**Firm data are not available on the import of rice into the State by Private trade. Hence availability through this source is not included

†Quantity of rice and wheat drawn from F.C.I.

‡Twenty five per cent of production is set apart for industrial uses such as sago and starch manufacturing and animal and poultry feed and the rest alone is accounted for as available for consumption.

2.22 Tonne of raw tapioca is considered as equivalent to one tonne of rice in calorie value.

APPENDIX 4.1

Farm Community Prices—Kerala

(In Rupee

Month	Paddy per Quintal		Tapioca per Quintal		Coconut per 1000 Nos.		Pepper per Quintal		Ginger per Quintal		Cashew per Quintal	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
January	212.61	264.56	63.47	74.54	1632.80	2677.60	1027.50	1690.95	1502.06	2360.83	490.00	..
February	229.70	261.25	66.63	75.49	1545.60	2785.20	1023.24	1756.88	1647.75	2689.95	405.17	829.69
March	229.28	258.77	68.72	73.13	1461.30	2780.90	1039.48	1717.70	1621.56	2807.08	423.31	869.17
April	237.41	254.36	69.43	70.17	1512.60	2896.20	1162.41	1848.14	1995.37	3184.11	445.23	814.89
May	263.73	236.86	67.09	72.61	1530.40	3024.20	1142.57	1987.64	2199.21	3222.76	524.52	797.36
June	264.69	233.14	81.92	65.80	1556.10	3247.60	1189.98	2188.25	2277.78	3341.56	512.06	880.50
July	279.02	228.73	80.16	64.38	1618.10	3200.10	1323.82	2191.87	2334.72	3345.54	579.58	815.00
August	289.08	221.43	79.36	63.31	1725.20	3001.30	1304.09	2134.09	2378.50	3127.78	700.00	..
September	265.25	204.76	80.58	62.65	1802.30	3130.00	1244.91	2308.62	2825.00	3089.58	..	..
October	249.60	202.83	79.77	59.51	2006.50	3219.50	1326.09	2572.90	2656.94	2887.50	..	..
November	261.66	..	78.17	..	2302.90	..	1859.76	..	2625.00	..	..	..
December	264.42	..	79.76	..	2523.80	..	1963.56	..	2423.96	..	..	..
Average	253.87	236.67	74.59	68.16	1768.13	2996.26	1300.62	2039.70	2207.32	3005.67	509.98	834.44

Farm Commodity—Kerala—Contd.

(In Rupees)

Month	Sugarcane per Tonne		Areca nut per 100 Nos.		Banana per 100 Nos.	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
January	158.89	176.00	6.23	8.36	39.79	57.45
February	160.00	171.75	6.66	8.85	40.22	55.81
March	160.00	162.00	7.21	9.48	42.28	50.40
April	160.00	..	8.47	11.83	44.83	50.41
May	..	150.00	10.00	16.38	52.06	54.87
June	..	..	11.34	30.45	59.81	57.77
July	..	150.00	8.39	26.72	59.24	57.41
August	..	150.00	7.59	13.16	62.20	60.83
September	300.00	150.00	6.99	10.50	62.10	60.46
October	..	150.00	6.69	9.59	61.01	59.59
November	..	..	6.91	..	60.69	..
December	163.00	..	7.48	..	60.69	..
Average	183.65	157.47	7.83	14.51	53.74	56.50

APPENDIX 4.2
Station-wise Monthly Rainfall

(in m.m.)

District	1984											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Trivandrum	65.1	128.2	151.0	297.0	153.7	205.5	126.0	21.1	40.2	205.1	71.8	02.7
Quilon	..	121.0	185.6	200.0	52.7	446.2	225.3	106.0	188.2	172.6	54.0	11.0
Alleppey	38.1	116.7	64.5	394.6	41.1	683.4	408.8	201.0	186.6	141.0	105.4	30.8
Kottayam	30.5	162.4	108.1	271.8	75.3	636.6	511.3	202.4	208.5	144.3	106.7	06.2
Peermade	..	55.0	100.0	130.0	74.0	1327.0	1198.0	370.2	245.0	224.0	69.0	12.0
Cochin	156.5	170.1	59.0	113.1	136.6	784.2	601.4	243.7	131.1	308.2	116.1	15.5
Trichur	..	14.0	29.0	133.4	11.2	867.2	781.7	244.9	96.4	476.8	07.3	14.4
Palghat	07.9	22.0	35.4	36.2	36.8	616.3	394.4	165.0	88.6	214.4	13.0	27.6
Nilambur	05.4	10.5	13.5	76.8	32.5	1179.9	761.4	267.3	65.3	384.1	17.2	21.0
Kozhikode	04.4	26.2	30.4	388.2	42.8	861.4	675.5	422.4	87.1	366.0	131.1	12.7
Wynad (Mannantody)	57.6	15.4	160.2	62.2	96.8	243.7	747.3	372.4	224.6	136.6	00.6	15.2
Cannanore	78.6	Nil.	268.8	70.3	248.9	1224.3	677.6	409.3	101.3	258.7	10.4	07.2

.. Rainfall not available

Source: Meteorological Centre, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 4.3

District-wise Area and Production of Rice in Kerala

District	Area in Hectare		Production in Tonnes	
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Trivandrum	29391	27079	45829	36462
Quilon	49601	47880	85846	69737
Alleppey	83862	79050	149768	152797
Kottayam	34596	34801	83544	70027
Idukki	9249	8072	20625	13863
Ernakulam	96010	86732	149818	119054
Trichur	107711	103391	149393	155121
Palghat	173158	168034	365211	339365
Malappuram	78502	74749	98724	93291
Kozhikode	26488	23155	28388	21853
Wynad	30482	30571	48241	61755
Cannanore	59440	56572	80810	74591
State	778490	740086	1306197	1207916

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 4.4

District-wise Area and Production of H.T.V. of Rice in Kerala 1982-83 and 1983-84

District	Area in hectare						Production in tonnes					
	Autumn		Winter		Summer		Autumn		Winter		Summer	
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Trivandrum	1020	1298	238	679	306	257	1515	2302	333	974	414	230
Quilon	14870	14035	1607	1571	262	231	30859	25370	2737	2550	529	158
Alleppey	9509	13429	2070	6722	8777	22878	13465	24764	4276	15947	21711	58284
Kottayam	7839	10696	7136	11890	3728	6885	17463	25075	16466	23085	13042	12647
Idukki	2437	464	1631	674	53	54	6224	906	3927	1569	54	55
Ernakulam	15750	10726	1628	1312	1430	1515	28556	19018	3127	2358	1020	2286
Trichur	3437	6908	3850	6137	8992	7887	5576	11269	6579	9796	17231	16793
Falghat	48995	37436	25833	23311	1036	799	136376	79398	56739	52481	2131	1183
Malappuram	3651	2196	2120	2817	2585	3302	5575	2536	2370	3890	5201	5696
Kozhikode	893	1256	502	622	1217	1075	991	1251	758	1154	1515	1119
Wynad	..	..	1858	4353	2405	3163	..	..	3994	8741	3453	6975
Cananore	4687	3366	3394	1975	649	431	7861	6346	6210	3584	1094	622
State	113088	101810	51867	62063	31440	48477	254461	198235	107516	126129	67395	106048

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 4.5

Consumption of Fertilizers in Kerala

(in tonnes)

Year	Nutrients			
	Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Potash	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)				
1971-72	31257	15670	18044	64971
1972-73	31484	22314	20470	74268
1973-74	31691	22609	24546	78846
1974-75	32143	17187	18032	67362
1975-76	31654	14374	16643	62671
1976-77	33553	15696	20157	69406
1977-78	36995	19167	25394	81556
1978-79	45689	23382	39766	99837
1979-80	46341	25402	33872	105615
1980-81	41697	23402	32432	97531
1981-82	40612	23214	30935	94761
1982-83	45233	26555	38005	109793
1983-84	62480	31178	35819	129477

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Kerala.

APPENDIX 4.6

Production, Import, Export and Consumption of Rubber—India

		(Tonnes)		
Item		1981-82*	1982-83*	1983-84*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Production	Natural Rubber	152870	165850	175280
	Synthetic Rubber	28499	30290	32270
Import	Natural Rubber	43718	33400	35940
	Synthetic Rubber	23358	18807	16020
Export	Natural Rubber	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Consumption	Natural Rubber	188420	195545	209480
	Synthetic Rubber	46445	49600	55025
	Reclaimed Rubber	28160	29190	30690
	Total Consumption	263025	274335	295195

*Refers to financial year (April to March)

Source: Rubber Board, Kottayam.

APPENDIX 4.7

Distribution of Coffee Plantation 1982-83

Item	Holdings 20 ha. and below		Estates above 20 ha	
	No. of Units	Area (ha.)	No. of Units	Area (ha.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	No. of Holdings (as on 31-3-1983)	1982-83	No. of Holdings (as on 31-3-1983)	1982-83
Kerala	60347	53553	127	8815
India	107081	156906	1057	69942

Source: Coffee Board, Bangalore

APPENDIX 4.8

Distribution of Registered Cardamom Estates by Size of Holdings as on 31-3-1984

Size Group	Kerala		India	
	No. of Unit	Area (Ha-)	No. of Unit	Area (Ha.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Below 2 ha.	12709	12382	20464	18690
2-4 ha.	3356	9385	5209	14385
4-20 ha.	2740	19322	3988	28659
20-40 ha.	147	3782	260	6648
Above 40 ha.	95	9552	193	20864
Total	19047	54423	30114	89246

Source: Cardamom Board, Cochin.

APPENDIX 4.9

Disposal of Cases Relating to Tenancy and Kudikidappu

Item	Tenancy		Kudikidappu	
	As on 30-11-1983	As on 30-11-1984	As on 30-11-1983	As on 30-11-1984
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Total Number of Applications Filed	9773654	3809915	451409	454473
2. Disposal of Cases				
(i) Allowed	2516601	2535722	276512	278083
(ii) Rejected	774429	781639	152144	153597
(iii) Other Disposals	470357	471047	19437	19540
(iv) Total	3761387	3788408	448093	451220
3. Balance of Applications to be Disposed of	12267	21507	3316	3253
4. Number of Certificates of Purchase Issued	2484897	2502404	263755	265182

Source: Land Board, Kerala

APPENDIX 4.10

Distribution of Surplus Land

Item	Unit	As on 30-11-1983	As on 30-11-1984
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Total Ceiling Returns Filed	No.	69276	69822
2. Total Ceiling Returns Decided	"	67750	68381
3. Balance to be Decided	"	1526	1441
4. Area Ordered to be Surrendered	Acres	174237	181930
5. Area Reduced on Orders of High Court	"	46095	58843
6. Net Extent of Land Ordered for Surrender	"	128202	123087
7. Extent of Land Taken Over	"	87990	95533
8. Area Reconveyed on Orders of High Court	"	4731	9681
9. Net Extent Taken Over	"	83259	85852
10. Balance Extent to be Taken Over	"	44943	37235
(i) Covered by Stay Against Taking Possession	"	26411	24957
(ii) Not to be taken Over by Gift, Dispute, Vested Forest etc.	"	15739	8857
(iii) Extent Available for Taking Over	"	2793	3421
11. Surplus Land Distributed	"	56109	56792
12. Balance Extent Taken Over Pending Distribution	"	27150	29120
(i) Covered by Stay Against Assignment	"	3081	4737
(ii) Not Distributed due to Gift, Vested Forest etc.,	"	5168	3687
(iii) Reserved for Public Purposes	"	16758	17947
(iv) Available for Distribution	"	2143	2749

Source: Land Board, Kerala

APPENDIX 4.11

Activities of the Animal Husbandry Department

Item	Unit	Period	
		1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Artificial Insemination Carried out by the Department			
(i) In I. C. D. P. Areas	Lakhs	3.34	3.88
(ii) In Other Areas	"	3.33	3.53
Total	"	6.67	7.41
2. Animal Slaughtered	Nos.	6,80,288	7,31,228
3. Meat Production	M. T.	17,500	18,652
4. Production of Poultry Feeds in Units Owned by the Department	"	3134	2183
5. Production of Eggs in Departmental Poultry Farms	Nos.	33,66,415	20,30,888
6. Veterinary Institutions			
(i) Veterinary Polyclinics	Nos.	35	42
(ii) Veterinary Hospitals	"	426	479
(iii) Veterinary Dispensaries	Nos.	128	118
(iv) Other Institutions	"	638	733
7. Animal Treated	Lakhs	34.11	33.01
8. Vaccinations and Innoculations Conducted			
(i) On Livestock	"	9.15	11.81
(ii) On Poultry	"	26.18	27.18
9. Antirabic Vaccination Done	Nos.	35,307	22,435
10. Cattle Insured	"	31,966	20,127
11. Estimated Milk Production	Lakh Tonnes	10.784	11.50
12. Estimated Egg Production	Million	1172	1260

APPENDIX 4.12

Performance of the Dairies During 1983 and 1984

Name of the Dairy	Processing Capacity per day (litres)	Procurement (litres)		Average Procurement per day (litres)		Total Sales (litres)		Average Sales per day (litres)	
		1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Trivandrum	40,000	8,967,000	13,440,000	24,600	37,000	1,00,50,000	13,310,000	28,000	36,000
Ernakulam	50,000	7,670,000	11,160,000	21,000	30,600	6,580,000	9,770,000	18,000	26,000
Cannanore	10,000	1,624,500	2,680,000	4,450	7,300	2,743,000	4,210,000	7,500	11,500
Palghat	6,000	2,490,000	3,330,000	6,800	9,000	2,740,000	3,426,000	7,500	9,300
Alleppey	3,000	1,756,000	1,846,000	4,800	5,000	1,843,000	22,10,000	5,000	6,000

Source: Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation, Trivandrum.

APPENDIX 4.13

Comparison of Marine Fish Landings in Kerala During 1979-83

(Quantity in tonnes)

Species	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		Average for 1979-83	
	Actual	Per-centage	Actual	Per-centage	Actual	Per-centage	Actual	Per-centage	Actual	Per-centage	Actual	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Elasmobranchs	6954	2.1	6803	2.4	4871	1.8	6287	1.9	8463	2.2	6675	2.1
2. Cat Fishes	11328	3.4	13936	5.0	9565	3.5	9497	2.9	15159	4.0	11897	3.7
3. Chirocentrus	1125	0.3	1002	0.4	973	0.4	1060	0.3	1090	0.3	1050	0.3
4. (a) Oil Sardine	116834	35.4	69667	25.0	146986	53.5	143205	44.0	154872	40.2	126313	39.6
(b) Other Sardines	15914	4.8	11017	4.0	7652	2.8	7864	2.4	5315	1.4	9552	3.0
5. Anchoviella	6552	2.0	7772	2.8	4293	1.5	13184	4.0	55030	14.3	17366	5.4
6. Thrissoles & Other Clupeoids	2463	0.7	2815	1.0	1578	0.6	3983	1.2	7899	2.1	3747	1.2
7. Perches	20239	6.1	17814	6.4	8549	3.1	11067	3.4	9814	2.5	13496	4.2
8. Red Mulletts	127	..	1	..	33	..	244	0.1	152	..	111	..
9. Sciaenids	5237	1.6	6164	2.2	3145	1.2	3568	1.1	6110	1.6	4845	1.5
10. Ribbon Fish	25718	7.9	12937	4.6	7066	2.6	11042	3.4	1109	0.3	11574	3.7
11. Caranx	12635	3.8	4760	1.7	5050	1.8	2997	1.0	16508	4.3	8390	2.7
12. Leiognathus	3597	1.1	4147	1.5	2826	1.0	8723	2.7	9495	2.5	5757	1.8
13. Lactarius	253	..	861	0.3	879	0.3	1609	0.5	1099	0.3	940	0.3
14. Pomfrets	1737	0.5	907	0.3	1373	0.5	4242	1.3	1991	0.5	2050	0.6
15. Mackerel	18585	5.7	18474	6.6	16200	5.9	10717	3.3	12675	3.3	15330	4.8
16. Seer Fish	6275	1.9	3763	1.3	3330	1.2	5619	1.8	6999	1.8	5197	1.7
17. Tunnies	15391	4.7	10611	3.8	5509	2.0	7279	2.2	5750	1.5	8908	2.8
18. Soles	4487	1.3	4394	1.6	5034	1.8	11601	3.6	13323	3.4	7767	2.4
19. (a) Penaeid Prawns	29522	8.9	52633	18.9	22268	8.1	26707	8.2	29752	7.7	32176	10.1
(b) Non-Penaeid Prawns	75	..	1742	0.6	160	0.1	65	..	105	..	429	0.1
(c) Lobsters	26	..	18	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
(d) Other Crustaceans	7643	2.3	7286	2.6	2998	1.1	4464	1.4	6830	1.8	5854	1.9
20. Cephalopods	2976	0.9	4244	1.5	2376	0.9	3524	1.1	1730	0.4	2970	0.9
21. Miscellaneous	14816	4.5	15775	5.5	11631	4.3	26819	8.2	13955	3.6	16399	5.2
Total	330509	100.0	279543	100.0	274395	100.0	325367	100.0	385275	100.0	319011	100.0

APPENDIX 4.14

Fishermen Co-operatives in Kerala (1982-83 and 1983-84)

Category	1982-83			1983-84		
	No. of Societies	Membership	Paid up Share Capital (Rs. lakhs)	No. of Societies	Membership	Paid up Share Capital (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Regional Fish Marketing Societies (including marketing federation)	13	3468	48.20	13	3468	48.20
2. Credit Societies	74	15951	3.37	74	15951	3.37
3. Malsya Utpadaka Co-operative Societies	302	27437	29.78	302	27437	29.78
4. Fishermen Village Societies ; Marine	222	177375	..	222	177375	

APPENDIX 4.15

Average Beach Prices of Selected Marine Fishes in Kerala

Species	Price in the Beach (Rs./Kg.)	
	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Elasmobranchs	1.45	1.51
2. Cat Fishes	1.42	1.54
3. Chirocentrus	1.45	1.55
4. (a) Oil Sardine	0.99	1.00
(b) Other Sardine	1.06	1.12
5. Sciaenids	1.32	1.41
6. Carangids	1.81	1.94
7. Leiognathus	0.84	0.85
8., Lactarius	2.43	2.67
9. Pomfrets	4.03	4.51
10. Mackerel	1.98	2.15
11. Seer Fish	5.38	5.65
12. Tunnies	3.39	3.47
13. Soles	0.92	0.97
14. Cephalopods	2.92	3.05
15. Prawns	12.72	12.99
16. Miscellaneous	1.31	1.34

APPENDIX 4.16

District-wise Distribution of Fishermen Population in Kerala (1983-84)

District	Marine				Inland				Total Fishermen Population
	Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Trivandrum	41582	40218	57549	139349	310	316	400	1026	140375
2. Quilon	24855	22906	30461	78222	9188	8441	11422	29051	107273
3. Alleppey	28811	28175	36232	93218	17415	16510	18815	52740	145958
4. Kottayam	..	..	..	..	6994	6679	7419	21092	21092
5. Idokki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Ernakulam	19479	19052	22003	60534	18782	18025	18028	54835	115369
7. Trichur	17810	18152	22218	58180	5588	5988	5848	16824	75004
8. Palghat	..	..	..	..	105	122	223	450	450
9. Malappuram	19529	20019	23461	63009	1149	1136	1323	3608	36617
10. Calicut	25799	25020	31821	82640	3185	3037	3948	10170	92810
11. Wynad	..	..	..	..	254	242	314	810	810
12. Cannanore	13993	13621	16277	43891	289	253	210	752	44643
13. Pathanamthitta	..	..	..	..	235	223	253	711	711
14. Kasargode	11535	11229	13419	36183	238	209	173	620	36803
State	203393	198392	253441	655226	63732	60581	68376	192689	847915

APPENDIX 4.17

Division-wise Area of Forests and Vested Forests

Division	Area in hectares as on 31-3-1984
(1)	(2)
I. Forest area	
1. Trivandrum	57058
2. Thenmala	56762
3. Punalur	28005
4. Konni	33166
5. Ranni	105746
6. Kottayam	79874
7. Malayattur	64509
8. Munnar	89737
9. Chalakudy	35471
10. Trichur	33102
11. Wild Life Division (Thekkady)	77700
12. Nenmara	48407
13. Nilambur	32469
14. Palghat	37317
15. Kozhikode	42062
16. Wynad	45782
17. Special Division—Kozhikode	359
18. Kothamangalam	31686
19. Vazhachal	41178
Sub Total—I	933590

II. Vested Forests		
1. Palghat		79392
2. Nilambur		42908
3. Kozhikode		42026
4. Tellicherry		17591
5. Tiru-Cochi Division		6740
	Sub Total-II	188657
	Grand Total	1122247

APPENDIX 4.18

Out-turn of Forest Produce (1982-83 and 1983-84)

Item	Unit	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Timber (Round logs)	'000 Cum.	420	111
2. Timber (Round poles)	'000 Nos.	1102	1512
3. Sawn and Squared Timber	Cum	29	43
4. Firewood	'000 tonnes	141	68
5. Charcoal	tonnes	9	403
6. Cardamom	Kg.	5684	845
7. Honey	Tonnes	13.2	27.7
8. Wax	Kg.	1048	3240
9. Serivellos	"	46	49
10. Reeds	Lakhs Nos.	234	153
11. Rattans	'000 Nos.	134	64
12. Bamboos	"	1451	48
13. Jungle Wood Poles	Nos.	3595	7095
14. Sandal Wood	Tonnes	142.7	2.4

APPENDIX 4.19

Sale Proceeds of Timber and Other Forests Produce

Item	(Rs. '000)	
	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)
A. Forests		
1. Timber	398796	360267
2. Firewood and Charcoal	16085	11912
3. Livestock	15	411
4. Other Items	50973	21412
Total	465869	394002
B. Other Receipts Including Interest on Forest Revenue	16826	12612
Grand Total (A+B)	482695	406614
Deduct Refunds	933	1344
Net Total	481762	405270

APPENDIX 4.20

Species-wise Area Under Forest Plantations

Name of Species (1)	Area in Hectares	
	As on 31-3-1983 (2)	As on 31-3-1984 (3)
1. Teak	77479	78283
2. Soft Wood	23574	23790
3. Jungle Wood	2825	2959
4. Cashew	5255	5211
5. Rose Wood	161	171
6. Eucalyptus	32204	32718
7. Mahagony	274	271
8. Bamboo	984	984
9. Wattle	1156	1406
10. Sandal Wood	9	9
11. Fuel Wood	2048	2410
12. Kongu	20	20
13. Balsa	117	117
14. Cardamom	21	21
15. Pine	449	449
16. Pepper	540	560
17. Zylonicum	3	3
18. Others	1427	1795
19. Mixed Plantations	1576	1699
Total	150122	152876

APPENDIX 4.21

Selected Indicators of the Performance of Agricultural Credit Societies

Indicators (1)	As on 30-6-1982 (2)	As on 30-6-1983 (3)
	1. Average Membership per Society (Nos.)	2965	3052
2. Average Share Capital per Society (Rs. in lakhs)	2.14	2.42
3. Average Deopsit per Society (Rs. in lakhs)	9.71	12.11
4. Average Deposit per Member (Rs.)	327	397
5. Average working Capital per Society (Rs. lakhs)	26.53	33.46
6. Average Loan per Member (Rs.)	513	563
7. Percentage of Borrowing Members to total Member (borrowed during the year)	34.73	37.96
8. Average Loan Advanced per Advancing Society (Rs. lakhs)	17.98	18.86
9. Average Loan Advanced per Borrowing Member (Rs.)	1478	1483
10. Percentage of Overdue to Outstanding	22	21.5

APPENDIX 4.22

Selected Indicators of the Credit Operations of the Agricultural Credit Societies

Sl. No.	Details	As on 30-6-1982	As on 30-6-1983
(1)		(2)	(3)
1.	No. of Societies	1574	1569
2.	Number of Members (lakhs)	47	48
3.	Paid up Share Capital (Rs. in lakhs)	3376	3801
4.	Statutory Reserves	382	443
5.	Other Reserves	1295	1597
6.	Deposits	15276	18994
7.	Other Borrowings	12598	19813
8.	Working Capital	41753	52502
9.	Loans Advanced During the year	23950	26962
	(a) Short Term Loans	19922	21733
	(b) Medium Term Loans	3697	4670
	(c) Long Term loans	331	559
10.	For Agricultural Purpose alone	13709	14711
11.	Loans Outstanding at the end of the year	24241	27669
12.	Loans Overdue	5252	5941
13.	No. of Societies that worked on profit (Nos.)	818	876
14.	Net profit for the year (Rs. in lakhs)	484	543
15.	No. of Societies that worked on loss (Nos.)	740	685
16.	Loss Sustained (Rs. in lakhs)	506	595
17.	No. of societies without profit/loss (No.)	16	8
18.	Long Term Loan Issued by PLMBS (Rs. in lakhs)	2332	2183

Source: Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

APPENDIX 4.23

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

(Rs. in lakhs)

Purpose	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. New Wells	93.22	45.09
2. New Tanks	15.93	9.39
3. Pumpsets & Persian Wheels	51.69	25.04
4. Agricultural Machinery	23.98	27.34
5. Repairs to Tanks	14.85	6.68
6. Repairs to Wells		
7. Field Channels and Pump Houses	0.28	2.11
8. Cattle Sheds and Farm Houses	89.83	203.51
9. Fencing	52.78	215.13
10. Levelling and Bunding	132.52	172.72
11. Terracing	7.06	10.86
12. Drainage Channels	0.70	1.67
13. Plantations	64.10	91.20
14. Other Major Programmes	35.71	72.64
Total	578.65	883.38

Source: Kerala Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank.

APPENDIX 5.1

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects—Achievements during 1983-84

Name of the Project	Cultivable Command Area (in Ha.)	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Physical achievements during 1983-84 (in Ha.)	Cumulative achievements at the end of 1983-84 (in Ha.)	Expenditure during 1983-84 (Rs. in lakhs)
	Gross	Gross	Gross	Gross	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Completed Projects					
1. Chalakudy	26680	39380	Nil.	27258	
2. Peechi	25500	23168	Nil.	23918	
3. Malampuzha	29463	42090	Nil.	40208	
4. Neyyar	16042	17952	Nil.	16716	
5. Pothundy	8792	10930	Nil.	10046	
6. Gayathri	7651	10930	Nil.	10114	
7. Walayar	4536	6470	Nil.	6503	
8. Vazhani	7668	7130	Nil.	4226	
9. Mangalam	4816	6880	Nil.	6608	
10. Cheerakuzhi	2268	2828	Nil.	1746	
B. Ongoing Projects					
1. Kallada	61630	92000	15345	16590	2538.25
2. Pamba	21135	49456	4680	43138	414.07
3. Muvattupuzha	17400	52200	Nil.	Nil.	343.09
4. Periyar Valley	32800	85600	6297	73741	423.22
5. Chimoni	13000	26200	Nil.	Nil.	157.38
6. Chitturpuzha-Moolathara	15570	28960	540	25655	104.16
7. Kanhirapuzha	9720	21863	5485	16217	403.92
8. Kuttiadi	14570	35850	2632	34931	245.23
9. Pazhassi	16187	32374	437	10743	503.86
10. Vamanapuram	8803	18014	Nil.	Nil.	15.60
11. Idamalayar	13659	39318	Nil.	Nil.	520.41
12. Kuriarkutty-Karappara	11736	23472	Nil.	Nil.	18.60
13. Beyporepuzha	5812	13624	Nil.	Nil.	6.20
14. Kakkadavu	12817	26106	Nil.	Nil.	12.83
15. Attappady	4323	13041	Nil.	Nil.	46.28
16. Karapuzha	4560	9300	Nil.	Nil.	83.91
17. Meenachil	10000	20000	Nil.	Nil.	9.29
18. Banasurasagar	2800	4800	Nil.	Nil.	4.20
C. Research and Investigation	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	4.50
D. Modernisation	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	81.50
Total	410028	759936	35416	367758	5936.50

- APPENDIX 5.2

Details of Investment on Power Development

(Rs. in lakhs)

Period (1)	Generation	Transmission and Distribution	Rural Electrification and others	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Upto 1-4-1957	2237.31	109.95	45.47	2392.73
II Plan	883.82	798.68	258.18	1940.68
III Plan	4750.51	1084.47	235.00	6069.98
Annual Plan (1966-67 to 1968-69)	2857.07	1280.64	49.98	4187.69
IV Plan	6676.33	4667.20	500.19	11843.72
V Plan (1974-75 to 1977-78)	6162.26	4757.31	1135.56	12055.13
1978-79	964.74	2243.34	86.73	3294.81
1979-80	753.38	3372.98	148.79	4275.15
1980-81	1280.00	5011.00	261.00	6552.00
1981-82	2115.00	4166.00	410.00	6691.00
1982-83	1895.00	2493.00	435.00	4823.00
1983-84	2700.00	3135.00	415.00	6250.00
Till 3/84	33275.42	33119.57	3980.90	70375.89

APPENDIX 5.3

Growth of Kerala Power System at a Glance

Particulars (1)	Position as on	
	31-3-1983 (2)	31-3-1984 (3)
1. Installed Capacity—M.W.	1011.5	1011.5
2. Maximum Demand—M.W.		
(a) System	845.8	837.4
(b) Internal	823.2	837.4
3. Generation per Annum—MU.	4487.7	3646.35
4. Import per Annum—M.U.	83	143.71
5. Export per Annum—M.U.	668	90.25
6. Energy sales per Annum—M.U.	3507.9	3012.8*
7. Energy losses as a percentage of Energy Available for Sale	22.8%	20%*
8. Per Capita Consumption	108.36	109.54*
9. 220 K.V. Lines—Ct. Km.	887.3	887.3
10. 110 K.V. lines—Ct. Km.	1595.9	1705.5
11. 66 K.V. Lines—Ct. Km.	2287.1	2287.1
12. 11 K.V. Lines—Ct. Km.	15778.3	16044.6
13. L T. Lines—Ct. Km.	66864.8	68264.8
14. Step up Transformer Capacity—MVA.	1198	1198
15. No. of EHT Sub Stations	99	101
16. Step down Transformer Capacity—M.V.A.	3124.2	3420.7
17. Distribution Transformer:		
(a) Nos.	11891	12156
(b) Capacity—K.V.A.	1264345	1294581
18. No. of Villages Electrified/No. of Villages	1268/1268	1268/1268
19. No. of Consumers	1964084	2059727
20. Connected Load M.W.	2588.128	..
21. No. of Street Lights	434521	440073
22. No. of Irrigation Pumps	111148	117813
23. Total Revenue per Annum (Rs. lakhs)	11228.40	11251*

*Provisional figures given since the accounts are not finalised.

APPENDIX 5.4

Consumption of Power and Revenue Collected (Internal) -1983-84

Category	No. of Consumers as on (29-2-1984)	Connected Load as on 29-2-84 (KW)	Energy Consumed (Million KWH) (4/83 to 2/84)	Percentage Consumed to Total	Revenue Collected (Provisional) (Rs. lakhs) (4/83 to 2/84)	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Domestic Lights., Fans, Heat and Small Power	15,31,431	11,28,048	606.12	25.37	2176.23	27.09
2. Commercial Lights, Fans, Heat and Small Power	3,52,490	27,13,76	210.02	8.79	1492.84	18.58
3. Industrial (Low and Medium Voltage)	39,406	45,29,25	213.65	8.94	798.10	9.93
4. Industrial (High and Extra High Voltage)	469	4,80,812	1117.85	46.79	2408.88	29.88
5. Irrigation	1,14,224	3,36,996	86.0	3.6	196.36	2.44
6. Public Lighting	1398	22198	56.74	2.38	733.14	9.12
7. Water Works and Sewage Pumping	649	16334	36.78	1.54	72.84	0.91
8. Bulk Supply to Licencees	5	64965	61.85	2.59	156.21	1.95
Total	20,40,872	27,73,654	2389.01	100	8034.60	100

Note: The figures given above are the actuals for the period from 4/83 to 2/84 —
The accounts are not finalised for the year 1983-84.

APPENDIX 5.5

Total Quantity of Power Sold and the Receipts by the Sale of Electricity

Particulars	1983-84		
	Power Sold in MKWH	Income (Rs. lakhs)	Average Revenue per KWH (Paise)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Domestic Lights, Fans and Small Power	682.5	2445	35.82
2. Commercial Lights, Fans and Small Power	285.00	1168	40.99
3. Industrial:			
(a) Low and Medium Voltage	234.2	473	20.21
(b) High Voltage and EHV	1430.8	1360	9.50
4. Public Lighting	48.9	329	67.21
5. Irrigation—Agricultural De-Watering	106.1	146	13.72
6. Public Water Works and Sewage Pumping	56.00	90	16.13
7. Bulk Supply (Licencees)	79.1	104	13.16
8. Total Sales to Neighbouring States	90.2	220	24.50
9. Additional Revenue on Account of Tariff Revision	..	4916	..
Total	3012.80	11251	37.34

Note: The figures given above are provisional and estimated only.

APPENDIX 5.6

Energy Consumed and Revenue Realised (1983-84) (4/83 to 2/84)

Category	No. of Consumers as on 29-2-1984	Percentage to total	Energy Consumed		Revenue Collected	
			MKwh	Percentage to total	Rs. lakhs	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Industrial High Voltage and EHT and Low and Medium Voltage	39875	1.95	1331.5	55.73	3206.98	39.91
Domestic Lights and Fans Heat and Small Power	1531431	75.07	606.12	25.37	2176.23	27.09
Commercial Lights and Fans Heat and Small Power	352490	17.28	210.02	8.79	1492.84	18.58
Others (Excluding Export)	116276	5.70	241.37	10.11	1158.55	14.42
Total	2040072	100	2389.01	100	8034.60	100

Note.—The figures given above are actuals for the period from 4/83 to 2/84.
The accounts are not finalised for the year 1983-84.

APPENDIX 5.7

Average Rates of Electricity Supply and Electricity Duty for Different Categories of Consumers

Category of Consumers	Kwh/month	Rate	Duty	Total	With effect from
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Domestic					
(a) Lights and Fans	40	42.5	3.00	45.5	3-12-1984
(b) Heat and Small Power					
(c) Combined Load					
2. Commercial					
(a) Light and Fans	100	65.00	6.00	71.00	3-12-1984
(b) Heat and Small Power					
(c) Combined Load					
3. Agricultural Purposes (10 HP 15% L.P.)	817	13.22	1.2	14.42	do.
4. Small Scale Industries (L.T.) (10 Kw 20% L.F.)	1460	22.48	1.7	24.18	do.
5. Medium Industries (50 Kw 30% L.F.) (L.T.)	10950	20.65	1.7	22.35	do.
*6. Large Industry I (HT)	73000	27.27	8.18	35.45	do.
*7. Large Industry II (HT) (1000 Kw 50% L.F.)	365000	24.00	7.20	31.2	do.
*8. Heavy Industry 66 KV (5000 KW 60% L.F.) 110 KV	2190000	66 KV 23.76 110KV 22.61	7.13 6.78	30.89 29.39	do. do.
9. Public Lighting					
(a) 40 W Metal Filament Lamp (12 hrs)	Rs.10.40/lamp/month	Nil	Rs. 10.40/lamp/month		3-12-1984
(b) 2 x 40 Fluorescent Lamps (12 hrs)	Rs. 31.16/lamp/month	Nil	Rs. 31-16/lamp/month		do.
10. Supplies to Consumers Outside the State					
(a) Inter Board Supplies (TNEB & KEB)		42	..	42	2/84
(b) Supplies to Other Governments (Pondichery Admn.) (40% L.F)		36.2	..	36.2	
(c) Others					

*The rates for items 6, 7 and 8 are 10% less than those shown till 31-3-1985.

District-wise Distribution of Working Factories and Employment in Kerala for the year Ending 31-12-1982.

Industry Code	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
1. Oil	14	303	18	137	47	394	9	41	11	59	46	358	108	666	11	69	12	69	39	312	33	172	338	2580
2. Tea	5	124	4	140	..	..	6	104	73	3472	1	60	1	52	3	145	2	30	12	604	6	183	113	4914
3. Cashew	12	5969	194	89168	4	5223	..	..	..	..	2	367	5	2509	..	..	..	..	2	687	3	970	222	104878
4. Cotton Textile	10	1486	10	1696	4	561	3	521	..	..	20	2101	12	4102	16	1801	3	612	64	2734	649	11228	791	26842
5. Coir	3	50	4	147	198	2716	3	25	..	..	25	396	8	49	..	..	11	124	42	664	11	106	305	4277
6. Plywood, Splints and Veneers	15	253	58	1603	27	637	27	901	5	92	50	1168	44	753	98	1717	29	373	103	1327	61	2541	517	11955
7. Saw Mill	31	190	95	474	55	227	73	417	6	27	271	1773	159	899	152	701	125	675	152	2167	129	1243	1248	8793
8. Printing and Publishing	47	1582	39	393	31	215	78	939	14	79	118	1861	77	913	40	474	21	108	82	1178	68	402	614	8084
9. Rubber and Rubber Products	38	888	49	631	36	448	248	2845	23	264	129	1959	87	1527	37	224	37	303	84	520	87	420	855	10029
10. Chemical and Chemical Products	16	1146	11	294	32	861	19	650	1	12	62	7704	21	420	21	389	6	787	27	491	19	135	235	12889
11. Matches	12	132	19	296	16	165	4	49	..	..	11	220	32	327	16	245	5	48	23	274	7	76	145	1832
12. Soap	1	5	3	39	3	26	1	3	..	..	12	1215	4	75	..	..	2	14	13	823	4	76	44	2276
13. Tiles	3	94	47	1865	4	173	18	168	..	..	36	165	145	4205	14	512	7	464	33	3195	10	792	317	12119
14. General Engineering	67	2185	106	2365	62	1233	76	609	17	179..	440	11819	179	1657	166	2871	33	320	171	1874	121	1174	1438	26286
15. Automobiles	32	1552	24	1274	26	981	42	887	16	771	106	848	60	720	43	309	26	157	114	1211	110	763	599	5453
16. Others	77	1738	192	3538	131	2634	110	1196	11	284	437	11693	268	5039	356	2923	65	527	305	7353	235	2726	2187	39651
Total	383	17677	873	103995	677	16494	717	9355	176	5239	1766	44193	1210	23913	973	12380	394	4611	1276	25404	1553	29007	9388	286268

A: Number of factories
 B: Number of workers
 Source: Director of Economics and Statistics.

APPENDIX 6.2

Kerala Financial Corporation—Particulars of Loan Transactions

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Particulars	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Applications Received	615	1966	427	1729	568	1823
Applications Sanctioned (Gross)	251	552	475	1221	333	1117
Applications Sanctioned (Effective)	197	401	384	1019	250	821
Loan Disbursed	282	585	468	831	278	657

APPENDIX 6.3

Kerala Financial Corporation—Summary of Loan Operations as in 31-3-1984

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	During the year 1983-84						Since Inception upto 31-3-1984					
	Small Scale		Others		Total		Small Scale		Others		Total	
(1)	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Nl.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Applications Pending as on 1-4-1983	451	1545.69	78	1109.43	529	2655.12	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Applications Received	519	1079.60	49	643.06	568	1822.66	7725	15443.79	547	5407.09	8272	19950.88
3. Total Applications for Consideration	970	2625.29	127	1852.49	1097	4477.78	7725	1543.79	547	5407.09	28272	19950.88
4. Applications Withdrawn or Rejected or Otherwise Disposed of	393	863.92	26	355.00	419	1218.92	1744	4816.16	81	1089.15	1825	5905.32
5. Applications Sanctioned (Gross)	317	825.20	16	291.32	333	1116.52	5721	8762.43	381	3351.96	6102	12114.39
6. Applications Sanctioned but Cancelled or Reduced Later	81	277.03	2	18.38	83	295.11	733	1465.98	40	386.69	773	1852.67
7. Applications Sanctioned Effectively (5-6)	236	548.16	14	272.94	250	821.11	4988	7296.45	346	2965.27	5329	10261.72
8. Amount Disbursed Along with no. of Newly Assisted Units	267	474.55	11	182.56	278	657.11	4465	5370.70	316	2147.29	4781	7518.69
9. Applications Pending Sanction at the end of the Period	..	..	..	..	..	..	260	880.53	75	1183.21	345	2063.74

APPENDIX 6.4

District-wise Sanction and Disbursement of Loans and Advances by the Kerala Financial Corporation as on 31-3-1984

(Rs. in lakhs)

District	Effective sanction		Disbursement	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Backward Region				
A. No. Industry Districts				
1. Idukki	66	134.33	62	126.86
2. Wynad	6	11.86	6	8.25
B. Most Backward Districts				
1. Alleppey	389	1042.49	330	743.73
2. Malappuram	209	453.18	198	315.12
3. Cannanore	457	718.73	426	569.79
C. Other Backward Districts				
1. Trivandrum	662	1326.07	614	1130.85
2. Trichur	456	1223.35	385	701.89
Total:	2245	5010.01	2021	3596.49
Other Districts/Region				
1. Qulon	690	958.23	629	750.08
2. Kottayam	563	964.01	513	751.56
3. Ernakulam	1132	2296.26	972	1599.17
4. Palghat	210	470.79	186	294.96
5. Kozhikode	483	617.39	454	521.30
6. Union Territory	6	5.03	6	5.03
Total:	3084	5251.71	2760	3,922.20
Grand Total	5329	10261.72	4781	7,518.69

APPENDIX 6.5

Industry-wise Classification of Loans Sanctioned and Disbursed to Small Scale Industries by the Kerala Financial Corporation as in 31-3-1984

(Rs. in lakhs)

Type of Industry	Amount Sanctioned	Percentage to Total Loans Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed	Percentage to Total Loans Disbursed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Stone Quarrying	54.85	0.75	35.00	0.65
2. Food Manufacturing	1008.33	13.82	687.60	12.80
3. Beverage Units	29.46	0.40	23.85	0.44
4. Tobacco Manufacturing	10.57	0.14	0.42	0.01
5. Textiles	392.12	4.57	256.43	4.77
6. Footwear & Other Wearing Apparels	41.33	0.57	37.87	0.71
7. Wood, Cork Except Furniture	123.16	1.69	119.64	2.23
8. Furniture and Fixtures	331.36	4.54	250.16	4.66
9. Paper Products	200.78	2.75	170.64	3.18
10. Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	347.30	4.76	290.94	4.86
11. Leather Goods	1.63	0.02	0.02	..
12. Rubber Goods	841.57	11.53	655.62	12.21
13. Chemicals & Chemical Products	711.05	9.75	495.37	9.22
14. Petroleum Products	8.13	0.11	6.27	0.12
15. Non-Metallic Mineral Products	335.12	5.49	211.66	3.94
16. Basic Metal Industries	171.56	2.35	128.64	2.40
17. Metallic Products	378.00	7.92	374.27	6.97
18. Machinery Except Electrical Machinery	232.73	3.19	194.30	3.62
19. Electric Machinery	149.63	2.05	78.36	1.46
20. Transport Equipment	115.38	1.58	104.24	1.94
21. Motion Pictures	69.73	0.96	57.75	1.08
22. Fishing Boat	250.74	3.44	225.64	4.20
23. Transport	594.41	8.15	481.10	8.96
24. Miscellaneous Industries	760.51	10.42	514.53	9.58
Total	7296.45	100.00	5370.70	100.00

APPENDIX 6.6

Summary of the Profit and Loss Account of the Kerala Financial Corporation Since 1981-82

Items	1982-83			1983-84	
	1981-82	Accrual Basis	Cash Basis	Accrual Basis	Cash Basis
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Receipts					
Interest on Loans etc., (after Adjusting of Interest Suspende)	547.90	583.63	310.44	633.35	384.74
Other Income	3.03	4.10	2.10	5.00	2.89
Total	550.93	587.73	312.54	638.35	387.63
B. Expenditure					
Interest on Deposits, Bonds and Borrowings	298.56	315.00	245.00	349.40	358.78
Loan Raising Expenses and C.G.C.	28.95	30.64	5.64	32.25	32.25
Salaries and Allowances	46.12	61.50	61.50	86.55	86.55
Depreciation	1.90	2.20	2.20	3.37	3.37
Other Administrative Expenses	16.83	25.64	25.64	25.62	25.62
Total	392.36	434.98	339.98	497.19	506.57
Profit Before Taxation and Reserves	158.57	152.75	(-) 27.44	(+) 161.16	(-) 118.94

APPENDIX 6.7

Progress of the Working of Kerala Financial Corporation at a Glance

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Loans Sanctioned (Cumulative)	Loans Disbursed (Cumulative)	Loans Outstanding (Cumulative)	Profit Before Taxation	Profit After Taxation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1977-78	5479.62	3309.24	2963.54	62.52	44.33
1978-79	6027.59	3938.60	3583.52	62.79	41.79
1979-80	7024.92	4679.12	4256.79	1.76	1.76
1980-81	8020.02	5521.18	5023.60	70.10	40.40
1981-82	8421.13	6106.32	5644.58	158.58	105.04
1982-83	9440.61	6861.58	6097.09	(-) 27.44	(-) 27.44
1983-84	10261.72	7518.69	6318.21	(-) 118.94	(-) 118.94

4745MC.

APPENDIX 6.8

State-wise Value of Property (Gross Block) Under Central Public Sector

(Rs. in crores)

State/Union Territory	As on 31st March 1982		As on 31st March 1983	
	Value of Property	Percentage	Value of Property	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andhra Pradesh	1208	4.74	2119	6.63
2. Assam	1234	4.84	1556	4.87
3. Bihar	4041	15.84	4692	14.68
4. Gujarat	1097	4.30	1115	3.49
5. Haryana	289	1.13	315	0.98
6. Himachal Pradesh	166	0.65	168	0.53
7. Karnataka	967	3.79	1065	3.33
8. Kerala	536	2.10	618	1.93
9. Madhya Pradesh	3181	12.47	3861	12.08
10. Maharashtra	2973	11.66	3993	12.49
11. Orissa	1274	5.00	1522	4.76
12. Punjab	439	1.72	486	1.52
13. Rajasthan	472	1.85	543	1.70
14. TamilNadu	1079	4.23	1333	4.17
15. Uttar Pradesh	1355	5.31	2491	7.79
16. West Bengal	1978	7.76	2394	7.49
17. Jammu and Kashmir	15	0.06	24	0.07
18. Delhi	695	2.72	995	3.11
19. Goa	9	0.04	12	0.04
20. Other States/ Union Territories	219	0.86	243	0.76
21. Unallocated	2277	8.93	2424	7.58
Total	25504	100.00	31969	100.00

Source: Bureau of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi and Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy.

APPENDIX 6.9

Government of India Companies—Main Features

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Name of Company	Paid up Capital		Share of Government Loans and Public sector Financing Institutions in the paid up Capital as on 31-3-1984	Total Outstanding and Interest Accrued as on 31-3-1984	Net Fixed Assets as on 31-3-1984	Loan Availed During 1983-84		Value of Production	
	1982-83	1983-84				From Govt. of India	From Others	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Alwaye	12827.20	14027.20	13907.25	7653.44	6467.92	Nil.	Nil.	14069.67	13229.06
2. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	Separate figures not available			..	..	..	..	593.35	477.12
(a) Rare Earths Division, Udyogamandal	do			..	..	..	..	542.09	586.36
(b) Minerals Division, Chavara	do			..	348.17	Nil.	Nil.	542.09	586.36
3. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., Edappally	Separate figures not available			..	..	..	..	356.37	387.25
4. Hindustan Latex Ltd., Peroorkada, Trivandrum	130.00	130.00	130.00	78.88	133.69	Nil.	Nil.	670.40	704.00
5. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Udyogamandal	Separate figures not available			..	1222.40	N.A.	N.A.	1257.33	884.76
6. Instrumentation Ltd., Palghat	Separate figures not available			..	329.21	N.A.	N.A.	1114.76	1260.41
7. Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Cochin	N.A.	6202.50	6202.50	8491.58	9086.63	125.00	177.69	N.A.	2452.00

APPENDIX 6.9—Contd.

Name of Company	Value of Major Raw Materials Consumed in 1983-84	Sales During		Export During		Net Profit (+) Net Loss (-)		Persons Employed (Nos.)		
		1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
1. Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. Alwaye	8590.09	13505.82	15898.13	Nil.	Nil.	(-)711.98	(+) 10.54	7648	7764	
2. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.										
(a) Rare Earths Division, Udyogamandal	159.25	687.62	512.44	488.73	298.88	} (+)189.00*	155.70*	507	541	
(b) Minerals Division, Chavara	79.12	551.85	575.75	262.49	259.90					986	979
3. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., Edappally	208.88	356.37	387.25	Nil.	Nil.	(+)69.75**	(+)73.48**	170	169	
4. Hindustan Latex Ltd., Peroorkada, Trivandrum	138.16	696.64	702.28	N.A.	N.A.	(+)95.12	(+)91.92	797	799	
5. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Udyogamandal	162.25	191.79	783.06	Nil.	Nil.	(-)5.56	(-)75.33	863	895	
6. Instrumentation Ltd., Palghat	570.48	1260.63	1485.85	2.38	1.07	(+)223.18‡	(+)293.72‡	329	346	
7. Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Cochin	975.56	N.A.	2126.00	N.A.	Nil.	N.A.	(-)1030.72	N.A.	N.A.	

- * For the Company as a whole
 ** Operating profit.
 ‡ Profit before taxation.

Government of India Companies—Production and Capacity Utilization

Name of Company	Name of Product	Unit	Licenced Capacity				Installed Capacity			Production			Capacity Utilization in Percentage		
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
1 Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Alwaye	(i) Ammonium Sulphate	MT	165880	165880	198000	198000	69663	66501	35.2	33.6					
	(ii) Ammonium Phosphate 20:20	"	49020	181020	49500	148500	37786	91326	76.3	61.5					
	(iii) Ammonium Phosphate 16:20	"	132000		99000		52994		59.5						
	(iv) Ammonium Chloride	"	23870	23870	24750	24750	8211	6637	33.2	26.9					
	(v) Super Phosphate	"	44500	44500	44500	49500	12374	16704	27.8	33.8					
	(vi) Cryolite	"	1650	1650	1650	1650	116	35	7.0	2.1					
	(vii) Sodium Silico Fluoride	"					239	65							
	(viii) Oleum	"					1266	435							
	(ix) Urea	"	330000	330000	330000	330000	206135	206456	62.5	62.6					
	(x) Complex Fertilisers	"	485000	485000	485000	485000	179233	214652	31.3	44.3					
	(xi) Ammonia	"	316800	316800	310200	310200	158217	148778	51.0	48.0					
	(xii) Sulphuric Acid	"	608800	608800	580800	580800	356481	340573	61.4	58.6					
	(xiii) Phosphoric Acid	"	148000	148000	148000	148000	68253	56471	46.1	38.2					
Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (a) Rare Earths Division, Udyogamandal	(i) Rare Earths Chloride	"	4320	4320	5000	5000	3464	2879	69.3	57.6					
	(ii) Trisodium Phosphate	"	5600	5060	5600	5600	4083	3641	72.9	65.0					
	(iii) Thorium Hydroxide	"	650		820		1080		131.7						
	(iv) Rare Earths Fluoride	MT				180	152	98		54.4					
	(v) Rare Earths Oxide	"					60	45		75.0					
	(vi) Cerium Oxide	"						24							
(b) Minerals Division, Chavara	(i) Ilmenite	"	200000		160000	144000	89247	78669	55.8	54.6					
	(ii) Monazite	"	1000		480	240	79	54	16.5	22.5					
	(iii) Zircon	"	10000		8000	7460	3885	4527	48.6	60.7					
	(iv) Rutile	"	9000		7200	7200	4497	4351	62.5	60.4					

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
3. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., Edappally	(v) Sillimanite	"	7000	..	..	1600	1572	2491	..	135.7
	(vi) Zirflor	"	..	..	..	7200	..	3016	..	41.9
	(i) Modern Bread	Lakh Nos. of 400 gms.	NA	NA	171	123	212	199.73	123.9	162.4	
	(ii) Modern Bun	Lakh Nos. of 50 gms.	NA	NA	..	47.66	..	9.92	..	20.8	
	4. Hindustan Latex Ltd., Trivandrum	(i) Contraceptive Condomns	Million pieces	288	608	288	288	266.41	268.10	92.5	93.1
		(ii) Meteorological Balloons	'000 Nos.	25.30	..	25.30	..	0.05
	5 Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Alway	(i) Technical DDT	Tonnes	1344	1344	1344	1344	1415	1023	105.3	76.1
(ii) Formulated DDT		"	2688	2888	2688	2688	3114	2001	115.8	74.4	
(iii) Technical F.F.C		"	3000	3000	3000	3000	2004	1384	56.8	46.1	
(iv) Formulated BHC		"	3000	3000	3000	3000	3165	2276	105.5	75.9	
(v) Endosulphan 35 EC		"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Hildit 25 EC		Kilo Litres	..	1910	..	..	..	..	190	..
(vii) Hiltion 50 EC		"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Instrumentation Ltd., Palghat	(i) Process control Valves	Nos.	10000	10000	..	..	1695	3041	..	..
	(ii) Safety Relief and Pressure Reducing Valves	"	4000	4000	..	..	200	64	..	..
	(iii) Miscellaneous Items and Accessories	As required	As required	As required	..	..	606	394	..	..
	(iv) Orifice Plate/Flow Measuring Devices	"	1000	1000	..	..	10	151	..	..
7. Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Cochin	(i) Ocean Going Vessels	DWT	..	..	..	150000	..	35662	..	29.8
	(ii) Ship Repair	GRT	..	..	..	1000000	..	227560	..	22.8

Government of India Companies—Production and Capacity Utilisation

Name of Company	Name of Product	Unit	Licenced Capacity				Installed Capacity				Production				Capacity Utilisation in Percentage			
			1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Alwaye	(i) Ammonium Sulphate	MT	165880	165880	198000	198000	69663	66501	35.2	33.6								
	(ii) Ammonium Phosphate 20:20	"	49020	181020	49500	148500	37786	91326	76.3	61.5								
	(iii) Ammonium Phosphate 16:20	"	132000		99000		52994		53.5									
	(iv) Ammonium Chloride	"	23870	23870	24750	24750	8211	6657	33.2	26.9								
	(v) Super Phosphate	"	44500	44500	44500	49500	12374	16704	27.8	33.8								
	(vi) Cryolite	"	1650	1650	1650	1650	116	35	7.0	2.1								
	(vii) Sodium Silico Fluoride	"	..	..	..	..	239	65	..	..						
	(viii) Oleum	"	..	..	..	..	1266	435	..	..						
	(ix) Urea	"	330000	330000	330000	330000	206135	206456	62.5	62.6								
	(x) Complex Fertilisers	"	485000	485000	485000	485000	179233	214652	31.3	44.3								
	(xi) Ammonia	"	316800	316800	310200	310200	158217	148778	51.0	48.0								
	(xii) Sulphuric Acid	"	608800	608800	580800	580800	356481	340573	61.4	58.6								
	(xiii) Phosphoric Acid	"	148000	148000	148000	148000	68253	56471	46.1	38.2								
Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (a) Rare Earths Division, Udyogamandal	(i) Rare Earths Chloride	"	4320	4320	5000	5000	3464	2879	69.3	57.6								
	(ii) Trisodium Phosphate	"	5600	5060	5600	5600	4083	3641	72.9	65.0								
	(iii) Thorium Hydroxide	"	650	..	820	..	1080	..	131.7	..								
	(iv) Rare Earths Fluoride	MT	..	..	..	180	152	98	..	54.4								
	(v) Rare Earths Oxide	"	..	..	..	60	46	45	..	75.0								
	(vi) Cerium Oxide	"	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..					
(b) Minerals Division, Chavara	(i) Ilmenite	"	200000	..	160000	144000	89247	78669	55.8	54.6								
	(ii) Monasite	"	1000	..	480	240	79	54	16.5	22.5								
	(iii) Zircon	"	10000	..	8000	7460	3885	4527	48.6	60.7								
	(iv) Rutile	"	9000	..	7200	7200	4497	4351	62.5	60.4								

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
3. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., Edappally	(v) Sillimanite	"	7000	..	..	1600	1572	2491	..	155.7
	(vi) Zirflor	"	"	..	..	7200	..	3016	..	41.9
	(i) Modern Bread	Lakh Nos. of 400 grms.	NA	NA	171	123	212	199.73	123.9	162.4	
	(ii) Modern Bun	Lakh Nos. of 50 grms.	NA	NA	..	47.66	..	9.92	..	20.8	
	4. Hindustan Latex Ltd., Trivandrum	(i) Contraceptive Condomns	Million pieces	288	608	288	288	266.41	268.10	92.5	93.1
		(ii) Meteorological Balloons	'000 Nos.	25.30	..	25.30	..	0.05
5 Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Alway	(i) Technical DDT	Tonnes	1344	1344	1344	1344	1415	1023	105.3	76.1	
	(ii) Formulated DDT	"	2688	2888	2688	2688	3114	2001	115.8	74.4	
	(iii) Technical FFC	"	3000	3000	3000	3000	2004	1984	66.8	46.1	
	(iv) Formulated BHC	"	3000	3000	3000	3000	3165	2276	105.5	75.9	
	(v) Endosulphan 35 EC	Kilo Litres	..	1910	..	..	..	..	190	..
	(vi) Hildit 25 EC		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(vii) Hiltion 50 EC		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Instrumentation Ltd., Palghat	(i) Process control Valves	Nos.	10000	10000	..	..	1695	3041	..	..
	(ii) Safety Relief and Pressure Reducing Valves	"	4000	4000	..	..	200	64	..	..
	(iii) Miscellaneous Items and Accessories	"	As required	As required	..	..	606	394	..	..
	(iv) Orifice Plate/Flow Measuring Devices	"	1000	1000	..	..	10	151	..	..
7. Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Cochin	(i) Ocean Going Vessels	DWT	..	..	..	150000	..	35662	..	23.8
	(ii) Ship Repair	GRT	..	..	..	1000000	..	227560	..	22.8

APPENDIX 6.11

District-wise Number of Registered Small Scale Units as on 31-3-1984

District	Number of Small Scale Units Registered During			Total No. of Units as on 31-3-1984
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Trivandrum	303	123	250	2798
2. Quilon	238	243	300	2847
3. Alleppey	264	330	255	2711
4. Kottayam	305	240	390	2494
5. Idukki	71	74	71	513
6. Ernakulam	326	347	427	4126
7. Trichur	406	245	358	3187
8. Palghat	303	309	203	1727
9. Malappuram	162	201	203	1521
10. Kozhikode	244	254	266	2507
11. Wynad	..	47	77	124
12. Cannanore	399	494	404	3533
13. Pathanamthitta	..	..	29	29
Total	3021	2907	3233	28117

APPENDIX 6.12

Investment Made and Employment Generated in SSI Units Registered During 1983-84

District	Number of units Investment		Employment
(1)	(2)	(Rs. lakhs)	(No.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Trivandrum	250	205.74	1498
2. Quilon	300	105.32	4949
3. Alleppey	255 ✓	211.38	2743
4. Kottayam	390 ✓	297.46	1876
5. Idukki	71	45.65	324
6. Ernakulam	427	483.29	2088
7. Trichur	358	414.34	2322
8. Palghat	203	123.95	6901
9. Malappuram	203	269.90	1027
10. Kozhikode	266	201.97	1474
11. Wynad	77	39.32	279
12. Cannanore	404	518.00	3238
13. Pathanamthitta	29	4.23	49
Total	3233	2920.55	28,768

APPENDIX 6.13

Industrial Co-operative Societies as on 31-3-1984

District	No. of Societies Registered During 1983-84	Total No. of Societies as on 31-3-1984
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Trivandrum	6	215
2. Quilon	8	189
3. Alleppey	8	153
4. Kottayam	5	95
5. Idukki	..	22
6. Ernakulam	4	108
7. Trichur	15	210
8. Palghat	7	79
9. Malappuram	9	72
10. Kozhikode	2	95
11. Wynad	..	3
12. Cannanore	8	124
13. Pathanamthitta	..	..
Total	72	1365

APPENDIX 6.14

Number of Artisan Units Established in 1983-84 by Location and Classes of Entrepreneurs

District Industries Centre	Rural Areas					Urban Areas					Total
	S.C.	S. T.	Women	Other than SC/ S.T.	Total	S.C.	S.T.	Women	Other than SC/ ST	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Trivandrum	500	1	1005	599	1100	81	..	121	322	403	1503
2. Quilon	104	..	37	32	136	..	..	..	..	..	136
3. Alleppey	18	..	30	155	173	..	..	..	..	..	173
4. Kottayam	61	..	24	141	202	22	..	11	79	112	314
5. Idukki	201	52	486	786	1039	..	..	..	..	..	1039
6. Ernakulam	55	..	5	368	423	..	..	..	..	..	423
7. Trichur	1540	..	2264	1540	3080	..	..	..	..	..	3080
8. Palghat	24	..	4	29	62	9	..	5	23	37	99
9. Malappuram	12	22	325	497	1146	8	..	15	38	61	1207
10. Kozhikode	9	..	7	26	42	..	..	..	..	..	42
11. Wynad	9	12	22	173	216	..	..	..	..	..	216
12. Cannanore	29	..	5	141	175	..	..	..	..	..	175
13. Pathanamthitta	62	..	29	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	62
Total	2914	87	4243	4487	7856	120	..	152	462	613	8469

APPENDIX 6.15

Coir Co-operative Societies in Kerala

Type of Society (1)	No. of Societies as on	
	31-3-1983 (2)	31-3-1984 (3)
1. Primary Coir Co-operative Societies (in the Spinning Sector)	464	465
2. Manufacturing Societies	19	24
3. Small Scale Producers' Co-operative Societies	4	5
4. Husk Procurement and Distribution Societies	3	3
5. Coir Co-operative Marketing Federation	1	1
Total Working Societies	491	498
6. Dormant Societies	22	21
7. Societies Under Liquidation	207	196
Total	720	715

APPENDIX 6.16

Activities of the Coir Co-operative Societies

(a) Primary Coir Co-operative Societies

Year (1)	No. of Societies (2)	No. of Members ('000) (3)	Husk Purchased		Yarn Produced		Wages Paid	
			No. (lakhs) (4)	Value (Rs. lakhs) (5)	Quantity (Tonnes) (6)	Value (Rs. lakhs) (7)	Workers ('000) (8)	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (9)
1979-80	409	196	1570	148	15097	651	66	274
1980-81	415	198	1609	183	12473	523	69	283
1981-82	462	215	1900	189	16016	721	89	299
1982-83	464	218	1786	179	15860	750	89	301
1983-84	464*	218	1139	125	11501	495	85	281

*Excludes one society which is not working.

(b) Manufacturing Societies

Year (1)	No. of Societies (2)	No. of Members (3)	Value of Production (Rs. lakhs) (4)	Workers Benefited (Nos) (5)	Wages Paid (Rs. lakhs) (6)	Value of Export (Rs. lakhs) (7)
1979-80	13	1869	199	1567	31	61
1980-81	13	1849	189	1421	29	39
1981-82	18	2344	140	1285	32	15
1982-83	23	3280	160	1310	29	81
1983-84	29	4512	251	1278	44	36

APPENDIX 6.17

Export of Coir and Coir Products from India During 1982-84

Item	(Quantity in Quintals)			
	1982-83		1983-84	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Coir Fibre	11	0.07	50	0.24
Coir Yarn	180108	1207.09	160304	1080.77
Coir Mats	73015	821.37	67572	734.70
Coir Mattings	43600	543.93	50247	601.55
Coir Rugs and Carpets	3112	35.80	824	12.67
Coir-Other Sorts	188	1.89	157	1.79
Coir Rope	795	5.39	337	2.49
Curled Coir	500	1.37	..	..
Total	301320	2616.91	279491	2434.21

APPENDIX 6.18

Import of Raw Cashewnut

Year	Quantity in M.T.	Index	Value in Rs. Crores	Index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1975-76	137196	100.00	33.56	100.00
1976-77	75122	54.76	18.33	54.62
1977-78	56299	41.04	17.98	53.58
1978-79	20496	14.94	9.16	27.29
1979-80	24222	17.66	11.60	34.56
1980-81	25715	18.74	19.57	58.31
1981-82	28582	20.83	36.22	107.93
1982-83	986	0.65	0.77	2.29
1983-84	20635	15.04	17.34	51.67

APPENDIX 6.19

Foreign Exchange Earnings of India from Cashew Industry

Year	Export Value of		Total (2)+(3)	Import Value of Raw Nuts	Net Foreign Exchange Earned
	Cashew Kernels	Cashew Shell Liquid			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1975-76	96.13	1.49	97.62	33.56	64.06
1976-77	105.99	1.08	107.07	18.33	88.74
1977-78	149.54	1.07	150.61	17.98	132.63
1978-79	80.37	4.80	85.17	9.16	76.01
1979-80	118.26	14.59	132.85	11.60	121.25
1980-81	141.09	6.94	147.93	19.57	128.36
1981-82	186.96	2.18	189.13	36.22	152.91
1982-83	132.28	1.74	134.02	0.77	133.25
1983-84	148.28	1.19	149.47	17.34	132.13

APPENDIX 6.20

Khadi and Village Industries—Production, Sales, Employment & Wages during 1982-83 and 1983-84

Industry	Production Value		Sales		Employment						Total wages	
	(Rs. lakhs)		(Rs. lakhs)		Full-time		Part-time		Casual		(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
A. Khadi	192.63	183.41	220.25	284.23	16,670	16,737	..	..	..	..	131.86	123.79
B. Village Industries												
1. Village Oil	555.43	460.26	564.64	474.35	1272	596	1303	2036	..	..	68.19	68.29
2. Village Pottery	209.12	237.67	224.08	259.82	8109	8371	469	712	..	..	146.87	166.56
3. Fibre and Screwpine	454.79	417.15	481.23	446.41	51,000	53087	2759	1302	..	..	321.66	298.08
4. Carpentry	113.05	158.88	110.62	149.41	1474	2085	166	968	..	..	23.28	81.56
5. Hand Made Paper	8.62	11.92	8.83	9.81	227	152	..	67	..	..	3.07	3.38
6. Gurkhandasari	116.09	95.10	119.41	97.31	1175	1067	642	537	397	..	17.85	15.17
7. Palngur	60.51	65.50	68.22	67.60	372	412	21,210	21,820	..	..	45.10	45.95
8. Bee-Keeping	302.14	153.03	302.14	104.96	3,000	..	11,883	12,929	..	..	302.14	104.96
9. Village Leather	152.37	171.17	163.85	184.04	945	863	554	510	..	..	42.04	46.91
10. Lime	124.18	150.38	142.35	179.55	1976	2507	940	747	..	..	55.15	57.63
11. Non Edible Oil and Soap	22.33	31.85	22.99	34.86	64	117	149	81	..	..	1.78	2.62
12. Cottage Match	151.05	196.34	159.12	200.40	2,969	2072	4215	4200	..	..	32.91	41.89
13. Cane and Bamboo	43.60	45.45	45.63	46.21	2844	2902	2458	2519	..	..	23.14	23.28
14. Collection of Forest Plants (Medicinal)	0.01	2.75	0.01	1.98	2	30	37	15	..	..	0.01	0.19
15. Processing of Cereals and Pulses	129.27	168.83	154.83	202.59	1643	2647	2062	1846	..	..	27.56	42.29
16. Fruit Processing & Preservation	11.23	19.61	10.03	21.77	58	94	83	112	..	63	2.69	3.24
17. Poly Vastra	9.29	6.29	3.22	13.82	458	234	..	..	..	..	3.57	1.79
Total-(B) Village Industries	2463.68	2392.18	2581.21	2494.89	77,588	77,236	48,930	50,401	397	63	1117.01	1003.69
Total (A+B)	2656.31	2575.59	2801.46	2779.12	94,258	93,973	48,930	50,401	397	63	1248.87	1127.48

APPENDIX 6.21

Production and Sale of Mineral Sand

Mineral	(Quantity in tonnes)			
	1982-83		1983-84	
	Production	Sales	Production	Sales
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Ilmenite	107175	124465	79929	84866
2. Brown Ilmenite	113	70	41	79
3. Rutile	6256	4488	5599	2099
4. Monazite	112	109	41	40
5. Sillimanite	1572	1957	2210	1388
6. Zircon	4613	5824	4868	2862

Source: Department of Mining and Geology.

APPENDIX 6.22

Production and Sale of Major Minerals

(Quantity in tonnes)

Mineral (1)	1982-83				1983-84			
	Production		Sales		Production		Sales	
	Raw (2)	Processed (3)	Raw (4)	Processed (5)	Raw (6)	Processed (7)	Raw (8)	Processed (9)
1. Glass and White Quartz Sand	83031	..	80810	..	89262	..	68376	..
2. China Clay	11556	17232	73572	21310	94482	25697	50346	20582
3. Fire Clay	136	..	94	..	347	..	..	..
4. Ball Clay	1516	..	252	..	21	..	..	..
5. Limeshell	175755	..	173999	..	147038	..	121805	..

Source: Department of Mining and Geology.

APPENDIX 7.1

Division-wise Length of Roads Maintained by Public Works Department by Category as on 31st March 1984

(Kms.)

Division (1)	Stage Highways (2)	Major District Roads (3)	Other District Roads (4)	Village Roads (5)	Total (6)
1. Trivandrum	117	282	1018	138	1555
2. Quilon	167	403	1031	..	1601
3. Pathanamthitta	173	458	659	115	1405
4. Alleppéy	111	123	584	36	854
5. Kottayam	311	685	903	84	1983
6. Idukki	275	534	344	376	1529
7. Moovattupuzha	146	485	500	18	1149
8. Ernakulam	41	292	316	10	659
9. Trichur	186	496	701	33	1416
10. Palghat	148	595	281	296	1320
11. Manjeri	161	399	310	551	1421
12. Calicut	65	309	214	583	1171
13. Wynad	40	293	118	117	568
14. Cannanore	84	321	804	981	2190
Total	2025	5675	7783	3338	18821

APPENDIX 7.2

Type-wise Length of Roads Under Panchayats as on 31-3-1984

(Kms.)

District	Black-topped/ Metalled	Gravelled	Earthen	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Trivandrum	270	1334	5690	7294
2. Quilon	66	3007	8617	11690
3. Pathanamthitta	53	1618	4259	5930
4. Alleppey	45	2616	2117	4778
5. Kottayam	34	854	4329	5217
6. Idukki	38	340	3884	4262
7. Ernakulam	61	1530	3004	4595
8. Trichur	116	3322	4450	7888
9. Palghat	114	924	3017	4055
10. Malappuram	74	766	3592	4432
11. Kozhikode	18	1372	2807	4197
12. Wynad	46	166	1684	1896
13. Cannanore	2650	507	4590	7747
Total	3585	18356	52040	73981

Source: Directorate of Panchayats.

APPENDIX 7.3

Growth of Motor Vehicles During Last Seven Years

Type of Vehicle	As on 31st March						
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Goods Vehicles							
(i) Four Wheelers and Above	17755	17907	20128	22896	25696	29153	30966
(ii) Three Wheelers Including Tempos	441	620	993	1786	2038	2532	3292
2. Buses							
(i) Stage Carriers	7993	8120	8705	9159	9765	10781*	11735
(ii) Contract Carriers/Omnibus	615	703	842	1041	1265	1539	1912
3. Cars and Station Wagons							
(i) Car	45350	49802	54381	56802	60412	64147	68511
(ii) Station Wagon	206	222	196	236	302	370	484
(iii) Taxi Car	13933	15195	17780	18960	21569	23763	25597
(iv) Jeep	7082	6919	7023	7834	9030	10110	11839
4. Three Wheelers							
(i) Autorickshaw	4585	5666	7397	9640	12727	15045	17724
(ii) Motorised Cycle/Rickshaw	58	49	38	42	44	49	52
5. Two Wheelers							
(i) Motorised cycle	60	53	58	70	74	70	71
(ii) Scooter/Motor cycle	38123	43633	50943	59531	70498	81838	96478
6. Tractor Trailer							
Articulated	1772	1794	1864	1853	1946	1975	2006
7. Tractor	1722	1626	1892	2146	2266	2344	2641
8. Tiller	366	425	469	530	793	827	964
9. Trailer	224	242	260	285	328	334	389
10. Others	1408	1539	1735	1786	2050	2046	2339
Total	141693	154595	174704	194597	220733	246923	276981
Percentage Increase Over the Previous Year	11.00	9.11	13.01	11.39	13.47	11.87	12.17

APPENDIX 7 A

Number of Motor Vehicles Having Valid Registration as on 31-3-1984

District	Goods Vehicles		Buses	Cars and Station Wagons			3 Wheelers		
	Four Wheelers including and Above	Three Wheelers including Tempo		Stage Carriage	Contract Carriage/Omnibus	Car	Station Wagon	Taxi Car	Jeep	Auto-Rickshaw
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Trivandrum	2741	731	191	503	14342	91	2414	2158	2522
Quilon	4293	106	648	143	8358	39	3076	879	543
Pathanamthitta	578	..	125	7	1229	3	1315	231	312
Alleppey	1526	525	424	151	6158	12	2440	302	827
Kottayam	2915	323	636	181	3945	..	2086	973	1276
Idukki	1592	5	228	50	1206	4	1144	856	46
Ernakulam	5077	915	1141	220	12285	55	2342	983	2980
Trichur	3287	37	1182	229	4793	21	2802	349	1623
Palghat	1745	8	556	121	3257	7	910	366	896
Malappuram	1453	27	660	21	3247	5	2228	1449	868
Kozhikode	2759	238	856	140	5147	87	1573	2024	1551
Wynad	538	6	17	10	171	14	403	633	214
Cannanore	2466	371	1117	135	4195	144	1860	903	4066
K.S.R.T.C.	6	..	3954	1	8	2	..	33	..
Total	30966	3292	11735	1912	68511	484	25597	11839	17724

District	3 Wheelers		2 Wheelers		Tractor	Tiller	Trailers	All Other Vehicles	Total
	Motorised Cycle Rickshaw	Motorised Cycle	Scooter/Motor Cycle	Tractor Articulated Vehicles					
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Trivandrum	6	..	19095	153	114	48	..	583	45682
Quilon	9	9	7792	132	42	32	60	136	26297
Pathanamthitta	..	1	1445	5	3	2	1	9	5266
Alleppey	1	1	8110	12	177	38	31	43	20768
Kottayam	5	..	5199	89	201	226	37	102	18094
Idukki	1	9	1153	131	74	31	24	2	6556
Ernakulam	17	10	19929	393	209	141	83	549	47328
Trichur	12	36	11578	286	273	95	12	181	27796
Palghat	..	5	6563	308	1250	266	34	65	16627
Malappuram	..	..	2234	45	196	28	37	131	12329
Kozhikode	..	..	7924	88	98	44	33	322	22884
Wynad	..	..	575	269	2	13	22	7	2898
Cannanore	1	..	4877	95	3	..	5	209	20447
K. S. R. T. C.	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4008
Total	52	71	96478	2006	2641	964	369	2339	276980

Source: Transport Commissioner

Appendix V.3

Number of Vehicles Newly Registered in the State During the Year 1953-54

District	Goods Vehicles			Buses	Cars and Station Wagons				3 Wheelers
	Four Wheelers and Above	Three Wheelers including Tempos	Stage Carriages	Contract Carriages/ Omni bus	Car	Station Wagon	Taxi	Jeep	Auto-Rickshaw
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Trivandrum	47	8	..	128	448	3	..	157	408
Quilon	157	54	62	40	496	..	35	44	72
Pathanamthitta	..	..	32	2	261	3	207	88	38
Alleppey	39	131	32	27	195	10	47	15	134
Kottayam	124	102	70	17	280	..	7	202	244
Idukki	82	..	23	4	57	..	39	77	14
Ernakulam	699	201	182	25	889	22	130	175	302
Trichur	245	2	99	47	276	..	71	24	241
Palghat	136	1	30	87	139	..	..	33	139
Malappuram	184	3	98	8	99	..	116	229	218
Kozhikode	215	112	85	12	163	21	68	145	112
Wynad	10	7	..	..	6	..	..	15	58
Cannanore	74	95	152	6	143	47	36	64	325
Trivandrum (NS)	..	..	333	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2012	716	1198	403	3452	106	756	1268	2305

District	3 Wheelers		2 Wheelers		Tractor Trailer Articulated Vehicle	Tractor	Tiller	Trailer	Others	Total
	Motorised Cycle-Rickshaws	Motorised Cycle.	Scoter/Motor-Cycle	Tractor Trailer Articulated Vehicle						
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
Trivandrum	6	..	2024	3	..	..	..	54	2286
Quilon	..	..	1103	..	1	1	1	22	2093
Alleppey	..	1	1024	..	19	21	..	..	1695
Pathanamthitta	..	1	904	1	2	2	..	4	1545	
Kottayam	1	..	917	1	14	20	1	34	2034	
Idukki	..	..	114	2	3	3	4	..	422
Ernakulam	8	..	3324	12	73	32	1	53	6128	
Trichur	..	..	1956	1	76	22	..	..	3060
Palghat	..	..	668	13	133	31	6	5	1421
Malappuram	..	..	392	12	25	2	3	22	1411
Kozhikode	..	..	2112	15	2	1	1	161	3215
Wynad	..	..	70	9	1	7	..	3	186
Cannanore	..	..	517	2	..	..	..	3	1464
Trivandrum(N S)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333
Total	15	2	15130	61	349	142	17	361	28293	

Source: Transport Commissioner.

APPENDIX 7.6

*Number of Road Accidents in Which Motor Vehicles Were Involved
in Kerala 1982 and 1983*

District	No. of Road Accidents		No. of Persons Injured		No. of Persons Killed	
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Trivandrum						
(i) City	561	492	410	373	60	60
(ii) Rural	518	488	758	732	91	94
2. Quilon	430	465	535	763	109	109
3. Pathanamthitta	205	242	177	254	33	53
4. Alleppey	549	561	536	570	81	97
5. Kottayam	606	730	927	872	66	117
6. Idukki	133	117	250	217	31	45
7. Ernakulam						
(i) City	712	802	656	516	61	68
(ii) Rural	482	633	666	717	91	120
8. Trichur	643	694	709	892	196	155
9. Palghat	518	547	738	815	107	121
10. Malappuram	610	726	808	1298	106	130
11. Kozhikode						
(i) City	515	483	535	912	40	49
(ii) Rural	341	368	579	622	43	47
12. Wynad	103	120	101	137	21	35
13. Cannanore	645	659	886	1192	98	123
Total	7571	8127	9271	10822	1234	1423

APPENDIX 7.7

Kerala State Road Transport Corporation-Operational Statistics (1985-86)

Transport Unit	No. of buses held as on 31-3-1984	No. of Schedules as on 31-3-1984	No. of Routes as on 31-3-1984	Route Distance in Km.	Gross Km. Operated (lakhs)	Effective Kms. Operated (lakhs)	Passengers Carried (lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Neyyattinkara	128	149	221	6365	94.9	94.7	332.22
2. Trivandrum Central	142	139	135	11012	154.9	153.7	225.55
3. Trivandrum City	282	256	575	8270	122.0	120.2	764.93
4. Pappanamcode	96	94	193	2347	53.3	53.1	314.61
5. Nedumangad	81	85	138	5015	64.8	64.8	286.67
6. Attingal	71	70	134	4804	59.1	58.9	253.58
7. Quilon	148	143	165	7796	122.3	120.4	357.59
8. Kottarakkara	104	97	209	8244	91.2	90.7	273.80
9. Kayamkulam	84	97	149	6074	78.0	77.9	263.90
10. Alleppey	102	91	120	5100	93.2	92.9	367.59
11. Vizhinjam	75	67	28	1154	54.9	54.9	180.82
12. Kattakkada	63	64	120	2997	48.9	48.6	191.46
13. Punahur	45	44	119	4365	38.9	38.0	129.60
14. Pathanamthitta	57	57	128	4687	52.6	52.4	103.35
15. Chengannur	82	78	120	5466	65.5	65.1	178.29
16. Thiruvalla	70	61	160	6150	52.1	51.7	187.21
17. Changanacherry	65	59	120	4220	49.6	49.6	152.55
18. Kottayam	102	96	165	8010	89.8	89.0	210.22
19. Palai	78	73	112	5701	63.5	63.3	175.81
20. Ernakulam	65	64	91	7490	61.0	60.6	97.75
21. Alwaye	84	77	136	4523	64.8	64.8	216.35
22. Muvattupuzha	76	75	100	4154	68.1	67.9	133.80
23. Perumbavoor	69	59	83	4328	54.2	54.4	124.51
24. SHERTHALI	42	47	88	2130	34.6	34.6	115.39
25. Kothamangalam	20	21	45	3752	20.9	20.8	35.32
26. Ponkunnam	28	24	23	2515	26.7	26.5	48.76
27. Vaikom	29	26	8	435	25.5	25.2	61.91
28. Trichur	108	84	92	5566	88.5	88.0	190.38
29. Palghat	69	66	56	6576	75.5	75.0	81.98
30. Kozhikode	121	119	106	7001	104.9	104.3	139.47
31. Sultan Battery	131	113	122	4224	89.8	87.6	254.64
32. Cannanore	73	65	60	5803	66.6	66.2	93.16
33. Chalakudy	58	54	89	2170	55.8	55.3	192.12
34. Guruvayoor	35	31	36	2529	37.5	36.9	42.41
35. Ponnani	21	18	19	2129	21.6	21.6	21.87
36. Perinthalmanna	26	22	19	3821	23.4	23.1	22.89
37. Payyannoor	54	46	51	3223	50.4	49.5	83.28
38. Malappuram	30	32	15	2915	26.9	26.6	22.68
Workshop	281						
Total	3295	2863	3792	165808	2446.5	2428.8	7028.04

APPENDIX 7.b

Kerala State Road Transport Corporation—Operational Ratios (1983-84)

Transport Unit	Average No. of Buses held daily	Average kms. run per day per bus	Percentage of vehicular utilisation	Average Route Length	Average Distance Travelled by a passenger	Average Earnings per passenger (ps)	Earnings per km. of buses operated (ps)	Earnings per vehicle on road per day
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Neyyattinkara	100.1	283.0	91.7	28.8	12.5	89.3	313.1	885.8
2. Trivandrum Central	131.6	324.0	87.5	81.6	26.2	299.9	495.5	1606.2
3. Trivandrum City	232.4	150.9	74.8	14.4	8.0	55.0	335.1	640.0
4. Pappanamcode	95.0	177.2	86.0	12.6	8.5	57.7	341.5	604.9
5. Nedumangad	78.7	275.0	82.0	36.3	8.0	58.5	349.2	959.8
6. Attingal	65.2	268.6	92.2	35.6	10.8	84.1	361.4	970.6
7. Quilon	140.4	259.6	90.5	42.7	15.8	121.5	360.7	936.3
8. Kottarakkara	37.7	301.5	86.6	39.4	13.0	100.4	329.1	992.1
9. Kayamkulam	95.8	260.4	85.6	40.8	14.2	110.4	373.8	973.5
10. Alleppey	114.8	284.7	77.8	42.6	12.2	95.9	380.1	1082.2
11. Vizhinjam	73.4	261.1	78.6	41.2	13.1	94.8	312.1	814.9
12. Kattakkada	64.8	249.0	82.7	25.2	8.7	87.5	344.2	857.1
13. Punalur	47.2	264.1	83.5	36.5	14.7	117.8	401.9	1061.3
14. Pathanamthitta	66.6	321.7	66.6	36.6	21.3	187.6	372.2	1197.3
15. Chengannur	68.8	275.1	82.2	45.6	13.5	111.1	348.9	959.5
16. Thiruvalla	73.6	220.0	87.5	38.5	12.7	98.1	354.9	780.6
17. Chenganacherry	65.2	254.8	81.9	35.2	14.6	114.9	352.7	898.8
18. Kottayam	108.7	287.1	78.2	48.6	17.8	150.0	354.2	1016.9
19. Palai	75.1	272.8	84.4	50.9	15.5	125.8	349.2	952.8
20. Ernakulam	72.8	308.0	74.1	82.3	25.2	224.1	361.1	1112.2
21. Alwaye	76.8	256.9	90.3	33.9	13.6	102.2	341.3	876.6
22. Muvattupuzha	56.2	288.0	75.9	41.5	14.2	114.9	343.1	987.8
23. Perumbavoor	55.0	303.0	83.0	52.1	15.8	132.8	327.7	992.8
24. Sherthallai	46.8	277.7	73.0	24.2	14.6	109.3	364.5	1012.1
25. Kothamangalam	20.4	311.4	90.1	83.4	22.2	202.9	343.7	1069.9
26. Ponkunnam	33.0	288.6	76.2	109.4	21.6	192.6	354.1	1021.9
27. Vaikom	31.7	268.0	81.6	53.0	18.9	148.6	363.9	975.1
28. Trichur	97.8	320.7	76.8	60.5	18.8	154.1	333.3	1069.1
29. Palghat	72.8	353.4	79.9	117.4	36.9	348.9	380.7	1345.4
30. Kozhikode	117.5	330.4	63.7	66.9	24.2	206.3	319.1	1054.2
31. Sulthan Battery	114.4	243.8	86.1	34.6	13.9	104.7	364.3	741.7
32. Cannanore	73.1	327.0	75.9	96.7	23.4	210.9	296.5	969.6
33. Chalakudy	64.7	264.9	88.0	24.4	13.1	101.6	352.8	934.7
34. Guruvayoor	37.4	966.8	73.7	70.3	34.2	321.9	369.7	1356.4
35. Ponnani	25.0	330.0	71.0	112.0	36.8	359.7	363.0	1197.5
36. Perinthalmanna	22.6	372.0	75.3	64.9	35.9	341.2	337.8	1257.2
37. Payyannur	53.5	314.3	80.7	65.2	21.2	181.4	305.3	959.6
38. Malappuram	31.4	306.8	75.8	194.3	38.8	373.4	317.4	973.4

APPENDIX 7.9

Statistical Highlights—Southern Railway

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Total Route Kilometres	6629	6703	6703	6701
2. Track Kilometres	10204.5	10203.0	10324.7	10358.4
3. Number of Passenger Originating (in million)	302	333	346	344
4. Passenger Kilometre (In million)	16135	18128	19294	20344
5. Average Length of passenger Journey (Kms.)	52.5	53.6	54.9	58.2
6. Total Passenger Earnings (Rs. in cores)	67.2	78.1	96.5	116.17
7. Tonnes Originating (in million)	11.8	11.8	13.9	13.66
8. Freight Tonne Kilometres (in millions)	81.90	80.67	98.46	93.74
9. Average Load of Tonnes of Goods Traffic (Kms.)	342	333	358	361
10. Number of Stations	887	884	896	879
11. Number of Staff (in '000)	135.2	136.3	137.6	137

Source: Salient Features 1982-83, Southern Railway.

APPENDIX 7.10

Railway Route Length 1982-83

States/Union Territories	Total Route length	Route Length Per '000 km. of area		Route Length Per lakh of population	
		Kms.	Index	Kms.	Index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Punjab	2139	42.78	229	12.73	142
Gujarath	5633	28.73	154	16.51	184
Haryana	1500	34.09	183	11.62	130
West Bengal	3726	41.86	224	6.82	76
Assam	2179	27.58	148	10.94	122
Rajasthan	5614	16.41	88	16.36	182
Bihar	5363	30.81	165	7.67	86
Uttar Pradesh	8882	30.21	162	8.00	89
Tamil Nadu	3893	29.95	160	8.04	90
Madhya Pradesh	5736	12.94	69	10.98	123
Andhra Pradesh	4872	17.71	95	9.08	101
Maharashtra	5297	17.19	92	8.43	94
Karnataka	3014	15.69	84	8.12	91
Kerala	916	23.48	126	3.59	40
Orissa	1982	1270	68	7.50	84
Himachal Pradesh	256	4.57	24	5.95	66
Jammu and Kashmir	77	0.34	2	1.28	14
Nagaland	9	0.52	3	1.12	13
Tripura	12	1.09	6	0.57	6
Union Territories:					
Delhi	168	84.00	450	2.70	30
Chandigarh	11	110.00	589	2.20	25
Pondicherry	27	54.00	289	4.50	50
Goa, Daman & Diu	79	19.75	100	7.18	80
All India	61385	18.67	100	8.95	100

Source: Basic Statistics relating to Indian Economy 1984.

APPENDIX 7.11

Railways in Kerala—Statistical Highlights (1983-84)

Details	Trivandrum Division	Palghat Division
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. (a) Goods		
Average net Tonnes for a Month	737936	21250 Ton
Average net Tonnes Km. for a Month	1404335	245190 Km
(b) Passengers		
Number of Passenger (lakh)	295.8	95.02
Passenger Km.	..	7742
2. Investment during 1983-84 (Rs. lakhs)		
New-Tracks	1215.49	9.30
Guage Conversion	511.03	..
Others	339.19	112.50
3. Route Kilometre		
Broad Guage	371.08	426.90
Metre Guage	0.90	2.34
Total	371.98	429.24
4. Number of Wagon Loaded at the Different Stations in Kerala	112922	7051
5. No. of of wagon received at Different Stations	82499	58562
6. No. of Railway Stations within Kerala including train halt		
Stations	68	61
Train Halts	..	15
Total		
7. Gross Receipt from Traffic Originating in Kerala (Rs. lakhs)		
Good Traffic	4164	404
Passenger Traffic	2853	1106
8. Length of Road Maintained by the Railway in Kerala (Km).		
Outside Railway Colony	..	19.818
Inside	..	16.737
Total	45.32	36.555
9. Originating Traffic from Stations within Kerala		
Passenger Traffic (lakh)	164.6	94.67
Goods Traffic (lakh tonnes)	23.3	2.88
10. Number of Employees		
Class I and II	39	60
Class III Staff	3872	4046
Class IV	3532	4312
Casual Labourers	1472	..
Substitutes	958	..
Total	9813	8418

APPENDIX 7.12

Air Traffic from Trivandrum and Cochin Air Ports (1982-83 and 1983-84)

Sector	Originating Traffic				Sector	Terminating Traffic			
	1982-83		1983-84			1982-83		1983-84	
	Passenger (Nos.)	Freight (Tonnes)	Passenger (Nos.)	Freight (Tonnes)		Passenger (Nos.)	Freight (Tonnes)	Passenger (Nos.)	Freight (Tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Trivandrum-Bombay	73323	375.3	76564	220.5	Bombay-Trivandrum	77404	1043.8	86153	2418.1
„ Madras	17544	79.1	19986	62.4	Madras-Trivandrum	19487	265.9	20020	306.0
„ Cochin	6355	89.0	7055	258.0	Cochin-Trivandrum	7293	115.0	8172	32.8
„ Male	15639	294.3	7024	442.5	Male-Trivandrum	16818	6.9	7533	17.1
„ Colombo	7871	9.0	5175	6.8	Colombo -Trivandrum	12724	73.1	8844	105.0
„ Trichy	1176	1.5	2165	6.5	Trichy-Trivandrum	1346	13.0	1919	36.8
Cochin-Bombay	87799	336.8	101501	524.7	Bombay-Cochin	88314	364.8	114138	1843.4
„ Bangalore	21257	31.4	23469	29.5	Bangalore-Cochin	20392	179.7	21281	156.7
„ Madras	11627	37.7	12918	41.0	Madras-Cochin	13353	144.3	13945	134.5
„ Coimbatore	969	5.0	NA	NA	Coimbatore-Cochin	1128	42.4	NA	NA
Total	243560	1259.1	255257	1591.9		258259	2248.9	282005	5050.4

APPENDIX 7.13

The Number of Passports issued by the Passport and Emigration Offices of Cochin and Calicut during 1983-84

Month	No. of Fresh Applications Received			No. of Passports Issued			Emigration Clearance		
	Cochin	Calicut	Total	Cochin	Calicut	Total	Cochin	Calicut	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
April 1983	12205	5686	17891	11192	7500	18692	707	227	934
May, 1984	11623	5501	17124	12630	7200	19830	115	124	239
June, 1983	12930	5250	18180	14410	7500	21910	34	56	90
July, 1983	12010	4898	16908	14042	6800	20842	41	88	129
August, 1983	10555	5995	16550	12069	6040	18109	40	99	139
September, 1983	12230	6213	18443	10444	7500	17944	27	64	91
October, 1983	11890	6066	17956	8426	7200	15626	42	51	93
November, 1983	18050	6539	19589	10102	7199	17301	49	80	129
December, 1983	10350	5578	15928	13325	7800	21125	51	59	110
January, 1984	10025	5946	15971	11706	6300	18006	52	58	110
February, 1984	10110	5609	15719	10086	4360	14446	72	85	157
March, 1984	10150	5397	15547	11163	5020	16183	251	65	316
Total	137128	68678	205806	139595	80419	220014	1481	1056	2537

Source: Passport Offices-Cochin and Calicut.

APPENDIX 7.14

Import and Export Tonnage of Cargo Handled and Revenue Collected at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala (1983-84)

Name of Port	Import (Tonnes)		Export (Tonnes)			Total (Tonnes)			Revenue Earned (Rupees)		
	Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
I. Intermediate Ports											
1. Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48876	27119
2. Calicut (including Baypore)	19256	1447	20703	931	49745	50676	20187	51192	71379	265923	603215
3. Neendakara	..	70640	70640	..	..	..	..	70640	70640	650745	892000
4. Vizhinjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1264	1122
II. Minor Ports											
1. Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4132	7829
2. Kodungallo.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18587	10413
3. Ponnani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5986	6499
4. Badagara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4041	5808
5. Tellicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5693	3903
6. Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6876	6177
7. Kasargode	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13056	22149
8. Azhikkal	13747	..	13747	..	..	..	13747	..	13747	84749	45588
Total	33003	72087	105090	931	49745	50676	33934	121832	155766	1109930	1631822

APPENDIX 7.15

Number and Tonnage of Steamers and Sailing Vessels which called at Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala (1983-84)

Name of Port	Coastal/ Foreign	Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Total No. of Vessels	Total Tonnage
		Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I. Intermediate Ports							
1. Neendakara	Coastal	6	9416	..	..	6	9416
	Foreign	8	43178	..	..	8	43178
2. Alleppey	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Vizhinjam	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Calicut/Beyppore	Coastal	..	..	221	24768	221	24768
	Foreign	3	20278	25	7332	28	27610
II. Minor Ports							
1. Trivandrum	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	2	1040	..	..	2	1040
2. Kodungalloor	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Badagara	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Ponnani	Coastal	..	..	7	664	7	664
	Foreign	..	..	172	16051	172	16051

5. Azhikkal	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Tellicherry	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Cannanore	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Kasaragode	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1983-84	Coastal	6	9416	228	25432	234	50899
	Foreign	13	64496	197	23383	210	71828
Grand Total		19	73912	425	48815	444	122727
Total for 1982-83	Coastal	2	543	469	54461	471	55094
	Foreign	13	66469	14	3572	27	70041
Grand Total		15	67012	483	58033	498	125045

APPENDIX 7.16

Commodity-wise Distribution of Imports during 1982-83 and 1983-84

(In Tonnes)

Commodities	1982-83			1983-84		
	Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Rice and Paddy	..	..	..	..	58958	58958
2. Other Grains Including Pulses and Flour	10	91264	91274	..	46951	46951
3. Cashew Nuts	..	886	886	..	17736	17736
4. Machinery	256	4027	4283	61	6818	6879
5. Iron and Steel	48	57214	57257	204	50197	50401
6. Tin Plate	..	980	980	..	959	959
7. Motor Vehicles and Parts	29	171	200	4	466	470
8. Chemicals and Chemical Preparations	..	1187	1187	..	10734	10734
9. Oil Seeds Including Copra and Groundnut	91	20	111	..	3	2
10. Drugs and Medicines	..	26	26	..	56	56
11. Paper, Old News Paper and Stationery	..	13539	13539	..	16217	16217
12. Sulphur	..	146381	146381	..	114245	114245
13. Rock Phosphate	..	263682	263682	..	206833	206833
14. Fertilisers	..	74768	74768	..	81842	81842
15. Liquid Ammonia	..	59269	59269	..	100285	100285
16. Zinc Concentrate	..	24753	24753	..	16468	16468
17. Calcined Bauxite	13554	..	13554	7000	..	7000
18. Candles, Parafin Wax and Tallow	..	14754	14754	..	9523	9523
19. Cement	..	197766	197766	..	118664	118664
20. Transshipment Cargo	661	991	1652	1380	1953	3333
21. Miscellaneous	928448	2576682	3505125	1631511	1603084	3234595
Total Imports	943087	3528360	4471447	1640160	2461992	4102152

Source: Administration Report, Cochin Port Trust, 1983-84.

APPENDIX 7.17

Commodity-wise Distribution of Exports during 1982-83 and 1983-84

(Tonnes)

Commodities	1982-83			1983-84		
	Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Coir Products	..	30070	30070	..	28474	28474
2. Tea	..	41137	41138	..	37067	37067
3. Rubber	..	434	434	..	248	248
4. Coffee	..	34365	34365	..	29216	29216
5. Cashew Kernels	..	32455	32455	..	38501	38501
6. Chemicals	..	7513	7513	206	6272	6478
7. Cotton Raw and Waste	..	4106	4106	1	12480	12481
8. Rice and Other Foodgrains	4282	..	4282	2105	..	2105
9. ✓ Pepper	..	22714	22714	..	25389	25389
10. ✓ Ginger	..	3063	3063	..	3463	3463
11. ✓ Cardamom	..	450	450	..	198	198
12. ✓ Turmeric	..	1877	1877	..	1301	1301
13. Coconut Oil	..	3	3	..	3	3
14. Cashew Shell Liquid	..	4579	4579	..	2233	2233
15. Lemon Grass Oil	..	205	205	..	39	39
16. Timber	540	3743	4283	188	3317	3505
17. Marine Products	..	42422	42422	..	36780	36780
18. Machinery	39	3364	3403	192	2664	2856
19. Iron and Steel	58	2688	2746	44	2071	2115
20. Mineral Sand Including Granite	8	3980	3988	..	4488	4488
21. Cement	1907	..	1907	2729	..	2729
22. Transshipment Cargo	62	1025	1087	237	604	841
23. Miscellaneous	519436	472198	991634	471332	190302	661634
Total Exports	526333	712391	1238724	477034	425060	902094

Source: Cochin Port Trust—Administration Report 1983-84.

APPENDIX 7.18

Statistics Relating to Telephone Exchanges in Kerala for the years 1983- and 1984

Telephone District	No. of Exchanges		Total Equipped Capacity		Total Working Connections		Total waiting list		Public call offices	
	Division	As on April 1983	As on April 1984	As on April 1983	As on April 1984	As on April 1983	As on April 1984	As on April 1983	As on April 1984	As on April 1983	As on April 1984
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Trivandrum Telephone District	3	3	13700	13700	12925	13257	3258	4646	112	131
2. Ernakulam Telephone District	6	7	15800	17900	15118	17170	4945	5066	86	78
3. Calicut Telephone District	2	2	9800	10700	9380	10329	1911	1813	93	101
4. Kerala State	521	545	129330	131188	120121	130488	31918	40183	2514	2661

APPENDIX 7.19

Growth of Post Offices in Kerala

Category	1974	1979	As on 1st April		1982	1983	1984
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Head Offices	28	34	44	51	51	51	51
Sub Offices and Extra Departmental Sub Office	1204	1954	1994	2085	2110	2126	2187
Branch Offices and Mobile Post Offices	2786	2364	2474	2440	2486	2501	2511
Total	4018	4452	4512	4576	4647	4678	4749

APPENDIX 20

Post Offices as on 1-4-1984—Kerala Circle

Division	Head Offices	Sub-Offices	E.D. Sub Offices	Branch Offices	Mobile Post Offices	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Trivandrum (N)	2	76	8	91	13	190
Trivandrum (S)	2	60	24	101	13	200
Quilon	3	81	36	95	6	221
Pathanamthitta	3	63	58	107	17	248
Mavelikara	1	40	24	37	2	104
Kottayam	3	81	52	126	2	264
Alleppey	3	65	59	30	13	170
Thiruvalla	2	58	30	53	..	143
Alwaye	3	66	61	98	3	231
Idukki	2	52	26	177	11	268
Changanasserry	2	46	29	74	1	152
Ernakulam	2	77	10	51	4	144

Irinjalakuda	2	62	27	88	10	189
Trichur	3	103	45	129	16	296
Palghat	3	88	43	94	7	235
Ottapalam	2	49	38	105	9	203
Caliut	2	74	23	179	10	283
Malappuram	2	44	37	128	19	230
Tellicherry	1	42	13	127	5	188
Cannanore	2	53	21	89	2	167
Badagara	2	41	42	118	..	203
Kasargod	2	36	48	159	4	249
Tirur	2	51	25	78	10	166
Total	51	1408	779	2334	177	4749

Source P.M.G. Kerala

APPENDIX 7.21

Area and Population Served by each post Office in the Various Districts of Kerala State as on 1-4-1984

District	Division	Area Served by each P.O in sq. Km	Population served by each Post Office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Trivandrum	Trivandrum (South) Trivandrum (North)	5.61	6640
Quilon	Pathanamthitta Quilon	7.40	6626
Pathanamthitta	Quilon, Pathanamthitta Mavelikkara & Thiruvlla	9.42	4210
Alleppey	Alleppey Mavelikkara Thiruvalla & Quilon	5.10	6653
Kottayam	Kottayam Changanassery	5.30	4080
Idukki	Idukki	10.80	3626
Ernakulam	Ernakulam Alwaye	6.60	6946
Trichur	Trichur Irinjalakuda	6.25	5030
Palghat	Palghat Ottappalam	10.03	4668
Malappuram	Malappuram Tirur	9.28	6067
Kozhikode	Kozhikode Badagara	6.03	5847
Wynad	Tellicherry Kozhikode	14.17	3693
Cannanore	Kasargod Tellicherry Cannanore	8.56	5516
Kasargod	Kasargod	9.29	4136
Average for State		8.18	5360

Source: P.M.G. Kerala.

4745/MC

APPENDIX 7.22

Kerala Tourism Development Corporation—Details showing the Tourists and Accommodation Facilities (1983-84)

Name of Hotel Unit	No. of Beds Available	Total No. of visitors		Occupancy Ratio	Staff Strength			Annual Income (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)		Total
		Foreign	Domestic		Administrative	Operating	Total		Administration	Operating	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Mascot Hotel	32120	913	8437	61.40	10	126	136	49.76	10.80	29.63	40.43
2. Hotel Samudra	36500	4658	5375	33.23	3	40	43	9.78	3.75	5.54	9.29
3. Aranya Nivas	23360	3295	2649	32.39	4	46	50	16.09	4.80	8.54	13.34
4. Periyar House	27740	2693	11504	42.87	2	20	22	8.77	2.05	5.22	7.27
5. Bolgatty Palace Hotel	8030	1519	943	59.98	2	26	28	8.01	2.20	4.86	7.06
6. Guruvayoor T. B.	36500	..	14489	37.14	3	20	23	8.29	2.50	4.42	6.92
7. Garden House (Malampuzha)	12045	..	6442	55.30	2	20	22	7.27	1.80	3.93	5.73
8. Kumarakom T.C.	2920	23	668	22.74	1	11	12	2.40	0.90	1.12	2.02
9. Airport Restaurant, Cochin	..	..	..	..	1	16	17	6.55	1.20	4.91	6.11
10. Transport Division	..	..	..	..	9	39	48	25.97	6.30	12.54	18.84
1. Head Office	..	..	..	..	43	26	69	40.82	..	..	40.82
Total	179215	13101	50507	..	80	390	470	142.89	77.12	80.71	157.83

Source:—KTDC

APPENDIX 9.1

Progress of Educational Institutions—High Schools

Year	Government Schools	Private Schools	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1961-62	276	653	929
1962-63	312	703	1015
1963-64	315	705	1020
1964-65	345	801	1146
1965-66	345	806	1151
1966-67	391	884	1276
1967-68	394	888	1292
1968-69	440	941	1381
1969-70	441	941	1382
1970-71	442	942	1384
1971-72	446	947	1393
1972-73	448	951	1399
1973-74	452	952	1404
1974-75	536	952	1488
1975-76	566	955	1521
1976-77	590	1076	1666
1977-78	594	1081	1675
1978-79	597	1083	1680
1979-80	597	1083	1680
1980-81	789	1187	1976
1981-82	893	1187	2080
1982-83	902	1334	2236
1983-84	912	1419	2331

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
1980-81	867	1886	2753
1981-82	882	1883	2765
1982-83	884	1887	2771
1983-84	890	1932	2822

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
1980-81	2712	4149	6861
1981-82	2657	4150	6807
1982-83	2651	4137	6788
1983-84	2652	4190	6842

APPENDIX 9.4

Standard-wise Strength of Students (1983-84) in Schools

Standards	Government Schools		Private Aided Schools		Private Unaided Schools		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I	128732	121328	175877	168652	4410	3801	309019	293781	602800
II	139589	132664	183692	176928	3801	3539	327082	313131	640213
III	140635	132419	181033	174193	3834	3517	325502	310129	635631
IV	137760	128379	178305	170745	3779	3460	319844	302584	622428
Total L.P.	546716	514790	718907	690518	15824	14317	1281447	1219625	2501072
V	117467	108856	194993	193858	4379	4035	316839	306749	623588
VI	112501	103847	191075	180553	4211	3676	307787	288076	595863
VII	110800	101179	193366	183154	4017	3405	308183	287738	595921
Total U. P.	340768	313882	579434	557565	12607	11116	932809	882563	1815372
VIII	109163	99429	158500	148381	4017	3645	271680	251455	523135
IX	94185	88160	137430	134754	3371	3265	234986	226179	461165
X	71473	70505	102823	106407	2853	3650	177149	180562	357711
Total H. S.	274821	258094	398753	389542	10241	10560	683815	658196	1342011
Grand Total	1162305	1086766	1697094	1637625	38672	35993	2898071	2760384	5658455

APPENDIX 9.5

Progress of Enrolment in the Different Stages of School Education

Year	No. of Students in Primary Stage	Index of growth	No. of Students in Secondary Stage	Index of Growth	Total	Index of Growth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1960-61	2939408	100	330893	100	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	3912380	133	702384	212	4615204	141
1969-70	3989363	136	709290	214	4693653	144
1970-71	4074808	139	724724	219	4799532	147
1971-72	4229533	144	450198	227	4979731	152
1972-73	4375389	149	750886	236	5156275	158
1973-74	4404716	150	865861	262	5270577	161

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1974-75	4423247	151	936042	283	5125705	157
1975-76	4377401	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
1981-82	4333302	147	1317496	398	5650798	173
1982-83	4330937	147	1315336	397	5646273	173
1983-84	4316444	147	1342011	406	5658455	173

APPENDIX 9.6

Number of Students Appeared and Passed the S.S.L.C. Examination

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 1983	270490	248532	519022	101716	98759	200475
September 1983	9658	7843	17501	3815	2207	6022
March 1984	245252	250603	495855	84016	92794	176810

APPENDIX 9.7

Details of Teachers Section-wise

Category of Section	1982-83			1983-84		
	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. High School Section	50220	253	50473	51659	262	51921
II. U.P. Section	54294	4004	58298	55419	4023	59442
III. L. P. Section	68885	2762	71647	68491	2677	71168
IV. Training Schools						
(a) Training Section	477	..	477	464	..	464
(b) Attached U. P. Section	311	8	319	319	12	331
(c) Attached L. P. Section	309	1	310	310	2	312
Grand Total	174496	7028	181524	176662	6976	183638

APPENDIX 9 .8

District-wise Number of Schools opened/upgraded/ Bifurcated during 1983-84

District	L.P. Schools			U.P. Schools			High Schools			Total
	Government	P.A.	P.U.A.	Government	P.A.	PUA	Govt. ment	P.A.	P.U.A.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Trivandrum	--	3	7	1	5	2	1	1	1	21
2. Quilon	1	2	4	1	6	3	--	3	1	21
3. Alleppey	..	3	11	..	--	3	1	8	..	26
4. Kottayam	1	3	8	..	5	5	--	8	..	30
5. Idukki	1	7	2	3	15	1	--	12	..	51
6. Ernakulam	3	8	11	1	7	7	1	13	1	52
7. Trichur	--	--	2	..	2	2	..	6	3	15
8. Palghat	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	4	1	11
9. Malappuram	..	7	1	1	9	1	..	4	..	23
10. Kozhikode	1	1	..	1	5	..	1	10	..	19
11. Wynad	..	6	1	1	2	2	3	3	..	18
12. Cannanore	1	10	2	2	7	1	..	6	1	30
Total	8	62	49	11	67	27	7	78	8	317

(Provisional)

APPENDIX 9.9

Number of Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala—District-wise 1983-84

District	Number of Colleges@		
	Government	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Trivandrum	7	11	18
2. Quilon	1	12	13
3. Pathanamthitta	..	8	8
4. Alleppey	..	11	11
5. Kottayam	1	20	21
6. Idukki	1	4	5
7. Ernakulam	4	19	23
8. Trichur	3	16	19
9. Palghat	3	7	10
10. Malappuram	3	7	10
11. Kozhikode	6	7	13
12. Wynad	2	2	4
13. Cannanore	4	6	10
14. Kasargode	1	2	3
Total	36	132	168

@Excluding four Evening Colleges

APPENDIX 9.10

Enrolment by stages in Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala 1983-84

Stages	Number of Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pre-degree	94056	91981	186037
Degree	49138	49115	98253
Post-graduate	3940	3698	7638
Total	147134	144994	292128

APPENDIX 9.11

Number of Arts and Science Colleges newly started—1982-83 and 1983-84

District	1982-83		1983-84	
	Government	Private	Government	Private
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Trivandrum	1	..	..	..
2. Quilon
3. Pathanamthitta
4. Alleppey
5. Ernakulam	1	1	..	..
6. Kottayam
7. Idukki	..	2	..	..
8. Trichur	..	1	..	..
9. Malappuram	..	1	..	..
10. Palghat	..	1	..	..
11. Kozhikode	..	1	..	..
12. Wynad	..	1	..	..
13. Cannanore	..	1	..	..
14. Kasargode
Total	2	9	..	..

APPENDIX 9.12

Number of Engineering Colleges, Students and Teachers in Kerala—1982-83 and 1983-84

Type of Institution	Number of Institution		Number of Students						Number of Teachers	
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83			1983-84			1982-83	1983-84
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Government	2	2	2561	760	3321	2946	657	3603	335	353
Private	3	3	2589	584	3173	3031	599	3630	337	350
Quasi-Government	1	1	938	108	1046	1151	134	1285	135	138
	6	6	6088	1452	7540	7128	1390	8518	807	841

APPENDIX 9.13

Polytechnics in Kerala 1982-83 and 1983-84

District	No. of Polytechnics					
	1982-83			1983-84		
	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. Pathanamthitta	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Alleppey	..	2	2	..	2	2
5. Kottayam	1	..	1	1	..	1
6. Idukki	1	..	1	1	..	1
7. Ernakulam	1	..	1	3	..	3
8. Trichur	3	1	4	3	1	4
9. Palghat	2	..	2	2	..	2
10. Malappuram	1	1	2	1	1	2
11. Kozhikode	2	..	2	2	..	2
12. Wynad	..	..	..	1	..	1
13. Cannanore	1	..	1	1	..	1
14. Kasaragod	..	1	1	..	1	1
Total	14	6	20	17	6	23

APPENDIX 9.14

Students and Staff strength in Polytechnics—1982-83 and 1983-84

Type of Institutions.	Students						Teachers					
	1982-83			1983-84			1982-83			1983-84		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Government	4800	1117	5917	4932	1156	6108	..	..	775	..	..	812
Private	2401	301	2702	2415	306	2721	..	..	342	..	..	351
Total	7201	1418	8619	7367	1462	8829	..	..	1117	..	..	1163

Notes:—Enrolment Including P. T. Course, Post Diploma and Certificate Courses.

APPENDIX 9.15

Junior Technical Schools in Kerala—District-wise 1982-83 and 1983-84

District	No. of Junior Technical Schools	
	1982-83	1983-84
	(2)	(3)
1. Trivandrum	2	3
2. Quilon	1	2
3. Pathanamthitta	1	1
4. Alleppey	2	2
5. Kottayam	2	3
6. Idukki	2	2
7. Ernakulam	1	2
8. Trichur	4	4
9. Palghat	3	3
10. Malappuram	2	2
11. Kozhikode	2	3
12. Wynad	2	2
13. Cannanore	2	3
14. Kasaragod	1	2
15. Attached P.V.T.C.	13	19
Total	40	53

APPENDIX 9.16

Students and Staff strength in Junior Technical Schools 1982-83 and 1983-84

Years	Students			Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1982-83 J.T.S.	4756	367	5123	..	..	841
Attached P.V.T.C.	911	226	1137	..	..	64
Total	5667	593	6260	..	..	905
1983-84 J.T.S.	4969	447	5416	..	..	883
Attached P.V.T.C.	1128	279	1401	..	..	71
Total	6097	720	6817	..	..	954

APPENDIX 9.12

Number of Engineering Colleges, Students and Teachers in Kerala—1982-83 and 1983-84

Type of Institution	Number of Institution		Number of Students						Number of Teachers	
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83			1983-84			1982-83	1983-84
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Government	2	2	2561	760	3321	2946	657	3603	335	353
Private	3	3	2589	584	3173	3031	599	3630	337	350
Quasi-Government	1	1	938	108	1046	1151	134	1285	135	138
	6	6	6088	1452	7540	7128	1390	8518	807	841

APPENDIX 9.13

Polytechnics in Kerala 1982-83 and 1983-84

District	No. of Polytechnics					
	1982-83			1983-84		
	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. Pathanamthitta	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Alleppey	..	2	2	..	2	2
5. Kottayam	1	..	1	1	..	1
6. Idukki	1	..	1	1	..	1
7. Ernakulam	1	..	1	3	..	3
8. Trichur	3	1	4	3	1	4
9. Palghat	2	..	2	2	..	2
10. Malappuram	1	1	2	1	1	2
11. Kozhikode	2	..	2	2	..	2
12. Wynad	..	..	..	1	..	1
13. Cannanore	1	..	1	1	..	1
14. Kasaragod	..	1	1	..	1	1
Total	14	6	20	17	6	23

APPENDIX 9.14

Students and Staff strength in Polytechnics—1982-83 and 1983-84

Type of Institutions.	Students						Teachers					
	1982-83			1983-84			1982-83			1983-84		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Government	4800	1117	5917	4952	1156	6108	..	..	775	..	..	812
Private	2401	301	2702	2415	306	2721	..	..	342	..	..	351
Total	7201	1418	8619	7367	1462	8829	..	..	1117	..	..	1163

Note:—Enrolment Including P. T. Course, Post Diploma and Certificate Courses.

APPENDIX 9.15

Junior Technical Schools in Kerala—District-wise 1982-83 and 1983-84

District	No. of Junior Technical Schools	
	1982-83	1983-84
	(2)	(3)
(1)		
1. Trivandrum	2	3
2. Quilon	1	2
3. Pathanamthitta	1	1
4. Alleppey	2	2
5. Kottayam	2	3
6. Idukki	2	2
7. Ernakulam	1	2
8. Trichur	4	4
9. Palghat	3	3
10. Malappuram	2	2
11. Kozhikode	2	3
12. Wynad	2	2
13. Cannanore	2	3
14. Kasaragod	1	2
15. Attached P.V.T.C.	13	19
Total	40	53

APPENDIX 9.16

Students and Staff strength in Junior Technical Schools 1982-83 and 1983-84

Years	Students			Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1982-83 J.T.S.	4756	367	5123	..	..	841
Attached P.V.T.C.	911	226	1137	..	..	64
Total	5667	593	6260	..	..	905
1983-84 J.T.S.	4969	447	5416	..	..	883
Attached P.V.T.C.	1128	279	1401	..	..	71
Total	6097	720	6817	..	..	954

APPENDIX 9.17

Progress of Expenditure on General School Education

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in Crores)	Index of increase
(1)	(2)	(3)
1961-62	16.83	100
1962-63	17.11	102
1963-64	18.46	110
1964-65	19.88	118
1965-66	25.23	150
1966-67	29.33	174
1967-68	36.66	218
1968-69	49.21	251
1969-70	49.07	292
1970-71	52.53	312
1971-72	57.64	342
1972-73	59.71	355
1973-74	67.39	400
1974-75	86.17	512
1975-76	105.69	628
1976-77	116.73	694
1977-78	124.80	742
1978-79	134.14	797
1979-80	157.11	934
1980-81	179.66	1082
1981-82	199.87	1187
1982-83	223.96	1331
1983-84 (R.E.)	250.68	1489

APPENDIX 9.18 ✓

Per Capita Government Expenditure on Education in Kerala

Year	Population (Lakhs)	Government Expenditure on Education (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure per Head
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1961-62	173.02	1854.84	10.72
1962-63	177.02	1914.14	10.81
1963-64	181.26	2019.46	11.14
1964-65	185.52	2307.80	12.44
1965-66	189.88	2837.43	14.94
1966-67	194.35	3774.60	17.88
1967-68	198.92	4147.85	20.85
1968-69	203.48	4363.98	22.92
1969-70	208.15	5428.98	26.08
1970-71	212.80	6012.37	28.25
1971-72	218.29	6614.87	30.30
1972-73	223.92	7104.72	31.73
1973-74	228.18	8234.58	36.07
1974-75	232.45	10317.00	44.38
1975-76	234.80	12897.00	54.93
1976-77	239.50	14102.81	58.88
1977-78	243.90	15156.30	62.14
1978-79	246.21	16013.34	65.04
1979-80	249.90	18433.49	73.76
1980-81	253.84	21098.54	83.12
1981-82	254.03	24251.00	95.46
1982-83	259.49	26527.29	102.23
1983-84 (R.E.)	268.47	29777.31	110.91

R.E.—Revised Estimate

APPENDIX 9.19

Cost per Pupil per year in the different stages of School Education
(Amount in Rupees)

Year	Primary Stage	Secondary Stage
(1)	(2)	(3)
1965-66	49.30	90.37
1966-67	54.17	103.81
1967-68	65.07	130.07
1968-69	73.23	139.71
1969-70	82.36	164.03
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	316.32
1976-77	186.16	356.40
1977-78	193.61	363.02
1978-79	206.21	356.40
1979-80	238.27	369.34
1980-81	265.24	454.25
1981-82	298.18	536.37
1982-83	325.13	599.41
1983-84. (R.E.)	385.44	581.21

R.E. Revised Estimate

APPENDIX 9.20

Per-Capita Expenditure on Education 1970-71—1982-83

State	Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)			
	1970-71	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83(R.E.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Kerala	28	85	97	102
2. Punjab	22	83	87	96
3. Maharashtra	20	61	67	78
4. Tamil Nadu	18	50	56	74
5. Gujarat	16	53	60	74
6. Haryana	19	57	65	73
7. West Bengal	16	45	59	72
8. Rajasthan	16	43	51	66
9. Karnataka	18	47	54	66
10. Bihar	9	34	43	65
11. Andhra Pradesh	14	43	52	64
12. Assam	17	49	50	64
13. Orissa	11	41	44	57
14. Madhya Pradesh	12	33	39	46
15. Uttar Pradesh	9	32	36	42
16. Nagaland	59	163	172	22
17. Manipur	43	143	158	156
18. Sikkim	..	133	167	147
19. Himachal Pradesh	11	105	112	122
20. Tripura	..	81	94	108
21. Meghalaya	17	77	81	101
22. Jammu & Kashmir	20	73	88	100
All States	15	47	53	66

Includes also Art and Culture, Scientific Services and Research.

Source: Basic Statistics Relating to Indian Economy Vol. II, September 1984.

APPENDIX 9.21

Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala 1983-84

District	Hospitals		P.H. Centres including MCH units		Dispensaries		T.B. Centres/ Clinics		Grant-in-aid		Total	
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Trivandrum	19	5224	19	272	58	170	1	28	4	236	101	5930
Quilon	9	1350	17	260	41	59	3	74	2	120	72	1863
Alleppey	12	3180	16	157	39	56	2	12	2	370	71	3775
Pathanamthitta	4	412	11	123	31	160	1	12	1	225	48	932
Kottayam	14	2414	16	200	33	107	2	48	1	187	66	2956
Idukki	5	286	7	70	38	96	..	..	..	..	50	452
Ernakulam	23	2563	19	317	53	216	4	40	3	613	102	3749
Trichur	21	3298	21	250	53	73	1	..	1	170	97	3791
Palghat	10	1160	14	169	59	162	1	52	..	..	84	1543
Malappuram	9	988	14	126	63	70	2	52	1	5	89	1241
Kozhikode	10	3572	15	156	41	82	1	..	..	..	67	3810
Wynad	4	390	5	6	22	44	..	..	..	..	31	440
Canannore	15	2428	18	248	96	222	2	..	..	..	131	2898
KERALA	155	27265	192	2354	627	1517	20	318	15	1926	1009	33380

Note: (1) Besides the above there are 3 Leprosy Centres one each in Tribhur, Malappuram and Canaanore district, but without any beds (2) Kasargode District was formed only after 1983-84.

APPENDIX 9.22

Number of Family Welfare Centres (Urban and Rural) 1983-84

District	Main Centes	Sub Centres*	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Trivandrum	10	215	234
2. Quilon	17	256	273
3. Alleppey	16	69	85
4. Pathanamthitta	11	187	198
5. Kottayam	16	151	167
6. Idukki	7	95	102
7. Ernakulam	19	144	103
8. Trichur	21	176	197
9. Palghat	14	177	191
10. Malappuram	14	197	211
11. Kozhikode	15	128	143
12. Wynad	5	43	47
12. Cannanore	18	342	360
14. Kasargode	..	..	..
KERALA	192	2179	2371

*Provisional

APPENDIX 9.23

Number of Doctors, Hospitals and Hospital Beds: 1 January, 1983

States	Hospitals		Hospital Beds		Doctors Registered with States Medical Councils 1981	
	Number	Per '000 Sq. Km. of area	Number	Per Lakh of Population	Number	Per lakh Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Kerala	758(a)	19.5	43078(a)	169	11696	46
Maharashtra	1085	3.5	76777	122	41078	65
Gujarat	828(b)	4.2	32081(b)	94	14652	43
West Bengal	403	4.5	49321	90	32829	60
Punjab	255(c)	5.1	14332(c)	85	21469	128
Tamil Nadu	376(d)	2.9	40615(d)	84	31795	66
Karnataka	233	1.2	29829	80	18959(f)	54
Andhra Pradesh	608(d)	2.2	33871(d)	63	23054	43
Haryana	86	2.0	7310	57	..	..
Rajasthan	229	0.7	18023	53	8713	25
Assam	111	1.4	9645	48	7233	36
Orissa	504(d)	1.9	11494(d)	44	8087	31
Uttar Pradesh	733	2.5	46245	42	23885	22
Bihar	226(b)	1.3	22574(b)	32	18385	26
Madhya Pradesh	276	0.6	16827	32	4211	8
Sikkim	5	0.7	477	159	..	..
Nagaland	34	2.1	1078	135	..	..
Meghalaya	11	0.5	1577	121	..	..
Manipur	21	0.9	1266	90	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir	35(e)	0.2	3943(e)	66	2666	45
Himchal Pradesh	54	1.0	2800	65	..	..
Tripura	16	1.5	1235	59	..	..
<i>Union Territories</i>						
Pondicherry	12(d)	24.0	2267(d)	378	..	..
Andaman	13(d)	1.6	597(d)	299	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu	89	22.3	3400	309	..	..
Chandigarh	2	20.0	1120	224	..	..
Delhi	63	32.0	13291	214	..	..
Arunachal Pradesh	22(d)	0.3	922(d)	154	..	..
Mizoram	10	0.5	710	142	..	..
Lakshadweep	2	20.0	50	125	..	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	2.0	50	50	..	..
All India	6901	2.1	486805	71	268712	39

Notes:— (a) As on 1 January 1979
 (b) As on 1 January 1981
 (c) As on 1 April 1982
 (d) As on 1 January 1982
 (e) As on 1 January 1978
 (f) As on December end 1980

APPENDIX 9.24

Per Capita State Government Expenditure on Health* 1970-71 to 1982-83

States	Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)			
	1970-71	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (R.E.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Rajasthan	8	33	41	52
2. Punjab	7	32	36	45
3. Haryana	7	31	40	45
4. Maharashtra	8	27	37	44
5. Kerala	7	32	39	42
6. Tamil Nadu	7	23	33	41
7. Gujarat	8	26	32	35
8. Andhra Pradesh	6	23	26	35
9. West Bengal	6	26	30	32
10. Orissa	5	22	26	32
11. -Madhya Pradesh	5	23	26	30
12. Karnataka	5	19	24	29
13. Assam	5	20	23	28
14. Uttar Pradesh	3	14	17	21
15. Bihar	3	14	16	20
16. Nagaland	36	197	207	228
17. Meghalaya	11	120	142	149
18. Himachal Pradesh	3	84	108	118
19. Sikkim	..	81	96	116
20. Jammu and Kashmir	10	84	98	116
21. Manipur	10	98	91	94
22. Tripura	..	31	40	44
All India	6	24	28	34

*Includes Medical Family Planning, Public Health Sanitation and Water Supply.

Source: Basic Statistics Relating to the Indian Economy Vol. II. September 1984.

APPENDIX 9.25

District-wise details of Patients Treated Under the Department of Indian Systems of Medicine

Districts	No. of Patients Treated
1. Trivandrum	1922021
2. Quilon	807876
3. Alleppey	1454530
4. Pathanamthitta	641301
5. Kottayam	1106695
6. Idukki	2043187
7. Ernakulam	1557940
8. Trichur	1416091
9. Palghat	1045483
10. Malappuram	1075134
11. Wynad	216080
12. Kozhikode	700105
13. Cannanore (including Kasargod)	1236688
Total	15,221,151

APPENDIX 9.26

District-wise Distribution of Institutions and Bed Under Ayurvedic System of Medicine in Kerala 1983-4

District	Hospitals				Number of Dispensaries		Total No. of Institutions	
	Number of Hospitals		Number of Beds		1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Trivandru	12	12	225	239	45	45	57	57
2. Quilon	9	7	150	130	40	33	49	40
3. Alleppey	10	8	180	150	44	31	54	39
4. Pathanamthitta	..	4	..	50	..	21	..	25
5. Kottayam	8	8	140	150	23	23	31	31
6. Idukki	2	2	60	60	20	20	22	22
7. Ernakulam	11	11	180	180	39	39	50	50
8. Trichur	13	13	214	214	58	58	71	71
9. Palghat	5	5	134	134	41	41	46	46
10. Malappuram	10	10	180	180	43	44	53	54
11. Kozhikode	4	4	50	50	31	31	35	35
12. Wynad	1	1	10	10	9	9	10	10
13. Cannanore	8	5	151	115	60	33	68	33
14. Kasargode	..	3	..	40	..	27	..	30
Kerala	93	93	1674	1702	546	455	546	540

APPENDIX 9.27

District-wise Distribution of Institutions and Beds under Homeopathy 1982-83 and 1983-84

District	Hospitals		Number of		Number of		Total No. of		Patients Treated	
	Hospitals		beds		Dispensaries		Institutions		1983-84	
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	In patients Treated	Out-patients Treated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Trivandrum	4	4	150	150	22	22	26	26	2403	1138456
2. Qnilon	1	1	25	25	16	16	19	17	443	807694
3. Pathanamthitta	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	124857
4. Alleppey	3	3	75	75	18	17	21	20	746	1487591
5. Kottayam	3	3	125	125	17	17	20	20	1319	804534
6. Idukki	2	2	50	50	14	14	16	16	1619	489460
7. Ernakulam	2	2	50	50	22	22	24	24	457	923536
8. Trichur	1	1	25	25	12	12	13	13	156	402851
9. Palghat	1	1	25	25	13	13	14	14	450	343256
10. Malappuram	2	2	50	50	20	20	22	22	432	496496
11. Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	18	18	18	18	..	377648
12. Wynad	1	1	25	25	2	3	3	3	28	79128
13. Cannanore	3	3	75	75	24	24	27	27	379	752726
Total	23	23	675	675	200	200	223	223	8,433	82,28,253

APPENDIX 9.28

Statement Showing the Family Welfare Programmes in 1983-84

District	Vasectomy	P. P. C.				I. U. D.		Nirodh Supplied G.C.	OP	Induced Abortion	
		PPS	Mini-lap	Laprosopic	Total (Column 3 to 5)	L.L.	Cut't				Total (Column 7 and 8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Trivandrum	1896	9472	11223	361	22952	142	4750	4892	901177	24213	8148
Qnilon	782	10609	2495	2750	16636	261	1950	2211	316425	8680	2555
Pathanamthitta	330	4167	995	2201	7693	697	788	1485	79913	..	..
Alleppey	3717	5533	3179	..	12429	1114	2555	3669	140226	1062	1566
Kottayam	1003	6879	250	3722	11854	669	4068	4737	162776	2800	5260
Idukki	853	2829	1114	1390	6186	154	1150	1304	84619	1336	61
Ernakulam	1575	10997	845	2869	16286	1009	3180	4189	270088	5913	5579
Trichur	1339	10987	1001	1252	14579	151	2375	2526	190884	6562	3685
Palghat	312	5918	92	4248	10570	1002	1781	2783	140120	4450	2411
Malappuram	353	6623	852	2921	10751	1178	2078	3256	235989	7891	749
Kozhikode	3414	12368	1372	5856	23010	169	2149	2318	250557	7579	2921
Wynad	1776	2594	..	11	4381	..	1606	1606	86858	1528	207
Cannanore	2414	9596	2318	8231	22532	428	1981	2409	323800	7510	4888
State	19764	98547	25736	35812	179859	6974	30411	37385	3183438	83193	40047

L.L.—Lilly Loop, Cut't—Copper 't', G.C.—Conventional Contraceptives, OP—Oral Pills

APPENDIX 9.29

Urban Water Supply Schemes in the State (Including L. I. C. Aided Schemes)

District	Schemes in Operation at the end of 1982-83			Progress during 1983-84 (Nos.)			Progress During 1984-85 (Nos.)			Towns Having Protected Water Supply (Nos.)				% age of urban population covered by the end of			
	Sche- mes Com- pleted During 1983-84	Sche- mes in Ope- ration by the end of the year	Sche- mes under Con- struction at the end of the Year	Sche- mes Com- pleted During 1984-85	Sche- mes in Ope- ration by the end of the year	Sche- mes under con- struction at the end of the Year	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 ^e	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
Trivandrum	3	..	3	..	..	3	1	3	3	3	3	82	83	83	84
Quilon	2	..	2	1	..	2	1	2	2	2	2	62	63	63	63		
Alleppey	5	..	5	..	2(b)	5	..	5	5	5	5	85	84	85	85		
Kottayam	4	..	4	..	1(b)	4	..	4	4	4	4	75	75	75	76		
Idukki	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ernakulam	5	..	5	2	..	5	2	5	5	5	5	81	82	83	83		
Trichur	5	..	5	2(b)	..	5	3-(b)	5	5	5	5	70	70	70	72		
Palghat	2	..	2	1(b)	1(b)	2	..	2	2	2	2	58	60	60	62		
Malappuram	2	..	2	1(b)	..	2	3(b)	2	2	2	2	55	55	55	57		
Kozhikode	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	2	2	2	70	70	71	71
Wynad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannanore	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	3	3	3	58	58	58	59
	33	..	33	..	..	33	..	33	33	33	33	..	..	..	..

(b) Including Augmentation Schemes.

^eAnticipated

APPENDIX 9.30

Rural Water Supply Schemes in the State (Piped) (Including L.I.C. Aided Schemes)

District	No of Schemes in Operation at the end of 1982-83	Progress During 1983-84 (Nos.)			Progress During 1984-85 (Nos.)			Villages Covered by the end of (Nos.)			
		Schemes Com- pleted During the Year	Schemes in Ope- ration by the end of the Year	Schemes under Const- ruction at the end of the Year	Schemes Com- pleted During the Year	Schemes in Ope- ration at the end of the Year	Schemes under Const- ruction at the end of the Year	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9*)	(10*)	(11*)	(12*)
1. Trivandrum	105	12	117	48	5	122	39	41	42	82	88
2. Quilon	100	7	107	71	4+4	115	46	84	90	90	97
3. Alleppey	125	27	152	42	3	155	44	60	73	74	93
4. Kottayam	127	6	133	27	7	140	25	60	65	66	72
5. Idukki	48	4	52	30	6	58	32	41	41	41	41
6. Ernakulam	130	17	147	64	11	158	60	56	71	79	82
7. Trichur	198	8	146	53	11	157	48	175	199	199	213
8. Palghat	114	9	123	34	18	141	47	55	74	106	111
9. Malappuram	79	21	100	43	3	103	23	102	115	115	118
10. Kozhikode	84	8	92	23	2	94	20	83	89	89	103
11. Wynad	..	..	..	..	4	4	16	..	..	..	..
12. Cannanore	136	8	144	51	10	155	31	118	122	122	146
	1186	127	1313	486	87	1400	431	875	..	..	1164

^ePartial Coverage only

4/745/MC.

APPENDIX 9.31

Drainage/Sewerage Schemes in the State

District	Schemes in Operation at the end of the Year 82-83 (Nos.)	Progress During 1983-84 (Nos.)				Progress During 1984-85 (Nos.)			Towns Covered by the end of (Nos.)				Population Covered (%) by the end of			
		Schemes Completed During the Year	Schemes in Operation by the end of the Year	Schemes under Construction during the Year	Schemes Completed during the Year	Schemes in Operation by the end of the Year	Schemes under Construction by the end of the Year	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Trivandrum	1@	..	1@	1	..	1@	1	1@	1@	1@	1@	30	30	31	31	
Quilon	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idukki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ernakulam	1@	..	1@	1	..	1@	1	1@	1@	1@	1@	15	15	15	15	
Trichur	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kozhikode	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wynad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	..	2	5	..	2	5	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..

*Anticipated

@—Partial Coverage Only.

APPENDIX 9.32

LIC Aided Rural Water Supply Schemes in the State

District	Schemes in Operation at the end of 1982-83 (Nos.)	Progress During 1983-84			Progress During 1984-85 (Nos.)*		
		Schemes Completed During 1983-84	Schemes in Operation at the end of 1983-84	Schemes under Construction at the end of 1983-84	Schemes Completed During 1984-85	Schemes in operation at the end of the year	Schemes under Construction 1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Trivandrum	22	1	23	5	..	23	6
Quilon	14	..	14	5	..	14	5
Alleppey	17	..	17	6	..	17	6
Kottayam	29	..	29	6	..	29	6
Ernakulam	21	1	22	6	..	22	7
Idukki	..	..	..	7	..	..	7
Trichur	19	..	19	6	..	19	6
Palghat	20	2	22	11	1	22	11
Malappuram	16	..	16	2	..	16	2
Kozhikode	11	3	14	10	1	14	10
Wynad	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cannanore	26	..	26	12	1	26	11
Total	195	7	202	77	3	205	78

*Anticipated

APPENDIX 9.33

LIC Aided Urban Water Supply Schemes in the State

District	Schemes in Operation at the end of 1982-83 (Nos.)	Progress During 1983-84 (Nos.)			Progress During 1984-85 (Nos.)*		
		Schemes Completed During 1983-84	Schemes in Operation at the end of 1983-84	Schemes under Construction at the end of 1983-84	Schemes Completed During 1984-85	Schemes in Operation at the end of the Year	Schemes under Construction at the end of the Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Trivandrum	3	..	3	..	..	3	..
Quilon	1	..	1	1	..	1	1
Alleppey	5	..	5	..	2(b)	5	..
Kottayam	3	..	3	..	1(b)	3	..
Idukki	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Ernakulam	5	..	5	2	..	5	2
Trichur	5	..	5	2(b)	..	5	3(b)
Palghat	2	..	2	1(b)	1(b)	2	..
Malappuram	2	..	2	1(b)	..	2	3(b)
Kozhikode	2	..	2	..	..	2	..
Wynad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannanore	3	..	3	..	..	3	..
Total	31	..	31	8	4	31	12

* Anticipated

(b) Including Argumentation Schemes

APPENDIX 9.34

* Expenditure on Sewerage and Water Supply Schemes in the State (Including LIC Assisted Schemes)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Water Supply									Sewerage/Drainage Schemes		
	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)
1981-82	824.74	564.48	1389.22	1133.25	116.17	1249.42	1957.59	680.65	2638.24	171.34	21.60	192.94
1982-83	651.14	519.88	1171.02	1565.41	136.24	1701.65	2216.53	656.12	2872.67	189.48	26.89	216.37
1983-84	951.69	567.02	1518.71	3755.27	168.84	3924.11	4706.96	735.86	5442.82	290.85	27.02	317.87
1984-85 (anticipated)	638.00	500.33	1138.33	788.99	110.00	898.99	1426.99	610.33	2037.32	247.00	21.00	268.00

Excluding expenditure on ESP Type latrines and open dug wells

APPENDIX 9.35

Expenditure on Water Supply Schemes with LIC Assistance

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Urban Water Supply Schemes				Rural Water Supply Schemes				Total			
	Plan		Non-Plan	Total (2)+(4)	Plan		Non-Plan	Total (6)+(8)	Plan		Non-Plan	Total (10)+(12)
	Total	Of which LIC aid			Total	Of which LIC aid			Total	Of which LIC aid		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1981-82	67.00	67.00	..	67.00	126.53	86.70	..	126.53	193.53	153.70	..	193.53
1982-83	110.00	110.00	..	110.00	281.84	190.00	..	281.84	391.84	300.00	..	391.84
1983-84	132.96	30.00	..	132.96	346.53	151.37	..	346.53	479.49	181.37	..	479.49
1984-85 (anticipated)	545.00	280.00	..	545.00	385.00	147.00	..	385.00	930.00	427.00	..	930.00

APPENDIX 9.36

Housing Schemes—Physical and Financial Achievements—Details of Schemes and Agency

Schemes	(Rs. in lakhs)					
	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Kerala State Housing Board						
1. Public Housing Scheme	373	256.14	454	420.00	500	350.00
2. Loan Scheme	6600	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3. Subsidised Aided Self Help Housing Scheme (Started in 1983-84)	..	..	..	..	8355	417.75
II. Public Works Department						
1. Rental Housing Scheme	7 works	67.09	9 works	36.60	N.A.	45.72
2. Quarters to Government Servants	10 works	41.30	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3. Police Housing	(i) Barracks	100	100			
	(ii) Quarters	112	112	50.91	N.A.	60.20
III. Board of Revenue						
1. Low Income Group Housing	262	22.70	157	20.26	146	21.36
2. Middle Income Group Housing	565	85.83	105	19.70	80	30.19
3. Settlement of Agricultural Labourers in Poramboke lands	367	2.41	226	1.28	31	2.34
4. Village Housing Scheme	645	31.69	54	3.69	46	1.97
5. House Sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas	N.A.	90.32	N.A.	N.A.	3144	360.96
6. Houses for Rural Workers	4053	191.39	1254	39.71	636	105.30
IV. Harijan Welfare Department						
1. Housing Grant Scheme	1816	70.90	975	72.42	1072	26.35
2. Housing Loan Scheme	76	4.92	59	4.53	33	3.36
V. Tribal Welfare Department						
1. Housing Grant Scheme	9	31.82	18	11.49	129	16.25
2. Hamlet Development	103	10.81	52	10.66	46	13.96
VI. Labour Department—Housing For Plantation Labour						
	138	N.A.	521	N.A.	210	N.A.
VII. Co-operative Sector						
1. Co-operative Housing Scheme—Federation	2334	699.45	2743	868.14	1198	N.A.
2. Co-operative Housing Scheme for E.W.S.	4705	238.45	1096	124.71	3875	N.A.
VIII. Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Corporation						
	5700	167.50	2460	85.62	2566	117.07
IX. Greater Cochin Development Authority (E.W.S., L.I.G., H.I.G., W.J. etc.)						
	7059	1660.41	1382	165.86	N.A.	N.A.
X. Life Insurance Corporation of India						
	119	65.66	127	72.96	166	93.10
XI. Housing Development Finance Co-operation (1982 to 1984)						
	..	..	..	..	2174	695.00
XII. Kerala Development Corporation for SC/ST.						
	5965	324.82	2179	N.A.	838	N.A.

Source: Respective Departments/Agencies.

N.A.—Not Available.

Physical Achievements relate only to completed units.

APPENDIX 9.37

Financial Achievements Relating to the Department of Municipal Administration

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Plan*	Non-Plan	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1981-82	221.00	102.75	323.75
1982-83	189.59	86.49	276.08
1983-84	182.01	163.69	345.70
1984-85 (Anticipated)	219.00	134.65	353.65

* The figures also include the expenditure under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.
Source: Directorate of Municipal Administration.

APPENDIX 9.38

Assistance to Urban Local Bodies for Non-Remunerative Works (Plan Schemes—Agency-wise)

Name of Beneficiary Town/ Urban/Local Body	Unit	Achievement							
		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Kottayam	No. of Scheme	..	..	..	..	1	0.21	..	..
2. Malappuram		1	3.00	1	4.25	..	..	1	5.40
3. Quilon		..	..	..	..	1	3.50	1	2.88
4. Kothamangalam		..	..	..	0.33	..	..	..	..
5. Chengannur		..	..	..	..	1	0.05	..	..
6. Muvattupuzha		1	1.01	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Perumbavoor		1	0.94	1	1.00	..	..	1	1.25
8. Cannanore		1	0.31	3	4.81	..	..	..	..
9. Shoranur		1	0.05	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Varkala		1	0.75	1	1.00	1	1.99	1	1.75
11. Nedumangad		1	0.10	..	..	..	..	1	1.00
12. Kasaragod		..	..	1	0.13	1	0.11	1	1.00
13. Mavelikara		..	..	1	0.14	..	..	..	..
14. Thiruvalla		..	..	2	2.17	2	4.99	..	..
15. Kayamkulam		..	..	2	0.20	..	..	..	..
16. Vaikom		..	..	1	0.01	..	..	..	..
17. Chalakudy		..	..	1	0.39	..	..	..	..
18. Palai		..	..	1	1.60	..	..	1	0.72
19. Changanacherry		..	..	1	0.22	..	..	..	..
20. Palghat		..	..	1	3.50	..	..	..	..
21. Attingal		1	0.84	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Kunnankulam		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.10

Source: Director of Municipal Administration.

APPENDIX 9.39

Assistance to Urban Local Bodies for Non-Enumerative Works (Plan Schemes)—Purpose-wise

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category	Unit	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial (anticipated)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Office Building	Nos.	2	1.32	4	6.86	1	3.50	3	9.28
2. Town Hall	"	1	0.84	..	..	1	3.38	..	..
3. Road	"	18	3.79	22	10.39	13	3.74	12	3.75
4. Drain	"	..	..	1	0.09	..	..	..	..
5. Bridge	"	..	..	1	2.61	..	..	..	..
6. Park	"	..	..	..	..	1	0.21	..	..
7. Stadiums	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.72
8. E. S. P. slab	"	100	0.65	300	0.26	..	..	..	..
9. Library Building	"	..	..	2	1.60	..	..	1	1.25
10. Others	"	..	..	1	0.97	..	..	..	..

Source: Director of Municipal Administration

APPENDIX 9.40

Non-Plan Grant Assistance to Urban Local Bodies (Rs. in lakhs)

Category of Beneficiary/ Urban Local Body	Assistance given during											
	1981-82			1982-83			1983-84			1984-85 (anticipated)		
	G.P.G.	SP.G.	Total	G.P.G.	SP.G.	Total	G.P.G.	SP.G.	Total	G.P.G.	SP.G.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
I. Municipal Corporation	13.90	22.35	36.25	18.44	12.77	31.21	49.45	13.70	63.15	31.00	17.00	48.00
II. Municipalities	26.60	20.43	47.03	35.28	17.54	52.82	83.09	15.79	98.88	61.00	23.40	84.40
III. Guruvayoor Township Committee	0.27	0.74	1.01	0.43	2.03	2.46	1.11	0.55	1.66	1.50	0.75	2.25
Total	40.77	43.52	84.29	54.15	32.34	86.49	133.65	30.04	163.69	93.50	41.15	134.65

Source: Directorate of Municipal Administration

GPG—General Purpose Grant

SPG—Special Purpose Grant

APPENDIX 9.41

Financial Achievements Relating to the Department of Town Planning

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1981-82	44.18	23.94	68.12
1982-83	21.11	33.21	54.32
1983-84	10.59	37.99	54.58
1984-85 (Anticipated)	27.32	43.88	71.20

APPENDIX 9.42

Town and Regional Planning—Achievements

Details (1)	Unit (2)	During 1981-82 (3)	During 1982-83 (4)	During 1983-84 (5)	1984-85 Anticipated (6)
1. Master Plan Prepared	Nos.	..	..	2	3
2. Master Plan Snactioned	"	..	..	1	
3. Regional Plan Prepared	"	..	..	..	..
4. Town Improvement Projects Prepared (under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme)	"	2	4	2	1
5. District Planning Units Functioning	"	5	7	8	8
6. Planning and Development Authorities Functioning	"	4	8	8	8
7. Traffic Operation Plans Prepared for Urban Centres	"	..	..	..	..
8. Others Specify	"	..	..	..	..

Source: Chief Town Planner

APPENDIX 9.43

Financial Assistance to Planning & Development Authorities Provided by the Chief Town Planner (Plan Scheme)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme/Development Authority (1)	Assistance Given During				Total (Column 2 to 5) (6)
	1981-82 (2)	1982-83 (3)	1983-84 (4)	1984-85 (Anticipated) (5)	
1. Financial Assistance to Planning and Development Authorities for Implementation of Development Plans					
(i) Trivandrum Development Authority	..	..	15.00	16.06	31.06
(ii) Calicut	..	..	8.00	10.00	18.00
(iii) Palghat	..	..	6.50	10.00	16.50
(iv) Kottayam	..	..	6.50	8.00	14.00
(v) Quilon	2.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	16.00
(vi) Trichur	..	..	1.50	..	1.50
(vii) Kothamangalam Municipality	3.00	..	..	..	3.00
(viii) Perumbvaoor	1.00	..	..	..	1.00
(ix) Chalakudy	2.00	..	..	..	2.00
(x) Punalur	4.00	..	..	..	4.00
(xi) Chengannur	2.00	..	..	..	2.00
(xii) Trichur (Anticipated)	2.00	..	..	5.44	5.44
Sub Total	16.00	4.00	42.50	54.50	117.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2. Financial Assistance to Planning and Development Authorities for the Implementation of Development Plans (Loan)					
(i) Trivandrum Development Authority	..	..	13.27	10.00	23.27
(ii) Idukki	..	..	..	7.00	7.00
(iii) Quilon	..	..	3.00	..	3.00
(iv) Kottayam	..	..	..	1.50	1.50
(v) Calicut	..	..	12.23	..	12.23
(vi) Trichur	..	..	9.00	18.00	27.00
(vii) Greater Cochin Development Authority Anticipated	..	..	..	10.00 (8.00)	10.00 (8.00)
Sub Total	..	..	37.50	54.50	92.00
3. Creation of Planning and Development Authorities in Urban Centres					
(i) Velloor Mulakulam Development Authority	1.50	..	..	..	1.65
(ii) Trivandrum Development Authority	3.70	..	5.00	3.50	12.20
(iii) Calicut	..	..	3.00	2.50	5.50
(iv) Trichur	2.00	0.50	1.50	2.00	6.00
(v) Quilon	2.00	0.50	1.50	1.50	5.50
(vi) Kottayam	..	1.20	2.25	1.75	5.20
(vii) Palghat Development Authority	..	0.76	2.25	2.25	5.26
(viii) Idukki	..	..	0.50	1.00	1.50
Sub Total	8.75	2.96	16.00	14.50	42.21
4. Scheme for Development of Growth Centres Malappuram					
Sub Total	..	..	..	0.25	0.25
Total of 1 to 4	24.75	6.96	96.00	123.75	251.46

Source: Chief Town Planner

APPENDIX 9.44

Working Results of the Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation

(Rs. in lakhs)

Details	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Anticipated)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Authorised Share Capital	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2. Paid up Share Capital				
(a) Government	9.85	24.85	24.85	24.85
(b) Urban Local Bodies	9.31	23.51	23.51	23.51
3. No. of Share Holders—Urban Local Bodies	49	49	49	49
4. Loans Disbursed to Urban Local Bodies				
(a) Amount Disbursed	227.91	253.45	171.16	252.09
(b) No. of Urban Local Bodies Assisted	35	33	23	31
5. Open Market Borrowing	100.00	165.00	220.00	275.00
6. Profit	2.84	6.44	6.23	3.50
7. Total No. of Projects Assisted	43	53	34	48

Source: Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation

District-wise Details of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala—1983-84

Particulars	Year	Units	Trivandrum	Quilon	Alleppey	Kottayam	Idukki
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Population	1981	Nos.					
S.C.			284279	347567	235423	119377	133177
S.T.			14145	7442	3273	15227	38712
Total			298424	355009	238696	134604	171889
		Percentage	10.62	12.63	8.49	4.79	6.11
Rural Population	1981	Nos.					
S.C.			225214	316868	217328	109601	130690
S.T.			13388	6812	2536	15054	38263
Total			238602	323680	219864	124655	168953
2. Literacy Rate	1981	Percentage					
S.C.			59.01	57.67	67.95	71.79	48.76
S.T.			58.06	50.30	53.71	73.63	43.35
3. Enrolment in Schools SC	1983-84		79808	104864	70718	44031	37472
S.T.			3270	1509	868	4238	7612
Total			83078	106372	71586	48269	45084
S.C.	1982-83	Nos.	76477	103796	72617	50898	34672
S.T.			3146	1674	654	4107	7422
Total			79623	105410	73271	55005	42094

Particulars	Ernakulam	Trichur	Palghat	Malap- puram	Kozhikode	Wynad	Canna- nore	Total
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1. Population								
S.C.	216443	302085	376424	208018	161715	21130	143744	2549382
S.T.	3551	3227	28794	7955	3888	95557	39704	261475
Total	219994	305312	405218	215973	165603	116687	183448	2810857
Percentage of SC/ST to total Population	7.83	10.86	14.42	7.68	5.89	5.15	6.53	100.00
2. Rural Population								
S.C.	157602	259520	351169	197280	134989	21130	118620	2240011
S.T.	1855	3195	28720	7937	3768	95557	39400	256485
Total	159457	262715	379889	205217	138757	116687	158020	2496496
2. Literacy Rate S.C.	63.10	58.16	41.93	47.71	62.26	48.09	47.06	55.96
S.T.	52.60	29.90	12.04	16.33	21.45	20.74	33.18	37.99
3. Enrolment in Schools								
S.C.	61750	72086	58822	47872	40553	6777	32043	656795
S.T.	997	761	2961	974	582	16442	6565	46779
Total	62747	72847	61783	48846	41135	23219	38608	703574
Do. S.C.	61914	72055	56745	47900	39709	6433	32573	654129
S.T.	1075	640	2680	1005	838	15511	6834	45586
Total	62989	72695	59425	48905	40547	21944	38407	699715

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
4. Enrolment in Colleges S.C.		1982-83	Nos.					
Pre-Degree		2676	2451	2154	1863	215
Degree		816	525	343	622	23
Post-Graduate		88	40	10	46	..
Total			..	3180	3016	2507	2531	238
S.T.—Pre Degree		1982-83	..	138	31	6	248	86
Degree		47	6	1	62	16
Post-graduate		16	..	..	3	..
Total		201	37	7	313	102
Total (S.C.+S.T.)		3381	3053	2514	2844	340
5. Land Reforms		1982-83						
Surplus Land Distributed to S.C. (Beneficiaries)			Nos.	2839	3089	3726	2242	1674
Area			Ha.	125.2	304.4	842	464.4	650.4
S.T. (Beneficiaries)		1982-83	Nos.	..	..	12	64	276
Area			Hect.	..	..	3	55	16
Puramboke Land Assigned To S.C. S.T. Beneficiaries			Nos.	6212	12108	7121	3606	21097
Area			Hect.	1471	2184	1107	840	7683

Particulars	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
4. Enrolment in Colleges (1982-83)								
S.C. Pre-Degree	2167	1971	819	650	1111	51	721	16449
Degree	600	513	193	90	278	12	137	4152
Postgraduate	113	37	13	2	19	..	5	373
Total	2880	2521	1025	742	1408	63	863	20974
S.T. Pre-Degree	154	3	13	3	6	53	80	821
Degree	89	3	12	..	1	4	25	266
Postgraduate	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Total	266	6	25	3	7	57	105	1129
Total (S.C.+S.T.)	3146	2527	1050	745	1055	120	968	22103
5. Land Reforms								
Surplus Land Distributed to S.C. (Beneficiaries)	3048	5220	7728	5247	2765	880	5472	43950
Area	260.8	484.4	1871.6	977.2	367.2	177.8	1935.6	8469.8
S.T. Beneficiaries	11	..	1025	23	239	2530	2243	6423
Area	3	..	817	10	91	1343	1934	4272
Puramboke Land Assigned to S.C. S.T. Beneficiaries	16598	12084	513	255	60	2931	17466	100061
Area	2278	1732	71	328	15	1733	7833	27276

APPENDIX 9.46

Staff Position and Representation of SCs and STs in Various Government Departments of Kerala as on 1-1-1984

Particulars	Numbers
(1)	(2)
1. Total gazetted posts in various Department	19094
2. Post held by Special recruitment form among SCs and ST Communities	1384*
3. Post reserved for SC/ST pending appointment	441
4. Total No. of Officers coming under SCs/STs	1825
5. Total non-gazetted officers	281491
6. Post held by Special recruitment from among SC/STs	25515*
7. Post reserved for SC/ST but pending appointment	4537
8. Total No. of N.G.Os under SC/ST	30052

*Post held by SC/STs by appointment under general quota and under special recruitment scheme.

APPENDIX 9.47

Supplementary Feeding Programmes—Scheme-wise Distribution of Beneficiaries and Centres

Name of Scheme	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	No. of Centres	No. of Beneficiaries (lakhs)	No. of Centres	No. of Beneficiaries (lakhs)	No. of Centres	No. of Beneficiaries (lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(A) For Pre-School Children:						
(i) Special Nutrition	4029	5.18	4500	5.50	7580	8.41
(ii) World Food Programme	2800	2.30	2300	2.30	2300	2.30
(iii) Applied Nutrition Programme (including GPWP)	5914	5.74	6491	7.00	6537	5.97
(iv) One Meal A Day Programme	4466	3.70	4820	4.65	4324	4.36
(v) Health Based Nutrition Programme	1596	1.36	1600	1.39	1500	1.33
Total (A)	18305	18.28	19711	20.84	22241	22.37
(B) For School Children						
School Mid-day Meal Programme	8754	15.96	8806	15.82	8756	15.39
Grand Total (A+B)	27059	34.24	28517	36.66	30997	37.76

4745MC.

Pre-School Educational Institutions Receiving Financial Assistance from Government Agencies

Item	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	No. of Institutions	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Institutions	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Institutions	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Institutions	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Institutions	No. of Beneficiaries
(I)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
I. Creches										
1. Social Welfare Department	188	7520	275	11000	275	11000	275	11000	250	10000
2. Social Welfare Advisory Board	120	3000	119	2975	139	3875	144	2850	144	2850
3. Kerala State Council for Child Welfare	22	..	40	..	71	..	62	1550	62	1550
Total (I)	330	10520	434	13975	485	14875	481	15400	456	14400
II. Nurseries/Balawadies										
1. Social Welfare Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Social Welfare Advisory Board	320	9305	271	9005	213	8950	210	10000	210	10000
3. Development Department	1951	253630	2161	280930	2361	296830	2511	297942	2611	265845
4. Kerala State Council for Child Welfare	59	..	59	..	59	..	59	2360	59	2360
Total (II)	2330	262935	2491	289935	2633	305780	2780	310302	2880	278205
Grand Total (I)+(II)	2660	273455	2925	303910	3118	320655	3261	325702	3336	292605

District-wise Distribution of Feeding Centres under Various Nutrition Programmes in Kerala as on 31-3-1984

No. of Feeding Centres

District	Under Health Services Department	Under Community Development Department			Under Social Welfare Department			Total
	I.H.P.P.	A.N.P.	C.P.W.P.	O.M.D.P.	I.C.D.S.	S.N.P.	W.F.P.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Trivandrum	149	310	259	638	600	169	399	2599
Quilon	261	419	254	697	678	72	123	2548
Alleppey	165	431	170	494	951	181	262	2654
Idukki	37	86	83	90	300	52	109	787
Pathanamthitta	..	..	126	..	100	..	..	380
Kottayam	112	146	192	285	300	88	205	1357
Ernakulam	145	357	307	483	400	81	63	1956
Trichur	149	339	273	73*	471	72	55	1794
Palghat	121	..	237	437	455	109	87	1706
Malappuram	144	426	199	471	722	222	209	2427
Calicut	105	275	218	356	600	73	18	1663
Wynad	27	121	74	99	329	39	11	727
Cannanore	107	190	219	304	577	96	34	1575
Total	1522	3150	2611	4427	6483	1204	1575	22173

*Urban Centres are not included

I.H.P.P.—Integrated Health Package Programme

A.N.P.—Applied Nutrition Programme

C.P.W.P.—Composite Programme for Women & Pre-School Children.

O.M.D.P.—One Meal A Day Programme

I.C.D.S.—Integrated Child Development Service

S.N.P.—Special Nutrition Programme

W.F.P.—World Food Programme.