



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

# ECONOMIC REVIEW 1985

STATE PLANNING BOARD

TRIVANDRUM

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**ECONOMIC REVIEW**  
**1985**

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## GENERAL REVIEW

*National Economic Outlook*

The national economic scene of 1985-86 presents an optimistic picture viewed especially in the light of trends in production in the crucial sectors of the economy as well as prices.

1.2. With an estimated 4.5 to 5 per cent growth rate of the national economy as measured by the rise in the real gross national product, reasonably good performance of the infrastructure sectors in terms of coal despatches, electricity generation, revenue earning goods traffic, cargo handling at major ports and a particularly low rate of inflation due to proper supply management and a restricted money supply the performance in the very first year has given a successful start to the Seventh Plan. However, on the negative side, an expected decline in the level of foreign exchange reserves due to the increasing trade deficit during the year was the major concern.

1.3. The level of Agricultural production in 1985-86 is expected to surpass the record level of production achieved in 1983-84. Current estimates suggest that the foodgrain output will be close to 150 million tonnes in spite of an erratic and inadequate rainfall during the monsoon season. This is about 4 million tonnes more than the estimates for 1984-85. Although the tempo in the production of foodgrains is maintained over the years, marked imbalances have emerged in the cropping pattern. In the absence of a long term pricing policy for competing crops, the higher productivity of certain crops as a result of technological improvements and expansion of irrigation together with the effective intervention of Government with support prices has made the cultivation of these crops more profitable over the years with the result that the production of certain crops such as pulses and oilseeds has been far short of the demand.

1.4. With the exception of hydel power generation and crude oil production the key infrastructure sectors recorded an impressive performance in terms of their growth rates in 1985 (April to December 1985 over the same period in 1984). Though coal production increased only marginally in 1985, the despatches improved considerably bringing down the huge pithead stocks. Thermal power generation went up by 15.5 per cent in 1985. The Plant Load Factor (PLF) improved marginally from 50.1 per cent to 50.8 per cent. The wide gap between demand and supply persists in spite of the significant increase in power generation in recent years. Revenue earning goods traffic went up by 9.1 per cent in 1985. Though the growth rate in the crude oil production recorded a decline in 1985, the refinery throughput went up by 21.9 per cent.

1.5. The policy initiative of the Government during the year in order to modernise industry, upgrade technology, replace monopoly markets by competitive ones, and to simplify licensing procedures have created a favourable climate for industrial investment. The

estimate of industrial production shows a growth rate of 6 to 7 per cent in 1985-86 as in the previous year. Though mining and electricity sectors registered significantly lower growth rates in 1985-86 compared to corresponding rates in the previous year, the general index was not much affected due to their low weightages. The output in the manufacturing sector grew by 6.8 per cent in 1985-86 compared to 6 per cent in the previous year.

1.6. No serious inflationary trend was noticed in 1985-86. The rate of increase in wholesale price index between March 1985 and January 1986 (3.1%) was the lowest for this period during the last seven years. Even after taking into account the increase in certain administered prices during January and February 1986 the rate of inflation in 1985-86 is expected to be lower than that in 1984-85. Prices of manufactured items were more stable compared to agricultural prices. The wholesale price index for food articles went up by 6.4 per cent compared to the 3.1 per cent increase for manufactured products. As a result of this, the rate of increase in the consumer price index was significantly higher when compared to that of the wholesale price index. The consumer price index registered an increase of 7.5 per cent between March and November 1985.

1.7. A remarkable control over the monetary variables and major short and long term fiscal policy initiatives were the major high lights on the monetary and fiscal front. A distinct decline in the rate of growth of money supply, mostly as a result of the deceleration in reserve money, was noted between April 1985 and January 1986. Management of the credit situation was also very successful with the Government. A Long Term Fiscal Policy (LTFP) aimed at providing a detailed fiscal perspective to the financing of Seventh Five Year Plan was announced in 1985-86. By spelling out the Government's fiscal objectives over the next five years, the LTFP aims at providing a stable economic environment by reducing uncertainties and providing foundation for stable economic growth.

1.8. As per the provisional data for the first six months of 1985-86 the imports increased by 24.5 per cent. But exports remained sluggish as a result of which the balance of trade position presents an unfavourable situation. This is true even after taking into account the reduction in the crude oil export due to expansion in domestic refining. If the trend does not reverse in the latter part of the year, the foreign exchange reserves might decline significantly in spite of the rising capital inflows to deposit accounts from non-resident Indians. The overall position in the balance of payments suggests a marginal increase in external debt position.

*Trends in Kerala's Economy*

1.9. Income estimates for 1984-85 reveal a remarkable recovery of the State economy from the

severe effects of drought during the preceding two years. The State income went up not only in money terms but in real terms also in 1984-85 unlike in the previous year. At current prices the state income was estimated at Rs. 5965 crores in 1984-85 as against Rs. 5203 crores in 1983-84 showing a growth rate of 14.6 per cent. At constant prices the income grew by 5.9 per cent from Rs. 1654 crores in 1983-84 to Rs. 1751 crores in 1984-85 corresponding to a decline of 0.12 per cent in 1983-84. The improved performance of the Agricultural and service sectors and a low level of inflation have contributed to the significant growth of the economy in real terms. The per capita income at current prices went up by 12.6 per cent from Rs. 1951 in 1983-84 to Rs. 2196 in 1984-85. At constant prices it increased from Rs. 620 in 1983-84 to Rs. 645 in 1984-85 recording a growth rate of 4 per cent in contrast to a decline of 2 per cent in 1983-84.

#### *Employment Situation*

1.10. As per the employment exchange statistics the number of job seekers increased by two lakhs from 22.6 lakhs in 1983 to 24.6 lakhs in March 1985. The magnitude of the unemployment problem in Kerala can be understood from the fact that though Kerala's share in all India population is only 3.7 per cent the State accounts for 10.5 per cent of the total job seekers in the country. The total number of professional and technical work seekers as on March 1985 was 64276 consisting of 1014 Doctors, 2254 Engineers, 11986 diploma holders in engineering, 48748 I.T.I. certificate holders, 252 agricultural graduates and 22 veterinary graduates.

#### *Price Behaviour*

1.11. The main features noticed on the price front during 1985 include the absence of any severe inflationary trend as reflected in the behaviour of consumer price index, a fall in the wholesale price index of agricultural commodities which had been rising since 1982 and worsening of the terms of trade in agriculture on account of the general fall in farm prices, especially that of coconut.

1.12. The annual rate of inflation measured in terms of consumer price index was only 3.3 per cent in 1985 as against 11.7 per cent in 1984 and 12.8 per cent in 1983. Relatively more stability was noticed in the retail prices of most of the essential consumption items in 1985 compared to the previous year. The wholesale price index for agricultural commodities declined by 21.4 per cent in 1985. However, this has to be viewed in the context of the steep increase in the same index in 1984 (39.9%) and 1983 (29.4%) due to a decline in agricultural production.

1.13. With low returns on coconut, paddy, ginger, arecanut etc., the farm prices in general, were unfavourable to farmers in 1985 compared to the previous year. The average farm prices of coconut in 1985 (January-October) declined sharply by 46 per cent compared to the prices prevailed in 1984 for the same period. The intervention of the Kerala State Marketing Federation and of late the NAFED in the open market has arrested the falling trend in the farm prices of coconut and it has started rising from November 1985.

#### *Availability of Food*

1.14 Food situation in Kerala was comfortable in 1985 due to increased domestic production and a step up in the allotment of rice from the central pool. The per capita availability of rice went up to 301 g. per day in 1985 compared to 293 g. per day in 1984. This excludes rice brought into the State by private traders. The allotment of rice from the central pool increased from 13.6 lakh tonnes in 1984 to 14.6 lakh tonnes in 1985. During the year 13.84 lakh tonnes of rice were distributed through 12503 ration shops. The per capita availability of milk was estimated at 122 g. per day in 1984-85 as against 112 g. per day in 1983-84. The production of meat was estimated at 22505 MT compared to 18652 MT in the previous year. The egg production went up from 1260 million in 1983-84 to 1310 million in 1984-85.

#### *Agricultural Production*

1.15 Agricultural production made a remarkable recovery in 1984-85 from the severe effects of drought during the preceding two years. In 1984-85 significant improvements in production were achieved as a result of favourable weather conditions and the combined efforts of the farmers and government to revive the drought affected farm economy. Agricultural production went up by 15 per cent in 1984-85 in contrast to a decline of 5.4 per cent during the previous year. The performance of the non-foodgrain sector was remarkably good mainly on account of the increase in the production of oil seeds and plantation crops.

1.16 During 1984-85 the highest rate of increase in production was noticed for coffee (390.6%), followed by cardamom (159%), coconut (30.4%), groundnut (27.7%), pulses (10.7%) and rubber (6.1%). Crops like arecanut, tapioca, ragi and cotton also recorded marginal increase in their production. Due to the severe damage sustained during drought years, pepper production decreased by 21 per cent in 1984-85. The production of tea also went down by 16.8 per cent during the year.

1.17 Rice production rose by 4 per cent from 12.08 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 to 12.56 lakh tonnes in 1984-85. Productivity of rice in the State reached a record level of 1729 kg. per hectare in 1984-85. In spite of a steady decline in the area under rice since 1974-75 the level of production could be maintained in the range of 12 to 14 lakh tonnes as a result of increasing productivity. However, the present yield rate of rice is far below the potential yield rate. Bringing more area under HYV of rice could be a major source of growth in rice production. The present coverage of area under HYV programme for rice is only 30 per cent in the State compared to the national average of 56 per cent.

1.18 Farm input prices remained stable in 1984-85 except for farm yard manure and wood ash. However, the total offtake of fertilizers and pesticides did not improve during the year.

#### *Animal Husbandry and Dairy*

1.19 Under the cross-breeding programme nearly 56 per cent of the breedable cows (desi) have been converted as cross-bred and this has paved the

way for increase in milk production in the State. The milk production was estimated at 12.20 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 as against 11.50 lakh tonnes in 1983-84. As a result of which the per capita availability of milk improved from 112 g. per day in 1983-84 to 122 g. per day in 1984-85. The 483 dairy co-operatives on Anand Pattern procured on an average 93335 litres of milk per day during 1985 compared to 76075 litres per day during the previous year.

#### *Fisheries*

1.20 The fish production in Kerala was estimated at 4.52 lakh tonnes in 1984 consisting 4.25 lakh tonnes of marine fishes and 0.27 lakh tonnes of inland fishes. The State contributed about 23 per cent of the total marine fish production in the country in 1984 as against 27 per cent in the previous year. The per capita consumption of fish estimated at 14.5 kg. in 1984 was marginally higher compared to that of the previous year.

#### *Rural Development*

1.21 Under the integrated rural development programme (IRDP) 1.05 lakh families including 55 thousand scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families were assisted during the year. The average assistance per family was Rs. 3642 with a subsidy component of Rs. 1185. Under the Training of Youth for Self Employment Programme (TRYSEM) 9754 persons were trained. A total number of 4436 trained persons could be placed in 1984-85 as against 3084 in the previous year. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) generated 142 lakh mandays of employment. The major achievements of this programme include construction of 1570 houses, 105 schools, 7 community centres, 2 hospitals and 1522 km. of rural roads. The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) was taken up in the State at the end of 1983 in order to provide a minimum of 100 mandays of employment per year to at least one member of every landless rural household during the lean agricultural season. The programme generated 50 lakh mandays of employment and constructed 1392 houses under the asset generation programme till the end of 1984-85.

1.22 The physical achievements of the anti-poverty programmes during the first eight months of 1984-85 fell short of the targets as a result of the time spent for conducting the baseline survey to identify the beneficiaries. Among the poverty amelioration programmes IRDP is unique as it aims to uplift the assisted families from poverty on a lasting basis. The concurrent evaluations and impact studies conducted in the State indicated that the programme has not helped to achieve its objective in full due to a variety of reasons such as faulty method in the selection of beneficiaries, non-development of infrastructural facilities and lack of co-ordination in implementation. However, these evaluations were done for the initial periods of the programme. Evaluation of later periods are necessary to assess the progress in the realisation of the objective.

#### *Irrigation and Power*

1.23 The total gross irrigated area covered by major and medium irrigation schemes till June 1985 was 3.57 lakh hectares. During 1984-85, there were

13 ongoing major irrigation schemes and 5 ongoing medium irrigation schemes. Of these, the main works on Kuttiady, Chitturpuzha, Pamba, Pazhassi and Periyar Valley are almost over. The additional area brought under irrigation in 1984-85 was 4633 ha. (net) or 10744 ha. (Gross). The minor irrigation was extended to an area of 7163 ha. (net) or 8993 ha. (gross) during the year. An area of 1630 hectares was protected under the flood control programme.

1.24 Kerala power grid has an installed capacity of 1011.5 MW, with an annual generation capacity of 4739 M. units through 9 completed generation schemes. The total power generation in 1984-85 was 4885 MkwH as against 3646 MkwH in 1983-84. The number of consumers at the end of March 1985 was 21.25 lakhs as against 20.54 lakhs at the end of March 1984. Per capita consumption of electricity in the State increased to 129.49 Kwh during 1984-85 from 102.5 Kwh in 1983-84. In 1984-85 71418 service connections were given, 14178 agricultural pumpsets were energised and 12106 street lights were installed.

#### *Industries*

1.25 The main factors which accounted for the improved industrial production in the State during 1984-85 were better power supply and wholesome industrial relations. The value added by the manufacturing sector (at current prices) stood at Rs. 828.57 crores in 1984-85 as against Rs. 744.88 crores registering an increase of 11.2 percent. However at 1970-71 prices the increase was marginal at 2.6 percent from Rs. 212.5 crores in 1983-84 to Rs. 218 crores in 1984-85.

1.26 By the end of March 1985, there were 2582 Joint Stock Companies in the State, comprising of 2043 Private Limited and 539 Public Limited Companies. During 1984-85, 232 new companies were registered, of which 30 were public limited and 202 private limited companies. The total number of government companies in the State at the end of March 1985 stood at 88. The four government companies were registered during the year are (i) Autokast Limited (ii) Kerala Clays and Ceramic Products Limited (iii) Kerala School Teachers and Non-teaching Staff Welfare Corporation Limited and (iv) Kerala State Salicylates and Chemicals Limited.

1.27 The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation sanctioned financial assistance worth Rs. 16.30 crores during the year. The Corporation had so far assisted 121 industrial units, of which eighty five were completed by the end of March 1985. The developmental activities undertaken by the corporation during the year include the work done for the formation of the Kerala State Beverage Manufacturing and Marketing Corporation and formulation of project for Kerala Asbestos Cement Pipe Factory Ltd.,

1.28 A substantial improvement in the performance of the Kerala Financial Corporation was noticed during the year. The Corporation earned a net profit of Rs. 36.5 lakhs while it had been incurring losses during the last 16 years. An amount of Rs. 12 crores was disbursed as loan, in respect of 545 applications. The bulk of the Corporation's assistance was directed towards the Small Scale Industries Sector.



1.29 Eleven manufacturing companies owned by the Government of India were functioning in the State during 1984-85. The Cochin Refineries Ltd., Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., Hindustan Latex Ltd., Instrumentation Ltd. Ltd., Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., and HMT Ltd. were running on profit, while Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Cochin Shipyard Ltd. and Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. were incurring loss during the year.

1.30 In the Small Scale Industries Sector 3382 new SSI units were registered. The investment made in these units was estimated to be about Rs. 32.76 crores and the employment generated was about 23600. The gross value of production in the SSI units increased to Rs. 950 crores during 1984-85 from Rs. 890 crores in the previous year. However, problems like scarcity of raw materials, lack of demand for finished products, especially from foreign countries, obsolescent technology, high wages, and consequent rise in cost of production and inadequacy of working capital continued to prevail upon the traditional industries like Coir, Cashew, Handloom etc.

#### *Transport and Communications*

1.31 The total length of roads in Kerala is approximately 1.09 lakh kilometres. Of the total road length, only 19107 km. is maintained by Public Works Department, 839 km. by the National Highway Wing and the remaining by Panchayats, Municipalities etc. The State has 394 km. of roads per lakh of population and 281 km. per 100 sq. km. of area. Kerala is one of the States where density of vehicles is very high. The State has 821 vehicles per 100 sq. km. of area, and 1164 vehicles per lakh of population in 1984-85. The railway route length in Kerala is only 916 km. consisting of 113 km. metregauge and 803 km. broadgauge which works out to 23.6 km. per thousand sq. km. of area and 3.6 km. per lakh of population. The construction of Ernakulam-Alleppey line having a length of 57. km is in progress. The Indian Airlines operates services from Trivandrum and Cochin to major cities in the country in addition to the two international flights to Colombo and Mali. Air India operates International flights from Trivandrum to Gulf countries.

1.32 In the transportation of goods and passengers, the inland water transport plays a significant role. The State Water Transport Department operated ferry services in the districts of Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon. The Kerala State Road Transport Corporation, with its 12 boats operates ferry services in the Cochin harbour area. The Kerala Inland Navigation Corporation is engaged in the transportation of raw materials to FACT and conduct of ferry services to and from the island around Cochin. The inter mediate and minor ports of Kerala handled 1.75 lakh tonnes of cargo during 1984-85. The major port of Cochin handled only 40.74 lakh tonnes of cargo, against 50.04 lakh tonnes during the previous year.

1.33 The State has made commendable advances in the provision of communication facilities. The average area served by a post office is 8.18 sq. km. against 23.31 sq. km. (1982) on all India basis. However, the population served by a post office in

Kerala is 5843 on the average, while the corresponding all India figure is 5652. The state has a telephone density of 4.28 per sq. km. of area against 1.05 for the country as whole. The number of telephones per thousand population is also higher in Kerala.

#### *Export and Import through Cochin Port*

1.34 Cochin Port caters to the major share of export trade of the State. During 1984-85 Cochin Port handled trade worth Rs. 1431.41 crores consisting of exports and imports (foreign and coastal) valued at Rs. 883.25 crores and Rs. 548.16 crores respectively. This includes foreign exports and imports worth Rs. 870.05 crores and 367.95 crores respectively made through the Port during the year. The State exported during the year under review 31570 tonnes of marine products, 25632 tonnes of coir and coir products, and 31377 tonnes of cashew kernels, valued at Rs. 148.73 crores, Rs. 26.28 crores, and Rs. 174.31 crores respectively.

#### *Social Services*

##### *Education*

1.35 By the end of 1984-85 the number of schools in the State increased to 12102 from 11995 in the previous year. Nearly 63 per cent of the schools are under private management. The enrolment of students increased to 56.81 lakhs from 56.59 lakhs in the previous year. Of the total number of students girls constituted 48.73 per cent. The teacher-pupil ratio was 1:31 during the year. The Government expenditure on education per pupil was found to be Rs. 419 in the primary stage and Rs. 721 in the secondary stage. The programme for vocationalisation of education was newly introduced in 41 high Schools and 11 technical high Schools.

1.36 The number of Arts and Science Colleges in the State remained at 168 during the year. Kerala, Calicut and Gandhiji Universities have now under them 43,69 and 56 Colleges respectively. There were 292409 students studying in the various Arts and Science Colleges under the three Universities. In the field of technical education, two polytechnics and 10 technical high schools were newly started. The number of students in Engineering Colleges increased from 8518 in 1983-84 to 8913 in 1984-85. Degree courses in Computer Science were started in the Government Engineering Colleges at Trivandrum and Trichur and at T. K. M. College of Engineering, Quilon (Private). New courses started in Polytechnics include 'Automobile Engineering', 'Television Engineering' and 'Computer Application'.

1.37 Government expenditure on education increased to Rs. 345 crores during 1984-85 from Rs. 307 crores during the previous year. Of the total expenditure primary education accounted for 52 per cent, secondary education 29 per cent, University and other higher education 13 per cent, technical education 4 per cent and others including special education, 2 per cent.

##### *Health*

1.38 The health infrastructure during 1984-85 included 15 hospitals, 199 primary health centres, 622

dispensaries and 20 T. B. clinics. The additional infrastructure created during the year consists of 7 primary health centres, 91 sub centres, one leprosy control unit at Nilambur, 2 district leprosy units at Alleppey and Quilon, one filariasis survey unit at Cannanore, and two filaria clinics at Adoor and Parasala. Ten primary health centres were additionally identified for the implementation of the national programme for prevention and control of blindness. The number of registered medical practitioners in all the systems of medicine went upto 32178 from 31211 in the previous year. The family welfare infrastructure consisted of 12 Family Welfare Bureaux, 164 Rural Family Welfare Centres, 17 Urban Family Welfare Centres, and 44 Post Partum Centres. Government approved 213 hospitals for Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP). Further, 2261 Family Welfare Sub Centres were functioning to promote these programmes.

1.39 Under Indian System of Medicine 94 hospitals and 457 dispensaries were functioning during the year under review. Nearly 158.69 lakh patients were treated in different Government Ayurveda Hospitals

and Dispensaries, and 2.23 lakh patients in the Ayurveda College Hospitals. The Department of Homoeopathy was running 223 medical institutions consisting of 23 hospitals and 200 dispensaries. These institutions provided medical treatment to 79.25 lakh patients.

#### *Water Supply*

1.40 During the year under review, 33 urban water supply schemes, and 1493 rural water supply schemes were in operation. The State could now provide safe drinking water to over 80 per cent of urban population and 50 per cent of the rural population. The State Ground Water Department constructed 313 tube wells/bore wells at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs during the year. For the implementation of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Schemes, Government of India provided assistance worth Rs. 1121 lakhs. In addition, a special grant of Rs. 3.50 lakhs was sanctioned as bonus in view of the best performance of the State in Rural Water Supply. With the avowed objective of providing drinking water to all problem villages, the State could partially cover 1148 problem villages out of 1164 villages by the end of 1984-85.

1.29 Eleven manufacturing companies owned by the Government of India were functioning in the State during 1984-85. The Cochin Refineries Ltd., Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., Hindustan Latex Ltd., Instrumentation Ltd. Ltd., Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., and HMT Ltd. were running on profit, while Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Cochin Shipyard Ltd. and Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., were incurring loss during the year.

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#### *Transport and Communications*

1.31 The total length of roads in Kerala is approximately 1.09 lakh kilometres. Of the total road length, only 19107 km. is maintained by Public Works Department, 839 km. by the National Highway Wing and the remaining by Panchayats, Municipalities etc. The State has 394 km. of roads per lakh of population and 281 km. per 100 sq. km. of area. Kerala is one of the States where density of vehicles is very high. The State has 821 vehicles per 100 sq. km. of area, and 1164 vehicles per lakh of population in 1984-85. The railway route length in Kerala is only 916 km. consisting of 113 km. metregauge and 803 km. broadgauge which works out to 23.6 km. per thousand sq. km. of area and 3.6 km. per lakh of population. The construction of Ernakulam-Alleppey line having a length of 57. km is in progress. The Indian Airlines operates services from Trivandrum and Cochin to major cities in the country in addition to the two international flights to Colombo and Mali. Air India operates International flights from Trivandrum to Gulf countries.

1.32 In the transportation of goods and passengers, the inland water transport plays a significant role. The State Water Transport Department operated ferry services in the districts of Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon. The Kerala State Road Transport Corporation, with its 12 boats operates ferry services in the Cochin harbour area. The Kerala Inland Navigation Corporation is engaged in the transportation of raw materials to FACT and conduct of ferry services to and from the island around Cochin. The inter mediate and minor ports of Kerala handled 1.75 lakh tonnes of cargo during 1984-85. The major port of Cochin handled only 40.74 lakh tonnes of cargo, against 50.04 lakh tonnes during the previous year.

1.33 The State has made commendable advances in the provision of communication facilities. The average area served by a post office is 8.18 sq. km. against 23.31 sq. km. (1982) on all India basis. However, the population served by a post office in

Kerala is 5843 on the average, while the corresponding all India figure is 5652. The state has a telephone density of 4.28 per sq. km. of area against 1.05 for the country as whole. The number of telephones per thousand population is also higher in Kerala.

#### *Export and Import through Cochin Port*

1.34 Cochin Port caters to the major share of export trade of the State. During 1984-85 Cochin Port handled trade worth Rs. 1431.41 crores consisting of exports and imports (foreign and coastal) valued at Rs. 883.25 crores and Rs. 548.16 crores respectively. This includes foreign exports and imports worth Rs. 870.05 crores and 367.95 crores respectively made through the Port during the year. The State exported during the year under review 31570 tonnes of marine products, 25632 tonnes of coir and coir products, and 31377 tonnes of cashew kernels, valued at Rs. 148.73 crores, Rs. 26.28 crores, and Rs. 174.31 crores respectively.

#### *Social Services*

##### *Education*

1.35 By the end of 1984-85 the number of schools in the State increased to 12102 from 11995 in the previous year. Nearly 63 per cent of the schools are under private management. The enrolment of students increased to 56.81 lakhs from 56.59 lakhs in the previous year. Of the total number of students girls constituted 48.73 per cent. The teacher-pupil ratio was 1:31 during the year. The Government expenditure on education per pupil was found to be Rs. 419 in the primary stage and Rs. 721 in the secondary stage. The programme for vocationalisation of education was newly introduced in 41 high Schools and 11 technical high Schools.

1.36 The number of Arts and Science Colleges in the State remained at 168 during the year. Kerala, Calicut and Gandhiji Universities have now under them 43,69 and 56 Colleges respectively. There were 292409 students studying in the various Arts and Science Colleges under the three Universities. In the field of technical education, two polytechnics and 10 technical high schools were newly started. The number of students in Engineering Colleges increased from 8518 in 1983-84 to 8913 in 1984-85. Degree courses in Computer Science were started in the Government Engineering Colleges at Trivandrum and Trichur and at T. K. M. College of Engineering, Quilon (Private). New courses started in Polytechnics include 'Automobile Engineering', 'Television Engineering' and 'Computer Application'.

1.37 Government expenditure on education increased to Rs. 345 crores during 1984-85 from Rs. 307 crores during the previous year. Of the total expenditure primary education accounted for 52 per cent, secondary education 29 per cent, University and other higher education 13 per cent, technical education 4 per cent and others including special education, 2 per cent.

##### *Health*

1.38 The health infrastructure during 1984-85 included 15 hospitals, 199 primary health centres, 622

dispensaries and 20 T. B. clinics. The additional infrastructure created during the year consists of 7 primary health centres, 91 sub centres, one leprosy control unit at Nilambur, 2 district leprosy units at Alleppey and Quilon, one filariasis survey unit at Cannanore, and two filaria clinics at Adoor and Parasala. Ten primary health centres were additionally identified for the implementation of the national programme for prevention and control of blindness. The number of registered medical practitioners in all the systems of medicine went upto 32178 from 31211 in the previous year. The family welfare infrastructure consisted of 12 Family Welfare Bureaux, 164 Rural Family Welfare Centres, 17 Urban Family Welfare Centres, and 44 Post Partum Centres. Government approved 213 hospitals for Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP). Further, 2261 Family Welfare Sub Centres were functioning to promote these programmes.

1.39 Under Indian System of Medicine 94 hospitals and 457 dispensaries were functioning during the year under review. Nearly 158.69 lakh patients were treated in different Government Ayurveda Hospitals

and Dispensaries, and 2.23 lakh patients in the Ayurveda College Hospitals. The Department of Homoeopathy was running 223 medical institutions consisting of 23 hospitals and 200 dispensaries. These institutions provided medical treatment to 79.25 lakh patients.

#### *Water Supply*

1.40 During the year under review, 33 urban water supply schemes, and 1493 rural water supply schemes were in operation. The State could now provide safe drinking water to over 80 per cent of urban population and 50 per cent of the rural population. The State Ground Water Department constructed 313 tube wells/bore wells at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs during the year. For the implementation of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Schemes, Government of India provided assistance worth Rs. 1121 lakhs. In addition, a special grant of Rs. 3.50 lakhs was sanctioned as bonus in view of the best performance of the State in Rural Water Supply. With the avowed objective of providing drinking water to all problem villages, the State could partially cover 1148 problem villages out of 1164 villages by the end of 1984-85.

## INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

*National Income*

The national income (quick estimate) for 1984-85 is estimated at Rs.173207 crores at current prices as against Rs.157830 crores for 1983-84 showing a growth rate of 9.7 per cent. But the growth rate achieved in 1983-84 over 1982-83 was as high as 18.3 per cent. At constant (1970-71) prices the national income in 1984-85 was Rs. 57014 crores and in 1983-84 Rs. 55100 crores. Thus in real terms the national income registered an increase of 3.5 per cent in 1984-85 whereas it was as high as 7.8 per cent in the previous year. The shortfall in agricultural production during 1984-85 mainly accounts for the lower growth rate. The foodgrains production recorded a decline of about 4 per cent and the total production was of the order of 146.2 million tonnes during 1984-85 as against the record production of 152.4 million tonnes achieved during 1983-84. The mining sector recorded a significant growth rate of 9.1 per cent during the year due to the increased production of coal and crude oil, which increased by 8.3 per cent and 12.4 per cent respectively. In real terms, the annual growth rate (geometric) of national income from 1970-71 to 1984-85 is estimated at 3.7 per cent. During the Sixth Plan (1980-85), the average annual rate (geometric) of increase in real national income observed is 5.3 per cent. Table 2.1 gives the relevant figures.

*State Income*

2.2. The State income at current prices for 1984-85 is estimated at Rs. 5965 crores, whereas for 1983-84 it was Rs. 5203 crores. It shows a growth rate of 14.6 per cent in 1984-85 as against 17.7 per cent in 1983-84.

2.3. At 1970-71 prices the State income in 1984-85 is estimated at Rs.1751 crores and that for 1983-84 is Rs. 1654 crores. In real terms the State Income increased by 5.9 per cent in 1984-85 whereas it declined by 0.12 per cent in 1983-84 over 1982-83. Such a high growth rate was achieved in 1984-85 mainly due to an increase of 15.1 per cent in the agricultural production during the year. The production of food grains increased by 4.1 per cent. There was an increase of 30.5 per cent in the production of coconut which went up from 2602 million nuts in 1983-84 to 3395 million nuts in 1984-85 reflecting a remarkable recovery in production from the depressed conditions that prevailed in 1983-84.

2.4 The annual average (geometric) growth rate of State Income from 1970-71 to 1984-85 is 2.4 per cent at constant prices and 11.8 per cent at current prices. The real annual average rate of growth of state income during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) works out to 2.9 per cent.

2.5 The negative growth rate of 0.12 per cent at constant prices in 1983-84 was mainly due to the

shortfall in agricultural and industrial production. The agricultural production decreased by 5.39 per cent and the industrial production by 12.31 per cent. The main reason for the decline in agricultural production was the severe drought of 1983. The decline in the industrial production was mainly attributed to the fall in production reported in different major industry groups such as manufacture of food products, cotton textiles, non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and alloy industries, Electrical Machinery, other manufacturing industries and Electricity.

*Sectoral Contribution*

2.6 The percentage share of the major sectors of the economy in the net domestic product of Kerala and all India between 1970-71 and 1984-85 at current and constant prices is presented in Table 2.2. It is noted that, in general, there is a decrease in the share of the primary sector between 1970-71 and 1984-85 whereas the share of secondary and tertiary sectors has recorded an increase.

*Per Capita Income*

2.7 The per capita national income which was Rs. 633 in 1970-71 at current prices increased by about 270 per cent to Rs. 2344 in 1984-85. The rate of increase over the previous year is 7.5 per cent in 1984-85 compared to 15.8 per cent and 8.1 per cent in 1983-84 and 1982-83 respectively. At 1970-71 prices the per capita income in 1984-85 is estimated at Rs. 772 showing a growth rate of 1.4 per cent over the previous year.

2.8 At constant prices (1970-71) the per capita income of the State is estimated at Rs. 645 in 1984-85 as against Rs.620 in 1983-84. The percentage increase is 3.9 corresponding to a decline of 1.9 per cent in 1983-84. At current prices the per capita income of Kerala increased from Rs. 596 in 1970-71 to Rs. 2196 in 1984-85. The per capita income of different states from 1980-81 to 1983-84 is given in Appendix 2.7.

*Population*

2.9 The population of Kerala is estimated at 273.17 lakhs in 1985. The State is experiencing a declining trend in the annual growth rate of population from early seventies. This is mainly due to the rapidly declining birth rate.

*Birth and Death Rates*

2.10 The crude birth and death rates of Kerala and all India are presented in Table 2.3. During 1975 to 1984 there was a reduction of 5.6 points in the birth rate from 28 in 1975 to 22.4 in 1984. The

death rate during the same period decreased only by 2.2 points, from 8.4 in 1975 to 6.2 in 1984. As a result the natural growth rate of population declined from 1.96 per cent per annum in 1975 to 1.62 per cent in 1984. For the Country as a whole the birth and death rates are estimated at 35.2 and 15.9 respectively for 1975 and 33.6 and 11.9 respectively for 1983. Thus at the national level the rate of natural growth has registered an upward trend from 1.93 per cent per annum in 1975 to 2.17 per cent per annum in 1983.

2.11 The annual birth and death rate figures of all the States for 1982-83 are given in Appendix 2.8. It can be seen that both birth and death rates are lowest in Kerala.

#### *Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Expectation of life at birth*

2.12 During the Fifties, about one-eighth of the infants born would die before attaining one year showing an infant mortality rate of 120 per 1000 births. There was a two-third decrease in infant death rate during the last quarter century and that the IMR reported in 1983 is only 38.9. Table 2.4 shows the infant mortality rate of Kerala for 1951 to 1960 and from 1961 to 1983. A comparison of the infant mortality rates in 1981 among the major states shows that Kerala has the lowest rate, both in rural and urban areas. (See Appendix 2.11).

2.13 As a result of the success achieved by the State in reducing infant mortality rate, the expectation of life at birth or longevity rose to 68 years in 1982 with 66 years for males and 70 years for females. Table 2.5 shows that life expectancy at birth for Kerala and All India. Among states the longevity is highest for Kerala, both for males and females. (Appendix 2.12)

#### *Employment Situation*

2.14 The analysis of the employment exchange statistics throws some light on the educated unemployment problem in the State. The number of job seekers as on 31-3-1985 was 24.6 lakhs. This formed 10.5 per cent of the total job seekers in the country. The total work seekers in the country as on September, 1984 was 235.2 lakhs. Between December 1983 and 1984, 1.96 lakh persons (8.7 per cent increase) were newly registered with the employment exchanges in the State. Of the total work seekers 48.5 per cent were having qualifications below S.S.L.C. Among the candidates with qualifications S.S.L.C. and above, 9.5 per cent were pre-degree passed, 6.7 per cent were graduates and 0.7 per cent were post graduates. The number of registered graduates decreased from 0.89 lakhs in 1983 to 0.84 lakhs in 1984. But the number of post graduates increased from 7040 in 1983 to 8286 in 1984.

#### *Professional and Technical Work Seekers*

2.15 The total number of professional and technical work seekers as on March 1985 was 64276 consisting of 1014 Doctors, 2254 Engineers, 11986 diploma

holders in engineering, 48748 I.T.I. Certificate holders, 252 agricultural graduates and 22 Veterinary graduates (see Appendix 2.13). The number of veterinary graduates who registered with the Employment Exchanges increased from 14 in 1983 to 42 in 1984 and engineering graduates from 1757 to 2312 (31.6 per cent).

#### *Placement Through Employment Exchanges*

2.16 The number of placings effected through employment exchanges in Kerala is presented in Appendix 2.14. It is seen that the number of placings is decreasing in recent years. It has decreased to 11361 in 1984 from 14545 in 1983. The monthly average number of employers who use the services of employment exchanges in 1984 was reported to be 430 compared to 928 in 1981. For the first quarter in 1985, there were 2985 placings through employment exchanges and on an average 371 employers used the services of Employment Exchanges every month during 1985. As per standing orders of Government that even short duration vacancies occurring in Government Offices/Companies/Organisations have to be filled up by candidates advised for recruitment by the Public Service Commission and this may be the reason for a decrease in the number of placings through employment exchanges in recent years.

#### *Employment in the Organised Sector*

2.17 The employment in the organised sector in Kerala for the quarter ending December, 1984 was 10.79 lakhs as against 10.70 lakhs for the quarter ending December 1983. The public and private sector employment figures were 5.66 lakhs and 5.14 lakhs respectively in December 1984 and 5.51 lakhs and 5.20 lakhs respectively in December, 1983. On an examination of the relevant statistics from 1970 onwards (Table 2.7), it becomes clear that employment in public sector is increasing faster than that in the private sector. With March 1979 as base, the organised employment indices for December, 1984 in Public and Private sectors are 118.8 and 100.9 respectively, thus giving the index of organised sector employment at 109.5.

#### *Unemployment Assistance and Self Employment Scheme*

2.18 Under "Kerala Un-employment Assistance and Self-Employment Scheme, 1982" an amount of Rs.768.53 lakhs was disbursed to 2.44 lakh eligible beneficiaries out of 3.09 lakh applicants through employment exchanges during the financial year 1984-85. Under the Self Employment Scheme out of 1.56 lakh applicants upto 31-3-1985, 0.45 lakh have been assisted to start their own employment programmes. An amount of Rs. 450.69 lakhs was disbursed by various banks as loan and another amount of Rs.106.27 lakhs was given as seed money to start the self employment ventures (Appendix 2.15).

TABLE 2.1  
State Income and National Income

Item	Kerala								India									
	1970-71	1981-82	AGGR	1982-83	AGGR	1983-84	AGGR	1984-85	AGGR	1970-71	1981-82	AGGR	1982-83	AGGR	1983-84	AGGR	1984-85	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
<i>National Income/ State Income</i>																		
At current Prices (Rs. crores)	1258	3705	10.3	4422	11.0	5203	11.5	5965	11.8	34235	120806	12.1	133457	12.0	157830	12.5	173207	12.3
				(19.4)		(17.7)		(14.6)					(10.5)		(18.3)		(9.7)	
At constant (1970-71) Prices (Rs. crores)	1258	1618	2.3	1656	2.3	1654	2.1	1751	2.4	34235	49631	3.4	51119	3.4	55100	3.7	53014	3.7
				(2.3)		(-0.12)		(5.9)					(3.0)		(7.8)		(3.5)	
<i>Per Capita Income</i>																		
At Current Prices (Rs.)	596	1441	8.4	1689	9.1	1951	9.6	2196	9.8	633	1741	9.6	1882	9.5	2180	10.0	2344	9.8
				(17.2)		(15.5)		(12.6)					(8.1)		(15.8)		(7.5)	
At Constant (1970-71) Prices (Rs.)	596	629	0.5	633	0.5	620	0.3	645	0.6	633	715	1.1	721	1.1	761	1.4	772	1.4
				(0.64)		(-2.1)		(4.0)					(0.84)		(5.5)		(1.4)	

AGGR—Annual Geometric Growth Rate from 1970-71

NB: Figures within brackets give the percentage change over the previous year.

Source: 1. Central Statistical Organisation  
2. Directorate of Economics and Statistics

TABLE 2.2  
Sectoral Contribution of Net Domestic Product of Kerala and India (Per cent)

Sector	Kerala								India						
	At current prices				At 1970-71 prices				At current Prices				At 1970-71 Prices		
	1970-71	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1970-71	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. Primary	49.3	38.9	40.5	40.2	38.5	35.9	36.7	50.1	37.7	39.7	37.4	39.8	40.7	39.0	
2. Secondary	16.3	21.7	20.3	19.6	19.1	19.1	18.2	19.7	23.3	22.3	23.0	21.3	20.7	20.9	
3. Transport, Communication and Trade	17.7	19.3	18.6	18.6	19.8	21.2	21.5	15.8	21.6	21.0	21.4	19.3	18.9	19.2	
4. Finance and Real Estate	3.5	6.1	6.8	7.7	5.2	5.6	5.6	4.9	6.1	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.4	
5. Community and Personal Services	13.2	14.0	13.8	13.9	17.4	18.2	18.0	9.5	11.3	11.2	12.0	13.3	13.5	14.5	
6. Tertiary (3+4+5)	34.4	39.4	39.2	40.2	42.4	45.0	45.1	30.2	39.0	38.0	39.6	38.9	38.6	40.1	
Total NDP	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	100.0	

Source: Calculated from the State Income and National Income Estimates Published by

(1) Directorate of Economics and Statistics

(2) Central Statistical Organisation

TABLE 2.3

*Birth rate, Death rate and Natural Growth rate—Kerala and All India*

Year	Kerala			All 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 %)
1961-70 Census	37.5	13.7	2.38	41.2	19.2	2.20
1975	28.0	8.4	1.96	35.2	15.9	1.93
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	26.2	6.6	1.96	33.8	11.9	2.19
1983	24.9	6.7	1.82	33.6	11.9	2.17
1984*	22.4	6.2	1.62	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

\* Rural N.A.—Not Applicable

- Source: 1. Government of India, Planning Commission, Draft Sixth Five Year Plan, 1978-83 (Revised) p. 51.  
 2. Registrar General of India, Sample Registration Bulletin  
 3. Registrar General's News Letter, Vol. XVI, No. 1, January 1985, P. 18.  
 4. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

TABLE 2.4

*Infant Mortality Rate—Kerala*

Year	Infant Mortality Rate (Rural)
(1)	(2)
1951-60	120.0
1966	68.3
1970	52.6
1975	57.3
1980	42.5
1981	39.1
1982	36.3
1983	38.9

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

TABLE 2.5

*Expectation of Life at Birth—Kerala and All India*

Year	Kerala			All India		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1931-40	..	..	..	32.10	31.40	..
1941-50	..	..	..	32.40	31.70	..
1951-60	46.17	50.00	..	41.90	40.60	..
1961-70	..	..	..	46.40	44.70	..
1966-70	56.70	60.00	..	..	..	..
1970-75	60.80	63.30	62.00	50.50	49.00	49.70
1971-73	60.62	62.08	..	..	..	..



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1975-77	62.53	65.17	63.78	..	..	..
1976-78	63.63	66.19	64.89	..	..	..
1976-80	..	..	..	52.50	52.10	52.30
1977-79	63.82	66.91	65.35	..	..	..
1978-80	64.23	67.88	65.94	..	..	..
1982	66.33	70.71	68.46	..	..	..

Source: 1. Directorate of Economics and Statistics.  
2. Registrar of General of India, Sample Registration Bulletin, Vol. XVIII, No. 1, June, 1984.

TABLE 2.6  
*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	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	110304	39.25	151279	7469	17707	1994	178450	60.75
31-12-1975	691242	331628	47.98	281989	28329	44456	4840	359614	52.02
31-12-1979	1249372	575366	46.05	530742	70342	64365	8567	674016	53.95
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	49.70
31-12-1983*	2262240	1128860	49.90	920622	117161	88557	7040	1133380	50.10
31-12-1984	2458206	1194453	48.59	1050073	121369	84025	8286	1263753	51.41
31-3-1985	2457170	1192502	48.53	1051887	119953	84149	8679	1264668	51.47

\* The figures for 31-12-1983 exclude the figures of Town Employment Exchanges of Karunagappally and Tirur  
Source: Directorate of Employment.

TABLE 2.7  
*Organised Employment in Public and Private Sectors in Kerala*

(Index: Base 31-3-1979=100)

Period Ending	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	
	No.	Index	No.	Index	No.	Index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
31-12-1970	293318	61.6	409562	80.5	702880	71.4
31-12-1975	418151	87.8	462712	90.9	880863	89.5
31-12-1980	496659	104.3	526459	103.4	1023118	103.9
31-12-1981	516478	108.5	528309	103.8	1044787	106.1
31-12-1982	536864	112.8	518282	101.8	1055146	107.2
31-12-1983	550670	115.7	519512	102.1	1070182	108.7
31-12-1984	565587	118.8	513503	100.9	1079090	109.6

Source: Directorate of Employment.

## CHAPTER 3

### PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

#### *Wholesale Prices*

The wholesale price index for agricultural commodities (all crops), which had been going up since 1982, declined significantly in 1985. The index which stood at 918 points in 1984 dropped to 722 points in 1985, recording a decrease of 21 per cent as against an increase of 40 per cent during the previous year (See Table 3.1). The price index for food crops decreased only marginally by 2.6 per cent. The sharp decline in the price index for non-food crops by 34.6 per cent as a result of the drastic fall in the coconut prices brought down the price index for all crops significantly. An analysis of the commodity groups under food crops reveals that the price index for rice remained more or less stable whereas that for condiments and spices went down by 25.5 per cent. Under non-food crops price index for plantation crops recorded only a slight decrease when compared to oil seeds. The general fall in the farm prices of many of the crops is reflected in the behaviour of the wholesale price indices during the year. Analysis of the average monthly price indices reveals that during the year under review the wholesale price of rice remained stable. The decline in the price index of oil seeds continued unabated till September after which there was a marginal increase (See Appendix 3.5).

#### *Retail Prices*

3.2 The variations in the retail prices of essential commodities showed a mixed trend in 1985. For a number of commodities there were only marginal variations in their retail prices reflecting a relatively greater price stability in 1985 compared to previous year. A comparative picture of the retail prices of a group of essential commodities prevailed at the end of December 1984 and 1985 is given in table 3.2. Retail prices of rice showed an increase of 18 per cent over the year (on a point to point basis) as against a decline of 21 per cent during the previous year. This trend is also true for tapioca and potato. The sharp decline in the farm prices and wholesale price indices of coconut and coconut products got transmitted in their retail prices as well. The seasonal fluctuations in the retail prices of about 50 essential commodities during 1985 reveal that, in general the prices showed marginal decrease during the first quarter, an upward trend from April to August and a mixed trend during the remaining months of the year (See Appendix 3.7).

#### *Consumer Prices*

3.3 The stability of prices observed in the case of most of the essential commodities is reflected in the behaviour of the consumer price

index during the year. Even though the retail prices of some of the consumer items revealed an upward trend, the effect was neutralised at the aggregate level due to fall in the prices of certain other items. The consumer price index did not show any serious inflationary trend during 1985 in contrast to earlier years. The annual average consumer price index increased only marginally by 3.3 per cent from 304 points in 1984 to 314 points in 1985, whereas the corresponding increase was 12.8 per cent and 11.4 per cent in 1983 and 1984 respectively. The rate of increase in the price index at the 15 centres in the State was within the range of 0 to 5.3 per cent. Mundakkayam and Kozhikode respectively accounted for the minimum (0.3 per cent) and maximum (5.7 per cent) increase in the annual average price index (See Table 3.3). The monthly variations in the consumer price index numbers at different centres were also marginal in 1985 implying the absence of any major inflationary trend during the year. Though the monthly variations were marginal in terms of their magnitudes, the price indices, as for their direction, showed a downward trend in the first quarter, increasing trend from April to July and a mixed trend in the later part of the year (See Appendix 3.8).

#### *Prices Received and Paid by Farmers*

3.4 Parity index, defined as the percentage ratio of prices received by farmers to prices paid by farmers, help to measure the relative variations in the terms of trade in agriculture over a period of time. Due to a fall in the harvest prices of some of the major crops such as coconut, arecanut, ginger, cashewnut etc, the index of prices received by farmers declined by 10.2 per cent in 1985 (average for nine months) in contrast to an increase of 28.3 per cent for the corresponding period in the previous year. Prices paid by farmers relate to farm cultivation cost and domestic expenditure. The index of domestic expenditure (rates) increased only marginally by 2.9 per cent in 1985 due to the overall price stability observed for the consumer items in the open market as reflected in the consumer price index. Eventhough the prices of most of the agricultural inputs did not change in 1985, (See Appendix 4.3) the index of cost of cultivation went up by 8 per cent mainly on account of the rise in agricultural wage rates. The resultant increase in the index of prices paid by farmers amounted to 6 per cent. Thus, a sharp fall in the prices received by farmers coupled with a significant increase in the prices paid by them has adversely affected the terms of trade in agriculture. The parity index declined by 14.4 per cent from 104 points in 1984 to 89 points in 1985 (See Table 3.4).

### Food Situation

3.5 The per capita availability of cereals (rice and wheat) increased marginally from 293 grams per day in 1984 to 301 grams per day in 1985 due to increased issue of rice from the Central pool and the higher domestic production of rice (See Table 3.5). This does not take into account the rice brought into the State by private traders. The allotment of rice from the Central pool went up by 7.4 per cent from 13.6 lakh tonnes in 1984 to 14.6 lakh tonnes in 1985. (See Table 3.6).

### Public Distribution System

3.6 The quantum of rice distributed through ration shops in 1985 was higher by 4.4 per cent compared to that in the previous year. (See Table 3.7). But there was a 25 per cent reduction in the off take of wheat mainly on account of the increased availability of rice.

3.7 The number of families having ration cards increased from 42.98 lakhs in 1984 to 43.73 lakhs in 1985. (See Table 3.8). The number of the wholesale and retail shops under the public distribution system also showed an increase during the year. The number of the

co-operative shops engaged in ration distribution slightly declined in 1985. The supply of kerosene was 1.33 lakh tonnes in 1985 as against 1.73 lakh tonnes in 1984. The distribution of sugar increased by 8.3 per cent from 1.32 lakh tonnes in 1984 to 1.43 lakh tonnes in 1985. But in the distribution of palm oil there was a marginal decline in 1985 on account of the low prices of coconut oil.

### Civil Supplies Corporation

3.8 The Civil Supplies Corporation, apart from the normal distribution of essential commodities through the usual channel of the Government, has organised extensive festival markets during the important festivals like Onam, Christmas and Bakrid. The Corporation has at present 155 Maveli Stores, 3 Mobile Maveli Stores, 3 Super Markets, 5 Petrol Bunks, 3 Vegetable outlets, one L. P. G. outlet and one Textile outlet. There are also 1400 Shahakarana Maveli Stores and Kerala Stores. One of the major activities taken up by the Corporation during the year was the distribution of coconut oil procured under the price support scheme for coconut. Table 3.10 gives the details of essential commodities distributed by the Corporation.

TABLE 3.1

Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities 1983, 1984 and 1985

Base, 1952-53=100

Crops	Weight (Percent)	Wholesale Price Index			Percentage change over the previous year	
		1983	1984	1985	1984	1985
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. Food Crops	63.5	498.8	596.7	581.5	19.63	-2.55
1. Rice	40.4	405.5	441.9	447.7	8.98	1.31
2. Molasses	2.0	625.7	691.6	709.1	10.98	2.59
3. Condiments and Spices	18.4	547.5	854.3	636.9	56.04	-25.45
4. Fruits and Vegetables	10.7	778.6	912.9	1007.7	17.25	10.98
B. Non-food Crops	36.5	929.9	1477.2	966.1	58.86	-34.60
1. Oil Seeds	25.5	1112.3	1863.4	1141.9	67.53	-38.72
2. Plantation Crops	11.0	508.3	584.6	559.9	15.01	-4.28
C. All Crops	100	656.1	918.1	721.9	39.93	-21.97

TABLE 3.2  
Average Retail Price of Essential Commodities

Commodity	Unit	Price at the end of December			Percentage of variation	
		1983	1984	1985	1984 over 1983	1985 over 1984
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Rice	Kg.	4.43	3.51	4.13	(-) 20.76	(+) 17.7
2. Green Gram	"	5.50	7.12	6.75	(+) 29.45	(-) 5.2
3. Black gram	"	5.79	6.69	6.76	( ) 15.54	(+) 1.0
4. Red gram	"	4.50	5.16	6.66	(+) 14.66	(-) 29.1
5. Dhall	"	9.46	8.19	7.91	(-) 13.42	(-) 3.4
6. Coconut Oil	"	31.86	36.78	17.06	(+) 15.44	(-) 53.6
7. Groundnut Oil	"	17.86	19.01	17.81	(+) 6.43	(-) 6.3
8. Refined Oil	"	27.70	28.28	27.49	(+) 2.09	(-) 2.8
9. Tapioca	"	1.20	1.00	1.38	(-) 16.66	(+) 38.0
10. Banana-green	"	3.93	3.65	3.95	(-) 7.12	(+) 8.2
11. Milk (cows)	Litre	3.63	3.90	4.25	(+) 7.43	(-) 9.0
12. Egg (Hen's)	Dozen	7.18	7.16	7.26	(-) 0.27	(+) 1.4
13. Potato	Kg.	3.03	2.25	2.75	(-) 25.74	(+) 22.2
14. Coriander	"	7.44	8.24	11.83	(+) 10.75	(+) 43.6
15. Chillies	"	11.05	23.30	17.65	(+) 110.85	(-) 24.2
16. Onion	"	3.10	2.09	2.07	(-) 32.58	(-) 1.0
17. Sugar	"	5.18	5.50	5.90	(+) 6.17	(+) 7.2
18. Coconut (without husk)	100Nos.	267.00	337.50	146.00	(+) 26.40	(-) 56.7
19. Firewood (local split)	Qtl.	51.33	55.30	60.00	(+) 7.73	(+) 8.5
20. Washing soap (Sunlight Bar)	Each	2.92	3.34	3.70	(+) 14.38	(+) 10.8
21. Electric Bulb (Osram 40W)	"	4.56	4.62	4.70	(+) 1.31	(+) 1.7
22. Aluminium cookingpot	Kg.	44.30	50.10	50.80	(+) 13.00	(+) 1.4
23. Baby Food (Amul)	"	35.71	44.12	45.62	(+) 23.55	(+) 3.4

TABLE 3.3  
Average Consumer price Index Number (cost of living Index) in Selected Centres of Kerala

(Base 1970-100)

Sl.No.	Centre	Average Annual Price Index			Percentage variation	
		1983	1984	1985	1984 over 1983	1985 over 1984
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Trivandrum	275	311	321	13.09	3.22
2.	Quilon	285	318	329	11.58	3.46
3.	Punalur	275	303	308	10.18	1.65

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4.	Alleppey	276	303	311	9.78	2.64
5.	Kottayam	275	311	322	13.09	1.54
6.	Mundakayam	272	297	298	9.19	0.34
7.	Munnar	266	294	307	10.53	4.42
8.	Ernakulam	263	293	303	11.41	3.41
9.	Chalakydy	279	305	314	9.32	2.95
10.	Trichur	276	306	317	10.87	3.59
11.	Palghat	274	306	309	11.68	0.98
12.	Malappuram	270	308	317	14.07	2.92
13.	Kozhikode	270	300	317	11.11	5.67
14.	Meppady	277	309	322	11.55	4.21
15.	Cannanore	265	300	311	13.21	3.67
State		273	304	314	11.3	3.29

TABLE 3.4

Index Numbers of Prices Received and Prices Paid by 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	883	1086	666	850	104
1985*	793	1157	685	890	89

TABLE 3.5

Per Capita Availability of Food in Kerala (gm)

Particulars	1982	1983	1984	1985*
1. Rice from Internal Production in the State	127	122	111	113
2. Rice from Imports	124	135	139	146
3. Total Rice Available (1+2)	251	257	250	259
4. Wheat from Imports	7	2	43	42
5. Total cereals (3+4)	258	259	293	301

\*Provisional

TABLE 3.6  
Imports of Foodgrains on State Account

(in '000 tonnes)

Month	1984		1985	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
January	110	35	110	35
February	110	35	110	35
March	110	35	110	35
April	110	35	110	35
May	110	35	110	35
June	110	35	115	35
July	120	35	120	35
August	120	35	150	35
September	120	35	125	35
October	120	35	125	35
November	110	35	150	55
December	110	35	125	35
Total	1360	420	1460	420

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)	
	1984	1985	1984	1985
January	111870	107467	15664	9389
February	104125	93389	13441	7985
March	113662	106917	12807	7477
April	107640	105526	10153	7012
May	110669	114705	10683	7827
June	108037	122047	13239	9787
July	110117	119507	13906	12181
August	121376	153399	13476	11503
September	110719	106567	11063	9325
October	105999	109316	10939	8936
November	102374	119749	11013	9825
December	119058	125736	11095	9824
Total	1325646	1384325	147479	110071
Average monthly off-take	110470.5	115360.4	12289.9	9172.6

\*Quantity actually drawn by ration card holders  
Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies.

TABLE 3.8

*Public Distribution System for the Distribution of Essential Commodities in Kerala*

Particulars	Unit	1984	1985
1. No. of Ration Card and Permits (as on 1st April)			
(a) Ration Cards for Families	No.	4298362	4373244
(b) Ration Permits for Institution	"	7617	7922
2. No. of F. C. I. Sub Depots	"	22	22
3. No. of Wholesale Shops			
(a) Co-operative	"	45	46
(b) Others	"	235	241
(c) Total wholesale shops	"	280	287
4. No. of Retail Shops			
(a) Co-operatives	"	1532	1441
(b) Others	"	10625	11062
(c) Total Retail Shops	"	12157	12503
5. Quantity of coarse cloths (Allotment)	Std. Bals	5573	8678
6. Sugar (Allotment)	M. T.	131546	142457
7. Palm Oil (Allotment)	"	47500	42850
8. Kerosene (Allotment)	"	172985	183140

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies.

TABLE 3.9

*Availability of Food in the State*

Particulars	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985 (Provisional)
1. Population of the State	Lakh	259.04	263.63	268.30	273.05
2. Production of Rice in the State	Lakh Tonnes	13.39	13.06	12.08	12.56
3. Availability of Rice for consumption from production within the State*	"	12.05	11.75	10.87	11.30
4. Import of Rice on State Account**	"	11.70@	12.97@	13.60	14.60
5. Import of wheat on State Account	"	0.67@	0.20@	4.20	4.20
6. Production of Raw Tapioca	"	37.45	38.49	39.04	39.53

\* 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.

TABLE 3.10  
Essential Commodities Distributed by Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation

Item	1983-84 (4/83 to 3/84)		1984-85 (4/84 to 3/85)	
	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Wheat	..	..	..	..
2. Wheat Products	12792	419	2662	84
3. Rice	154592	4857	68189	1949
4. Pulses	--	139	--	116
5. Coconut oil	--	--	--	16
6. (a) Palm oil (b) Palmolein oil ]	28600	293	60561	696
7. Provision and other items	--	457	--	29
8. Vegetables	..	35	--	38
9. Sugar	13294	5012	14540	5316
10. Tea	771	201	1050	298
11. Paper for note books	--	--	--	19
12. Uniform Clothes to Students ('000 metres)	--	--	--	--
13. Textiles	--	3	--	11
14. (a) Motor Spirits (b) High Speed diesel (c) Lubricant }	..	366	--	422
15. Cement	13567	1710	13866	1802
16. Confiscated Goods	..	2	..	6
Total (Value only)		13494		17201

Source: Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation.



## CHAPTER 4

### AGRICULTURE

#### Crop Production

After the dry spell of nearly two years, the crop sector has made a remarkable recovery during the year. Significant improvements in production were achieved due to favourable weather and the combined efforts of the farming community and the Government to revive the drought affected farm economy. The production index of all crops which was at 91.08 points in 1983-84 went upto 104.86 points in 1984-85 (see table 4.1). The same trend was observed in the index of productivity for all crops. The performance of the non-food grains sector was remarkably good mainly on account of the better production of plantation and oil seed crops. Among them, the recovery of coconut, coffee and cardamom are noteworthy.

#### Area and production of Major crops

4.2. The area under most of the principal crops in the State declined in 1984-85 except in the case of coconut, pulses, cardamom, groundnuts and rubber. The area under major crops continued to decline. The area under rice fell by 9707 hectares, that under pepper by 4054 ha., ginger by 1907 ha. and sasamum by 1356 ha. while in the case of cashew, tapioca, banana and other plantains, arecanut, turmeric etc. the decline in area was slight. The area under rubber increased by 15900 ha. (5.4%). The details are given in Table 4.2.

4.3 Most of the crops have shown increase in production during the year mostly due to increased productivity compared to that of the previous year. The production of rice in the State, despite the decline in total area, went up by 48020 tonnes (3.98%). The highest rate of increase in production was noticed in the case of coffee (390.63%), followed by cardamom (159%) coconut (30.35%) groundnut (27.69%) pulses (10.67%) and rubber (6.10%) production by 16.83 per cent. Production of arecanut, tapioca, ragi and cotton also went up slightly. Production of pepper fell steeply (-21.07%) mainly due to the severe damage sustained by this crop in the earlier drought years. Tea also registered a fall in production by 16.83% (see Table 4.2).

#### Productivity of Major Crops

4.4 The productivity of crops which declined to very low levels due to drought, recovered significantly during the year. The highest increase in productivity was in the plantation sector, in coffee (391.27%) and in cardamom (135%) (See Table 4.2). The productivity increase in rice at 5.39 per cent during the year is also significant. Appreciable increase in productivity was

experienced for coconut (29.13%) during the year. The increase in productivity of crops like pulses, ginger, arecanut, tapioca and rubber was marginal. Productivity of pepper and tea declined by 17.75 per cent and 16.8 per cent respectively. Marginal decline was noticed from crop like cashew, sugarcane, banana etc.

#### Rice production

4.5 Rice production rose from 12.08 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 to 12.56 lakh tonnes in 1984-85. There was an increase in production and productivity in all the three seasons of the agricultural year 1984-85. Productivity of rice in the State touched a record level of 1720 kg. per hectare in 1984-85. Season-wise analysis shows that highest increase in productivity was for autumn crop. The yield of 1723 kg. per hectare is also a record level of productivity for autumn (See Table 4.3). The rice acreage in the State has been declining since 1974-75. The positive side of rice farming, however, is the slowly increasing productivity which has kept the production level at 12.13 lakh tonnes.

#### High Yielding Varieties of Rice

4.6 Area under high yielding varieties of rice in 1984-85 was slightly higher than in the previous year, though it is far less than the coverage in 1980-81 (See Table 4.4). The spread of HYV of rice is not much and in many parts of the State, extensive areas are still under traditional varieties. The area under HYV paddy went up from 2.12 lakh ha. in 1983-84 to 2.20 lakh ha. in 1984-85. In terms of coverage the share of area under HYV increased from 28.7 per cent in 1983-84 to 30.2 per cent in 1984-85, much below the national average of 56 per cent. Even in areas where HYV are popular, their cultivation is said to be restricted only to one season. The high straw content and the relatively greater resistance to pests and diseases are the plus points, that the farmers attribute to the traditional varieties. During the year under review the average productivity of traditional varieties increased from 1473 kg./ha. to 1573 kg./ha. (6.8 per cent increase) while the productivity of High Yielding Varieties for the past several years has been slow and the gap between the potential yield and the present yield remains wide.

#### Plantations crops

4.7 The area, production and productivity of rubber showed percentage increases of 5.4, 6.1 and 3 respectively during the year under review. The tea marketing policy of 1985, designed to protect the interests of both the consumers and

the producers, restricted export quota of tea and prescribed a minimum export price which kept dearer tea for export. After a very low level of production in 1983-84, coffee production in Kerala reached an all time high of 46880 tonnes during 1984-85. At all India level also coffee production touched a record of 190000 tonnes (see Table 4.5). One of the reasons for this bumper crop is the peak production of Robusta coffee following poor crop due to drought in 1983-84. The export of coffee during 1983-84 also recorded considerable increase. Area, production and productivity of Cardamom registered commendable improvements in Kerala and other Cardamom growing States during 1984-85. The auction price and export price which were ruling high in 1983-84 came down during 1984-85. The average auction price in Kerala fell by 46.6 per cent while the export price fell by only 30.8 per cent. Production of tea in Kerala suffered a set back during 1985 after reaching a record level during 1984 (See Table 4.5). The same trend is noticed in the country as a whole also.

#### Rainfall

4.8 The total rainfall during 1984-85 was less than normal and far less than the previous year. (See Table 4.6). The rainfall in January, 1985, the beginning of the summer spell, was better than that in the corresponding month in the previous year and more than thrice the normal level. However the moisture stress in February 1985 was considerable, the rainfall being barely a third of the normal level. The total rainfall received from December 1984 to April 1985 was also less than that during the same period in the previous year and the normal for these months.

#### Land use pattern

4.9 Annual changes, especially of high degree, are seldom noticed in the land use pattern of Kerala. During 1983-84, there was marginal increase in net area sown but the area sown more than once declined by 972 hectares. As a result, the total cropped area noted a nominal fall of 371 hectares. This has not affected the cropping intensity which remained at 1.31 as in 1982-83. The only notable feature in the land use pattern during 1983-84 was the increase in area put to non-agricultural uses. (See Table 4.7). Satellite data on the extent of forest area in different states are now (1980-82 period) available. The reported figures of National Remote Sensing Agency for Kerala is 7.4 lakh hectares against the State's figure of 10.8 lakh hectares. Accordingly 19.05 per cent of the geographical area of the State is under forest as against 14.1 per cent of forest coverage for the country as a whole.

#### Farm Commodity Prices

4.10 With low returns for coconut and paddy, generally the farm prices in 1985 may be considered as favourable to the small holder farmers

who constitute the majority of the farming community in the State. While the average farm price of paddy went down by 3.5 per cent, the fall in coconut price was severe (39%). (See Table 4.8). However, the intervention of the Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation and of late the NAFED in the open market has provided some relief to the coconut farmers. Compared to 1984, the average farm price of tapioca increased marginally by 1.63 per cent in 1985. The monthly farm price of tapioca generally follows the trend of the farm price of paddy (See Appendix 4.1). This shows that tapioca continues to be a substitute to rice in Kerala. The price of sugarcane rose following the all India pattern and the price stabilised at Rs. 200 per tonne since March 1985. The rising trend in banana prices continued and the average price climbed to Rs. 60.02 from Rs. 56.33 per 100. The farm price of arecanut fell by 21 per cent, but this has to be viewed in the backdrop of the abnormally high prices of 1984.

4.11 The average farm price of cashew registered a decline of 4.85 per cent in 1985 compared to that in 1984. The world cashew production in 1983-84 was the lowest since 1967 and hence a high price level prevailed in the export market during the period. However, high kernel prices led to lower intake by importers especially in the United States. By the middle of 1984 the rising trend in export prices of most commodities began to reverse itself. These international movements influenced the internal prices also. Pepper prices, however have been found up steadily since 1983. The short fall in world production coupled with unsaturated demand has pushed up the export price, especially that of the superior Malabar Pepper. The benefit of the increase in export price is also shared by the pepper cultivators as can be seen from the attractive farm prices in 1985. From the peak level of Rs. 2864 in 1984 the average farm price of ginger nosedived to Rs. 1626 in 1985. The monthly farm price of ginger since July 1985 has been falling steeply due to an unexpected crash in export price. Availability of peeled variety from China at lower price in the international market is reported to be one of the reasons for the crash in export price.

#### Farm Input Prices

4.12 The farm input prices in 1984-85 continued at the same level and in the previous year except for Farm Yard manure and wood ash, whole price increased by 17.46 per cent and 46.39 per cent respectively. (See Appendix 4.3).

#### Fertilizer

4.13 Consumption of fertilizers in 1983-84 grew by 17.93 per cent over the previous year. However, in the year 1984-85 fertilizer consumption declined by 1.4 per cent compared to the previous year. The fall in off-take was mainly in nitrogenous fertilizers (7.7%), while the

consumption of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers improved by 4.7 and 4.3 per cent respectively over the previous year. Roughly a well balanced 2:1:1 proportion between N:P:K is seen to be maintained in the fertilizer consumption pattern, in the State over the years.

#### Pesticides

4.14 The pesticide off-take in general showed little change during 1984-85 compared to the previous year. As against 1049.95 tonnes of technical grade materials distributed during 1983-84, the off-take in 1984-85 was only 1028.8 tonnes. The total area under plant protection coverage also declined from 12 lakh ha. (1983-84) to 10 lakh ha. (1984-85). The sharp decline in the off-take of rodenticides is reported to be due to non-availability of the Chemicals.

#### High Yielding Varieties of Seeds

4.15 Compared to the previous year, there was increase in the High Yielding Variety Paddy seeds distributed to farmers from Departmental sources. As against 2190 tonnes in 1983-84, 2315 tonnes of High Yielding Variety seeds were distributed from the State seed farms and other Government agencies. The season-wise breakdown of the achievement shows that during the 1st crop season (Autumn) 1361.19 tonnes, 2nd crop season (Winter) 617.81 tonnes and 3rd crop season (Summer) 336 tonnes of High Yielding Variety seeds were distributed to the farmers by the Department. Making available adequate quantities of the High Yielding Variety seeds during each season is a major factor which would determine the area under High Yielding Variety.

#### *Extension and Research Farm Information and Communication*

4.16 The information and communication support for the agriculture sector was given mainly by the Farm Information Bureau (FIB) in the State. During the year 1984-85 the circulation of the farm fortnightly journal "Kerala Karshakan" was 6800 copies for issue, as against 5700 copies during the previous year. The other publications brought out by FIB during the year include (i) 10,250 copies of Farm Guide 1985, (2) 30.98 lakh copies of information leaflets, booklets, posters etc., on 49 subjects, and (3) over 5000 copies each of the Wall News Paper "Keralam Munnottu" in 6 issues. Under the Farm Book Corner Programme 4 District Level Agricultural Seminars were organised during 1984-85 at Trichur, Alwaye, Malappuram and Kottayam, which were attended by 1600 delegates. One Keltron Colour T. V. Set was given to the Public Library, Malippara, in Ernakulam district at two-third subsidy and thirty 8mm films were distributed to the libraries already equipped with 8 mm projectors.

4.17 The Farm News Programme through All India Radio, which has already become very popular among the farmers, covered 6378

news items in Agriculture (3314), Animal Husbandry (1691), Dairy Development (519), Co-operation (539), SADU (90), Development Department News (37) and News items of other Institutions (438). This was done through 1099 Farm News Bulletins of AIR covering a total duration of 5495 minutes in 1984-85. The Door-darsan media was also exploited to the maximum for providing farms with visual information on new techniques, farm news, etc. A total number of 21 programmes of which 15 in the field of Agriculture, 5 on Animal Husbandry, and one on Co-operation were telecast during 1984-85. Apart from producing an instructional film in colour on "Pulses and Groundnut" the FIB conducted 103 film shows, and organised 44 Rural Exhibitions during the year.

#### *Kerala Agricultural Development Project.*

4.18 The major achievements under the World Bank Assisted Kerala Agricultural Development Project (KADP) are mentioned below. (i) Coconut Rehabilitation Programme was implemented through 75 package units in the Districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Malappuram and Trivandrum with a project target of 30,000 hectares. The achievement under this programme during 1984-85 was 932 hectares making the cumulative achievement of 16,277 hectares benefiting 21,858 coconut farmers in the State. (ii) Under the Coconut New Planting Programme against a target of 6000 hectares in Malappuram and Cannanore districts the progressive total achieved under this programme is 6073 hectares benefiting 7534 farmers. The achievement during the year 1984-85 was 412 hectares as against 691 hectares in 1983-84. (iii) Under the Pepper Rehabilitation Programme against a project target of 17,500 hectares in the districts of Kottayam, Idukki, Kozhikode, Wynad and Cannanore, the cumulative achievement till the end of 1984-85 is 16,957 hectares. The achievement during 1984-85 is only 587 hectares as against 1531 hectares in 1983-84. (iv) During the year 1300 new wells were dug 264 existing wells were renovated, and 1368 electric pumps and 234 diesel pumps were installed making the cumulative achievement from the inception of the programme to 10,877 new wells, 3313 wells renovated and 7488 pumpsets installed. Out of these 7488 pumpsets installed, 5306 were pumpsets were energised, of which 1660 were energised during 1984-85.

#### *Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI)*

4.19 The Institute continued to give technical guidance for establishment of hybrid coconut gardens in the State. Appropriate multi-species cropping models were prepared and made available to the Department of Agriculture. The research efforts in coconut root (wilt) disease, plant protection and quality aspects of pepper were intensified. A comprehensive survey in eight districts (Trichur to Trivandrum) undertaken by CPCRI in collaboration with various developmental agencies indicated that out of

32.36 million non-bearing palms, 4.3 millions are in the advanced stages. A total of 24.2 million bearing palms, out of 59.2 millions, was affected by the disease resulting in an estimated loss of 903 million nuts.

4.20 In the palms affected by root (wilt) disease, it was found, that the adoption of integrated management practices in disease affected gardens could increase the average yield of coconut by 10.3 nuts per palm under rainfed conditions and 8.8 nuts per palm under irrigated conditions.

4.21 A few important recommendations to farmers arising out of research efforts during 1984 by CPCRI include (i) Summer irrigation with 250-400 litres of water per week with normal application of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals in root (wilt) disease affected gardens reduces the disease symptoms and increases the net production by 64 to 200. (ii) Sequential application of fungicides like Bordeaux mixture (1 per cent), Dithane M-45 (0.3 per cent) and Fytolan (0.5 per cent) at quarterly intervals helps in reducing leaf-rot infection to the extent of 73.4 per cent. (iii) Bunch failure in oil palm can be effectively controlled by adopting an integrated method involving crown clearing, assisted pollination and 0.2 percent carbendazim (Bavistin) spray (iv). The high yielding varieties of cashew viz., M44/3, M10/4 and BLA 139 are mended for large scale multiplication.

#### Central Tuber Crops Research Institute (CTCRI)

4.22 Brief highlights of the research programmes of CTCRI during 1985 include: (i) One selection and two hybrids have been identified as early maturing lines of cassava having tuber yields of about 25 tonnes per hectare at the seventh month stage. (ii) Three superior selections of *Dioscoria alata* recorded average tuber yields of 25 to 30 tonnes per hectare was recorded in the *Dioscoria rotundata* selections (iv) Cassava based multiple cropping system to evaluate the potential of cassava as inter crops with well adopted perennial species showed that there is drastic reduction in tuber yield when grown in association with Eucalyptus. (v) A process to produce "rava" from Cassava was standardised (vi) Various diet formulations were made for cattle and swine incorporating cassava as the principal source of carbohydrate. (vii) Commercial exploitation of the hand operated cassava chipping machine, designed and developed at CTCRI was arranged through NRDC of India. (viii) Under phase III of the Lab-to-Land Programme High Yielding Cassava varieties and groundnut and french bean intercropping technologies were transferred to 150 Farm Families in Kerala. The average Cassava Yield from the field demonstrations was 28 tonnes per hectare with a range of 19 to 74 tonnes/hectare. Average groundnut yield was 295 kg/ha. while that of French Beans was 222 kg/ha. The high yielding cassava varieties H-1687 and H-2304 developed by CTCRI were well accepted by the farmers

under the Lab-to-Land Programme. The number of families adopted under Lab-to-Land Programme was increased from 150 to 200 from June 1985 onwards.

#### Kerala Agricultural University.

##### Education

4.23 A new college of Agricultural Engineering for degree course leading to B. Tech in Agricultural Engineering was established at the Institute of Agriculture Technology, Tavanur in October 1985. This college was named as "Kelappaji College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology". The student statistics related to various academic programmes of the University are given in Appendix 4.10.

##### Research

4.24 The Kerala Agricultural University released, during the year, six new rice varieties for cultivation suited to the various agroclimatic regions in the state. A new variety of cashew named "Anakkayam-1" with an yield potential of 29.7 kg. nuts/tree/year was also released during the year. About 21 new technologies were generated for adoption in the State by KAU which were included in the Package of Practices. The Major achievement under the faculty of Veterinary and Animal Science was that a newly developed vaccine against Ranikhet disease in chicken showed that the duration of immunity in birds vaccinated with this vaccine lasted for more than one year. The researches under the Faculty of Fisheries, brought out that the phytoplankton chlorella isolated from local ponds and cultured in bulk in the laboratory is a good feed for important Zoo-Planktonic Fish Food Organisms (*Moina* sp and *Brachionus* sp.). Suitable technique for mass culture of *Moina* and *Brachionus* was also evolved. Another research highlight of this faculty is that as a promising alternative to the currently used Pituitary extract for induced breeding of fishes, a synthetic analogue of the natural mammalian neurohormone LA—RH dissolved in 0.6 per cent Na Cl (Sodium Chloride) was found to be effective.

##### Extension Education.

4.25 In 32 training programmes, 1974 persons from various Government Departments, Commodity Boards, Voluntary Agencies, Land Mortgage Bank etc., were trained in different subject matter areas. Tribal leaders, rural women, and farmers were also given training in agriculture, fruits and vegetable preservation, post-harvest technology and induced breeding of fishes. A total number of 1930 persons were trained in these lines conducting one major and 3 mini exhibitions, selection of 1100 families as beneficiaries through 32 Transfer Technology Centres under Phase II of the Lab-to-Land Programme are the other activities during the year under the Extension Education Department of KAU.



## Development Programmes

4.26 Under the new 20 Point Programme, the following development activities were carried out during the year. (i) Two programmes for pulses development were implemented with the objective of raising the pulses production in the State to 33,750 tonnes. Under these programmes, 192 hectares of pulses demonstration plots against a target of 200 hectares, 520 hectares under plant protection coverage against a target of 5000 hectares distribution of 2995 2500 packets, distribution of seed subsidy for packets of Rhizobium culture against a target of 903 Quintals against a target of 1500 Quintals and distribution of 373 plant protection equipments against a target of 400 numbers, distribution of improved seeds of 70 tonnes against a target of 123 tonnes and compact area demonstration of 3449 hectares against a target of 2100 hectares were the achievements during the year. (ii) Towards oil seed development programmes, 9 tonnes of Groundnut seeds were distributed at subsidised cost and an area of 13,940 hectares under pure crop and 233 hectares under intercrop were brought additionally under groundnut cultivation. Under sesamum development, 243 hectares were brought under area demonstration against a target of 250 hectares, 10 hectares were brought under seed multiplication programmes against a target of 100 hectares, 12.02 tonnes of sesamum seeds were procured and distributed against a target of 20.5 tonnes, 7 mini-kit trials were organised against a target of 50 and 78 training camps were conducted against 96 targeted. (iii) In order to extend economic support to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe farming families, the Department of Agriculture implemented a number of programmes which include, 1774 schemes under the Special Component Plan in 2541 colonies/settlements benefiting 10,591 hectares of land belonging to 77,445 scheduled caste farming families, and 324 schemes under Tribal Sub-Plan in 329 colonies/settlements benefiting 7,242 hectares of land belonging to 11,542 Tribal Families. In all, an amount of Rs. 165.87 lakhs for scheduled caste farmers and Rs. 39.17 lakhs for tribal farmers were expended during the year. The physical achievements under these programmes are detailed in Table 4.9. (iv) In order to develop non-conventional sources of energy to meet the growing demand for energy, the Department of Agriculture constructed 2,757 Bio-gas units in the State against a target of 2,500 units during the year by spending Rs. 78.50 lakhs. Training was also given to masons for construction and maintenance of such units. (v) Under the programme for increasing agricultural production of the Small and Marginal Farmers, the Department of Agriculture distributed free of cost 56,295 mini-kits of pulses seeds (225.18 tonnes) during 1984-85 as against 50,000 mini-kits (200 tonnes) in 1983-84, and a quantity of 1,586.7 tonnes of fertilizers as against 1450 tonnes only in the previous year, towards pulses development. Oil seed development under this programme

includes distribution of 155.10 tonnes of Groundnut seeds and 12 tonnes of Sesamum seeds and 400 tonnes of fertilizers to the Small and Marginal Farmers free of cost.

4.27 In order to confront the spread of root (wilt) disease of coconut, the Coconut Board also assisted the Department of Agriculture in implementing a scheme for removal of the diseased coconut trees by paying a compensation of Rs. 75 per diseased palm cut and removed. Under this programme a total number of 1,02,000 diseased coconut palms were cut and removed during 1984-85. In order to provide irrigation facilities in Coconut Gardens 1,045 pumpsets were installed in the coconut gardens of farmers with the assistance from Coconut Board, during the year.

4.28 Under the World Bank assisted Multi-State Cashew Project, 1285 hectares of land were brought under cashew cultivation, and about 93.5 km. of road works in the Project area were completed during the year.

4.29 Quality control of agricultural products through AGMARK grading, attended to by the Marketing Wing of the Agricultural Department, graded 8785 quintals of Coconut Oil, 752 quintals of Gingelly Oil, 5487 quintals of Honey and 1541 quintals of Ground species, during 1984-85. (See table 4.10).

## Soil Survey

4.31. The detailed Soil Survey covered 48,707 ha in 1984-85 against 46,854 ha in 1983-84. Under the above survey the following areas were covered. (i) Command area of Periyar Valley. (ii) Idamalayar (iii) Kakkadavu (iv) Onattukara Problem Area (v) Kothamangalam Taluk (vi) Attappady Valley Irrigation Project (vii) Portions of Kottayam and Palghat taluks. (viii) Puravimala Sankinkonam, Thenmala and Kunnathumala (Tribal Colonies under 20 point programmes) (ix) Portions of Trichur and Cannanore Districts. The coverage under Reconnaissance Soil Survey was 95,547 ha as against the previous year's level of 53044 ha. The survey has been completed in Adoor, Kunnathur, Mavelikara and Karunagappally taluks.

## Rural Development

4.32 The 151 Community Development Blocks implement various poverty alleviation programmes in the State. In terms of numbers, the achievement of the various anti-poverty programmes during 1984-85 was appreciable. Nearly 1.05 lakh families were assisted under the IRD Programme, with a 52.6% coverage of SC/ST families. The average investment per family was Rs. 3642 with a subsidy component of Rs. 1185. Under TRYSEM programme 9754 persons were trained in 1984-85 against 8270 trained in 1983-84. In the matter of settlement

of the trained also, the year made progress with 4436 placement against 3084 in 1983-84. NRE Programmes generated 142 lakh mandays during 1984-85 compared to 119 lakh mandays in the previous year. Construction of 1570 houses, 105 schools, 7 community centres, 2 hospitals and 1522 km. of rural roads are the major achievements under NREIP during 1984-85. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was started in the State at the end of 1983 with objective of guaranteeing a minimum of 100 days of employment in a year to atleast one member of every rural landless household during the lean agricultural season. Till the end of 1984-85 the programme generated nearly 50 lakhs mandays of employment and completed 1392 houses under the asset generation programme.

4.33 Data on the physical and financial achievements of anti-poverty programmes during the first 8 months of 1985-86 are available. A comparison of physical achievements of this period with corresponding period in 1984-85 reveals that there were considerable set backs in these programmes during the 8 months (See Table 4.11). One of the reason for this shortfall is that during 1985-86, the Blocks had spent much time for the conduct of baseline survey and the finalisation of list of eligible families to be assisted during 1985-86. Moreover, for IRDP, the target of coverage was changed during the course of the year. Being the first year of the new Five Year Plan, it took much time to finalise many matters at various levels and hence considerable gain may not be anticipated during 1985-86.

4.34 Among the poverty amelioration programme IRDP is unique as it aims at the upliftment of the assisted families from poverty on a lasting basis. The concurrent evaluations and impact studies conducted in the State indicated that the programme has not helped to achieve its objective in full due to a variety of reasons such as faulty selection of beneficiaries, non-development of infrastructural facilities and lack of co-ordination in implementation. However, the periods of study for these evaluations were the initial periods of the programme, and evaluation of later periods are necessary to reveal the progress in the realisation of the objective.

#### Panchayat

4.35 There are 1001 Panchayats in the State. Government provide grants to Panchayats for undertaking various development and welfare activities in rural areas. Construction of 1080 km. of new roads, 385 canals, 35 mini stadia, 79 community halls, Kalyana Mandapams and opening of burial/burning grounds in 260 Panchayats are the cumulative achievements of Seven Point Programme as on 31-3-1985. The scheme for providing environmental amenities to poor, started along with the Seven Point Programme also made good progress in 1984-85.

Till the end of 1984-85, under the programme 24017 houses were electrified and 11704 houses were provided with ESP type latrines. People belonging to SC/ST communities were also benefited from the environmental amenities programme under the general sector and SCP and TSP sectors.

#### The State Land Use Board

4.30 The State Land Use Board continued its scientific studies on land use and land resources of the State. A committee was constituted during 1984-85, with the Member, Board of Revenue (LR) as Chairman for a high level study on the applied aspects of the land use plan for Idukki District which was published by the State Land Use Board in the previous year. Arrangements were also made for aerial photography of the Northern Districts of Kerala, in collaboration with the NRSA, Hyderabad. A waste land survey in Kasargode and Hosdurg to assess the areas suitable for cultivation was completed during the year. The Survey data are being processed. Steps were also taken to modernise the Photo Interpretation Laboratory of the State Land Use Board with sophisticated equipments. The State Land Use Board organised an one day seminar on Remote Sensing Techniques and its application during 1984-85.

#### Land Reforms

4.36 Under the provision of tenancy right in the Kerala Land Reforms Act, out of 38.27 lakh cases filed so far, a total number of 25.52 lakh cases were allowed upto 30-11-1985 as against 25.36 lakh cases as on 30-11-1984. The progressive total number of cases rejected reached the level of 7.91 lakhs and those disposed otherwise reached 4.74 lakhs. Thus the total disposal under this reached 38.17 lakh cases out of 38.27 lakhs i.e., 99.74 per cent. Against 4.58 lakh cases under Kudikidappu right, 4.56 lakh cases (99.56 per cent) were disposed upto the end of November 1985 (2.80 lakh cases allowed, 1.56 lakh cases rejected and 0.20 lakh cases other disposals). (See Appendix 4.21).

4.37 Under the programme for distribution of surplus land, an area of 1.88 lakh acres were ordered to be surrendered. From this 0.65 lakh acres had to be reduced on orders of High Court. Thus a net extent of 1.23 lakh acres were ordered for surrender as on 30-11-1985. Out of this net area of 0.88 lakh acres was taken over. The surplus land distributed upto the end of November 1985 totalled 59781 acres leaving 28393 acres to be distributed. Out of this, 4333 acres are covered by stay against assignment, 4163 acres could not be distributed due to gift, vested forest etc., and 18609 acres are reserved for public purposes. Thus the net area available for distribution out of the surplus land taken over at the end of November 1985 is only 1288 acres (See Appendix 4.22). Out of a total number of 112550 beneficiaries under surplus land distribution, 47306 (42%) were Scheduled Caste

taking 37.5% of the land 6351 (5.6%) were Scheduled Tribes taking 7.9% of the land and 58891 (52.3%) were other taking 51.5% of the lands. The beneficiaries included two institutions taking 3% of the land.

#### Animal Husbandry

4.38 The livestock and poultry population of the State as per 1982 livestock census were 56.44 lakhs and 150.53 lakhs respectively. In monetary terms this asset is worth Rs. 300 crores. As a result of the implementation of the cross breeding programme, nearly 56% of the local (desi) breedable cows have been converted as cross-bred, and this has paved the way for increase in the milk production in the State. The milk production in Kerala in 1984-85 was estimated at 12.20 lakh tonnes as against 11.50 lakh tonnes in 1983-84. The milk production registered a growth rate of 6.07 per cent over the previous year. The percapita availability of milk in the State was estimated as 122 grams/day in 1984-85 as against 112 grams/day in 1983-84. In 1984-85, the total milk production in India was estimated at 384.4 lakh tonnes and the State's share of all India production was 3.17%. The percapita production of milk in Kerala is estimated at 43.5 kg. which is far below the all India level of 52.4 kg. during the period. The production of meat in Kerala has also registered significant increase over 20 per cent during the period. The meat production in the State has gone up from 18652 MT to 22505 MT during 1984-85. The egg production registered a marginal increase of 3.97 per cent and it rose from 1260 million in 1983-84 to 1310 million in 1984-85. The details of animal husbandry and livestock development activities are shown in Appendix 4.11.

#### Dairy Development

4.39 During 1984-85, 545 cattle improvement units carried out 3.54 lakh artificial inseminations and 66902 calves were born of which 34440 were females. Under the rural dairy extension and farm advisory programme, 57266 house visits of farmers were organised, 97 cattle shows cum calf rallies, and 181 infertility camps were conducted in rural areas to educate the farmers on different aspect of scientific cattle management. Financial assistance was extended for the construction of 102 model cattle sheds and 26500 female calves were dewormed during the period. As an incentive to the farmers to take up fodder cultivation, seeds and fertilisers were distributed at subsidised cost to 11619 farmers to raise 1480 ha. of fodder grass. About 90 lakh fodder slips were issued to farmers, and 15 dairy co-operatives have been 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 202 dairy co-operatives during the period under review. The

coverage of fodder development programme of the Dairy Development Department is shown in Table 4.12.

#### Kerala Livestock Development and Milk Marketing Board (K.L.D. & M.M. Board)

4.40 Under the programme for production and supply of inputs for cattle breeding programme, the board has produced 15.29 lakh doses of frozen semen in 1984-85 against 8.94 lakh doses in 1983-84. The distribution of frozen semen has also gone up from 9.42 lakh doses in 1983-84 to 11.09 lakh doses during the year. During 1984-85 two liquid nitrogen plants were additionally commissioned and two more regional semen banks were started, one at Pudupady and another at Chalakudy for the distribution of frozen semen and liquid nitrogen to all the northern districts of Kerala. By starting 400 units, the entire State has been brought under artificial insemination programme for cattle breeding during 1984-85. One hundred and fifty officers and 425 field staff were given training at Training Centre, Mattupetty during the period under review. Under the fodder development programme, 543 demonstration plots were organised and 20 MT of fodder seeds of selected varieties were produced for distribution among the dairy farmers. During 1984-85, 23.46 MT of fodder seeds were distributed to farmers against 16.71 MT in 1983-84.

#### Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (Ltd.)

4.41 The Federation organised 483 dairy co-operatives on Anand Pattern and procured 93335 litres of milk per day during 1985 compared to 76075 litres of milk per day during the previous year. The average milk procurement per day for each APCOS increased from 198 litres in 1984 to 218 litres in 1985. The basic function of procurement of inputs and marketing had shown remarkable improvement in 1985 compared to the previous year. (See Appendix 4.12). The Kottayam Dairy was taken over by the Federation from the Dairy Development Department on March 1985. The capacity utilization of the four dairies exceeded the rated capacity during the period under review. The cattle feed plant at Thuravoor was commissioned and the feed was made available in the market during May 1985. The performance details of the dairy during 1984-85 are shown in Table 4.13.

4.42 As a major step in the formation of the three tier co-operative set up envisaged in the implementation of Operation Flood II Programme, the Trivandrum and Ernakulam Regional Co-operative Milk Producer's Unions were registered during 1985. The Trivandrum Union started functioning from 1st October 1985. The Federation introduced the differential pricing system for milk during flush and lean seasons from October 1985.

### Dairy Co-operatives

4.43 As on 31-6-1985, there are 1440 primary milk co-operative societies and 10 milk supply Unions working under the control of the Dairy Development Department. Of the total, 456 societies were converted as Anand Model Co-operative Societies. The districtwise distribution of dairy co-operative societies in Kerala is given in Appendix 4.12 (a).

### Fisheries

#### Marine Fish Production

4.44 The total fish landings in Kerala in 1984 is estimated at 4.52 lakh tonnes marking 9.7 per cent increase over the previous year. This comprises 4.25 lakh tonnes of marine fishes and 0.27 lakh tonnes of inland fishes. The State contributed about 23 per cent of the marine fish production in the country in 1984. The data relating to marine fish production in Kerala and India are given in Table 4.14.

TABLE 4.14  
Marine Fish landings in Kerala and India  
(lakh tonnes)

Year	Kerala	India	Percentage of Kerala to India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1965	3.39	8.33	40
1970	3.93	10.77	36
1975	4.21	14.23	30
1980	2.80	12.50	22
1981	2.74	13.78	20
1982	3.25	14.24	23
1983	3.85	14.15	27
1984	4.25	18.09	23

4.45 In 1984 oil sardine, mackerel and prawns constituted the major species among marine fishes as in the previous years. Table 4.15 shows a comparative statement on annual landings of selected marine fishes in Kerala. More details regarding the composition of marine fish landings are given in Appendix 4.13.

TABLE 4.15  
Annual Landings of Selected Marine Fishes in Kerala (1980-84)  
(Quantity in '000 tonnes)

Species	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oil sardine	69.7 (25.0)	147.0 (53.6)	143.2 (44.0)	154.9 (40.2)	101.8 (24.0)
Mackerel	18.4 (6.6)	16.2 (5.9)	10.7 (3.3)	12.7 (3.3)	20.9 (4.9)
Prawns	52.6 (7.0)	22.3 (8.1)	26.7 (8.2)	29.7 (7.7)	31.1 (7.3)
Others	138.3 (49.5)	88.9 (32.4)	144.8 (44.5)	188.0 (48.8)	270.9 (63.8)
Total	279.0 (100.0)	274.4 (100.0)	325.4 (100.0)	385.3 (100.0)	424.7 (100.0)

#### Inland Fish Production

4.46 The inland fish production during 1984-85 is estimated at 0.27 lakh tonnes, representing only 6 per cent of the total fish production in the State. The variation of inland fish production over the previous year is only nominal (1.5 per cent). Prawns and Tilapia constituted the major species representing 21.7 per cent and 17.3 per cent respectively of the total inland fish landings. Table 4.16 gives the species-wise composition of inland fish production in Kerala.

TABLE 4.16  
Species-wise Composition of Inland Fish Production in Kerala  
(1983-84 and 1984-85)

Species	1983-84		1984-85	
	Actual	Percent	Actual	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Prawns	5968	21.9	5992	21.7
2. Etroplus	2971	10.9	2980	10.8
3. Murrels	2962	10.9	2963	10.7
4. Tilapia	4405	16.2	4784	17.3
5. Cat fish	2827	10.4	2940	10.7
6. Jew fish	1584	5.8	1672	6.1
7. Others	6523	23.9	6286	22.7
Total	27240	100.0	27617	100.0

#### Consumption of Fish

4.47 The internal consumption of fish in the State in 1984 is estimated as 14.5 kg./person/year. This is higher than the rate of consumption in the previous year. At the same time the boat side price of marine fish has also marked certain variations than the preceding year. The average beach price of selected marine fishes in Kerala is given in Appendix 4.14.

4.48 The fishermen population during 1984-85 stood as 8.64 lakhs, constituting 3.2 per cent of the State population. The representation of fishermen population in marine and inland sectors is 6.68 lakhs and 1.96 lakhs respectively. The district-wise distribution of fishermen population in Kerala is given in Appendix 4.15. Of the total fishermen population, 1.58 lakhs have been brought under co-operative fold through the village societies in the marine (222 nos.) and inland (21 nos.) sectors. Besides, 375 scheduled caste and tribe fishermen have also been covered by the co-operative societies formed for them. The village societies are federated to the district societies which in turn are affiliated to the Matsyafed. The status of fishermen co-operatives in Kerala in 1984-85 is shown in Appendix 4.16.



4.49 Under the second phase of the subsidised housing scheme 1098 houses have been completed. Besides, 215 houses have also been built for the Vizhinjam rehabilitation programme. The development activities and welfare programmes implemented by the Kerala Fisheries Corporation, Kerala Inland Fisheries Development Corporation and the Kerala Fishermen Welfare Corporation have been transferred to the Matsyafed.

#### Forests

4.50 The area under forests in Kerala remained at 11.22 lakh hectares in 1984-85 consisting 9.33 lakh hectares of reserve forests and 1.89 lakh hectares of vested forests. The division wise area of reserve forests and vested forests in Kerala is given in Appendix 4.17. The forest plantations in the State occupy 1.53 lakh hectares. The major species under plantations consist of teak, eucalyptus and softwood. The species-wise area under forest plantations is given in Appendix 4.18. During 1984-85 the production of timber (both round logs and round poles), firewood and reeds declined considerably while that of charcoal and bamboo increased. The out-turn of forest produces is given in Appendix 4.19. The sale proceeds of timber and other forest produces are given in Appendix 4.20.

#### Social Forestry

4.51 The social forestry programme is being implemented under four schemes, namely World Bank Aided Kerala Social Forestry Project, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Fuelwood Scheme and Scheme to Assist Small and Marginal Farmers. The physical achievements during 1984-85 under World Bank Aided Project include distribution of 236 lakh seedlings to public at free of cost, raising large block plantations in 322 hectares, small block plantations in 23 hectares and strip plantations in 50 hectares along road side, canal banks etc. Besides, tribal medicinal garden was also raised to the extent of 10 hectares. Compared to the physical targets set for the project for the year 1984-85, the achievements in respect of large block plantations and small block plantations are only 53.7 per cent and 46 per cent respectively. Further, raising of fuelwood plantations which is one of the components of the project has not taken up during the year due to the delay in starting the project.

4.52 The achievements under NREP comprises compact planting in 679 hectares, belt planting along 112 km. maintenance of plantations in 707 hectares and production and distribution of 378 lakh seedlings. Under rural fuel wood scheme, 980 hectares of plantations were raised and 95 lakh seedlings were produced. In addition, 117 lakh seedlings of fodder species, fruit bearing trees, small timber etc., were produced and distributed under the scheme for assisting small and marginal farmers.

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#### National Parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries

4.53 The total area covered by national parks and wild life sanctuaries in Kerala is 2.25 lakh hectares which constitutes 24 per cent of reserve forests. For the effective protection and efficient management of the sanctuaries and national parks in the State, a wild life wing was constituted in the Forest Department in 1985. The development activities undertaken in the national parks and sanctuaries during 1984-85 include fire protection measures in 138 km. completing three wireless stations, setting up 60 salt licks and forming vista lines in 92 km. planting fodder species, fruit bearing trees and bamboos in 29 hectares and construction of 14 km. of roads. About 2 lakh tourists including 14,439 foreigners visited the national parks and sanctuaries in Kerala during 1984-85.

4.54 During 1984-85 fire protection activities were carried out in 2373 sq. km. of forest area, regeneration activities by planting trees were done in 2692 hectares and 10,579 cairns were erected along the forest boundaries. Besides, construction of 31 buildings and 30 km. of new roads was completed.

4.55 The activities of the Kerala Forest Development Corporation during 1984-85 were confined to the maintenance of plantations to the order of 8673 hectares of pulpwood plantations, 1115 hectares of softwood plantations, 1951 hectares of cardamom plantations and 100 hectares of tea plantations.

#### Agricultural Credit

4.56 During the co-operative year 1983-84 there existed 1566 primary agricultural credit societies in the State with a total membership of 49 lakhs. The average membership of the Societies increased from 3052 as on 30th June 1983 to 3121 during 1983-84. The average share capital of the Societies also went up from Rs. 2.42 lakhs to Rs. 2.78 lakhs. A sharp improvement over the previous year is registered in the deposits. The average deposit per society rose from Rs. 12.11 lakhs to 15.63 lakhs while the average deposit per member increased from Rs. 397 to Rs. 501. Progressive trend is also seen in the average working capital per society which increased from Rs. 33.46 lakhs to Rs. 40.33 lakhs. During 1983-84, the total amount of loan advanced by the societies increased by 29% from Rs. 26692 lakhs in 1982-83 to Rs. 34764 lakhs in 1983-84. The amount of loans outstanding up to the end of June 1984 accounted to Rs. 34190 lakhs and the amount of loan overdue comprised Rs. 6899 lakhs. Details are furnished in Appendix 4.23.

4.57 During the year 1983-84 the number of societies worked on profit totalled to 900 from the previous years' level of 876 societies. The net profit earned by the primary agricultural credit societies for the co-operative year 1984 indicated a slight decline compared to the year

before i.e., from Rs. 543 lakhs to Rs. 528 lakhs. The long term loans issued by the Primary Agricultural Development Banks for agricultural operations and other land development works till the end of June 1984 aggregated to Rs. 2389 lakhs which showed a general improvement from that of the previous year. The details of the performance of the credit co-operatives as well as the selected indicators of their credit operations are provided in Appendix 4.23 and 4.24.

#### Kerala State Co-operative Bank

4.58 The net profit of Kerala State Co-operative Bank increased by 14% as on 30-6-1985 compared to the position on 30-6-1984. The paid-up share capital, the reserves and deposits of the Bank also increased by 16.95%, 4.82% and 23% respectively. The financial position of the State Co-operative Bank is shown in Table 4.17. The Working Capital of the Bank as on 30-6-1985 stood at Rs. 15781 lakhs against Rs. 12199 lakhs on 30-6-1984 which showed an increase of 29.36%. The total investments of the Bank on 30-6-1985 was Rs. 3316 lakhs by registering an increase of 87.50% over the last year. Out of the above investments, Rs. 3313 lakhs representing 99.92% were in Government and Trustee securities and the remaining in shares of co-operative institutions. The maximum outstanding under advances during the year under review for seasonal agricultural operations amounted to Rs. 4644 lakhs and the outstanding as on 30-6-1985 under the above item was Rs. 3092 lakhs. The outstanding under medium term agricultural loan on 30-6-1985 works to Rs. 148.62 lakhs whereas the maximum outstanding under the above item was Rs. 186.70 lakhs. During the year 1984-85 the sanction of medium term (conversion loan) was not necessitated. The outstanding of loans as on 30-6-1985 under this item was Rs. 852 lakhs. During the year under review the Bank sanctioned a total credit of Rs. 860.43 lakhs to the ten District Co-operative Banks in the State. Besides this, the Kerala State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society was directly financed by the Bank for procurement and marketing activities. During the year a credit limit of Rs. 580.00 lakhs was sanctioned for this purpose to the Apex Society. The total outstanding under the weavers finance was Rs. 913.39 lakhs as on 30-6-1985. The Bank also finances Co-operative Coir Marketing Federation which enjoyed a limit of Rs. 509.50 lakhs in which the outstanding was Rs. 236.71 lakhs. During the year the Bank sanctioned a total limit of Rs. 48.10 lakhs to industrial co-operative societies (other than Weavers and Coir) and Apex Handicrafts co-operative society. Finance for consumption and

other non-agricultural purposes was also sanctioned to District Co-operative Banks to provide credit support to primary agricultural credit societies and employees credit societies. The maximum outstanding of the finance made for the above purpose during 1984-85 was Rs. 1483.00 lakhs. The Medium-term (non-agricultural) loans sanctioned by the Bank to the District Co-operative Banks during the year showed an outstanding of Rs. 148.62 lakhs.

4.59 A cash credit limit of Rs. 300.00 lakhs which Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural Development Bank was enjoying from this Bank during the last year was extended to the current year also in addition to the secured overdraft of Rs. 22.00 lakhs extended to them. The cash credit limit of Rs. 300.00 lakhs extended to Central Arecanut and Cocoa Marketing and Processing Co-operative Ltd., under consortium agreement was allowed during the year under review. During the year the Bank has advanced a total amount of Rs. 291.26 lakhs under IRDP against the DRDA allocation of Rs. 612.45 lakhs in 1984-85. It has also sanctioned a total sum of Rs. 126.24 lakhs for implementing various schemes through the District Co-operative Banks during the year. An amount of Rs. 21.00 lakhs for financing scheduled caste fishermen under Special Component Plan for purchasing fishing equipment, nets, country boats etc., was deposited with this bank and the Bank had disbursed the entire sum to DCBs during the year. The Bank continued financing of industrial units run by individuals by availing finance from IDBI.

#### Long term Credit

4.60 The Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural Development Bank was registered on 20-8-1985 by transferring the entire assets and Liabilities of the Kerala Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., as per section No. 47 of the KSCADB Act XX of 1984. The Bank with its nine agencies functioning at Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam, Alleppey, Ernakulam, Palghat, Malappuram, Calicut and Cannanore and 34 primary banks affiliated to it, functions as the pivotal agency in disbursing credit to farmers for undertaking agricultural operations of long term nature. The NABARD allotted a total loaning programme of Rs. 31 crores for the KSCADB while the Bank in turn advanced Rs. 2860.99 lakhs to the primary Banks and Rs. 100.71 lakhs to Kerala State Electricity Board and South Wynad Girijan Farming Society. The primary Banks advanced Rs. 1363.59 lakhs under normal lending and Rs. 1430 lakhs under schematic lending to the borrowers. The purpose wise classification of the ordinary loans issued is shown in Table 4.18.

TABLE 4.1  
Index of Area, Production and Productivity of Crops in Kerala  
Base Year: Average of Triennium Ending 1979-80

Item	Area			Production			Productivity		
	Average of 3 years 1976-77 to 1978-79	1983-84	1984-85	Average of 3 years 1976-77 to 1978-79	1983-84	1984-85	Average of 3 years 1976-77 to 1978-79	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All Crops (A+B)	101.48	100.08	100.49	100.17	91.08	104.86	98.71	91.01	104.35
A. Foodgrains (1+2)	102.55	91.04	89.98	98.67	93.92	97.76	96.22	103.16	108.65
1. Cereals	102.59	91.32	90.06	98.85	93.70	97.42	96.35	102.61	108.17
2. Pulses	101.53	84.72	88.17	87.06	107.78	119.28	85.75	127.22	135.28
B. Non Foodgrains (3 to 8)	101.00	104.24	105.33	100.52	90.42	106.50	99.52	86.74	101.11
3. Oil Seeds	101.66	101.56	102.55	103.48	83.82	109.20	101.79	82.53	106.48
4. Plantation Crops	95.04	129.43	134.77	93.84	106.02	133.34	98.74	81.91	99.18
5. Condiments & Spices	100.65	101.30	100.51	89.40	81.43	89.90	88.82	80.38	89.44
6. Drugs & Narcotics	82.29	117.33	117.24	89.57	98.44	98.03	108.85	83.90	83.61
7. Fruits & Vegetables	103.20	94.56	94.45	105.94	90.14	91.35	102.65	95.33	96.72
8. Miscellaneous Crops	103.59	111.11	110.33	93.02	184.44	182.01	94.62	166.00	164.90

Note: Index numbers for 1984-85 are based on provisional estimates.

Cereals: Rice, Jowar, Ragi and Other Cereals and Millets

Oil Seeds: Groundnut, Sesamum and Coconut

Plantation Crops: Cocoa, Tea, Coffee, and Rubber

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

Drugs and Narcotics: Lemongrass oil and Tobacco

Fruits and Vegetables: Banana and Plantations, Mango, Jack, Cashewnut, Tapioca and Sweet Potato

Miscellaneous crops: Sugar (gur) and Cotton.

TABLE 4.2

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

Area in hectare  
Production in tonne  
Productivity in Kg/ha.

Crop	Area				Production				Productivity			
	1983-84	1984-85	Change over the Previous Year		1983-84	1984-85	Change over the Previous Year		1983-84	1984-85	Change over the Previous year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	Actual	Percent	(6)	(7)	Actual	Percent	(10)	(11)	actual	Percent
1. Rice	740086	730379	(-) 9707	(-) 1.31	1207916	1255936	(+)48020	(+) 3.98	16327	1720	(+)88	(+) 5.39
2. Ragi	1565	1233	(-) 332	(-)21.21	1028	1033	(+) 5	0.49	657	838	(+) 181	+ 27.55
3. Pulses	30268	31502	(+) 1234	(+) 4.08	19912	22036	(+) 2124	(+)10.67	658	700	(+) 42	(+) 6.38
4. Sugarcane	8084	7990	(-) 94	(-) 1.16	87062	85732	(-) 1330	(-) 1.53	10770	10730	(-) 40	(-) 0.37
5. Pepper	106143	102089	(-) 4054	(-) 3.82	24549	19376	(-) 5173	(-)21.07	231	190	(-) 41	(-)17.75
6. Ginger	14883	12976	(-) 1907	(-)12.81	36705	34388	(-) 2317	(-) 6.31	2466	2650	(+)184	(+) 7.46
7. Turmeric	3161	3152	(-) 9	(-) 0.28	5841	5758	(-) 83	(-) 1.42	1848	1827	(-)21	(-) 1.4
8. Cardamom*	56376	61000	(+) 4624	(+) 8.20	1100	2850	(+) 1750	(+)159.09	20	47	(+)27	(+)135.04
9. Arecanut**	59604	59089	(-) 515	(-) 0.86	8318	8589	(+) 271	(+) 3.26	139554	145357	(+)5803	(+) 4.16
10. Coconut	682281	689301	(+) 7020	(+) 1.03	2602	3395	(+) 793	(+)30.48	3814	4925	(+)1111	(+)29.13
11. Cashewnut	142339	142139	(-) 201	(-) 0.14	77375	75737	(+) 1638	(-) 2.12	543	533	(-) 10	(-) 1.84
12. Banana & Plantains	49593	49569	(-) 24	(-) 0.05	316653	315897	(-) 756	(-) 0.24	6385	6373	(-) 12	(-) 0.19
13. Tapioca	233010	232753	(-) 257	(-) 0.11	3903169	3952514	(+)49345	(+) 1.26	16351	16982	(+)231	(+) 1.33
14. Sweet Potato	5085	5085	..	..	33605	33605	..	..	6609	6609	..	..
15. Groundnut	9810	11001	(+) 1191	(+)12.14	8578	10953	(+) 2375	(+)27.69	874	996	(+)122	(+)13.96
16. Sesamum	15045	13689	(-) 1356	(-) 9.01	3838	3492	(-) 346	(-) 9.01	255	255	..	..
17. Cotton*	6300	6300	..	..	9969	9971	(+) 2	(+) 0.02	1582	1582	..	..
18. Tea*	35021	35021	..	..	58179	48387	(+) 9792	(-)16.83	1661	1382	(-)279	(-)16.80
19. Coffee*	64009	64009	..	..	9555	46880	(+)37325	(+)390.63	149	732	(+)583	(+)391.2
20. Rubber	294300	310200	(+)15900	(+) 5.40	162212	172100	(+) 9888	(+) 6.10	551	555	(+) 4	(+) 0.73

Note:— Figures for 1984-85 are Provisional

\*Figures of Commodity Boards.

\*\*Production in Million Nuts and Productivity in Nuts.

\*Production and Productivity in Bales of 170 Kg.

Source: Directorate of Economics of Statistics, Trivandrum.

TABLE 4.3  
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 (%)
	1983-84	1984-85		1983-84	1984-85		1983-84	1984-85	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Viripu—Autumn	327783 (44.29)	318611 (43.62)	(-) 2.80	520458 (43.09)	549027 (43.71)	(+) 5.49	1588	1723	(+) 8.50
Mundakan—Winter	324560 (43.85)	326812 (44.75)	(+) 0.69	520622 (43.10)	539859 (42.98)	(+) 3.70	1604	1652	(+) 2.99
Punja—Summer	87743 (11.86)	84956 (11.63)	(-) 3.18	166836 (13.81)	167050 (13.31)	(+) 0.13	1901	1966	(-) 3.42
Total:	740086 (100.00)	730379 (100.00)	(-) 1.31	1207916 (100.00)	1255936 (100.00)	(+) 3.98	1632	1720	(+) 5.39

Figures in Brackets indicate percentages to total

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

TABLE 4.4  
High yielding varieties of Rice in Kerala

Season	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Percentage change between 1983-84 and 1984-85	Proportion of HYV to total rice (per cent)	
							1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Area in Hectre Virippu</i>	136236	138941	113088	101810	112400	(+) 10.40	31	35
Mundakan	92391	73579	51867	62063	63687	(+) 2.62	19	19
Puncha	51098	47183	31440	48477	44452	(-) 8.30	55	52
Total	279725	259708	196395	212350	220539	(+) 3.86	29	30
<i>Production in Tonne Virippu</i>	282070	288486	254461	198235	233235	(+) 17.65	38	42
Mundakan	175238	141563	107516	126129	122354	(-) 2.99	24	23
Puncha	101753	100940	67395	106048	98254	(-) 7.35	64	59
Total	559061	530989	429372	430412	453843	(+) 5.44	36	36
<i>Average yield in Kg/ha Virippu</i>	2070	2076	2250	1947	2075	(+) 6.57	..	..
Mundakan	1897	1924	2073	2032	1921	- 5.46	..	..
Puncha	1991	2139	2144	2188	2210	- 1.01	..	..
Total	1999	2045	2186	2027	2058	- 1.53	..	..

Figures for 1984-85 are provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Trivandrum.

TABLE 4.5

*Area, Production and Productivity of Major Plantation crops Kerala and India*

Crop	Year	Kerala			India		
		Area (ha.)	Production (Tonne)	Productivity* (Kg/ha)	Area (ha.)	Production (Tonne)	Productivity* (Kg/ha.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rubber	1983-84	294300	162200	864	331700	175300	857
	1984-85	310200	172100	890	350000	186500	886
Cardamom	1980-81	56376	3100	73	93947	4400	62
	1981-82	56376	2800	66	93947	4100	58
	1982-83	56376	1900	45	93947	2900	41
	1983-84	56376	1100	26	93947	1600	23
	1984-85	61000	2850	62	100000	3900	52
Coffee	1980-81	57949	21043	380	208268	118646	624
	1981-82	57905	33655	592	211344	152100	774
	1982-83	62368	21785	256	226848	130000	647
	1983-84	64009	9555	155	232354*	105000	507
	1984-85	N.A.	46880	N.A.	N.A.	190000	N.A.
Tea	1981	35589	47631	1338	384242	559538	1456
	1982	35324	48523	1374	394999	560732	1420
	1983	35021	44582	1273	396096	581484	1468
	1984	N.A.	58179	N.A.	N.A.	645115	N.A.
	1985	N.A.	48387	N.A.	N.A.	628069	N.A.

\*—Productivity is based on the yielding area

N.A.—Not Available

Estimates

Figures for 1985 are provisional. For tea 1984 figures are also provisional.

TABLE 4.6

*Average monthly Rainfall in Kerala*

(in m.m.)

Month	Normal	Average Monthly Rainfall	
		1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
July	703.3	559.3	638.9
August	427.4	573.7	264.8
September	240.1	486.2	210.1
October	306.0	134.7	270.9
November	187.1	95.8	71.4
December	49.4	65.1	36.0
January	17.2	57.0	63.3
February	17.6	54.0	5.2
March	41.7	90.9	41.5
April	112.0	169.1	66.7
May	245.2	84.9	268.7
June	640.5	745.3	861.0
Total	2987.5	3116.0	2798.5

Figures for 1984-85 are provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, Trivandrum

TABLE 4.7  
Land use pattern in Kerala

Classification of Land	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		1983-84		Change in Area between 1982-83 and 1983-84
			Actual	Percent	Actual	Percent	
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1. Total Geographical Area	3885497	3885497	3885497	100.00	3885497	100.00	..
2. Forests	1081509	1081509	1081509	27.83	108150	27.83	..
3. Land put to Non-Agricultural Uses	269824	266451	275908	7.10	277719	7.15	(+)1811
4. Barren and Uncultivable Land	85770	85600	86217	2.22	86590	2.23	(-)373
5. Permanent pastures and grazing Land	5432	5382	5311	0.14	5222	0.13	(-)89
6. Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops	63875	55187	54705	1.41	54701	1.41	(-)4
7. cultivable waste Land	129032	130204	130213	3.35	128924	3.32	(-)1289
8. Fallow (Other than current Fallows)	26886	26827	27425	0.71	27539	0.71	(+)114
9. Current Fallow	43579	44487	44455	1.14	42938	1.11	(-)1517
10. Net Area sown	2179590	2189850	2179754	56.10	2180355	56.11	(+)601
11. Area Sown more than once	705250	715407	682319	17.56	681347	17.54	(-)972
12. Total cropped Area	2884840	2905257	2862073	73.66	2861702	73.65	(-)371

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

TABLE 4.8  
Average Farm Price of Principal crops

Commodity	Unit	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Change in Average Price between 1984 and 1985	
							Actual	Percent
							(in Rupees)	
1. Paddy	Quintal	179.80	182.72	253.87	230.78	222.66	(-)8.12	(-)3.52
2. Tapiocca	"	42.77	57.21	74.59	66.32	67.40	(+)1.08	(+)1.63
3. Coconut(with husk)	1000 Nos.	1257.50	1266.40	1768.13	3044.63	1833.90	(-)1210.73	(-)39.77
4. Pepper	Quintal	1204.20	1165.41	1300.62	2103.08	3538.33	(+)1495.25	(+)68.25
5. Ginger	"	728.17	1218.61	2207.32	2864.23	1625.70	(-)1238.53	(-)43.24
6. Cashewnut	"	756.51	651.42	509.98	834.44	793.96	(-)40.48	(-)4.85
7. Sugarcane	Tonne	187.50	182.58	183.65	164.48	198.98	(+)34.50	(+)20.98
8. Arecanut	100 Nos.	8.28	8.41	7.83	13.59	10.74	(-)2.85	(-)20.97
9. Banana	"	40.92	45.13	53.74	56.33	60.02	(+)3.69	6.55

Figures for 1985 are provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

TABLE 4.9  
Physical Achievements under Special Component  
Plan and Tribal Sub Plan

Sl. No.	Particulars of benefits given	Unit	Under Special Component Plan to Scheduled Castes	Under Tribal Sub-Plan to Scheduled Tribes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Coconut Seedlings	No.	254640	61484
2.	Pepper cuttings	No.	437380	216780
3.	Glove Seedlings	No.	662	714
4.	Nutmeg seedlings	No.	106	..
5.	Banana suckers	No.	51138	5256
6.	Tapioca setts for planting	Ha.	63.03	..
7.	Rubber buds	No.	3125	..
8.	Coffee Seedlings	No.	23490	139895
9.	Vegetable seeds	Packet	6635	..
10.	Paddy seeds	Kg.	3129	..
11.	Pulses seeds	Kg.	100	..
12.	Green Manure seeds	Kg.	50	..
13.	Fertilizers	Tonne	1766.50	395.08
14.	Plant Protection chemicals	Kg. Litre	390 17.55	..
15.	Liming Materials	Kg.	1747	..
16.	Soil Conservation, Land Development & Reclamation	Ha.	308.32	173.78
17.	Plant Protection Equipments	No.	430	..
18.	Agricultural Implements	..	75683	9220
19.	Agricultural Machinery—Power Tillers	..	14	..
20.	Minor-Irrigation works	..	242	..
21.	Pump Houses constructed	..	5	..
22.	Agro-Service Centres	..	18	..
23.	Persons Trained	..	7023	1271
24.	Colonies/Settlements benefitted	..	2541	329
25.	Families benefitted	..	77445	11542
26.	Area benefitted	Ha.	10591	7242

TABLE 4.10  
Selected Indicators of Agricultural Development

Programme	Unit	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1: Fertiliser Consumption			
(a) Nitrogen	Tonnes	62480	57657
(b) Phosphorus	..	31178	32642
(c) Potash	..	35819	37346
Total		129477	127645
2. Plant Protection			
(a) Seeds Treated	'000 tonnes	6159	5060

\*Departmentally assessed figures

£Reported by Directorate of Economics and Statistics

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(b) Area under seed Treatment	Lakh ha.	0.77	0.51
(c) Fungicides—(Liquid + Solid in terms of Technical Grade)	Tonne	335.25	380.29
(d) Insecticides—(Liquid + Solid in terms of Technical Grade)	..	679.65	627.24
(d) Weedicides (in terms of Technical Grade)	..	17.00	16.34
(f) Rodenticides (in terms of Technical Grade)	..	18.05	4.93
(g) Area under plant protection coverage	Lakh ha.	12.00	10.00
(h) Rodent Control Operation	..	1.00	0.85
(i) Biological Control of Nephantis Scrinopa-Parasites Liberated	Lakh No.	115.63	199.69
(j) Weed Control	Lakh ha.	1.15	1.22
(k) Trees Sprayed for Control of coconut leaf diseases	Lakh No.	4.10	35.89
3. High Yielding Seeds			
(a) HYV seeds of paddy distributed from State Seed Farms and other Government Agencies	Tonne	2190	2315
(b) Coverage of HYV including natural spread	Lakh ha.	4.53* 2.12£	5.12* 2.20£
4. Quantity of Planting Materials Distributed			
(a) Coconut Seedlings	Lakh No.	20.03	14.05
(i) West Coast Tall	..	18.26	12.69
(ii) T×D Hybrid	..	1.49	1.28
(iii) D×T Hybrid	..	0.04	0.08
(iv) Laccadive Ordinary	..	0.23	Nil
(v) Other varieties	..	Nil	Nil
(b) Arecanut Seedlings	..	NA	NA
(c) Rooted Pepper Cuttings	..	13.73	17.12
(i) Panniyoor I	..	5.25	4.81
(ii) Other Varieties	..	8.48	12.31
(d) Cashew Lawyers	..	NA	NA
(e) Cashew Seedlings	..	4.50	NA
(f) Cocoa Seedlings	..	NA	NA
(g) Nutmeg Seedlings	No.	0.06	0.05
(h) Clove Seedlings	..	0.51	0.10



	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5. Farmer's Training Programme				
(a) Farmers Trained in Specialised Courses	No.	11687	NA	
(b) Special Group Discussions held	No.	44	12	
(c) Training Camps Organised	No.	245	147	
6. Coconut Package Programme				
(a) Demonstrations organised	No.	1903	915	
(b) Fertilizers Distributed				
(i) Nitrogen	Tonne	14227	12386	
(ii) Phosphorus	"	6723	5716	
(iii) Potash	"	28248	24772	
(c) Medium term Loans Distributed through Co-operative Societies	Rs. Lakh	NA	NA	
(d) Filter Points Established	Nos.	31	84	
(e) Filter Points connected with Pump sets	"	31	84	
(f) Wells Dug	Nos.	2203	Nil	
(i) Area Benefitted by Wells dug	ha.	7375	Nil	
7. Rejuvenation of Diseased and unproductive Coconut Plantations				
(i) Area covered	ha.	7965	13827	
(ii) Seedlings Distributed	No.	2045	3936	
8. Short Term Loans Amount Distributed	Rs. Lakhs	300	294.80	
9. Cashew Plantation Scheme				
(a) Area Covered	ha.	1763	1285	
(b) Amount Disbursed as Subsidy	Rs. Lakhs	15.87	16.38	
10. Pulses Development				
(a) Pulses Seeds Distributed	Tonnes	210.60	322	
(b) Fertilizer Distributed under Subsidy for Promoting Pulses Cultivation				
Nitrogen	Tonnes	40.23	251	
Phosphorus	"	60.24	377.00	
Potash	"	20.12	126.00	
11. Other Items				
(a) Soil Samples Analysed	Lakh No.	0.92	1.10	
(b) Distribution of Soil Ameliorants				
(i) Calcium Carbonate	Tonne	1594	544	
(ii) Full Burnt Lime	"	Nil	Nil	
(iii) Dolomite	"	Nil	Nil	
(iv) Area Covered	ha.	2110	326	
(c) Green Manure Seeds Distributed	Tonne	116.25	77.86	
(d) Bio-gas Units constructed	No.	517	2757	
(e) Grading of Agricultural commodities				
(i) Coconut Oil	Qtl.	19250	8785	
(ii) Gingelly Oil	"	671	752	
(iii) Honey	"	667	5487	
(iv) Ground Spices	"	627	1541	

TABLE 4.11

## Achievements of Important Rural Development Programmes

Programme	Unit	Achievement	
		1-4-1984 to 30-11-1984	1-4-1985 to 30-11-1985
I. (a) Integrated Rural Development Programme			
(i) Families Assisted	No.	60819	5782
(ii) SC/ST Families Assisted	"	32723	1923
(iii) Women Assisted	"	15651	1368
(iv) Subsidy Adjusted	Rs. lakhs	690.58	75.62
(v) Loan Disbursed	"	1418.93	137.03
(b) Training of Rural Youths for self Employment			
(i) Persons Trained	No.	6125	2211
(ii) SC/ST person trained	"	1735	786
(iii) Women Trained	"	4034	1439
(iv) Persons settled out of trained	"	2668	530
(v) SC/ST persons settled out of trained	"	751	132
(vi) Women settled out of trained	"	2130	380
(c) Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas			
(i) Women Groups organised	"	323	46
(ii) Women Groups Functioning	"	323	29
II. National Rural Employment Programme			
(i) Man days generated	Lakhs	80.10	48.05
(ii) Food grains Utilised	MT.	2429.73	1063.82
III. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme			
(i) Man days generated	Lakhs	7.11	28.11
(ii) Food grains Utilised	MT.	152.00	1010.22
IV. Scheme for Small and Marginal Farmers			
(i) Small and Marginal Farmers Assisted	Families	92740	139760
(ii) SC/ST Families Assisted	No.	4274	13311
(iii) Pumpssets installed and Electrified	No.	11577	2853
(iv) Wells	No.	8032	2212
(v) Subsidy Disbursed	Rs.lakhs	255.22	80.74

Source: Rural Development Department.

TABLE 4.12  
Coverage of Fodder Development of Dairy  
Development Department

Year	No. of beneficiaries	Area Covered (ga.)	Fodder Slips issued (in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1980-81	10899	1282.52	145.60
1981-82	17019	1682.32	121.32
1982-83	18429	1727.42	92.64
1983-84	15857	1714.78	92.94
1984-85	11619	1480.00	90.00

TABLE 4.13  
Performance of the Procurement and Input Wing of the  
KCMMF for the year 1984-85

	1984	1985
1. No. of APCOS organised	457	483
2. No. of APCOS Registered	393	464
3. No. of APCOS Functioning	385	443
4. Average Milk Procured by APCOS per day (litres)	76075	93335
5. Average Milk supplied by APCOS to dairies (litres)	65110	79851
6. Percentage of procured milk supplied by APCOS to Dairies	83	85.5
7. Average milk procurement per day per APCOS (litres)	198	218
8. Average milk supplied per day per supplier (litres)	3.7	3.6
9. Average quality of milk (Fat % SNF %)	4.7./8.3	4.6/8.3
10. Average price APCOS get per kg. of milk (Rs.)	3.15	3.12
11. Average price supplier gets per litre of milk	3.05	3.02
12. No. of families participating in the programme	64622	73306

TABLE 4.17  
Financial Position of the Kerala State Co-operative  
Bank Limited

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	30-6-1984	30-6-1985
Paid up Share Capital	487.32	569.94
Reserves	828.67	868.60
Deposits	7466.66	9185.42
Borrowings	3448.61	4348.30
Working Capital	12198.89	15781.04
Loans and Advances		
Outstanding	8483.85	10768.27
Investments	1768.52	3316.00
Net Profit	28.44	32.45

Source: Kerala State Co-operative Bank, Trivandrum.

TABLE 4.18  
Ordinary Loaning Programme of the Kerala State  
Co-operative Agricultural Development Bank Ltd.

No.	Purpose	Financial year	
		1983-84	1984-85
1.	New wells	45.09	17.06
2.	New Tanks	9.39	2.42
3.	Pump Sets and persian wheels	25.04	7.70
4.	Agricultural Machinery	27.34	109.27
5.	Repairs to tanks	6.68	2.33
6.	Repairs to wells		
7.	Field Channels and Pump houses	2.11	0.70
8.	Cattle sheds and Farm houses	203.51	337.60
9.	Fencing	215.13	362.29
10.	Levelling and Bunding	172.72	311.50
11.	Terracing	10.86	20.38
12.	Drainage Channels	1.67	1.31
13.	Plantations	91.20	110.44
14.	Other Major Programmes	72.64	80.59
Total		883.38	1363.59

Source: Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural Development Bank, Trivandrum.

## IRRIGATION AND POWER

*Major and Medium Irrigation*

The total extent of land that can be brought under irrigation in Kerala through Major and Medium Irrigation projects is estimated at 6 lakh ha. (net.) or 14 lakh ha. (gross). The ten completed projects together irrigated an area of 0.77 lakh ha. (net.) or 1.47 lakh ha. (gross). Seven ongoing projects through partial commissioning, irrigated an area of 0.65 lakh ha. (net) or 1.53 lakh ha. (gross). During the Sixth Plan, an additional area of 24558 ha. (net) or 57085 ha. (gross) was irrigated in the State. Thus the gross irrigated area covered by major and medium irrigation projects till June 1985 was 3.57 lakh ha.

5.2 In 1983-84 there were 13 ongoing major irrigation projects and 5 ongoing medium irrigation projects under different stages of construction. Of these the major works on Kuttiady, Chitturpuzha, Pamba, Pazhassi and Periyar Valley are almost over. The additional area brought under irrigation during 1984-85 was 4633 ha. (net) and 10744 ha. (gross). The physical achievements and expenditure of ongoing schemes during the year are given in Appendix 5.1. Cost escalation in the ongoing 13 major schemes and 5 medium schemes is given in Appendix 5.2.

*Minor Irrigation*

5.3 During 1984-85, Rs. 670 lakhs were spent on minor irrigation schemes to extend the benefits of irrigation to 7163 ha. (net) or 8993 ha. (gross).

The Sub head-wise outlay and expenditure and physical targets and achievements during 1983-84 and 1984-85 are furnished in Appendix 5.3. The amount spent on minor irrigation schemes benefiting Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were Rs. 63 lakhs and Rs. 0.27 lakhs respectively for 1984-85. The number of schemes proposed and completed during 1984-85 under each category are given in Appendix 5.4.

5.4 The Ground Water Department carried out systematic Hydrogeological Surveys in 7445 hectares of land to identify potential ground water zones, suitable sites for bore wells, tube wells, filter point wells, shallow borewells and open irrigation wells. Suitable sites were cleared and appropriate designs were given for 686 open irrigation wells, 18 tube wells, 134 filter-point wells, 300 borewells and 44 shallow bore wells in various parts of the State. The Ground Water Department also dug 286 borewells and 18 tube wells for providing drinking water to Harijan/Girijan Colonies. Added to it 134 filterpoint wells and 44 shallow borewells were dug to irrigate 300 hectares of farm lands.

*Anti-sea erosion*

5.5 At the commencement of Sixth Plan (1980-85), 227 Km. of the total vulnerable coastline, (which is estimated at about 460 Km. as per the latest assessment) had been protected at a cost of Rs. 4325 lakhs. During the Sixth Plan period, Rs. 2863 lakhs

were spent to construct 68.69 km. of new sea wall and reform 22.65 km. of old sea wall as per new design. During 1984-85, the outlay for anti-sea erosion was Rs. 525 lakhs and the physical target was to construct 5 km. new sea wall and to carry out the maintenance works of 6 km. Against this, Rs. 553 lakhs were actually spent and constructed 4 km. of new sea wall and reformed 4.27 km. of old wall. Under anti-sea erosion, 20 works were completed, 7 works were nearing completion and 70 works were in progress.

*Flood Control*

5.6 During 1984-85, 111 flood control works were taken up. Against this, 10 schemes were completed, 4 works partly completed and 37 works were in progress. As a result an area of 1630 ha. was protected during 1984-85 and the actual expenditure was Rs. 129 lakhs. The physical and financial achievements of anti-sea erosion and flood control programmes during 1983-84 and 1984-85 are given in Appendix 5.5.

*Power*

5.7 Kerala power system is purely hydro-based. State has an installed capacity of 1011.5 MW (540 MW firm) with an annual generation capacity of 4730 M. units from 9 completed projects. The State has a power potential of 3 Million KW at 60% load factor. Growth of power system in Kerala is given in Appendix 5.6.

5.8 The total power generated during 1984-85 was 4885 MKwh as against 3646 MKwh during 1983-84 registering an increase of 34%. Project wise power generating capacity and units generated during 1984-85 are given in appendix 5.7. Per capita consumption of electricity in the State during 1984-85 has increased to 129.49 kwh from 102.5 kwh during 1983-84 registering an increase of 26.3%. Energy loss as percentage of energy available for sale has come down to 25% during 1984-85 as against 26% during 1983-84. The number of consumers at the end of March 1985 was 21.25 lakhs as against 20.54 lakhs at the end of March 1984. The power cut on HT and EHT consumers were withdrawn in 1984-85 as the power supply position improved. The present position indicates that no power cut on consumers need be imposed during the year 1985-86. Work on 390 MW Canadian aided Idukki 2nd stage and 75 MW Idamalayar project were carried out during 1984-85 and it is expected to be completed by 1985-86. The salient features, present status, programme of commissioning etc., of the various ongoing power generation projects are given below. Other details such as year of starting, expected year of completion, cost escalation etc., are given in Appendix 5.8.

*Idamalayar*

5.9 The firm power potential of the multi-part pose project in the Periyar Basin is 36.5 MW equivalent to 320 M. units of power per annum. The project

works were almost complete except for some finishing works and rectification works for the power tunnel. It is expected that the two units of the Power Station can be commissioned by May/June 1986 on completion of the rectification works in the tunnel.

5.10 Idukki Stage III envisages augmentation of Idukki reservoir by diversion of water of the adjacent Kallada and Erattayar streams to generate additional power of 376 Million Units annually at Idukki Power Station. The 2.9 km. long Kallar-Erattayar tunnel and 3.8 km. long Erattayar-Idukki Tunnels are completed. Partial diversion of water to Idukki reservoir has also been effected from August 1984 by providing bunds across the streams. The power content of water diverted from August 1984 to July 1985 is 175 M. Units. The Kallar diversion dam is nearing completion. Erattayar dam works held up from August 1981, are yet to be resumed. The work has already been retendered.

5.11 Augmentation of Pamba and Kakki reservoirs of existing Sabarigiri H. E. Projects by diversion of adjacent streams to generate about 125 M. Units of power per annum at Sabarigiri Power Station is contemplated by the Sabarigiri Augmentation scheme. The work on dam and tunnel for diversion of Upper Moozhiar water to the Kakki reservoir was completed during 1979-80 and about 40M. Units of power per annum are additionally generated at Sabarigiri Power Station then onwards. But the works for diversion of water to Pamba catchment area were very badly affected due to labour problems, contract failures, non-receipt of forest land for work sites etc., and most of the works are yet to be completed.

5.12 The Canadian aided 390 MW Idukki Stage II Project envisages adding of 3 more units of 130 MW each in the existing Idukki Power Station to meet the (peak) demand of power in the State. All the works were almost completed and trial run of the fourth unit was successfully carried out on 20-9-1985. Fourth and Fifth units will be commissioned in the current year and the sixth unit by June 1986.

5.13. The Kakkad H. E. Project is a tailrace development of the existing Sabarigiri H. E. Project. Though the works of the Project were started as early as in 1978-79, they are yet to gather momentum due to contract failures in respect of power tunnel and I. C. tunnel. Further the Moozhiyar dam had to be tendered thrice for want of acceptable bids. According to the present position, works on almost all the component structures of the project would come in full swing from 1986-87 onwards, as most of the contracts have been sanctioned and the remaining contracts are expected to be settled soon. Power tunnel being the critical item of work of the project, commissioning of 1st Unit is now scheduled for May 1989, anticipating the completion of power tunnel work by that time. All other works connected with the project will be completed before May 1989. The Commissioning of the second unit and completion of the project will also take place during 1989-90.

5.14 Kallada H. E. Project is a low head scheme with a dam toe power station in the ongoing Kallada Irrigation Project for utilising the irrigation water for power generation. Preliminary and enabling works at work-site are almost completed. Foundation excavation for coffer dam and power house had progressed well. It is proposed to complete the work, and commission the 1st Unit by 1987-88.

5.15 Lower Periyar H. E. Project is a tailrace development project in the Periyar basin just below the Neriambangalam power station. The project is posed for World Bank Aid and the Agreement has been finalised. The critical activity of the Project is the construction of the 12.78 Km. long power tunnel and the works were commenced. Due to indefinite strike by the labourers, the works were held up from April 1985 to the end of August 1985. It is now expected that the work can be completed by November 1989. All other works will be completed before the completion of power tunnel works.

#### *Transmission*

5.16 As on 31-3-1985 there were four 220 KV. substations, twentyfive 110 KV substations and seventy-nine 66 KV substations with 887.3 ct. km. KV line 1976.37 km. 110 KV line and 2332.03 ct. km. KV line for power transmission. During 1984-85 four 110 KV sub stations and two 66 KV substations and associated Transmission lines were erected. Construction works on the major Transmission lines, Sabarigiri-Edamont-Trivandrum 220 KV line, Kuttiadi-Cannanore 110 KV line, Idamalayar-Chalakydy 110 KV line and Kakkad-Pathanamthitta 110 KV line, were also carried out during the year and the works are progressing satisfactorily. Moreover nearly 75 per cent of the works of seven 66 KV substations and associated Transmission lines have been completed during 1984-85 and are expected to be commissioned during 1985-86 (See Appendix 5.7).

#### *Distribution and Rural Electrification*

5.17 In the distribution and Rural Electrification sector, 71418 service connections were given, 14178 agricultural pumpsets were energised and 12106 street lights were installed during 1984-85 and 441 Distribution Transformers were commissioned. In addition to the above, 384 Harijan/Tribal colonies were supplied with electricity. As all the villages in the State are already electrified electrification of Karas which were not having electricity facilities was taken up and 59 Karas were provided with electricity during the year. The District wise details of pumpsets energised as on 31-3-1984 and 31-3-1985 are given in Appendix 5.9.

5.18 The power tariff rate was not revised during 1984-85. But changes were effected from April 1985 in some sectors. The details of the existing average rates of electricity and electricity duty for different categories of consumers are given in Appendix 5.10. Category-wise internal power consumption, revenue collected, quantity of power sold and revenue collected from it during 1984-85 are given in Appendix 5.11 and 5.12.

## INDUSTRY

Industrial production improved during 1984-85 because of the increase in power supply and a somewhat favourable industrial climate. According to a quick estimate by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics the value added by the manufacturing sector (at current prices) increased to Rs. 828.57 crores in 1984-85 from Rs. 744.88 crores in the previous year. The activities, both financial and technical, of the industrial promotional agencies such as KSIDC, KFC and KSEDC improved during the period. In the Small Scale Sector also, 3382 new SSI units were registered and gross production increased to Rs. 950 crores during 1984-85 from Rs. 890 crores of the previous year. However, problems such as scarcity of raw materials, lack of demand for finished products especially from abroad, obsolescence of technology, high wages and consequent rise in cost of production and inadequacy of working capital continued to plague the traditional industries like coir, cashew, handloom etc. A brief review of the performance of the different promotional agencies, Government Companies and the important subsectors are given in the following pages.

*Working Factories and Employment*

6.2 The total number of registered working factories in the State increased to 10656 during 1984, a marginal rise of 2.83 per cent over the previous year's level of 10362. The number of workers employed in the industries also increased to 287713 during this period from 281673 in 1983 which recorded a growth of 2.14 per cent as against a decline of 1.27 per cent during 1983 over the year 1982. District-wise analysis shows that the number of factories increased in all the districts except Ernakulam, Wynad and Cannanore during the last three years. However, Ernakulam district stood first in the matter of number of factories with 1757 factories followed by Cannanore, Trichur and Kozhikode. The highest increase in the number of factories was noticed in Kottayam where it increased from 812 in 1983 to 936 during 1984 (See Table 6.1).

6.3 The number of workers in five districts viz. Quilon, Alleppey, Ernakulam, Wynad and Cannanore decreased during 1984 when compared to 1983. Quilon district retained the highest position in the employment front with 105284 workers during 1984. The industry-wise analysis shows that the cashew industry offered the maximum employment opportunities during 1984 as in the previous years. This industry alone employed 104727 workers, accounting for 36.4 per cent of the total workers in the registered factory sector in the State during 1984. Industry-wise distribution of working factories and employment data for the years 1983 and 1984 is given in Appendix 6.1 and 6.2 respectively.

*Joint Stock Companies*

6.4 The total number of joint stock companies in Kerala was 2582 by the end of March 1985, comprising 2043 private limited and 539 public limited companies as against 2377 in March 1984 of which, 1864 were

37791MC.

private and 513 public. Eventhough 232 companies were registered during 1984-85, the net addition to the total was only 205. This was due to the winding up of 26 companies (22 private limited and four public limited) and transfer of one company to another State. Among the 232 new companies registered during 1984-85, there were 30 public limited and 202 private limited companies. The number of Government companies in the State as on 31-3-1985 stood at 88 including 69 private limited and 19 public limited companies. Of these, four companies were registered during 1984-85. Details of joint stock companies in the State are given in Table 6.2.

*Industrial Promotional Agencies**Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited*

6.5 The Corporation earned a gross income of Rs. 203.58 lakhs during 1984-85 against Rs. 171.42 lakhs in the previous year, a growth of 18.76 per cent, mainly from the increase in interest and dividend income.

6.6 The total financial assistance sanctioned by the Corporation during 1984-85 was a record at Rs. 1630.16 lakhs which comprised share capital of Rs. 387.75 lakhs, loan of Rs. 1034.91 lakhs and guarantee assistance for Rs. 7.50 lakhs. Disbursement by way of share capital and loan amounted to Rs. 693.88 lakhs as against Rs. 363.70 lakhs in 1983-84. The total number of units assisted by the Corporation stood at 121 as on 31st March 1985 including 41 units promoted by the Corporation. The cumulative financial sanctions (net) to these 121 units as on 31st March 1985 totalled Rs. 6992 lakhs, consisting of share capital of Rs. 1727 lakhs, underwriting of Rs. 156 lakhs, loan of Rs. 4253 lakhs and guarantee for Rs. 856 lakhs. Total disbursement by way of share capital, loan and underwriting liability covered, amounted to Rs. 4112 lakhs and guarantee issued aggregated Rs. 704 lakhs. Details relating to financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Corporation during the last three years are furnished in Table 6.3 and 6.4.

6.7 Eighty five units out of the 121 units assisted by the Corporation had been set up by the end of March, 1985. Of these, seven units were set up during 1984-85. In addition, 16 projects including 12 new and four expansion/diversification projects were taken up during 1984-85. Nineteen promoted units and 16 new units in the private/sponsored sector were under different stages of implementation during this period.

6.8 Other developmental activities of the Corporation during 1984-85 included the formation of the Kerala State Beverages Manufacturing and Marketing Corporation, Kerala Asbestos Cement Pipe Factory Ltd., and exploratory work on several other projects. The Corporation made some efforts to attract investment from Keralites working in Gulf countries and got 15 commitments to projects worth about Rs. 19.50 crores. Under the 'One Taluk—One Industry programme, work relating to 36 new projects involving a total outlay of Rs. 108 crores have been taken up. Four of these have been commissioned.

6.9 An amount of Rs. 272.91 lakhs was due to the Corporation from the assisted units as on 1-4-1984. Another amount of Rs. 498.56 lakhs fell due for payment during 1984-85 thus adding the total dues to Rs. 771.47 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 417.52 lakhs were recovered during the year, the rate of recovery being 54.12 per cent as compared to 53 per cent in the previous year. An amount of Rs. 21.47 lakhs has been re-scheduled during the year. The total effective dues at the end of March 1985 amounted to Rs. 332.48 lakhs.

#### *Kerala Financial Corporation*

6.10 During 1984-85, the performance of the Kerala Financial Corporation improved. The Corporation earned a net profit of Rs. 36.5 lakhs during the year. The Corporation had been incurring cash losses for the last 16 years. But it earned a revenue surplus during the year mainly due to the improvement in the collection of dues, increased level of business and control over administrative expenditure.

6.11 The Corporation received 722 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 22.79 crores during 1984-85. But the effective sanction was only Rs. 19.71 crores for 590 applications, and the amount actually disbursed was only Rs. 12 crores for 545 applications. The effective sanctions during the year increased by 140 per cent and the amount actually disbursed recorded an increase of 83 per cent over the previous year. The KFC sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs. 2.6 crores for 19 hotels. The details of loan sanctioned and disbursed by the Corporation for three years from 1982-83 and the summary of loan operations as on 31-3-1985 are furnished in Appendix Tables 6.3 & 6.4 respectively.

6.12 The bulk of the Corporation's assistance was to the small scale sector. During the year, the Corporation sanctioned loans totalling to Rs. 14.3 crores to 567 small scale units.

6.13 The backward areas in the State consist of Category A (no industry) Districts of Idukki and Wynad, Category B, Districts of Alleppey, Malappuram and Cannanore and Category-C Districts of Trivandrum and Trichur. District-wise details of sanctions and disbursements in these areas are furnished in Appendix 6.5 and industry-wise details in Appendix 6.6.

6.14 The Corporation has Rs. 31 lakhs by way of Special share capital for assistance under Special Capital Scheme. Out of 59 applications for Rs. 49.78 lakhs received so far 50 applications for an amount of Rs. 33.87 lakhs have been sanctioned. But only Rs. 26.23 lakhs was disbursed to 42 applicants till the end of the year.

6.15 The Corporation bestowed special attention to attracting investments from non resident Indians. During the year, the Corporation sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 127.87 lakhs in 20 cases to promoters who are or were non-resident Indians. The Corporation also organised two in-house programmes during the year-a programme on Project Appraisal and Follow up, and another programme on Managerial Effectiveness.

6.16 The Corporation improved its collection of arrears outstanding against principal and interest

during the year. It collected an amount of Rs. 1192 lakhs an increase of 26 per cent over the previous years. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 10 crores. The paid up capital as on 31-3-1985 was Rs. 7 crores excluding Rs. 1.35 crores received towards advance for share capital from Government of Kerala and Industrial Development Bank of India. The progress in the working of the Kerala Financial Corporation from 1978-79 to 1984-85 is furnished in Appendix 6.7.

#### *Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Limited*

6.17 The sales turnover of the 'Keltron Group' of companies was Rs. 64.96 crores during 1984-85 as against Rs. 33.92 crores in the previous year, an increase of 91.51 per cent. The share of the Corporation in the total sales turnover increased from 75.06 per cent in 1983-84 to 81.43 per cent in the year under review. The working of the subsidiary/associate companies of the Corporation also improved significantly. Four associate Companies Viz. Keltron Component Complex Ltd., Keltron Entertainment Systems Ltd., Keltron Ferrites Ltd., and Sidkel Televisions Ltd. earned profit during 1984-85 while other three subsidiary companies reduced their losses to some extent.

6.18 M/s. Mascunilan (India) Ltd., started production of control valves with imported sub assemblies during 1984-85. Sidkel Televisions Ltd., commenced production of black and white television receivers at the factory at Manjeri in Malappuram district and received a Letter of Intent for the manufacture of colour television sets. The Cybernetics division of the Corporation, now engaged in the manufacture of a range of mini/micro computers and computer based systems took up a project for setting up a production unit at Trivandrum. A number of diversification/expansion projects, including the manufacture of data acquisition system in technical collaboration with M/s. Hitachi of Japan, Binary Process Controllers in collaboration with M/s. CGEE Alsthom of France and Analytical Instruments in collaboration with M/s. BBK of United Kingdom have been taken up by the Corporation during 1984-85. The project in collaboration with M/s. BBC, Brown Boveri Kent, Switzerland is for the manufacture of high capacity UPS systems in the Keltron Equipment Complex, Karakulam.

#### *Kerala State Textile Corporation Limited*

6.19 This corporation has managed three textile mills viz., The Kottayam Textiles Ltd., Prabhuram Mills Ltd., and Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., from 1978. Government of Kerala nationalised these mills and vested them with the Corporation as fully owned undertakings with retrospective effect from 1-9-1983. These three mills together produced 16.39 lakh Kg. of cotton yarn and 16.57 lakh metres of cloth during 1984-85, valued at Rs. 521.10 lakhs and Rs. 86.66 lakhs respectively. The working of the units manufacturing and marketing knitted garments and elastic tapes, and the textile processing unit of the Corporation improved during 1984-85. The facilities provided by the textile research laboratory of the Corporation for testing raw materials and finished goods are used by a number of textile mills and consumers.



6.20 The Corporation is setting up two spinning mills with an installed capacity of 25000 spindles each, one at Edarikode in Malappuram district and another at Uduma in Kasaragod district. The Mills at Edarikode is expected to start commercial production by June 1986.

#### *Government Owned Companies*

6.21 There were twenty four manufacturing companies fully owned by the State Government, including subsidiaries of the State owned corporations. Among them, six companies viz., Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd., Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Ltd., Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Ltd., Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd and Kerala Ceramics Ltd. are managed by the Kerala State Industrial Enterprises (KSIE) Ltd., a holding company of the State Government. The performance of the KSIE Group of companies during 1984-85 showed improvement over the previous year. The value of goods produced by them during 1984-85 grew by 16.53 per cent to Rs. 2622 lakhs from Rs. 2250 lakhs 1983-84. The sales turnover also increased by 12.33 per cent to Rs. 2468 lakhs from Rs. 2199 lakh in the previous year. These companies together employed around 4000 persons.

6.22 Performance of all the units except the Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals showed improvement during 1984-85. This was achieved despite a number of adverse factors such as shortage of working capital, non-availability of main raw materials and lack of demand for finished products. The ban on import of mutton tallow, high price of indigenous raw materials and stiff competition from other Soap manufacturers unfavourably affected the Kerala Soaps and Oils. However its production rose by 20 per cent and sales by 18 per cent. The value of production and sales of Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Ltd. also increased during 1984-85. The Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Ltd., earned a higher profit during this year as compared to the previous year. The working of the Kundara unit of the company was encouraging while lack of orders continued to be a serious problem to the Mamala and Olavakkot divisions. Despite this, production and sales went up by 25 per cent and 23 per cent respectively. The Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. did not get sufficient orders from the Director of Health Services during 1984-85 consequent on the change in purchase policy of the State Government. The non-availability of the main raw material viz., lemon grass oil, led to the under utilisation of capacity in the 'Vitamin 'A' plant of this company. Shortage of timber affected the production of Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd. The Forest Department supplied 5799 cubic metres of softwood timber to the company during 1984-85 against the allotment of 15000 cubic metres. Eventhough production increased by 6 per cent, sales turnover decreased by 10 per cent. This was mainly due to the rise in the selling price of products and the resultant sluggishness in the market. The performance of the Kerala Ceramics Ltd. improved slightly. Both production and sales turnover increased during 1984-85. Lack of demand for kaolin from Japan, poor off-take of ceramic grade clay, and stiff competition in the porcelain-ware goods market, were some of the reasons for the losses during 1984-85.

6.23 The Holding Company is carrying out a number of projects for the expansion/diversification/modernisation of its subsidiary companies. The Air Cargo Terminal of the Company handled 3741 tonnes of cargo during 1984-85 as against 2360 tonnes in 1983-84, a rise of 58.52 per cent. Revenue from the air cargo operation went up to Rs. 14.58 lakhs as against Rs. 3.39 lakhs in the previous year.

6.24 Among the other Government owned companies, only twelve companies furnished details regarding their working during 1984-85. Of these, five companies viz., Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd., Kerala Agro Machinery Corporation Ltd, Kerala Clays and Ceramic Products Ltd., Astral Watches Ltd and Kerala Premopipe Factory Ltd. were running on profit during this period. The value of production of the Steel Industrials, Kerala remained at the same level as that of the previous year, while the turnover of the Company grew by 39.86 per cent. The operating profit earned by the Company also went up by 116.61 per cent during the same period. The Kerala Agro Machinery Corporation Ltd. has been losing money since its inception in 1973 reportedly due to the low capacity utilisation (an average capacity utilisation of 29 per cent during the last ten years). During 1984-85, the utilisation went up to 50 per cent of its installed capacity. The value of production and sales turnover increased by 65.14 per cent and 45.43 per cent respectively over those of the previous year. These improvements in the overall performance enabled the Company to earn profit during 1984-85.

6.25 The Kerala Clays and Ceramic Products Ltd., incorporated in June 1984, produced 7914 MT of china clay as against a target of 7000 MT during 1984-85. The sales turnover was 7545 MT exceeded as against a target of 6450 MT of China Clay. The Kerala Premopipe Factory Ltd. improved their production as well as sales turnover. Sales rose by 42.31 per cent over that of the previous year. The Astral Watches Ltd., assembled 2.53 lakh watches during 1984-85 for HMT Ltd. and earned a profit as in the previous year.

6.26 The Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd., Malabar Cements Ltd., Kerala Automobiles Ltd, Kerala State Wood Industries Ltd., Metropolitan Engineering Company Ltd. and Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited made losses during 1984-85. The value of production, sales turnover and the lossess of the Trivandrum Spinning Mills increased during 1984-85. The Company was adversely affected by the very high cotton prices sluggish yarn prices and power interruption and peak hour restriction on use of power etc. The Malabar Cements Ltd. produced 104 lakh MT of portland cement against the installed capacity of 4.2 lakh MT in 1984-85, its first year of commercial production. The major problem it had to face was the poor quality of the limestone from its mining area. The Company had to import large quantities of raw materials from outside the State which pushed up its cost of production substantially.

6.27 The Kerala Automobiles Ltd, manufactured 1064 three wheelers during 1984-85 achieving a capacity utilisation of 70.93 per cent. The Company completed its first phase of production of 500 three wheelers and switched over to the second phase of production of 1500 numbers during this period. The cash loss incurred

by the Company during this period was lower than that projected in the Project Report. The Scooters Kerala Ltd. which was engaged assembling Vijai Super Scooters for Scooters India Ltd., since 1978 diversified its activities due to the fall in demand for Vijai Super Scooter in South India. Thus, the Company started a sheet metal fabrication unit in September 1985. Shortage of working capital and non-availability of components from Scooters India Ltd., for assembly were the major reasons for the poor performance of this company. The Kerala State Wood Industries Ltd. ended the year with a loss as in the previous year. The performance of the Metropolitan Engineering Company Ltd. during 1984-85 was discouraging. The Company was underlock-out from 14-11-1984 to 28-2-1985 resulting in a production loss of Rs. 3 lakhs.

6.28 The Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd produced 1459 MT of rutile grade titanium dioxide worth Rs. 473.70 lakhs, in its new plant at Chavara, commissioned in January, 1985. This accounted for 71.95 per cent of the total value of goods produced by the Company during 1984-85. This has contributed significantly to the substantial increase in total sales turn over of the Company. The Company achieved a higher rate of capacity utilisation in respect of its two major products viz., ilmenite and rutile, at 80.39 per cent and 74.17 per cent respectively. In spite of these improvements the Company incurred a loss the highest so far.

#### *Government Majority Companies*

6.29 Among the Government Majority Companies only five companies viz., Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd., Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., United Electrical Industries Ltd., Kerala Construction Components Ltd., and Traco Cable Company Limited furnished details of working during 1984-85. Of these, the Travancore Cochin Chemicals and Traco Cable Company were running on profit during this period.

6.30 The value of production and sales of the Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd., grew by 31.80 per cent and 40.12 per cent respectively during 1984-85. However, the profits of the Company declined noticeably. The main factors affecting the profitability of the Company were lower sales realisation, withdrawal of certain power tariff reliefs which the Company was enjoying till 30-6-1984, and the higher rate of interest on borrowings from financing institutions. The Company produced 35180 MT of caustic soda and 525 MT of sodium sulphide during 1984-85 as against 24010 MT and 390 MT respectively during the previous year. Moreover, the Company achieved 83 per cent of chlorine utilisation during 1984-85. Production of 12805 MT of caustic soda flake during this period as against 6159 MT in 1983-84 was all time record. The Company completed its Master plan for pollution control over a period of three years.

6.31 The major reasons for the losses of Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., during 1984-85 were, the fall in sugarcane supply and the reduced turn over coupled with increase in cost of production. During 1984-85 sales declined by 14.56 per cent over that of the previous year. The Company crushed 20886 tonnes of sugarcane during 1984-85 with a recovery of 7.07 per cent resulting in a sugar production of 1466 tonnes

as against 38936 tonnes of sugarcane crushed in the previous year with a recovery of 6.72 per cent resulting in a sugar production of 2631 tonnes. If sugarcane crushed declined by 46 per cent, sugar production declined by 44 per cent. The cost of production of sugar during 1984-85 was Rs. 958 per quintal as against Rs. 592 in 1983-84. On the otherhand, the average realisation from both levy and free sale sugar was only Rs. 409.49 per quintal. This gap between the price and cost of production resulted in losses. The shortage of molasses and spirit forced the Company to use the costlier jaggery as rawmaterials in the spirit division which added to losses.

6.32 The value of production and sales of United Electrical Industries Ltd., decreased noticeably during 1984. The market conditions of KHW meters continued to be adverse during 1984 but turned out to be favourable only in the third quarters of the year. The demand for electronic components started picking up from the second half of the year. The recent boom in Television production has pushed up the demand for plastic film capacitors during 1984. The State Government released an amount of Rs. 35 lakhs towards share capital and loan to the Company during this period including a short term loan assistance of Rs. 20 lakhs to tide over the financial difficulties encountered by the Company.

6.33 The Kerala Construction Components Ltd. (formerly Pallathra Bricks and Tiles Ltd.) produced 60.34 lakhs sand lime bricks during 1984-85 achieving a rate of capacity utilisation of 50.28 per cent. Inadequate working capital, difficulty in procuring steam coal, one of the major raw materials, and the persistent labour unrest owing to the non-implementation of wage revision were the main problems faced by the Company.

6.34 The Traco Cable Company Ltd. made a profit during 1984-85. The sales of the Company registered a growth of 29.52 per cent. In the case of telephone cables and PVC covered and basic copper covered conductors production rose to 896 L.K.M. and 5.69 Million core metres, against the installed capacities of 1000 LKM and five Million core metres respectively. Production of A.A.C. and A.C.S.R. totalled only 484 MT as against an installed capacity of 1500 MT. The Company purchased 18 acres of land for locating its Jelly Filled Telephone Cables Project, at Thiruvalla in Pathanamthitta district. Arrangements, have been made to get knowhow and capital equipment from M/s General Cable International of U.S.A. and De Angli of Italy, with the approval of Government of India.

#### *Central Public Sector Investment*

6.35 The total public sector investment in the country which was Rs. 31969 crores at the end of March 1983, increased by 21.52% to Rs. 38848 crores by the end of March 1984. The major share of this increase of Rs. 6879 crores was received by the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. The State of Maharashtra received the maximum benefit of Rs. 1925 crores accounting for 27.98 per cent in the total increase during 1983-84. The States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu stand second and third respectively in



this regard. The Central sector investment in Kerala went up by 15.69 per cent to Rs. 715 crores from Rs. 618 crores. However, the share of the State in the total Central sector investment in the Country came down to 1.84 per cent as on 31st March 1984 from 1.93 per cent as at the end of March, 1983. The state-wise investment in the Central public sector is furnished in Appendix-6.8.

#### *Government of India Companies*

6.36 The following manufacturing companies, owned by the Government of India were functioning in Kerala during 1984-85.

(i) Cochin Refineries Limited, Ambalamugal, Cochin, (ii) Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited, Alwaye, (iii) Indian Rare Earths Limited, Alwaye and Chavara. (iv) Modern Food Industries, (India) Limited, Edappally, Cochin. (v) Hindustan Latex, Limited, Peroorkada, Trivandrum. (vi) Instrumentation Limited, Kanjikode, Palghat. (vii) Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Kanjikode, Palghat. (viii) HMT, Limited, Kalamassery. (ix) Cochin Shipyard Limited, Cochin. (x) Hindustan Newsprint Limited, Mevelloor, Kottayam. A brief description of the performance of eight companies which have furnished details of their working during 1984-85 (see Appendices 6.9 and 6.10) is given below:

#### *Cochin Refineries Limited*

6.37 The Company operated the refinery only for about four months during the financial year 1984-85 due to a forced shut down for rebuilding its activities necessitated by the explosion and fire on the 8th March 1984 as well as for carrying out certain major works connected with the Secondary Processing and Capacity Expansion Project. This resulted in the sharp decline in value of production and sales during 1984-85. The Company produced only 8,67,195 MT of petroleum products during 1984-85 valued at Rs. 166.04 crores as against 27,40,515 MT valued at Rs. 565.25 crores in the previous year. Sales turnover also decreased correspondingly to Rs. 159.03 crores as against Rs. 580.60 crores in 1983-84. Net profit earned by the Company during this period, after providing for taxation was only Rs. 258 lakhs as compared to Rs. 947.23 lakhs earned in the previous year. The unforeseen developments in the refinery affected the schedule of commissioning of the major projects. Consequently the expansion project raising its capacity to 4.5 million metric tonnes, was commissioned only in October, 1985, the Fluid Catalytic Cracking Plant in June, 1985 and the Secondary processing Plant in March 1985. The Secondary Processing Plant makes it possible for the refinery to process any type of crude oil made available to it.

6.38 The Company is implementing a project costing Rs. 59.40 crores for the manufacture of benzene. On completion, this will provide feed stock for the Caprolactum plant of FACT in Udyogamandal and the phenol plant of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., in Ambalamugal.

#### *Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited*

6.39 The working of the Company during 1984-85 ended with a record profit of Rs. 1928 lakhs as against a

marginal profit of Rs. 10.54 lakhs in the previous year, mainly due to the significant improvements in production and sales. The total value of production rose by 174 per cent during 1984-85 stood at Rs. 36321.67 lakhs as against Rs. 13229.06 lakhs in the previous year. Total sales increased by 26 per cent from Rs. 16183.61 lakhs to Rs. 20418.88 lakhs. The share of its own products in the total sales accounted for 98 per cent. The production of fertiliser in the Company during 1984-85 was an all time record, at 8.3 lakh MT compared to 6.02 lakh MT in 1983-84. The Ammonia Plant of Cochin phase I has achieved 275 stream days during this period. The continuous production run of this plant for 225 days during 1984-85 was a landmark in the history of the plant. Production of urea, complex fertilisers and factomfos crossed the previous year's level. The Udyogamandal division of the Company also has set new records in the production of ammonium phosphate, factomfos etc., during 1984-85. The Company achieved this in spite of several constraints like interruptions in power supply, voltage drops and peak-hour power restrictions, in addition to the salinity in the periyar river affecting its operations.

6.40 The Company started distribution and sale of imported fertilisers in the Southern states from May 1985. The FACT Engineering & Design Organisation successfully completed two Ammonia Plants with a capacity of 1350 tonnes/day for the Hizara Project at Gujarat of the Krishak Bharathi Co-operative Limited.

#### *Modern Food Industries (India) Limited*

6.41 The working of the Edappally Unit of the Company showed some improvement during 1984-85. This unit produced 200.88 lakh numbers of modern bread and 10.04 lakh numbers of modern bun together valued at Rs. 402.24 lakhs during this year as against Rs. 387.25 lakhs in the previous year registering a growth of 3.87 per cent in sales value. The unit was operating more or less at the same level of profit as the previous year.

#### *Hindustan Latex Limited*

6.42 The value of production and sales turnover of the Company decreased during 1984-85. The Company produced, during the year, 258.70 million pieces of contraceptive condoms valued at Rs. 689.78 lakhs as against 268.10 million pieces valued at Rs. 704 lakhs in 1983-84. The sales turnover was Rs. 675.16 lakhs as against Rs. 702.28 lakhs attained during 1983-84. The Company earned a net profit of only Rs. 3.57 lakhs during 1984-85 as compared to Rs. 31.92 lakhs in the previous year. The major reasons for this decline in profit were the decrease in order under the scheme for 'free supply nirodh' which constituted 57.03 per cent of the total sales, resulting in lower profit margin and increase in the cost of production from Rs. 14.50 to Rs. 15.72 per 100 pieces without any proportionate increase in the selling price. The marketing of "SHARE" lubricated condoms has not been very encouraging due to changes in the appointment of distributors and lack of substantial advertisement support. Owing to these reasons the Company had to withdraw about 2.676 million pieces of this product valued at Rs. 14.78 lakhs from the market. Moreover the company dropped the scheme to market imported coloured condoms due to certain insurmountable

technical problems. The company proposes to introduce coloured condoms after the completion of its expansion programmes. The Company has signed an agreement with M/s. Okamoto Riken Gomu, Japan for setting up two additional plants with an annual production capacity of 160 million pieces each, one at Trivandrum and another at Belgaum in Karnataka State.

#### *Hindustan Insecticides Limited*

6.43 The value of production of the Alwaye unit of the Company rose by about 39 per cent over that in the previous year. It reached Rs. 1229.06 lakhs during 1984-85 from the previous year's level of Rs. 884.76 lakhs. Production of all the items except that of technical DDT and formulated DDT improved. The sales of the unit declined to Rs. 759.90 lakhs in 1984-85 from the previous year's level of Rs. 783.06 lakhs. The unit incurred a loss of Rs. 79.03 lakhs during the year as against Rs. 75.33 lakhs in 1983-84. The unit suffered a production loss of Rs. 441.69 lakhs during 1984-85 on account of various reasons, of which the loss owing to power cut was estimated at Rs. 52.42 lakhs. The loss of production of technical DDT was 548 tonnes, the value of which is estimated at Rs. 147.69 lakhs.

#### *Instrumentation Limited*

6.44 The overall performance of the Palghat Unit of the Instrumentation Limited showed considerable improvement during 1984-85 and exceeded the targets fixed for all areas of its activities. The Unit produced process control valves, safety-relief and pressure-relief valves, orifice plates and flow measuring devices etc. valued at Rs. 1181.54 lakhs against a target production value of Rs. 1150 lakhs. Sales reached Rs. 1433.19 lakhs exceeding the target of Rs. 1410 lakhs and registering a growth of 13.69 per cent over the previous year. The operating profit of this unit during 1984-85 was Rs. 276.04 lakhs as against Rs. 293.72 lakhs earned in the previous year. Now the company is carrying out three new projects with foreign collaboration for the manufacture of (i) balance range of control valves, (ii) power cylinders and control drives and (iii) full range of safety-relief valves upto ANSI 2500 rating.

#### *Indian Telephone Industries Limited*

6.45 The working of the Palghat Unit of the Company during 1984-85 resulted in a profit of Rs. 21.44 lakhs as against Rs. 36.70 lakhs in the previous year. This decrease was mainly due to the lower production and sales turnover during this year. The value of electronics switching equipment manufactured by this unit during 1984-85 was worth Rs. 304.50 lakhs as against Rs. 328 lakhs in the previous year. Sales turnover also correspondingly declined from Rs. 313.84 lakhs to Rs. 270.55 lakhs. The unit has started the implementation of its Phase III expansion project in technical collaboration with CIT Alcatel of France. Orders were placed for capital items to be procured. Commercial production of switching equipment assembly is expected to start in 1986. The Company has plans to manufacture 29500 lines of digital trunk automatic exchanges in this unit, in collaboration with CIT Alcatel of France, for supply to the Department of Telecommunication.

#### *Hindustan Newsprint Limited*

6.46 The performance of this company improved during 1984-85. The value of production increased from Rs. 4497 lakhs in 1983-84 to Rs. 5159 lakhs, registering a growth of over 14 per cent. Sales turnover increased by 12 per cent to Rs. 5102 lakhs in 1984-85 as against Rs. 4555 lakhs in the previous year. The Company brought down the net loss from Rs. 1073 lakhs to Rs. 867 lakhs during 1984-85. The Company produced 64217 MT of newsprint during the year retaining the same rate of capacity utilisation at 80.2 per cent achieved as the previous year. The imported pulp content in the production was reduced by more than 50 per cent during 1984-85 by an increase in the production of in-house chemi-mechanical pulp in the factory. The stock position of reeds continued to be critical throughout the year in view of the non-availability of adequate quantity of this main raw-material in the forest areas allotted to the Company. The Company could extract only about 40500 MT of reeds as against the allotment of 1,82,200 MT. Owing to this, they had to use bamboo the costlier substitute, procured from private sources.

#### *Village and Small Scale Industries*

##### *Small Scale Industries*

##### *Department of Industries and Commerce*

6.47 (In view of the significant contribution of the Small Scale Industries Sector towards total industrial production as well as employment generation, the Department of Industries and Commerce continued to offer several incentives for the promotion of small scale industrial units during the year 1984-85 also. The package of assistance included technical assistance, loans, investment subsidy, marketing assistance, rural industrialisation, rehabilitation of sick SSI Units, training of entrepreneurs, development of infrastructure etc.)

6.48 During the year 1984-85, 3382 new Small Scale Industrial units were registered in the State. The investment made in these units was estimated to be about Rs. 32.76 crores and the employment generated was about 23600. There were 31499 registered SSI units in the State on 31-3-1985. The output of the SSI units was estimated to be Rs. 950 crores during the year under report. The districtwise number of small scale units registered during 1982-83, 1983-84, and 1984-85 and the cumulative number on 31-3-1985 are furnished in Appendix table 6.11. The estimates of investment and employment generated in the small scale industrial units are given in Appendix table 6.12.

6.49 Among the 31499 registered small scale industrial units 901 units were started by women and 860 units were started by SC/ST entrepreneurs, 5907 units were closed down and 1755 were reported to be sick. However, according to the Department of Industries and Commerce 75% of these units are working satisfactorily. But a detailed study is needed to arrive at realistic estimates of production, employment, investment, output level and status of these units.

6.50 There was a substantial reduction in the number of industrial co-operative societies registered

during the year, and this stood at 44 only, as against 72 during the previous year. There were 1388 Industrial Co-operative Societies in the State on 31-3-1985, and 116 of them were given assistance of revitalisation/ share participation/managerial grants. The district-wise number of industrial societies are furnished in Appendix 6.13.

6.51 A total of 11086 artisan units were established in the State during 1984-85. More than 90% of these units were in rural areas and about one third of them were located in Trichur District. Among these units about, 46% were started by artisans from SC/ST entrepreneurs, and about 42% were by women artisan entrepreneurs. The relevant data are shown in Appendix 6.14.

6.52 The district-wise details of entrepreneurs trained from SC/ST Category and from the general category during the year under report are furnished in Appendix 6.15.

#### *Small Industries Development and Employment Corporation (SIDEKO)*

6.53 (Incorporated on 6-11-1975, the Small Industries Development and Employment Corporation (SIDEKO) has an authorised share capital of Rs. 5 crores and a paid up capital of Rs. 4.48 crores on 31-3-1985. It has 12 functional Divisions,

The Raw Material Division has undertaken the procurement and distribution of Cement and Iron and Steel, Paraffin wax, Coke and Coal, few chemicals, AC sheets, Non-ferrous items such as Zinc, Aluminium etc. and all types of rods and angles required for industrial and construction purposes. The total value of raw materials distributed during 1984-85 amounted to Rs.630 lakhs.

6.54 Under the Product Division there are 13 production and Service Units. These units manufacture a variety of items like Roofing Tiles, Bricks, Survey and Levelling instruments, Educational Appliances, Opticals, Diecast Components, Waterproof Products Rain Coats, Jeep Hoards, Uniforms, Ready-made Garments, Wooden Furniture, Straw Boards, Dies, Jigs, Fixtures various Ceramic items, Auto repairing and Servicing and Electroplating. The Marketing Division assisted 73 SSI units in marketing their products worth Rs.21 lakhs. The Sick Units Division disbursed Rs.5.24 lakhs to two sick units. The Corporation has under construction of Industrial sheds in Kasargod. It is reported that there may not be any profit during the year under report.

#### *Small Industries Service Institute*

6.55 (The Small Industries Service Institute, Trichur with its three extension centres at Calicut, Shornur and Alleppey, together with the Central workshop, Footwear Service centre and Fruit Preservation Section at Trichur caters to the needs of prospective and existing entrepreneurs in the small scale sectors of Kerala and Lakshadweep by providing comprehensive economic, managerial and technical consultancy services including common facility and training.

6.56 During the year 1984-85, under the Economic and Statistical Services, the Institute prepared 38 reports on Review of Reserved Industries, an All India Review Report on Builders Hardware, 10 Industry Prospect Sheets on various items, a Product Oriented Market Survey Report on Rubber Water Bottles and Diagnostic Study reports of five sick units, in the State. The institute has also undertaken a detailed re-survey of industrial units located in all the major and mini-industrial estates, development plots and areas. As part of the Core Programme Activities, an Industry Potentiality Survey of Pathanamthitta District was also undertaken and a detailed report prepared highlighting the infrastructure requirements, scope of development etc. in the district.

6.57 Under the Production Index Programme, monthly returns from all the 112 selected units were compiled. Besides production data on selected items covering 336 units were also undertaken and data sent to the headquarters. Further, compilation of data in respect of capacity built-up in the reserved sector during the year 1984 covering 1083 units manufacturing 52 different products was also undertaken. A Census-Sample Survey of industrial units was begun and it is in progress.

6.58 The Institute organised 11 Entrepreneur Development Programme courses in which 159 candidates including women, SC/ST, Defence Personnel and others were given training. Four Short Term Management Training Courses were organised in which 139 industrialists participated. Through the Extension Centres attached to this Institute 34 technical courses were organised and 202 candidates trained. Through the three Mobile Demonstration Vans eight courses were conducted and sixty candidates were trained. Further in-plant studies of two units and sick unit studies in respect of eight units were completed during the year.

6.59 Under the Technical Consultancy Service 42 project profiles on different items, four Feasibility Study Reports and 25 Blue Prints were prepared. The Institute organised four Seminars on different topics and an Open House Discussion on Quality Improvements in Small Scale Sector during the year. Intensive technical assistance was offered to five small scale units. Preparation of capacity assessment reports of 31 small scale units, 23 appraisals of project reports and working capital assessment studies of small scale units were also taken up by the Institute. As many as seven bankable project reports were prepared and nearly 1211 technical schemes were supplied to entrepreneurs for setting up industries.

6.60 Nearly 50 Small scale units were newly registered under the Sub-Contract Exchange Programme, Twenty seven small scale units were provided with export intelligence and information.

6.61. The Institute continued to extend full co-operation and assistance to the Director of Industries & Commerce and the 14 D.I.Cs in the State during the period. Technical guidance, clarification of policies and programmes were offered to the different DICs from time to time.

### Coir Industry

6.62. The Coir Industry in Kerala provides employment to about 4.30 lakhs of people in the densely populated coastal belt, mostly from the backward classes and weaker section of the society. Hence the development of coir industry along proper lines is essential for providing better living conditions to these people. There have been various schemes for its development in the successive Five Year Plans, the major objective being one of bringing 80 per cent of the coir workers under the co-operative fold by the end of the Seventh Plan.

6.63. During 1984-85, 80 primary societies were newly organised, thereby raising the total number of societies to 544. Eighteen manufacturing societies and one small scale producers society were also organised during the year. By the end of the co-operative year 1984-85 the number of coir workers enrolled as members of the co-operatives (including manufacturing societies) increased to 2.31 lakhs from 2.23 lakhs. The total number of members in the manufacturing societies registered an increase from 4512 to 5348. During 1984-85, 16.67 crores of husks were procured as against 11.39 crores, during the previous year. There was a slight fall in the production of yarn in 1984-85. Even though production of year decreased from 11501 tonnes to 10797 tonnes, in terms of value there was an increase from Rs. 495 lakhs to Rs. 699 lakhs. A corresponding increase was noticed in the wages received by workers. Total wages paid to workers increased from Rs. 2.81 crores to Rs. 3.40 crores. The value of production in manufacturing societies came down to Rs. 217 lakhs from the previous year's level of Rs. 251 lakhs. The value of exports rose up from Rs. 36 lakhs in 1983-84 to Rs. 144 lakhs in 1984-85. The wages paid to the workers of the manufacturing societies have also gone up from Rs. 44 lakhs to Rs. 52 lakhs. The details relating to the number of societies, total number of members, quantity of husks procured, wages paid and details on export of coir and coir products are given in Appendix Table 6.16 to 6.18.

6.64. The difficulty in getting adequate quantity of husks and declining demand for coir products in foreign market continue to be the main problems facing the industry. Any programme undertaken to develop this industry should therefore give top priority to the solution of the problems mentioned above.

### 6. Handloom Industry

6.65. The basic policy followed by the Government during the last three decades for the development of handloom industry had been one of bringing more and more handlooms into the Co-operative fold and strengthening the Co-operative structure of the industry. The primary Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies and the Apex Society are being given financial assistance for the construction of buildings, and for the creation of necessary infrastructure for production and marketing of handloom goods.

6.66. The total number of handlooms and handloom societies in the State remained stagnant at 95000 and 578 respectively over recent years. But the number of looms in the Co-operative sector increased from 49000 in 1983-84 to 54000 in 1984-85. The production of

handloom cloth both in the Co-operative sector, and the unorganised sector increased to 42.5 million metres and 40 million metres respectively during the year 1984-85. However, the productivity was very high in the unorganised sector, being 975 metre/loom compared to 787 metre/loom in the Co-operative sector, probably due to higher capacity utilisation.

6.67. The total value of production in the Co-operative sector during 1984-85 was Rs. 26.5 crores, while it was Rs. 25 crores in the unorganised sector. The number of workers in the Co-operative sector was 1.36 lakhs during the year 1984-85 against 1.28 lakhs in the previous year. The relevant details regarding production and productivity in the handloom sector are given in Appendix Table 6.19.

6.68. The Kerala State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society known as the Hantex and the Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation known as Hanveev are the two major institutions through which the development schemes of the Department are channelled. There are 371 members on the toll of the Hantex of which 368 are Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies. The sales turnover during 1984-85 amounted to only Rs. 10.13 crores against Rs. 10.28 crores in 1983-84. The Apex Society has 232 trade outlets including 28 retail outlets all over India, of which 12 are located outside the State. It proposes to construct a full fledged regional Central godown attached to each Regional office in the District Headquarters. Four show-rooms have already been opened. A pre-loom and a post-loom unit with capacity of 800 kg yarn/day and 9000 metre/day respectively are working at Balaramapuram. The main problems facing Hantex at present are lack of working capital, non-availability of raw materials at stable price, low sales due to competition from the products of the more powerful mill and powerloom sectors, and inadequate marketing facilities. However, the Hantex has made significant improvement in the manufacture of handloom fabrics through imparting training and providing technical guidance to the weavers. The details relating to the activities of Hantex are furnished in Appendix 6.20.

6.69. The Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation started functioning in 1977 for assisting the Handloom industry in the private sector towards diversification, quality improvement and marketing of products. The Corporation is at present implementing three projects, namely the Intensive Handloom Development Projects at Trivandrum and Cannanore and the Export Production Project at Cannanore, so far the Corporation covers only 4000 looms. The Corporation supplied yarn worth Rs. 165 lakhs during the year 1984-85 as against Rs. 132.50 lakhs in the previous year. Production of cloth was worth Rs. 280 lakhs and Rs. 252 lakhs respectively during the above years. Handloom fabrics worth Rs. 420 lakhs had been sold during the year 1984-85 while it was Rs. 322 lakhs during the previous year. The value of fabrics exported amounted to Rs. 36 lakhs during the year under review. Two yarn banks were opened, one at Trivandrum, and another at Cannanore with the assistance of the National Handloom Development Corporation. The existing pre-loom and post-loom processing units at Cannanore has a capacity of 3200 kg. yarn/day and 5000 metre/day respectively. During 1984-85 an amount of Rs. 33.54

lakhs had been spent towards subsidy for Janatha cloth as against Rs. 12.92 lakhs during last year. Similarly, towards the rebate subsidy, a sum of Rs. 205 lakhs had been spent during the year. An amount of Rs. 4.35 lakhs had been spent for training of Scheduled Castes in Handloom Weaving. In addition to the above an amount of Rs. 0.14 lakh has been spent for training of Scheduled Tribes in Handloom. A sum of Rs. 8.53 lakhs had also been spent for organising Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies of Scheduled Castes. For the organisation of Handloom Weavers Societies of Scheduled Tribes, an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs was utilised. Besides Rs. 1300 lakhs had been given as cash credit accommodation to Apex and Primary Societies by NABARD during the year 1984-85.

6.70 The Kerala Garments Ltd., is a subsidiary of the Handloom Development Corporation, and it produces ready-made garments using Kerala Handloom fabrics for export. During the year ended 30-9-1985, the company has produced about 48,600 pieces of garments besides miscellaneous items and has realised Rs. 6 lakhs as stitching charges. The accumulated loss of the Company amounts to Rs. 48.46 lakhs.

#### *Cashew Industry*

6.71 The factories run by the Cashew Development Corporation processed 27850 tonnes of raw nuts during 1984-85. Of this 12560 tonnes was procured from Kerala and the balance 15260 tonnes was imported from abroad. During 1984-85, 6936 tonnes of cashew kernels and 400 tonnes of cashew nut shell oil valued together at Rs. 3954 lakhs were produced. The total sales during 1984-85 was Rs. 3785 lakhs and U.S.A. continued to be the major consumer of cashew kernels. The number of employees in the roll of the Corporation as on 31-3-1985 was 32,246. During the year under review the Corporation provided only 102 days work to its workers due to paucity of raw nuts. This paucity of raw nuts plaguing the Corporation since long has grown to alarming proportions and even a portion of the available infrastructural facilities could not be put to use due to the non availability of raw nuts. Further during the year 1984-85 the company incurred a loss of Rs. 300 lakhs, due to unfavourable marketing conditions.

6.72 The foreign exchange earnings from cashew showed a sharp increase during this year, even though there was a fall in the quantity of cashew kernels exported. During the year 32407 tonnes of cashew kernels valued at Rs. 180.38 crores were exported as against 36195 tonnes valued at Rs. 148.28 crores during the previous year. However the net foreign exchange earnings in 1984-85 from cashew products increased to Rs. 145.52 crores from Rs. 132.13 crores in the previous year (See Appendix Tables 6.21 and 6.22).

#### *Khadi and Village Industries*

6.73 The Kerala State Khadi and Village Industries Board continued its development programmes during 1984-85. With a view to create more employment opportunities to the rural population through its own production centres, registered institutions and Co-operative Societies. The total number of persons employed in the Khadi and other industries run by the Board during 1984-85 was 1.52 lakhs. The corresponding figures for the previous year was 1.45 lakhs.

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The total number of work sheds constructed by the Board under special employment programme increased to 334 in 1984-85 from 309 in 1983-84.

6.74 During 1984-85 Khadi cloth valued at Rs. 190.09 lakhs was produced while the corresponding figure for the previous year was Rs. 183.41 lakhs. The sales turn over of Khadi increased to Rs. 313.07 lakhs from the previous year's level of Rs. 284.23 lakhs. Production and sales turn over of village industries also recorded a slight improvement during the year. The value of production and sales turn over were Rs. 3133.15 lakhs and 3135.48 lakhs respectively during 1984-85 as against Rs. 2392.18 lakhs and Rs. 2494.89 lakhs in the previous year. During the year, Khadi and Village Industries Board gave assistance for the construction of 519 Gobar Gas plants. The number of full-time workers engaged in Khadi and Village Industries in the State decreased to 84998 during 1984-85 from 93973 in 1983-84. The total amount of wages received by the workers also declined. An amount of only Rs. 1065.86 lakhs was received by the workers as wages during the year under review while the wages received during the previous year was Rs. 1127.48 lakhs. The details relating to production, sales turn over, employment and wages in Khadi and Village Industries are given in Appendix 6.23.

#### *Bamboo Industry*

6.75 The Kerala State Bamboo Corporation is a fully Government owned company which is the promotional agency for bamboo industry in the State. The Corporation collects bamboo and reeds in bulk from the forest coupes and stocks them for distributing them to the workers engaged in the bamboo and reed industry. With a view to enabling the workers to get reasonable prices for their products, the marketing of finished goods is also undertaken by the Corporation. One of the major problems facing the Corporation presently is in the shortage of reeds in the forests.

6.76 As on 31-3-1985 the paid up share capital of the Corporation was Rs. 88.15 lakhs. Its sales during the year was Rs. 200 lakhs, which is Rs. 4.96 lakhs less than the sales turnover of the previous year. The major organisations which used to purchase bamboo mats from the Corporation were Food Corporation of India, Central Ware Housing Corporation and Sugar Mills. During 1984-85 the Corporation has incurred a loss of Rs. 1.47 lakhs after providing Rs. 1.55 lakhs for paying taxes.

6.77 The Rs. 105 lakh cost resin bonded Bamboo Board Project undertaken by the Corporation will be commissioned during 1985-86. The factory when started commercial production will be providing additional employment to 100 workers.

#### *Beedi Industry*

6.78 The two major organisations in the organised sector of the beedi industry in the State are the Dinesh Beedi Workers Central Cooperative Society (with 22 primary societies) and the Kairaly Beedi Workers Central Co-operative Society (with 10 primary societies). The Kairaly Beedi workers co-operative society started functioning in 1984. The Central societies purchase raw materials in bulk and distribute it to the member societies. The member societies in



turn produce beedies making use of the above raw materials and send the finished products to the Central Societies for marketing. Raw materials mainly beedi leaves and tobacco worth Rs. 4787 lakhs were utilised by the society during the year. The sales during 1984-85 was Rs. 23.42 crores and profit after taxes Rs. 3.15 lakhs. The total number of employees of the society was 141 as on 31-3-1985.

### Mining

#### Department of Mining and Geology

6.79 During 1984-85, the Department carried out investigation for clays in Marthane Battippadavu areas of Kasargod district and Kulamuttom area of Chirayinkil taluk of Trivandrum district. Preliminary investigations were carried out in parts of Cannanore and Kasargod districts for locating rocks conforming to the grade and dimension of decorative stones. Investigation for limeshell in a portion of Periyar lake commenced during 1984-85. The Department issued 30 quarrying leases, 30 quarrying permits and 123 dealers license during 1984-85, in respect of minor minerals. There were 74 mining lease for major minerals in force and the Department issued 47 certificates of approval in respect of major minerals like clay, limeshell, limestone, glass and sand and mineral sands.

6.80 Production and sale of mineral sands as well as major minerals in the State increased during 1984-85. Details of the production and sale of mineral sand and those of major minerals are given in Appendix tables 6.24 and 6.25 respectively.

#### Kerala Mineral Exploration and Development Project

6.81 This project was implementing the Second phase of the UN assistance till September, 1984. Now it is working as an exploration unit of the Government of Kerala under the administrative control of the Director of Centre for Earth Science Studies. During 1984-85 the Government entrusted the Project with

two new works, one for organising a gem testing unit and another for ascertaining the suitability of the Vannamala—Gopalapuram limestone occurrences of Kozhinjampara taluk for meeting the sweetener-grade limestone requirement of Malabar Cements Limited.

6.82 The field activities carried out by the Project during 1984-85 include the intensive close spaced drilling of the north eastern part of Maruda Primary Gold Prospects. Fifteen inclined boreholes were completed during this period. Based on the borehole data and the fire assay estimations a reserve of 0.29 million tonnes of ore has been estimated from a strike length of 25 metres over four horizons, the average grade being 4 gm per tonne. Moreover, the prospect of Mannucheeni primary gold occurrence was also subjected to limited exploration. The available data relating to the Maruda prospect have been exchanged to the Mineral Exploration Corporation who have tentatively included this item, for undertaking exploratory mining in their Seventh Plan proposals.

6.83 The project also carried out limited blasting in a quarry face near the Chittur dam-site which exposed a number of veinlets containing large crystals of scheelite in amphibolites. Twelve trenches have been opened and samples collected. Further work to assess the mineralisation is in progress. During 1984-85, the Project commenced the follow up survey for collection of stream sediment and concentrate samples in and around Pirmed area. An area of 780 km<sup>2</sup> was covered by collecting as many as 782 panned concentrates. Pitting and washing operation for augmenting the resources of placer gold was carried out in the Kattadikkadavu, Muppini, Kottapadam and Manali areas. It has enabled the enhancement of auriferous gravel resources by about 0.17 million cu.m. The project carried out investigation for ascertaining the suitability of Gopalapuram—Vannamada limestone occurrences for use as sweeteners in the Walayar Cement Factory of Malabar Cements Limited. An estimate of the possible reserves for selective manual mining is being prepared.

TABLE 6.1  
Registered Working Factories in Kerala

District	Number of factories			Employment (Nos.)		
	1982	1983	1984*	1982	1983	1984*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Trivandrum	383	385	429	17677	14904	18045
2. Quilon	873	914	952	103995	105451	105284
3. Alleppey	677	725	763	16494	17032	16596
4. Kottayam	717	812	936	9355	9805	12114
5. Idukki	176	171	184	5239	4524	5250
6. Ernakulam	1766	1767	1757	44193	45221	44383
7. Trichur	1210	1301	1330	23913	22913	23363
8. Palghat	973	1048	1091	12380	12151	13057
9. Malappuram	384	439	467	4611	5453	5725
10. Kozhikode	1276	1243	1284	25404	20682	22476
11. Wyzad	..	74	54	..	1373	289
12. Cannanore	1553	1483	1409	23007	22164	21131
Total	9988	10362	10656	286268	281673	287715

\* Provisional

TABLE 6.2  
*Joint Stock Companies in Kerala*

Item	Public	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Number of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala as on 31-3-1984	513	1864	2377
2. Number of Companies Newly Registered during 1984-85	30	202	232
3. Number of Companies Wound up during 1984-85	4	22	26
4. Number of companies transferred to other state	--	1	1
5. Net Addition to Total during 1984-85	26	179	205
6. Total Number of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala as on 31-3-1985	539	2043	2582
7. Number of Government Companies Registered upto 30-3-1984	19	65	84
8. Number of Government Companies registered during 1984-85	..	4	4
9. Number of Government Companies Wound up during 1984-85	..	..	
10. Net Addition of Government Companies during 1984-85	..	4	4
11. Total Number of Government Companies in Kerala as on 31-3-1985	19	69	88

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

TABLE 6.3  
*Financial Assistance Sanctioned and Disbursed by Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.*

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Item	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Share Capital	162.46	42.53	191.96	76.49	587.75	53.12
Loan	550.52	475.89	740.16	287.21	1034.91	640.76
Guarantee	30.00	72.14*	33.30	33.30*	7.50	7.50*
Total	742.98	590.56	965.42	397.00	1630.16	701.38

\* Issued

TABLE 6.4  
*Financial Assistance Sanctioned and Disbursed by the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited From 1982-83 to 1984-85*

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Item	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(a) Applications Received	753.03	1034.62	1630.16
(b) Assistance Sanctioned	712.98	932.12	1630.16
(c) Share and Loan Assistance Disbursed	518.42	363.70	693.88
(d) Guarantee Sanctioned	30.00	33.30	7.50
(e) Guarantee Issued	72.14	33.30	7.50

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

*An Overview*

Kerala has achieved significant progress in creating transport and communication infrastructure. The State has a total road length of about 1.09 lakh km. which works out to 394 km. per lakh of population and 281 km per 100 sq. km. of area. About 75 per cent of these roads are maintained by Panchayats. The State Public Works Department maintains 19,946 km. of road of which 839 km. is under National Highway. The motor vehicle density in the State is high at 821 vehicles per 100 sq. km. of area and 1164 vehicles per lakh of population. Passenger transport is mainly carried out by private road transport operators.

7.2 The State has a railway route length of only 916 km. consisting of 113 km. of metre gauge and 803 km. broad gauge which works out to 23.6 km. per thousand square km. of area and 3.6 km. per lakh of population. Kerala has one of the lowest route length per capita among the States. The construction of 57 km. long Ernakulam-Alleppey line is in progress. Indian Airlines operates services from Trivandrum and Cochin to major cities in the country, in addition to the two international flights to Colombo and Mali. Air India operates international flights from Trivandrum to Gulf countries.

7.3 The inland water transport plays a useful role in the transportation of goods and passengers. The State Water Transport Department operates ferry services in the four districts of Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon. About 107 lakh passengers made use of the services of the Department during the year. The Kerala State Road Transport Corporation with 12 boats operates ferry services in the Cochin harbour area. The activities of the Kerala Inland Navigation Corporation include the transportation of raw materials to FACT and conduct of ferry services to and from the islands around Cochin. The Corporation possesses 8 cargo barges and 8 passenger boats. The State Government plans to expand inland water transport for reasons of economy, ecology and employment.

7.4 Cargo handled through intermediate and minor ports of Kerala increased by 12 percent during the year. Out of 1.75 lakh tonnes of cargo handled, 58 percent was through Neendakara port. The cargo handled through the major port of Cochin fell by about 19 percent during the year. This port handled only 40.74 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 against 50.04 lakh tonnes in the previous year.

7.5 The State has made rapid strides in the field of communications. The average area served by a post office is about a third of the All India average, while the population served by a post office in the State is slightly higher. Kerala has a telephone density of more than four times the national average. The number of telephones per thousand population is also higher in Kerala.

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*Roads*

7.6 The length of roads maintained by various Departments in the State increased from 1.01 lakh km. in March 1984 to 1.09 lakh km. in March 1985. The length of roads under various Departments is furnished in table 7.1.

TABLE 7.1  
Length of roads in Kerala under various Departments as on  
31st March, 1985

Department	Length of Road (in Kms.)
(1)	(2)
1. National Highways	839
2. Public Works Department	19107
3. Panchayats	81515
4. Corporations	1353*
5. Municipalities	4342
6. Forest Department	1642*
7. Others	432
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,09,250</b>

\*Relates to 31-3-1984.

7.7 Roads under State Public Works Department increased from 18821 km. in March 1984 to 19107 km. in March 1985, an increase of 286 km. The surface-wise length of Public Works Department roads under the four categories as on 31st March 1985 is furnished in table 7.2.

TABLE 7.2  
Distribution of Public Works Department roads by Type  
of Surface as on 31-3-1985

Category	Cement concrete	Black Topped	Water Bound Mecadum	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. State Highways	31	1995	13	..	2039
2. Major District Roads	8	5493	129	32	5662
3. Other District Roads	..	6643	705	679	8027
4. Village Roads	..	617	504	2258	3379
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>14748</b>	<b>1351</b>	<b>2969</b>	<b>19107</b>



7.8 About 77 per cent of road length maintained by the Public Works Department is black topped. The Division-wise length of roads by type of surface as on 31st March 1985 is furnished in Appendix 7.1. The length of Panchayat roads showed an increase of 10 per cent during the year, from 73,981 km. in March 1984 to 81,515 km. in March 1985. Out of this only 4,316 km. (5%) are black topped/metalled. Majority of these roads are earthen (63%). The district-wise length of Panchayat roads by type of surface is furnished in Appendix 7.3.

#### Road Transport

7.9 Road transport has registered an impressive growth in the State, particularly in the last decade. The public sector State Road Transport Corporation accounts for only about a third of the total passenger fleet by road in the State. Goods transport through road is more or less the monopoly of the private Sector.

#### Motor Vehicle Registration

7.10 The number of motor vehicles registered in the State during 1984-85 increased by over 15 per cent from 2.77 lakhs in 1983-84 to 3.19 lakhs in 1984-85. The increase is due to the new registrations and transfer of registrations. The growth of motor vehicles during the past fifteen years is shown in Appendix 7.4. The density of motor vehicles in Kerala is relatively high compared to many other States in India. The number of motor vehicles per 100 sq. km. of area and per lakh population in Kerala stood at 821 and 1164 respectively in 1984-85. Corresponding All India figures in 1983 were 175 and 837 respectively. Among the districts of Kerala, Ernakulam has the highest number of motor vehicles followed by Trivandrum. The number of motor vehicles registered under KSRTC as on 31-3-1985 is 4237. Category-wise analysis of motor vehicles in the State showed that out of a total of 319259 motor vehicles in the State, Scooters/Motor cycles constitute more than 35 per cent, Cars 24 per cent, Taxis 9 per cent and autorickshaws 8 per cent. While the total number of vehicles registered in the State increased by 15 per cent, the number of autorickshaws increased by 38 per cent and that of taxis and scooters by 10 per cent and 16 per cent respectively. The category-wise number of registered motor vehicles is given in Appendix 7.5.

7.11 The number of vehicles newly registered in the State rose by 14 per cent from 28293 in 1983-84 to 32363 in 1984-85. About 45 per cent of the newly registered vehicles were Scooters/Motorcycles. The number of vehicles registered in 1984-85 stood highest in Ernakulam District (6329) followed by Trivandrum (4429) (See Appendix 7.6). Under the National Permit Scheme 1258 permits were issued up to the end of March 1985 out of the State quota of 2500 permits. Details are furnished in Table 7.3.

TABLE 7.3

#### Details Relating to Issue of Permits

Particulars	1983-84	1984-85
1. National Permits granted to—		
(i) Existing inter-State operators	194	194
(ii) Existing intra-State operators	712	961
(iii) Ex-army personnel	40	40
(iv) Unemployed drivers	62	62
(v) Others (SC/ST)	..	1
Total:	1008	1258
2. State quota of National permits	1200	2500
3. No. of goods vehicles having inter State permits (not included under National Permit Scheme)	..	7765
4. No. of stage carriage permits issued by R.T.As	Temporary Pucca	24626 266

7.12 The total revenue receipts under Motor Vehicle Taxes Act increased by 29 per cent over the previous year, from Rs. 31.40 crores to Rs. 40.62 crores. The total arrears of tax to be collected under motor vehicles including that of the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation as at the end of 1984-85 stands at Rs. 51.08 crores. It may be mentioned that KSRTC alone shows an arrear of Rs. 48.63 crores.

#### Passenger Transport under Public Sector

7.13 The number of schedules operated by the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) increased by 7 per cent during the year, from 2863 to 3075. The Corporation cancelled 193 schedules in ordinary service and added 405 schedules in Fast Passenger services during 1984-85. The number of routes operated increased only marginally, from 3792 in 1983-84 to 3804 in 1984-85. The total route distance increased by 3 per cent during this period. The effective distance operated during the year has not shown any considerable increase. (see Appendix 7.7). The total number of passengers carried by the Corporation increased marginally from 7246 lakhs in 1983-84 to 7354 lakhs in 1984-85. Table 7.4 gives the staff pattern under KSRTC. The average staff per schedule decreased from 11.37 at the beginning of the year to 10.5 at the end of the year.

TABLE 7.4

*Employment under K.S.R.T.C.*

Employment	As on 31-3-1984	As on 31-3-1985
1. Administrative (Including Higher Division Officers and Watch and Ward)	4,936	5,023
2. Traffic Personnel	19,548	19,097
3. Maintenance Personnel	7,901	8,033
4. Water Transport	178	179
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,563</b>	<b>32,332</b>

7.14 The gross revenue earnings of the Corporation increased from Rs. 87.9 crores in 1983-84 to Rs. 93.3 crores in 1984-85, an increase of about 6 percent. While the average earnings per passenger increased from 119 paise in 1983-84 to 124 paise in 1984-85, the average earnings per km of buses operated increased from 356 paise to 375 paise during this period. The earnings per vehicle on road per day also increased by 2.5 percent from Rs. 983 to Rs. 1,007. There was no change in passenger fare during 1984-85. The fare structure of KSRTC in various types of services as on 1-4-1985 is given in table 7.5..

TABLE 7.5

*Fare Structure of KSRTC as on 1-4-1985*

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

The gross revenue expenditure of the Corporation decreased by 4.5 per cent from Rs. 111 crores in 1983-84 to Rs. 106 crores in 1984-85. However, the expenditure on staff increased by 6 per cent during this period. While the expenditure on fuel increased by 2 percent, repair and maintenance charges decreased by 2 percent.

*Goods Transport*

7.15 Goods transport in the State is mostly by road. Registration of goods vehicles has been showing considerable increase during the last two decades (see table). The increase in goods vehicles (4 wheelers and above) during 1984-85 in the State was about 19 per cent, from 30,966 as on 31-3-1984 to 36,699 as on 31-3-1985. This includes 2,902 goods vehicles newly registered in the State.

TABLE 7.7

*Growth of Goods Vehicles in Kerala during the last two decades*

As at the end of the year	Number of Goods Vehicles	Index
1966	8,848	100
1970	12,458	141
1975	15,875	179
1980	20,128	227
1981	22,896	259
1982	25,696	290
1983	29,153	329
1984	30,966	350
1985	36,699	415

*Railways*

7.16 The railway network in Kerala consists of 803 km. of broadgauge lines and 113 km. one metre gauge lines. The State has one of the lowest route length per capita among states (see Appendix 7.10). The railway in the state is under Palghat, Madurai and Trivandrum divisions. The Trivandrum Division has a route length of 401 km. of broad gauge line and has 71 stations/train halts in Kerala. Gross receipts from goods and passenger traffic in Trivandrum Division within the State during 1984-85 were Rs.4111 lakhs and Rs. 2992 lakhs respectively. About 274 lakhs passengers originated from stations within Kerala under Trivandrum Division, as against 165 lakhs during the previous year. About 1.22 lakh wagons were loaded and 0.90 lakh wagons were received at different stations under the Division during 1984-85. Important new express services started during the year include Cochin Harbour Terminus—Gorakhpur Express and Jammu Tawi-Kanyakumari Express. Bombay Jayanti Janatha Express was extended to Kanyakumari with effect from 1-7-1984. Palghat Division has a route length of 429.24 km. of which 426.9 km. are broad-gauge and 2.35 km. metre gauge. There are 76 stations/train halts within Kerala under this Division.

7.17 With a view to provide adequate infrastructure facilities for the development of backward areas of Alleppey District, the construction of a new broad gauge railway line between Ernakulam and Alleppey costing Rs. 35 crores is in progress between Ernakulam and Aroor and between Thuravoor and Alleppey. Construction of 6 major bridges in Kumbalam-Nettoor, Kumbalam-Aroor, Konthuruthi-Nettoor, Ponnampveli Thodu, Puthenthodu and across Thevara Channel is also in progress. The allotment of funds for the Ernakulam-Alleppey line is only Rs. 2 crores for 1985-86. At this rate this project would take several years for completion. Moreover escalation in the cost would result in still higher project cost. Railway Board approved the extension of Ernakulam-Alleppey new broad gauge line to Kayamkulam during 1982-83 on urgency certificate. The project for a length

of 43 km. was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 11.2 crores. The latest cost of the project is assessed at Rs. 20 crores. The extension of this broad gauge line from Ernakulam-Alleppey to Kayamkulam would serve as an alternative to the broad gauge line between Ernakulam and Quilon section. But due to very meagre allotment of funds, the work on the main scheme is yet to be taken up, only the land is being acquired.

7.18 In order to create adequate line capacity and to eliminate bottlenecks in the movement of essential commodities, POL and other goods, doubling of main line and trunk routes are being taken up. Doubling of the section between Palghat and Shornur (44.20 km.) was completed and opened to Goods and passenger traffic since May 1984. Doubling of Shornur-Ernakulam junction (107 km) at an estimated cost of Rs. 34.35 crores has been completed and the new second line has been commissioned to traffic, the last section between Angamali and Alwaye having been opened to passenger traffic on 11-1-1986.

7.19 The existing Trivandrum-Ernakulam line is fully saturated and the present utilisation of line capacity is of the order of 110 percent of the chartered capacity. To cope up with the heavy traffic it is very essential to have double line facility in Ernakulam-Trivandrum section. Ministry of Railways have sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 18.87 lakhs during June 84 for undertaking Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for doubling of track between Chengannur/Kayamkulam and Trivandrum Central. The feasibility study includes a survey for an alternative route of a new Broad Gauge line from Chengannur/Kayamkulam to Trivandrum Central via Kottarakkara and Nedumangad. The Engineering field Surveys for straight doubling has been completed. Survey for alternative new line is in progress.

#### Air Transport

7.20 Indian Airlines operates services from Trivandrum to Cochin, Trichy/Madras, Bombay and Delhi, and from Cochin to Bangalore, Madras, Madurai, Bombay and Delhi. In addition, two international flights, to Colombo and Male are operated from Trivandrum. The number of passengers originating from the two airports of Trivandrum and Cochin during 1984-85 was 2.9 lakhs, an increase of about 15 per cent over the previous year. Originating freight traffic increased by about 49 per cent during this period, from 1592 tonnes in 1983-84 to 2365 tonnes in 1984-85. While the passenger traffic terminating at Trivandrum and Cochin increased by 15 per cent, freight traffic decreased by 45 per cent. The decrease in freight traffic was mainly from Bombay to Trivandrum and Cochin. Details of air traffic handled by Indian Airlines from Trivandrum and Cochin Airports are furnished in Appendix. 7.12 International flights to Dubai, Abudhabi, Kuwait, Doha, Rasal Khaimah and Sharjah are operated from Trivandrum by Air India. Trivandrum airport is yet to be declared as an international airport.

#### Inland Water Transport

7.21 Water transport operations in the State are carried out by the State Water Transport Department, Kerala Inland Navigation Corporation and the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation.

The operations of the State Water Transport Department are centred around the four districts of Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon. The Department conducted boat service in 69 routes covering a gross route distance of 7540 km. during 1984-85 compared to 70 and 7809 respectively during the previous year. The details of the performance of the State Water Transport Department are shown in table 7.7.

TABLE 7.7

#### Operational statistics of State Water Transport Department

Particulars	1983-84	1984-85	Percentage change over the previous Year
Total no. of boats owned	74	74	Nil
Boats aged over 20 years	36	36	Nil
Boats in operation	51	55	7.8
No. of schedules operated	478	466	(—)2.5
Gross route distance (km)	7809	7540	(—)3.4
No. of passengers carried (lakhs)	104.9	106.6	1.6
Volume of cargo carried (in tonnes)	7720	7200	(—) 6.7
Total revenue receipts (Rs. lakhs)	113.67	136.69	20.3
Total revenue expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	166.94	173.56	4.0
Net loss (Rs. lakhs)	53.27	36.87	(—)30.8
No. of persons employed	1098	1098	0.0

7.22 The Kerala State Road Transport Corporation operated ferry services in 6 routes in Cochin Harbour area carrying 81.12 lakh passengers in 1984-85. The number of passengers travelled showed an increase of 2 per cent over the previous year. The total revenue earnings of the Corporation stood at Rs. 41.63 lakhs in 1984-85 as against Rs. 40.00 lakhs in 1983-84. The revenue expenditure showed an increase of 3.5 per cent from Rs. 58.38 lakhs in 1983-84 to Rs. 60.40 lakhs in 1984-85. The average earnings per passenger worked out to 51 paise in 1984-85 as against 50 paise in 1983-84 where as the average expenditure per passenger came to 82 paise in 1984-85 as against 79 paise in the previous year.

7.23 The main activities of Kerala Inland Navigation Corporation are transportation of raw-materials for FACT Cochin Division and conducting ferry services to and from the islands at Cochin. During the year under review, the Corporation transported 1.25 lakhs MT of Cargo as against 0.61 lakh MT during the previous year showing an increase of 105 per cent. The gross income from cargo transport increased by 155 per cent over the previous year, from Rs. 14.12 lakhs in 1983-84 to Rs. 35.95 lakhs in 1984-85. The improvement in cargo transport was mainly due to partial commissioning of Silo (Cargo Loader) of FACT

at Cochin Port. The number of passengers carried by the Corporation increased by 20 per cent during the year, from 25 lakhs in 1983-84 to 30 lakhs in 1984-85. The income from passenger transport increased from Rs. 14.98 lakhs in 1983-84 to Rs. 15.39 lakhs in 1984-85. The Corporation incurred a net loss of Rs. 2.79 lakhs in 1984-85 compared to Rs. 13.87 lakhs during the previous year. The loss during the year was considerably reduced due to better utilisation of barge capacity.

#### Ports and Harbours

##### Intermediate and Minor Ports

7.24 The State has four intermediate ports at Neendakara, Alleppey, Vizhinjam and Calicut/Beyppore and nine minor ports at Trivandrum, Quilon, Kodungalloor, Ponnani, Badagara, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Azhikkal and Kasargode. During 1984-85, 1322 crafts were registered at these ports as against 833 in the previous year. Of this 33 and 34 per cent were in Neendakara and Kodungalloor ports respectively, Cargo operations were carried out only through the ports of Calicut (including Beyppore), Neendakara and Azhikkal. Details of import and export tonnage of

cargo handled and revenue collected at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala are given in Appendix 7.13. Details relating to the number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels called at the ports of Kerala are shown in Appendix 7.14.

##### Cochin Port

7.25 Operating conditions at the Port were generally satisfactory during the year. 758 ships called at the port during the year as against 766 ships in the preceding year. Net Registered Tonnage (NRT) of ships entered also recorded a decline by 7.5 per cent to 47.46 lakhs from 51.32 lakhs during the period. There was fall in the number of tankers, foodgrain ships and general cargo ships which called at the port during the year. This has mainly been due to the fall in POL traffic due to the closure of Cochin Refineries for more than six months, fall in import of food grains and fall in the level of general cargo traffic in conventional vessels. However the number of container ships entered showed substantial increase i.e. 171 compared to 114 in the preceding year. This increase in container vessels more than offset the fall in the number of general cargo vessels. (See table 7.8)

TABLE 7.8

*Ships that called at Cochin Port during 1983-84 and 1984-85*

Type of Vessel	No. of Ships		Net Registered Tonnage (NRT)	
	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85
Tankers	182	160	2346152	1661484
Foodgrain Ships	9	3	58188	21374
Fertilizer Ships	45	67	333703	565478
General Cargo Ships	398	351	1827779	1558530
Container Ships	114	171	517932	926439
Ro-Ro Ships	10	3	32290	3958
Passenger Ships	8	3	16666	6432
Total	766	758	5132110	4745695

Source: Administration Report 1984-85, Cochin Port Trust.

7.26 The total volume of traffic handled during the year 1984-85 recorded a fall by 18.6 per cent, to 40.74 lakh tonnes from 50.04 lakh tonnes in the preceding year. Both foreign and coastal traffic recorded fall during the year by 12.8 per cent and 26.6 per cent respectively compared to the preceding year. Total import traffic during the year recorded a fall by 10.4 per cent, to 36.76 lakh tonnes from 41.02 lakh tonnes in the year 1983-84 (See Appendix 7.15). Total exports during the year also recorded a very steep fall by 55.9 per cent to 3.98 lakh tonnes from 9.02 lakh tonnes in the preceding year. Commodity-wise export figures are given in Appendix 7.16. The total value of trade handled at the port during 1984-85 showed a marginal increase to Rs. 1431 crores from Rs. 1425 crores in the preceding year. The total tonnage of cargo moved in containers formed 36.8 per cent of the total tonnage of containerisable general cargo handled at

the port. While 53 per cent of the export cargo was containerised only 11.5 per cent of the import cargo moved in containers.

##### Communications

7.27 Kerala Circle has 23 Postal divisions, 29 Railway Mail Service offices, one mail motor service division unit and one Central Stamp Depot. As on 1-4-1985, 4751 Post Offices were functioning with in the state, consisting of 51 Head Post Offices, 1417 Sub Offices, 609 Extra Departmental Sub Offices, 2503 Branch Offices and 171 Mobile Post Offices. In 1984-85 nine Sub-Offices were newly started. Details relating to the growth of postal network in Keala since 1974 are furnished in Appendix 7.18. The average area served by a post office is 8.18 sq. km and population served by a post office is 5843 (See Appendix 7.19). The

corresponding All India figures (192) are 23.31 sq. km and 5652 respectively. Division-wise data relating to the Post Offices in Kerala is given in Appendix 7.19.

7.28 Kerala has a telephone density of 4.28 per sq. km compared to 1.05 for the whole country. The average number of telephones per thousand population in Kerala is 6.55 against the all India average of 5.06. The number of telephone exchanges increased from 545 in 1983-84 to 561 in 1984-85. The total equipped capacity rose from 137, 188 in April 1984 to 144, 462 in April 1985 (See Appendix 7.21). The number of public call offices increased from 2661 to 2766 of which 184 public call offices were operated by handicapped persons. The backlog of pending connections accumulated from 40,183 in the previous year to 55,746 in April 1985.

### *Tourism*

7.29 Construction of an additional Guest House with 16 rooms and a conference hall was completed at Ponmudi during the year. The important on-going projects include a Janatha Hotel at Thampanoor, a luxury hotel at Cochin and additional Guest Houses at Trivandrum, Kovalam, Trichur and Idukki. Development schemes for Ponmudi, Veli, and Malampuzha are in progress. A tourism seminar was organised in which Travel Agents, Tour Operators etc., participated. The Food Crafts Institute, Kalamassery started extension centres at Calicut and Trivandrum. Catering training is being given to the Guest House Managers, Kitchen Matery, Steward, Butler etc. Refresher Training is being imparted to the Guides and Receptionists. During the year under review, 29,5440 domestic tourists and 36,930 foreign tourists visited the State.

## EXPORT IMPORT TRADE

*India's Foreign Trade*

8.1 India's trade deficit narrowed down to Rs. 5319 crores in 1984-85 from Rs. 5891 crores in 1983-84, because of acceleration in the rate of growth of exports and deceleration in imports. The value of exports and imports in 1984-85 were Rs. 11,494 crores and Rs. 16,813 crores respectively. According to the provisional figures available, exports showed 16.43 per cent increase while imports showed only 6.7 per cent rise in 1984-85 over 1983-84.

TABLE 8.1  
*India's Foreign Trade*

Year	Export (Rs. Crores)	Import (Rs. Crores)	Balance of Trade (Rs. Crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1980-81	6711	12,549	(-)-5838
1981-82	7806	13,608	(-)-5802
1982-83	8908	14,356	(-)-5448
1983-84	9872	15,763	(-)-5891
1984-85	11,494	16,813	(-)-5319

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

*Kerala's Exports through Cochin Port*

8.2 Kerala's share in the all India export is sizeable. Cochin Port caters to the major share of export trade of Kerala. Kerala's exports consist mainly of traditional commodities like marine products, coir and coir products, spices, cashew nuts, tea, coffee and rubber.

TABLE 8.2  
*Exports through Cochin Port*

Year	(Lakhs tonnes)		
	Coastal	Foreign	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1983-84	4.77	4.25	9.02
1984-85	0.66	3.32	3.98

Source: Cochin Port Trust.

8.3 During 1984-85, total exports through Cochin Port stood at 3.98 lakh tonnes as against 9.02 lakh tonnes in 1983-84. (See Table 8.2). The total exports recorded a fall of 55.9 per cent. The coastal exports from Cochin Port during 1984-85 registered a fall of 86.2 per cent compared to that in the

previous year. This was mainly on account of the fall in the export of refined petroleum products to Indian coastal ports as a result of the closure of the Cochin Refinery for a long period in connection with its expansion programme during 1984-85. Repairs to the Refinery caused by the fire hazard in the Refinery in March 1984 prolonged the shut down.

8.4 The exports of tea, marine products, spices and coffee registered an increase while that of other important commodities like cashew kernels, coir products and coastal exports of refined petroleum products registered a decline during the reference year. The increase of marine products and spices was marginal, (See Table 8.3).

TABLE 8.3  
*Commodity wise Exports through Cochin Port*

Item	1983-84		1984-85	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Percentage to total	Quantity (Tonnes)	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Tea	37067	4.1	57585	14.5
2. Cashew Kernels	38501	4.3	35776	9.0
3. Sea Foods	36780	4.1	37413	9.4
4. Coir Products	28474	3.2	27083	6.8
5. Spices	30351	3.4	32625	8.2
6. Coffee	29216	3.2	33477	8.4
7. Miscellaneous	701705	77.7	173750	43.7
Total	902094	100.0	397709	100.0

Source: Cochin Port Trust.

TABLE 8.4  
*Commodity-wise value of Foreign Exports through Cochin Port*

Commodity	(Rs. Crores)	
	1983-84	1984-85*
Year		
1. Tea	83.16	150.12
2. Pepper	37.10	47.87
3. Cardamom	2.43	15.75
4. Cashew Kernels	149.83	160.56
5. Coffee	71.10	87.97
6. Ginger	8.40	11.06
7. Marine Products	140.75	145.05
8. Coir Products	14.70	21.57
9. Miscellaneous	153.48	230.10
Total	660.95	870.05

Source: Cochin Port Trust.

\*Provisional

TABLE 8.5  
Value of Exports and Imports through Cochin Port

Item	(Rs. Crores)	
	Year	
	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)
Foreign Exports	660.95	870.05
Coastal Exports	24.90	13.20
Total Exports	685.85	883.25
Foreign Imports	561.73	367.95
Coastal Imports	177.84	180.21
Total Imports	739.57	548.16
Total Trade	1425.42	1431.41

Source: Cochin Port Trust

#### Commodities

#### Marine Products

8.5 During 1984-85 India exported 86187 tonnes of marine products valued at Rs. 384.29 crores as against 92691 tonnes valued at Rs. 373.02 crores in 1983-84. Even though the export value of marine products showed an increase of 3.02 per cent, the quantity registered a decline of 7.02 per cent. A marginal decline in the quantity of marine products exported through the ports of Kerala was noticed in 1984-85. The export earnings showed a marginal increase. Marine products amounting to 31570 tonnes worth Rs. 148.73 crores were exported during 1984-85 as against 32840 tonnes valued at Rs. 140.86 crores in 1983-84. This shows a decline of 3.87 per cent in quantity and an increase of 5.59 per cent in value. Table 8.6 gives the details of exports of marine products from India and Kerala for the last 5 years. Kerala's share in India's total export of marine products was significant during the year under review. The share of Kerala increased marginally to 37 per cent in terms of quantity and 39 per cent in terms of value during 1984-85 from 35 per cent in terms of quantity and 38 per cent in terms of value during 1983-84.

TABLE 8.6  
Export of Marine Products from Kerala and India

Year	Kerala		India		Kerala's share	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q (%)	V (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1980-81	29148	9534	75591	23484	38.56	40.60
1981-82	32006	12512	70105	28601	45.65	43.75
1982-83	32525	14147	78175	36136	41.6	39.15
1983-84	32840	14086	92691	37302	35.43	37.76
1984-85	31570	14873	86187	38429	36.63	38.70

Q—Quantity in Tonnes. V—Value in Rs. lakhs.

Source: Marine Products Export Development Authority.

8.6 Frozen shrimp is the major item of marine products exported from Kerala followed by frozen frog legs, frozen lobster tails, and frozen cuttle fish. Exports of Frozen shrimp showed an increase of 3.69 per cent in terms of value during 1984-85 while there was a decline of 3.25 per cent in quantity compared to 1983-84. There was a decline both in quantity and in value in the export of frog legs; during 1984-85 compared to 1983-84. Export of frozen lobster tails, frozen cuttle fish, frozen squid and frozen clams recorded an increase while exports of frozen fish declined considerably during 1984-85. (See Table 8.7). Among marine products, fish oil alone is exported through the port of Calicut. Fish oil valued at Rs. 15.92 lakhs (207 tons) was exported from India in 1984-85.

TABLE 8.7

#### Item-wise Exports of Marine Products through the Ports of Kerala

Item	1983-84		1984-85	
	Q	V	Q	V
Frozen shrimp	27476	12923.96	26583	13400.79
Frozen frog legs	1451	382.46	1270	350.91
Frozen lobster tails	294	216.56	496	361.73
Frozen Cuttle fish/ fillets	715	174.55	1066	339.55
Frozen squids	402	69.75	727	117.48
Frozen clams	622	79.18	881	122.15
Frozen fish	1582	149.25	216	26.87
Fish Oil	114	7.96	207	15.92
Others	184	82.03	124	78.04

Q—Quantity in Tonnes, V—Value in Rs. lakhs.

Source: Marine Products Export Development Authority

#### Coir and Coir Products

8.7 Coir occupies a very important place in the industrial map of Kerala. Over 98 per cent of the total export of coir items from India belong to Kerala. The main items of coir exported are coir yarn, coir mats, coir mattings, rugs and carpets. Small quantities of coir fibre, coir rope, coir products of other sorts like tea leaf bags, birds nest and items like curled coir are also exported from Kerala.

8.8 Export of coir and coir products from India amounted to 25788 tonnes valued at Rs. 26.41 crores during the year 1984-85. The quantity of export was 27949 tonnes valued at Rs. 24.34 crores during the previous year. This shows there was a decline of 2161 tonnes (7.73 per cent) in quantity and an increase of 2.07 crores (8.50 per cent) in value. Export of coir yarn from India during the year 1984-85 declined to 12775 tonnes valued at Rs. 9.84 crores from 16030 tonnes valued at Rs. 10.81 crores, during 1983-84. Export of coir mats from India amounted to 7756 tonnes valued at Rs. 9.45 crores during the year under review as against 6757 tonnes valued at Rs. 7.35 crores during the previous year. Export of



coir mattings, rugs, carpets etc. showed an increase of 1.98 per cent in quantity and 15.15 per cent in value. (See Table 8.8). The main importers of coir and coir products from India are Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, USA, Portugal, Saudi

Arabia, Poland, Belgium, Denmark, UK, Australia, Canada, Greece and USSR. The entire quantity of coir mattings, rugs and carpets exported from India was through the ports of Kerala.

TABLE 8.8  
Item wise Export of Coir and Coir Goods from Kerala and India (1984-85)

Item	Kerala		India		Kerala's share	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (Percentage)	Value (Percentage)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Coir Fibre	7	0.44	7	0.44	100.00	100.00
2. Coir Yarn	12639	973.75	12775	984.42	98.94	98.92
3. Coir Mats	7741	943.58	7756	945.28	99.81	99.82
4. Coir Mattings	5172	700.14	5172	700.31	100.00	99.98
5. Coir Rugs and Carpets	36	6.88	36	6.88	100.00	100.00
6. Coir (Other sorts)	12	1.33	12	1.33	100.00	100.00
7. Coir Rope	25	1.75	30	2.18	83.33	80.28
Total	25632	2627.87	25788	2640.84	99.40	99.51

Source: Coir Board.

### Spices

8.9. India exported spices to the countries in Western and Eastern Europe, America, Middle East Zone and East Asia. The main items of spices exported are pepper, ginger, cardamom, chillies, turmeric, coriander, curry powder, oils and oleoresins of spices. Pepper is the most important among the spices exported by India followed by Cardamom. During the last two and a half decades, export of spices in terms of value has increased from Rs. 16.4 crores to Rs. 208.63 crores. In 1984-85 the quantity of spices exported from India was 89165 tonnes valued at Rs. 208.63 crores. The corresponding export earnings amounted to Rs. 111.63 crores during the previous year registering an increase of 86.9 per cent during 1984-85. While export of pepper, Cardamom, ginger, turmeric and curry powder showed an increase during 1984-85 compared to the previous year, coriander and cumin registered a decline. (See Table 8.9).

TABLE 8.9  
Export of Spices from India

Item	1983-84	1984-85
	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1. Pepper	4134.70	6051.41
2. Cardamom	603.34	6569.78
3. Chillies	878.27	966.57
4. Ginger	1190.16	1872.76
5. Turmeric	1105.50	1715.70
6. Curry Powder	317.24	382.08
7. Coriander	595.01	398.57
8. Gumin	696.86	537.76
9. Others	1641.89	2368.30
Total:	11162.97	20862.93

Source: Spices Export Promotion Council

371791/MC.

### Pepper

8.10 India exported 25426.5 tonnes of pepper valued at Rs 60.51 crores during 1984-85. The export during 1983-84 was 25787.29 tonnes valued at Rs. 41.35 crores. This shows there was an increase of Rs. 19.16 crores (46.34 per cent) in terms of value and a decrease of 360.79 tonnes (1.40 per cent) in terms of quantity. The unit value realisation of pepper from India has increased from Rs. 16.04 per kilogram in 1983-84 to Rs. 23.80 per kg. in the year under review. Kerala exported 23012 tonnes of pepper worth Rs. 54.76 crores through Cochin and Calicut Port. The share of Kerala in the export of pepper works out to 90.50 per cent in terms of quantity as well as value (See Table 8.10)

TABLE 8.10  
Export of Pepper from Kerala and India

Year	Kerala		India	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1982-83	21809	28.10	22591.77	29.39
1983-84	25389	37.10	25787.29	41.35
1984-85	23012	54.76	25426.54	60.51

Source: Spices Export Promotion Council

### Cardamom

8.11. Cardamom is one of the important export oriented plantation crops in India, grown in the ever-green forests of the three southern states of Kerala, Karnataka & Tamil Nadu. On an average Kerala contributes 69 per cent of the national production and 84 per cent of the total export of cardamom. As a result of the favourable climatic conditions prevailed in the cardamom growing tracts coupled with



the effects of the developmental schemes of the Cardamom Board, the total production increased. India exported 2383 MT of cardamom valued at Rs. 64.81 crores in 1984-85 as against 258 MT valued at Rs. 5.44 crores in 1983-84. The export earnings in 1984-85 is an all time record in the history of cardamom industry. The share of Kerala has increased to 91 per cent both in quantity and value during 1984-85 from 75 per cent during the previous year. (See Table 8.11)

TABLE 8.11

*Export of Cardamom from India and Kerala (1984-85)*

Year	Estimated Export from Kerala		Total Export from India		Percentage share of Kerala in terms of Qty Earnings	
	Qty (M.T.)	Value (Rs. Crores)	Qty (M.T.)	Value (Rs. Crores)	Qty	Earnings
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1980-81	2015	30.35	2345	34.75	86	87
1981-82	1980	26.17	2325	30.20	85	87
1982-83	844	13.75	1032	16.37	82	84
1983-84	194	4.10	258	5.44	75	75
1984-85	2170	59.05	2383	64.81	91	91

Source: Cardamom Board

*Ginger*

8.12 During 1984-85 India exported 7329 tonnes of ginger valued at Rs. 18.73 crores as against 4629 tonnes valued at Rs. 11.90 crores during the previous year. Compared to the previous year the quantity as well as value of ginger exported from Kerala has been increased during the year under review. However, exports from Kerala could not keep pace with exports from other States with the result that Kerala's share in the total export of ginger in terms of quantity went down from 74.8 per cent in 1983-84 to 64.7 per cent in 1984-85 (See Table 8.12).

TABLE 8.12

*Export of Ginger from Kerala and India*

Year	KERALA*		INDIA**	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1982-83	3063	4.08	3954.71	5.88
1983-84	3463	8.40	4628.95	11.90
1984-85	4741	11.06	7328.92	18.73

Source: \*Cochin Port Trust

\*\*Spices Export Promotion Council

*Turmeric*

8.13 India exported 12923 tonnes of turmeric worth Rs. 17.16 crores in 1984-85 as against 10892 tonnes of turmeric worth Rs. 11.05 crores in 1983-84. The unit value realisation of turmeric has also increased to Rs. 13.19 per kilogram from Rs. 10.15 per kg

Compared to the previous year the quantity and value of export of turmeric has increased by 18.65 per cent and 30.10 per cent respectively. Kerala exported 2228 tonnes of turmeric through Cochin Port during the reference year. This shows an increase of 926 tonnes i.e. 71.2 per cent over the quantity exported during the previous year (See Table 8.13).

TABLE 8.13

*Export of Turmeric from Kerala and India*

Year	KERALA		INDIA	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1982-83	1877	NA	7594.76	423.54
1983-84	1301	NA	10891.88	1105.50
1984-85	2227.8	359.64	12922.88	1715.70

Source: Spices Export Promotion Council

*Tea*

8.14 India tops the world as the largest producer and exporter of tea. The year 1984-85 witnessed an all time high export earnings from tea. India exported 217850 tonnes of tea worth Rs. 774.46 crores in 1984-85 as against 202310 tonnes worth Rs. 557.56 crores in 1983-84. In 1984-85, Kerala exported 57585 tonnes of tea. The export earnings from tea amounted to Rs. 150.12 crores. Both the quantity as well as value exceeded by 55.35 per cent and 80.52 per cent respectively, over those of the previous year (See Table 8.14).

TABLE 8.14

*Export of Tea from Kerala and India*

Year	KERALA*		INDIA**	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1982-83	41138	60.99	194090	369.44
1983-84	37067	83.16	202310	557.56
1984-85	57585	150.12	217850	774.46

Source: \* Cochin Port Trust

\*\* Tea Board

*Coffee*

8.15 During the year 1984-85, the target of export for coffee from India was fixed at 66000 tonnes valued at Rs. 155 crores. As against this, the actual exports amounted to 68896 tonnes valued at Rs. 210 crores thereby exceeding the targets both in terms of quantity and value. Kerala exported 27783 tonnes of coffee valued at Rs. 84.56 crores. While the quantity of coffee exported from Kerala registered a decline of 316 tonnes in 1984-85 compared to the previous year, the value showed an increase of Rs. 15.46 crores. The unit value realisation of coffee was found to increase

from Rs. 24.6 per kilogram in 1983-84 to Rs. 30.43 per kilogram, in the year under review (See Table 8.15)

TABLE 8.15  
*Export of Coffee from Kerala and India*

Sl No.	Year	KERALA		INDIA	
		Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1.	1982-83	31415	76.28	83824	203.54
2.	1983-84	28099	69.10	71179	175.05
3.	1984-85	27783	84.56	68896	209.69

(Provisional)

Source: Coffee Board

#### Cashew Kernel

8.16 During 1984-85, exports of cashew kernel from India amounted to 32407 MT valued at Rs. 180.38 crores. In 1983-84 the quantity exported was 36196 MT valued at Rs. 148.28 crores. The quantity of export registered a decline of 10.47 per cent while the value of export went up by 21.65 per cent. During the year under review exports of cashew Kernel from Kerala amounted to 31377 tonnes as against 35245 tonnes in 1983-84. The export earnings realised were worth Rs. 174.31 crores and 20.98 per cent above the earnings of Rs. 144.08 crores in 1983-84. Kerala accounted for 96.82 per cent of India's total export of cashew kernels during 1984-85 (See Table 8.16).

TABLE 8.16  
*Export of Cashew Kernel*

Year	KERALA		INDIA	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1982-83	28075	122.44	30195	132.28
1983-84	35245	144.08	36196	148.28
1984-85	31377	174.31	32407	180.38

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council

#### Cashewnut Shell Liquid

8.17 As against the export of 3254 MT of cashew shell liquid valued at Rs. 1.22 crores during 1983-84, exports during 1984-85 amounted to 3081 MT valued at Rs. 1.63 crores. Strong competition from Brazil, which has now become the largest producer and exporter of cashewnut shell liquid, seriously affected India's export of this liquid. Kerala's contribution to this item is 75.7 per cent during the reference year. The cashew shell liquid exported from Kerala increased to 2332 tonnes in 1984-85 from 1446 tonnes in 1983-84. The export earnings from this item correspondingly registered an increase of Rs. 0.58 crores. The Table 8.17 shows the export of Cashew Shell liquid from Kerala/India.

TABLE 8.17  
*Export of Cashew Shell Liquid*

Year	KERALA		INDIA	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1982-83	4260	1.15	5903	1.74
1983-84	1446	0.55	3254	1.22
1984-85	2332	1.13	3081	1.63

#### Import of Raw Cashew

8.18 In 1984-85, the import of raw cashew in India amounted to 33215 tonnes worth Rs. 36.49 crores. The quantity registered an increase by 53 per cent and value increased by 99 per cent over those of the previous year. In 1984-85, 10115 tonnes of raw cashew worth Rs. 12.13 crores were imported through Cochin Port. The quantity as well as value showed a decline when compared to that of the previous year, the percentages of decrease being 38 per cent and 12 per cent respectively. The Table 8.18 shows the import of raw cashew to Kerala (through Cochin Port)/India.

TABLE 8.18  
*Import of Raw Cashew Nuts—Kerala/India*

Year	KERALA (Through Cochin Port)		INDIA	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1982-83	995	0.38	896	0.77
1983-84	16796	13.77	21733	18.37
1984-85	10115	12.13	33215	36.49

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council

TABLE 8.19  
*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)
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
1984-85	175.44	12.13	163.31

## CHAPTER 9

### SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

#### Education

The development effort in respect of literacy, educational infrastructure and enrolment is unique and commendable in Kerala when compared to the rest of the country. During the last two decades, there was tremendous expansion of the educational infrastructure and consequently the enrolment ratio rose upto 96.4 per cent in the age group 5-9 and 86.2 per cent in the age group 9-14, as recorded in the 1981 census. Kerala has now reached a stage at which the State has to concentrate more on consolidation of facilities and improvement in quality of education.

#### General School Education

9.2. The number of schools went up by 107 from 11995 in 1983-84 to 12102 in 1984-85. Of the 107 new schools, 97 were under the private management. At present 63.1 per cent of the total schools in the State are under private management. The details regarding the number of schools under government and private management are given in Appendix 9.1 and 9.2

9.3 The enrolment of students, increased from 56.58 lakhs in 1983-84 to 56.81 lakhs in 1984-85. The enrolment in Standard I which showed a decline during the last two years again increased in 1984-85 by 16,000 as against the total increase of 27237 students in the lower primary stage. But in upper primary stage the enrolment declined and the actual decrease was 27379 students. In the high school stage an increase of 22763 students was recorded. The data on enrolment of students are given in Tables 9.1 and 9.2. Of the total number of primary stages and high school stage students, girls constituted 48.73 per cent in 1984-85

TABLE 9.1

*Trend of Enrolment in Standard I—1979-80 to 1984-85*

Year	Enrolment in Standard -I (lakhs)	Variation (Lakhs)	%Variation year to year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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
1984-85	6.18	(+) 0.16	(+) 2.7

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TABLE 9.2

*Enrolment in Schools—Stage-wise*

Stage	Enrolment		Variation Nos.	%Variation
	1983-84 (Nos.)	1984-85 (Nos.)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Lower Primary	2501072	2528309	(+) 27237	(+) 1.1
Upper Primary	1815372	1787993	(-) 27379	(-) 1.5
Secondary	1342011	1364774	(+) 22763	(+) 1.7
Total	5658455	5681076	(+) 22621	(+) 0.4

9.4 The number of teachers recorded a rise from 1.84 lakhs in 1983-84 to 1.85 lakhs in 1984-85 of which 1.79 lakhs were trained teachers and 0.06 were untrained teachers. The teacher pupil ratio was 1:31 in 1984-85. The data on section-wise teachers in schools is given in Appendix 9.4. The total Expenditure on general school education amounted to Rs. 282.21 crores during 1984-85. The average cost of education per pupil in 1984-85 in the primary stage was Rs. 419.43 whereas for the secondary stage, it was Rs. 721.66. The cost of education (stage-wise) per pupil per year are given in Table 9.3.

TABLE 9.3

*Cost per pupil per year*

Year	Primary stage Rs.	Secondary Stage Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1966-67	54.17	103.81
1971-72	89.26	187.29
1976-77	186.16	356.40
1980-81	265.24	454.25
1981-82	298.18	536.37
1982-83	326.13	589.41
1983-84	372.62	657.60
1984-85	419.43	721.66

9.5 In order to be in line with the national policy of vocationalisation of education, a separate Directorate was formed on 1st April, 1985. During 1984-85 the programme was newly introduced in 41 High Schools and 11 Technical High Schools, making their totals to 52 and 19 respectively and, the total annual intake to 1420 students.

### *Higher Education (General)*

9.6 The number of Arts and Science Colleges in the State remained at 168 in 1984-85 and the University-wise distribution of the colleges shows that Kerala, Calicut, and Gandhiji Universities have under them 43, 69 and 56 Colleges respectively. A stage wise analysis of total enrolment of students indicates that during 1983-84 to 1984-85 enrolment at the pre-degree stage increased from 186256 to 188601, at degree stage from 98231 to 100606 and at the postgraduate stage (excluding University Departments) from 7922 to 8538. University-wise analysis of enrolment in 1983-84 indicates that, of the total 292409 students in the arts and science colleges in the State, Kerala, Calicut and Gandhiji Universities accounted for 90553, 102220 and 99636 students respectively. Girl students in Arts and Science Colleges constituted 50.42 per cent in 1984-85. The intakes at the pre-degree, degree and post-graduate stages were 96785, 37022 and 3877 students respectively in 1984-85. The total number of college teachers during 1983-84 was 12884. Details on Higher Education (General) are furnished in Appendices 9.7, 9.8 and 9.9.

9.7 During 1984-85, the Junior College at Manimalakkunnu was upgraded with the starting of B.Com. Degree Course. Post graduate courses were sanctioned in 6 colleges viz Government College, Kottayam (M.Sc. Geology) Mahraja's Evening College, Ernakulam (M.A. Economics) Government College, Trichur (M.Com.) Government Arts and Science Evening College, Calicut (M.Com.) Government Brennen College Tellicherry, and Government College, Kasargod (M.A. Economics & M. S.c. Maths). An analysis of the examination results in 1984-85 shows that the percentage of pass for pre-degree stage varied between 4 and 65, for degree stage between 40 and 80 and for science subjects at the P.G. stage, between 70 and 100.

9.8 The Department of Collegiate Education has awarded scholarships worth Rs. 103.42 lakhs benefiting 4140 students during 1984-85.

### *Professional and Technical Education.*

9.9 The professional and technical education infrastructure in Kerala during 1984-85 comprised of 5 Medical colleges, 5 Ayurveda Colleges, 6 Homoeo Colleges, two Dental Colleges, 4 Law colleges, 19 Teacher Training Institutes, 6 Engineering Colleges, 25 Polytechnics, 44 Technical High Schools, 19 Pre-Vocational Training Centres, and 253 Industrial Training Institutes. During the year under review two polytechnics and 10 technical high schools were newly started.

9.10 The number of students in engineering colleges increased from 8518 in 1983-84 to 8913 in 1984-85 and teachers from 841 to 883 during the same period. The

students in polytechnics increased from 8829 in 1983-84 to 9317 in 1984-85, and teachers from 1163 to 1171 during the same period. The relevant statistics on Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Technical High Schools are given in the Appendices 9.10 to 9.13.

9.11 During the year under review, many new courses were started. Degree courses in 'Computer Science' were started in Government Engineering Colleges at Trivandrum and Trichur and at T.K.M. College of Engineering Quilon. With 100% Central assistance, two post-graduate courses-one at Regional Engineering College, Calicut and the other at T.K.M. College of Engineering, Quilon were started. New courses started in Polytechnics included a diploma course in 'Automobile Engineering', a one year diploma course in 'Television Engineering', 18 months post diploma course in 'Computer Application, and a part time evening diploma course in 'Textile Technology'. Diploma courses in 'Comercial Art' were started in the fine art institutes at Mavelikara and Trichur. A post diploma course in 'Industrial Safety' was started at Kalamassery for the benefit of employees under the industries sector. For creating job opportunities among women, one year training course in 'Cosmetology and Beauty Parlour Management' were started at Kalamassery and Kottayam. Vocational higher secondary education was extended to 11 more technical high schools thereby making the total to 19. Also computer programming courses, computer application courses for the final year students of engineering colleges, training in 'Micro-Processor' for students in Women's Polytechnics, and training in 'Modern Office Equipment' for employed women were conducted by the Lal Bahadur Shastri Engineering Research and Consultancy Centre. More than 400 persons were benefited by those programmes. Training was also given to about 500 Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe youths, in various modern technology and trades. The installation of computer centres in all engineering colleges and establishment of a 'Water Resources and Management Centre' in the College of Engineering, Trivandrum were other notable achievements in the technical education sector.

### *Expenditure on Education.*

9.12 Government expenditure on education registered an increase of Rs. 38 crores from Rs. 307 crores in 1983-84 to Rs. 345 crores in 1984-85. Of this, primary education accounted for 52 per cent, secondary education 29 per cent, University and other higher education 13 per cent, technical education 4 per cent and others including special education 2 per cent. Table 9.4 gives the stage-wise expenditure on education for 1983-84 and 1984-85. It is seen that per capita expenditure on education has increased from Rs. 115 in 1983-84 to Rs. 126 in 1984-85. Per capita expenditure on education for the years from 1961-62 to 1984-85 is given in Table 9.5.

TABLE 9.4  
Expenditure on Education—Stage wise 1983-84 & 1984-85

Stages	(Rs. lakhs)					
	1983-84 (Accounts)			1984-85 (Revised Estimates)		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Primary Education	533.20	15490.94	16084.14 (52.38)	518.80	17535.44	18104.24 (52.43)
II. Secondary Education	846.49	7979.09	8825.58 (28.74)	979.00	8870.90	9849.90 (28.52)
III. Special Education	23.12	201.03	224.15 (0.73)	48.50	218.66	267.16 (0.77)
IV. University and other Higher Education	711.78	3276.78	3988.56 (12.99)	548.85	3991.48	4540.33 (13.15)
VII. Technical Education	632.74	535.00	1167.74 (3.80)	605.22	669.43	1274.65 (3.69)
VI. Others	79.58	339.48	419.06 (1.36)	94.00	402.10	496.10 (1.44)
Total	2886.91	27822.32	30709.23 (100.00)	2794.37	31738.01	34532.38 (100.00)

Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total.

TABLE 9.5  
Per capita Government Expenditure on Education in Kerala.

Year	Population (lakhs)	Government Expenditure on Education (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure per head (Rs.)
1961-62	173.02	1854.84	10.72
1966-67	194.35	2774.60	17.88
1971-72	218.29	6614.87	30.30
1976-77	239.50	14102.81	58.88
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	268.47	30709.23	114.59
1984-85	274.00*	34532.38	126.02

\* Source Basic Statistics Relating to Indian Economy Vol. II September 1985—Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy.

### Health

9.13 Kerala enjoys a good health system and the effort of the State now is directed towards preventive, curative, promotional and rehabilitative aspects of health. The State, over the past years of development effort could establish a sound curative health service infrastructure and facilities which helped in reducing the infant mortality rate to 37, death rate to 6.7, birth rate to 24.9 and maternal mortality rate below 2,

whereas the corresponding all India figures were 110, 11.9, 33.6 and 4.5 respectively. The Kerala standards are almost comparable to that of developed countries. In the attainment of the above indicators of enviable standards the high literacy particularly among women, and the clean health habits of the people in terms of personal hygiene, family hygiene and environmental hygiene also played a positive role.

### Health Infrastructure

9.14 The number of medical institutions increased from 1009 in 1983-84 to 1014 in 1984-85 and the bed strength from 33380 to 35823 during the same period. The health infrastructure consisted of 155 hospitals with 27384 beds, 199 primary health centres with 2364 beds, 622 dispensaries with 1537 beds and 20 T.B. clinics with 318 beds. The institutions started in 1984-85 included 7 primary health centres, 91 sub centres, one leprosy control unit at Nilambur, 2 district leprosy units at Alleppey and Quilon, one filariasis survey unit at Cannanore, 2 filaria clinics at Aroor and Parassala. District wise details are given in Appendix 9.15. Also 10 primary health centres were additionally identified for the implementation of the national programme for prevention and control of blindness.

### Medical and Para Medical Personnel

9.15 The medical and para medical personnel consisted of 17,784 in 1985 under different categories while the corresponding number during 1984 was 16,852. A nine category classification of personnel is given in Table 9.12. The number of registered medical practitioners in all the systems of medicine has gone up from 31211 in 1983-84 to 32178 in 1984-85. (Table 9.9) In the case of para medical staff the number increased from 2037 in 1983-84 to 2637 in 1984-85. (Table 9.10)

9.16 As a result of the tremendous expansion in infrastructure, and services the state had to bear heavy financial burden for the maintenance of the created facilities. The expenditure on health increased from Rs. 8730.30 lakhs in 1983-84 to Rs. 10,271.80 lakhs in 1984-85 (Table 9.11) The percapita expenditure on health went up from Rs. 39 in 1981-82, to Rs. 40 in 1982-83 and to Rs. 54 in 1983-84 and the corresponding all India figures being 28,34 and 41 respectively.

### Family Welfare Programmes

9.17 The family welfare infrastructure consisted of 12 F.W. Bureau, 164 Rural F. W. Centres, 17 Urban F.W. Centres and 44 Post Partum Centres consisting of 4 A type teaching institutions, 8 A type non-teaching institutions, one B type and 5 C type non-teaching institutions, 22 Sub-divisional post-partum centres and 4 private post partum units. The Government approved 213 hospitals in the state for MTP, of which 119 were in Government sector and 94 in the private sector. Further 2261 F.W. sub centres are functioning to promote these programmes. A District wise break up of institutions is given in Appendix 9.16. The level of development achieved in the health sector is revealed by the indicators given below:

	Kerala	India
1. Birth rate	24.9	33.6 (1983)
2. Death rate	6.7	11.9 (SRS)
3. Infant Mortality rate	37.0	110.0
4. Maternal Mortality rate	below 2	4-5
5. Total No. of Eligible couple	39 lakhs	..

6. Couple Protection Rate (Eligible couple survey 1985)	50%	32%
7. Natural growth rate of population	1.8%	2.2%

9.18 During 1984-85, 12062 vesectomy and 1,18,387 tubectomy operations were performed. District-wise and technique-wise data are furnished in Appendix 9.18. Also targets and achievements of family welfare under the 20 point programme are given in Table 9.8. An All India comparison (state-wise) of Infant Mortality Rate is presented in Appendix 9.19 for the years 1976 and 1981.

9.19 An expenditure of Rs. 1313.11 lakhs was incurred on family welfare programmes during 1984-85 while the corresponding figure for 1983-84 was Rs.952.71 lakhs. The pattern of expenditure on this 100 per cent centrally sponsored programme is given in Table 9.7.

### Indian System of Medicine

9.20 At the beginning of the year 1984-85, there were 93 hospitals and 455 dispensaries in the state to which one Panchakarma hospital at Alleppey and two dispensaries were added making the total to 94 and 457 respectively by the end of the year. The ayurveda institutions had a total bed strength of 1679 during this period. Further, there were 227 grant-in-aid institutions functioning in the state. A district-wise distribution of institutions, beds, and patients treated under ayurvedic system is furnished in Appendix 9.20.

9.21 During 1984-85, 158.69 lakh patients were treated in the different government ayurveda hospitals and dispensaries. In addition, 2.23 lakh patients were treated in the ayurveda college hospitals during the same period. There were 673 doctors and 248 nurses in the different institutions under this system of medicine. During 1984-85, 335 medical camps were conducted in various harijan colonies and nearly 6 lakh persons were benefited by those camps.

9.22 There are 5 ayurveda colleges in the state. The Colleges at Trivandrum and Thrippunithura are run by the state government. The Colleges at Shoranur and Ollur are private colleges and the one at Kottakkal is a quasi-government institution. There is a Postgraduate Centre functioning in the state since 1971 for imparting postgraduate education. There is also a Regional Research Centre and a Model Demonstration Garden of medicinal plants at Poojappura. Also specialised institutions like Nature Cure Centre (Varkala) and Mental Hospital (Kottakkal) are functioning in the state.

### Homoeopathy

9.23 The infrastructure of the Department of Homoeopathy consists of 223 institutions of which 23 are homoeopathic hospitals and 200 are dispensaries. These institutions have a total bed strength of 675. During 1984-85 the number of in-patients and out-patients treated in hospitals were 10,051 and 20,23,969 respectively. Besides, 58,91,953 people were treated as out-patients in homoeopathic dispensaries during this period. The district-wise details of institutions and patients treated are furnished in Appendix 9.21.

TABLE 9.6

*Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala from 1976-77 to 1984-85*

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	127
1981-82	991	32532	126
1982-83	1005	32880	126
1983-84	1009	33380	126
1984-85	1014	33529	125

Source: Directorate of Health Services.

TABLE 9.7

*Expenditure on Family Welfare Programme*

Year	Amount (P.s. in lakhs)	Percentage increase over previous year
(1)	(2)	(3)
1978-79	461.17	..
1979-80	532.95	15.56
1980-81	587.49	10.23
1981-82	658.24	12.04
1982-83	742.34	12.77
1983-84	952.71	28.34
1984-85	1313.11	37.83

Source: Directorate of Health Services.

TABLE 9.8

*Target and Achievement of Family Welfare under the 20 Point Programme*

Name of Point Item	Unit	1984-85	
		Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>I. Point No. 13</b>			
<b>I. Family Welfare Programme</b>			
(a) Sterilisation (Vase and Tube)	Nos.	209000	209093
(b) IUD Insertion	"	109000	44133
(c) CC Users	"	161000	80705
(d) Oral Pills Users	"	51000	12743
<b>II. Point No. 14 (1)</b>			
(a) P.H. Centres	"	7	10
(b) Sub Centres	"	91	39
<b>Point No. 14 (2) NLEP</b>			
No. of New cases recorded	"	13000	8734
No. of cases brought under treatment	"	13000	7736
No. of cases detected	"	10000	6272
<b>Point No. 14 (4)</b>			
National Programme for control of Blindness	"	40000	26453
<b>III. Point No. 15 MCH Programme</b>			
<b>I. Immunisation Programme</b>			
DPT	"	600000	539000
DT	"	600000	592000
TT (Pregnant women)	"	600000	586000
<b>2. Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia</b>			
Women	"	550000	786000
Children	"	550000	723000
<b>3. Blindness due to Vit. A deficiency</b>			
Initiating dose	"	1500000	1225000
Continuing dose	"	"	"
Completed dose	"	"	"

Source: Directorate of Health Services

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TABLE 9.9

*Details of Registered Medical Practitioners in the State*

System	Class of Registration	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Modern Medicine	A	13248	13914
	B	635	635
	Listed	204	204
	Sub Total	14087	14753
2. Homoeopathy	A	2439	2593
	B	1486	1486
	Listed	279	279
	Sub Total	4204	4358
3. Ayurveda	A	4851	4997
	B	6100	6100
	Listed	599	599
	Sub Total	11550	11696
4. Siddha	A	54	55
	B	1218	1218
	Listed	41	41
	Sub Total	1313	1314
5. Unani	A	1	1
	B	51	51
	Listed	5	5
	Sub Total	57	57
Grand Total		31211	32178

Source: Registrar of Medical Councils and Nurses and Midwives Councils.

TABLE 9.10

*List of Registered Para-medical Practitioners*

Sl. No.	Category	1983-84			1984-85		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Nurses	32	368	400	23	370	393
2.	Midwife	..	345	345	..	375	375
3.	Nurses & Midwives (Integrated)	..	746	746	..	1029	1029
4.	Auxiliary Nurse Midwives	..	534	534	..	835	835
5.	Health Visitors	..	12	12	..	5	5
	Grand Total	32	2005	2037	23	2614	2637

Source: Registrar of Medical Councils and Nurses and Midwives Council

TABLE 9.11  
Expenditure Under Health

Item	(Rs. lakhs)					
	1983-84 (Accounts)			1984-85 (R.E)		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1. Allopathy	947.11	5921.42	6868.53	767.75	6807.96	7575.71
2. Ayurveda	112.81	443.51	556.32	107.37	498.27	605.64
3. Siddha	..	..	..	1.16	..	1.16
4. Homocopathy	60.06	68.19	128.25	43.75	79.67	123.42
5. Family Welfare	1176.47	0.73	1177.20	1962.80	3.07	1965.87
Total	2296.45	6433.85	8730.30	2882.83	7388.97	10271.80

TABLE 9.12  
Details of Medical and Para Medical Personnel in the Health Services Department (Other than Medical Education)

Sl.No.	Category	(Nos)		
		1983	1984	1985
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Medical Officers		2821	3041	3126
2. Dentists		68	68	68
3. Sr. Nurses		862	946	949
4. Junior Nurses		3491	3554	3854
5. Lady Health Inspector		250	300	339
6. Pharmacists		1570	1577	1620
7. Jr. P.H. Nurses (ANMs)		3781	3845	3919
8. Jr. Health Inspector		2433	2821	2966
9. Health Inspectors		480	500	943
Total		15756	16652	17784

Source: D.H.S.

TABLE 9.13  
Details of Professional Personnel Attached to the Directorate of Medical Education

Sl. No.	Category	1984		1985	
		Total (Nos.)	Of which SC/ST	Total (Nos.)	Of which SC/ST
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Medical Colleges					
1. Principal		5	..	5	..
2. Vice-Principal		4	..	4	..
3. Director & Professor/Professor		148	3	148	3
4. Associate Professor		174	3	174	3
5. Asst. Professor		395	34	400	34
6. Tutor		667	68	675	70
	Sub Total	1393	108	1406	110

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Trivandrum (One)					
1.	Director & Professor/Professor	4	..	4	..
2.	Associate Professor	2	..	2	..
3.	Asst. Professor	5	..	5	..
4.	Tutor	12	1	12	1
	Sub Total	23	1	23	1
Dental College, Trivandrum and Calicut (Two)					
1.	Director & Professor/Professor	11	..	11	..
2.	Associate Professor	2	..	2	..
3.	Asst. Professor	18	3	18	3
4.	Tutors	31	1	31	1
	Sub Total	62	4	62	4
Nursing Colleges, Trivandrum, Kottayam & Calicut (Three)					
1.	Director	3	..	3	..
2.	Professor	2	..	2	..
3.	Associate Professor	9	..	9	..
4.	Asst. Professor	10	..	10	..
5.	Tutors	18	..	18	..
	Sub Total	42	..	42	..
	Grand Total	1520	113	1533	115

Source: Directorate of Medical Education.

### Sewerage and Water Supply

9.24 Over the years of planned economic development effort, Kerala could provide safe drinking water to over 80 per cent of urban population and 50 per cent of the rural population. Though the number of towns having urban water supply schemes remained at

33, the coverage increased by augmentation works during the year under review. The number of rural water supply schemes increased from 1313 in 1983-84 to 1493 in 1984-85. The district-wise distribution of urban and rural water supply schemes, and the percentage of population covered are given in Table 9.14.

TABLE 9.14

Number of Urban and Rural Water Supply Schemes and Percentage of Population Covered

District	Urban Water Supply No. of towns having protected Water supply		Percentage of urban population covered		No. of schemes completed during 1984-85	Rural Water Supply		
	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85		No. of schemes in operation by 1984-85	No. of villages covered	Percentage of popu- lation (Rural) covered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Trivandrum	3	3	83	84	6	123	88	84
Quilon	2	2			11	118		
Palananthitta	1	1	63	63	6	6	97	63

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Alleppey	4	4	85	85	13	165	93	85
Kottayam	4	4	75	76	15	148	72	76
Idukki	..	..	..	..	12	64	41	..
Ernakulam	5	5	82	83	37	184	82	83
Trichur	5	5	70	72	15	161	200	72
Palghat	2	2	60	62	24	147	111	62
Malappuram	2	2	55	57	12	112	118	57
Kozhikode	2	2	71	71	9	101	103	71
Wynad	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..
Cannanore	2	2						
Kasaragod	1	1	58	59	13	157	143	59
Total	33	33	..	..	180	1493	1148	..

9.25 The L.I.C. of India continued to assist sewerage and water supply schemes and it sanctioned Rs. 280 lakhs for 9 urban water supply schemes, Rs. 44 lakhs for 3 sewerage schemes and Rs. 147 lakhs for 17 rural water supply schemes during 1984-85. The 1493 rural water supply schemes in the state consisted of 207 schemes aided by LIC 1146 state sector schemes, and 140 Accelerated Rural Water Supply Schemes fully funded by Government of India. In the case of urban water supply schemes 31 were L.I.C. aided schemes. The Ground Water Department constructed 313 tube wells/bore wells at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs during 1984-85. The plan and non-plan expenditure together under sewerage and water supply schemes during 1984-85 amounted to Rs. 3055.45 lakhs. (See Appendix 9.22).

9.26 Assistance by Government of India to accelerated rural water supply schemes amounted to Rs. 1121 lakhs during 1984-85. In addition, a special grant of Rs. 3.50 lakhs was sanctioned as bonus in view of the best performance of the state in rural water supply. With the emphasis laid on providing drinking water to all problem villages, the state could partially cover 1148 problem villages out of 1164 villages by the end of 1984-85.

#### *Water and Air Pollution Control*

9.27 The Kerala State Pollution Control Board is responsible for carrying out a comprehensive plan for water pollution abatement. During 1985 the Board issued 142 consent orders to industries, local bodies etc. to discharge their sewage or trade effluent into any water body or on land. Also it issued thirty two "No Objection Certificates" to various industries. The Board was successful in encouraging and persuading many of the industries in the state to install effluent treatment plants. During 1984-85, 32 establishments were covered under different categories and the percentage of pollutants removed ranged from 30 per cent to 100 per cent in those units.

37/791/MC.

#### *Housing*

9.28 In recent years there has been tremendous expansion in housing activity both in the public as well as in the private sector. On examination of the various schemes implemented it is seen that there is a shift in approach and the major effort of the government is directed towards housing for the economically weaker sections. This is fully reflected in the budgets of the state government during the last few years. The achievements under housing sector are briefly high lighted below.

#### *Board of Revenue*

9.29 The Board of Revenue implemented seven housing schemes of which the provision of house sites to rural landless workers and construction assistance to rural workers were the major ones. It is seen that house sites were distributed to 4841 persons during 1984-85 incurring an expenditure of Rs. 200 lakhs. In addition, 6500 sites were developed and distributed from surplus lands. Construction assistance was provided to 1234 persons who were given house plots. Other housing schemes implemented were the village housing project scheme, low income group housing scheme, middle income group housing scheme, land acquisition and development and upgradation of marginal settlements the details of which are given in Appendix 9.23.

#### *Public Works Department*

9.30 The Public Works Department implemented the following schemes viz., rental housing (part) police housing and construction of quarters to government servants. The expenditure under rental housing scheme and construction of quarters to government servants amounted to Rs. 22 lakhs and Rs. 21.79 lakhs respectively during 1984-85.

### *Kerala State Housing Board*

9.31 The Kerala State Housing Board implemented five housing schemes on behalf of the state Government of which the subsidised aided self help housing scheme was the most important one. During 1984-85, 12960 houses were constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 178 lakhs. The achievement works out to nearly 52 per cent of the target of 20,000 houses. Construction of quarters at Poojappura was in full swing in 1984-85 and 652 quarters were completed in 1985-86. In addition to the 311 houses constructed by the Board, it also made available 152 developed plots through its public housing scheme during 1984-85. Under the HUDCO loan scheme 254 houses were also constructed.

### *Co-operative Sector*

9.32 The Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation and its 204 affiliated primary societies, the Kerala State Co-operative Bank in Co-operation with the Kerala State Housing Board and the newly organised Kerala School Teachers and Non Teaching Staff Welfare Corporation are the major agencies implementing housing in the co-operative sector. Though it had targeted to complete 875 houses, only 470 houses could be completed. The co-operative housing scheme for economically weaker sections implemented with HUDCO loan, co-operative bank loan and State Government grant initially received considerable response but with the implementation of more beneficial new schemes, it suffered a set back. In spite of a backlog of 28040 incomplete houses during 1984-85, construction of 11600 houses was sanctioned during the same years. It is seen that only 6732 houses were completed during this period. The Kerala School Teachers and Non Teaching Staff Welfare Corporation with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs was registered on 16-8-1984.

### *Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/STs*

9.33 The Corporation started implementing the second and fourth housing schemes in 1978 and 1981 respectively with a target of 10,000 houses. An analysis of the progress of implementation of the schemes reveals that 546 houses in the second housing scheme and 1603 houses in fourth housing scheme remained unfinished. During 1984-85 only 171 houses could be completed under both the schemes. The fifth housing scheme with a physical target of 10,000 houses was started in 1984, and 862 houses were constructed during that year.

### *Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Corporation*

9.34 The Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Corporation, constructed during 1984-85, 1098 houses under the subsidised housing scheme for traditional fishermen, and 128 houses under the rehabilitation programme of fishermen families to be evicted from Vizhinjam harbour area.

### *Others*

9.35 The Labour Department under the centrally sponsored "subsidised housing scheme for plantation labour" constructed 245 houses during 1984-85. The Tribal Welfare Department in all its three housing

schemes implemented for the tribal population, had a backlog of 4648 houses pending completion at the end of 1983-84. Yet it accorded sanction for the construction of another 636 houses during 1984-85. Out of this, 541 houses were completed, incurring an expenditure of Rs. 67.80 lakhs. The housing grant scheme and the housing loan schemes were the two schemes implemented by the Harijan Welfare department for the scheduled castes. Though the department had targeted to complete 934 houses during 1984-85, it constructed only 258 houses at a cost of Rs. 59 lakhs under the housing grant scheme. In the case of the housing loan scheme as against the target of constructing 38 houses, only six houses could be completed. The Finance Department disbursed an amount of Rs. 182 lakhs under the scheme house building advance to government servants (See Appendix 9.23). During 1984-85, 1570 houses under NREP and 1392 houses under RLEGP were also constructed.

### *Urban Development*

9.36 The Town Planning Department, during 1984-85 prepared 21 detailed town planning schemes, 3 master plans, 7 project reports for towns and 148 reports for the environmental improvement of slum areas of the State. It provided an assistance of Rs. 103.56 lakhs (loan Rs. 49.50 lakhs and grant Rs. 54.06 lakhs) to the eight development authorities and Rs. 0.25 lakh as grant-in-aid to Malappuram Municipality. The Directorate of Municipal Administration sanctioned 6 non-remunerative town improvement schemes and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 13.03 lakhs. Under the environmental improvement of slums, an amount of Rs. 75 lakhs was spent and 41367 persons were benefited. The expenditure per beneficiary on the programme was Rs. 181. The Trivandrum development Authority has completed the first phase of the commercial complex at Medical College area at a cost of Rs. 31 lakhs. The second phase of the programme costing Rs. 39.70 lakhs and the tourist resort at Vellar, near Kovalam costing Rs. 21 lakhs were initiated and works are in progress. It also implemented the EWS housing scheme with HUDCO assistance and an amount of Rs. 45.45 lakhs was disbursed. The Greater Cochin Development Authority has achieved notable progress in the field to housing and it constructed 12347 EWS houses, 2034 LIG houses, 1553 MIG houses, 300 HIG houses and 204 flats at a total cost of Rs. 1488.75 lakhs.

### *Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes*

#### *Education*

9.37 The total enrolment of SC and ST students in schools marginally decreased during 1984-85 from that of 1983-84. A district wise analysis would reveal that the decrease in enrolment was noticed in Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Ernakulam and Trichur districts only. The relevant details are furnished in appendices 9.24 and 9.25. At the same time number of SC/ST students studying in Government and private colleges in the state increased from 22103 in 1982-83 to 23947 in 1983-84 showing an increase of 8.34 percent and the details are given in Appendices 9.26 and 9.27. In the case of medical para medical/diploma courses the number of SC/ST

students increased from 111 in 1983-84 to 250 in 1984-85. Also, the number of students admitted in different Ayurveda courses increased from 24 in 1983-84 to 29 during 1984-85.

#### *SC/STs representation in Government Service*

9.38 Out of 16,077 Gazetted Officers in the State as on 1-1-1985, 1135 were SC/ST Officers. In the non-gazetted cadre, out of the 2,08,057 posts as on 1-1-1985, 21,587 were SC/STs. The data presented in the table 9.13 would highlight the fact that position of staff representation of SC/ST's has increased considerably from 1981 to 1985 as a result of the policy measures taken by the Government.

#### *Beneficiaries under land reforms*

9.39 Under the Land reform measures, 1,77,902 hectares of poramboke land was assigned to 5,17,186 families of which 22672 hectares were given to 1,02,228 SC/ST families. In the case of surplus land distribution a total of 59885 hectares of land was distributed to 1,12,835 beneficiaries and of which 22515 hectares was distributed to 47463 SCs and 4739 hectares to 6351 STs. The details of poramboke land surplus land distributed are given in appendices 9.29 and 9.30.

#### *Scheduled Caste Development Department*

9.40 The erstwhile Harijan Welfare Department is redesignated as the Scheduled Caste Development Department from 1985. An amount of Rs. 339.94 lakhs was spent towards pre-matric studies scholarship which benefited 5,76,227 SC students. Also, Rs. 108.33 lakhs was granted as scholarship to 160380 OBC students. The post-matric assistance increased from Rs. 8.63 crores in 1983-84 to Rs. 11.71 crore during 1984-85. The department also spent Rs. 2.23 lacs. towards boarding grant to 631 SC/OBC students. The cloth distribution scheme benefited 1592 student at a cost of Rs. 0.73 lakhs. The 90 welfare hostels and 22 cosmopolitan hostels taken together had 3670 inmates and an expenditure of Rs. 6134 lakhs was made during 1984-85.

9.41 The 225 balawadi-cum-feeding centres and 5 nursery schools catered to 7528 beneficiaries and Rs. 16.953 lakhs was spent during 1984-85.

#### *Scheduled Tribe Development Department*

9.42 The erstwhile Tribal Welfare Department is redesignated as the Department of Scheduled Tribe Development from 1985. During 1984-85 lumpsup grant, stipend and scholarships benefited 50336 pre

matric and 1566 post-matric tribal students. Assistance was given to 247 SSLC failed students studying in tutorials. The 2000 tribal students studying in 96 tribal schools were supplied with clothes. During 1984-85, 2 new hostels one at Chittar and the other at Koruthodu were started. Also, 3 schools were started one at Mananthody in Wynad district two in Idukki district.

9.43 The 14 nursery schools and 181 balawadies managed by the department benefited 560 and 9076 children respectively. The 28 industrial training centres and 3 production-cum-training centres imparted training to tribals in various trades. These centres have an enrolment capacity of 384 trainees. Also 33 candidates received industrial training in Cashew Development Corporation and 52 STs were given training in motor driving. During the year under review, 22 intercaste married couples were granted assistance @Rs. 2000. For starting petty trades, financial assistance was given to 50 persons.

9.44 During 1984-85, 7 hamlets were developed and 201 houses were constructed. During 1984-85 thatching grant was given to 2500 families. Also 25 houses, including spillover works were completed. Besides, 209 houses and 13 wells were repaired for them.

9.45 Under the Tribal Area Sub Plan (Special Central Assistance), financial assistance was given to 847 families for cultivation of rubber, tapioca and coconut, 19 pairs of workbulls supplied to 17 families, goat units supplied to 202 families, 11 pumsets distributed and assistance was given to 82 families for electric connection to their houses. Also 20 families were assisted for starting petty trades. During the year under review, assistance was extended for making improvement and construction of 39 drinking water sources and for the advancement of Women's Industrial movement assistance was given to 3 Women's industrial co-operative societies during 1984-85.

#### *The Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*

69.46 The Corporation was set up with the object of implementing socio-economic development programmes for SC/STs. During 1984-85 Rs. 140.59 lakhs was given to 1263 beneficiaries for purchase of agricultural land, as against Rs. 43.74 lakhs and 687 beneficiaries respectively during 1983-84. Similarly margin money to the tune of Rs. 109.58 lakhs was given to 5623 persons during 1984-85 compared to Rs. 55.66 lakhs to 4538 persons during 1983-84. The details of achievement are given in Table 9.15.

TABLE 9.15

*Financial and Physical Achievement on various programmes of SC/ST Corporation*

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	1983-84		1984-85	
		Physical No. of beneficiaries	Financial (in lakhs)	Physical No. of beneficiaries	Financial (in lakhs)
1.	Agricultural Land Purchase Scheme	687	43.75	1263	140.59
2.	Foreign Employment Scheme	358	35.66	284	28.35
3.	Margin money under Special Central Assistance	4588	55.66	5623	109.58
4.	Margin money for Mini Industrial Estates	1	0.15	..	..
5.	Assistance to Co-op. Society	1	3.00	3	4.83
6.	Housing Scheme No. II	31	0.19	7	0.13
7.	Housing Scheme No. IV	576	4.57	164	1.52
8.	Housing Scheme No. V	--	..	862	221.70
Total		6242	142.98	8206	506.70

Note:—1. Under Housing Scheme No. V, the physical achievement represents the number of completed houses only. First instalments of the loan was given to 6825 beneficiaries and about 3000 houses were nearing completion. The expenditure shown against the item includes part payment for different stages also. 2/5th of the amount represents subsidy from State Govt. and 3/5 th loan from HUDCO.

2. For the implementation of our Margin Money Scheme, an amount of Rs. 137.05 lakhs and Rs. 300.81 lakhs was mobilised from financial institutions during 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively, Spart from the amount spent by the Corporation as Margin Money and Subsidy.

9.47 The departments of Scheduled Castes Development and Tribal Development and the Corporations of SC/ST and Christian Converts from SC and recom-

mended communities had a total budgetary resource of Rs. 2403.38 lakhs during 1984-85. The facts are given in table 9.16.

TABLE 9.16

*Expenditure on Welfare of Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes during 1983-84 and 1984-85*

Year	Rs. lakhs		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1983-84	822.99	1628.11	2451.10
1984-85 (R.E)	868.24	1535.56	2403.38

9.48 In addition, an amount of Rs. 3143.81 lakhs and Rs. 643.865 lakhs (provisional) has respectively been spent towards special component plan and Tribal sub plan during 1984-85 against Rs. 2286.53 lakhs and Rs. 459.48 lakhs spent during 1983-84. Also, an amount of Rs. 391.69 lakhs was received during 1983-84 as Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan against Rs. 258.25 lakhs received during 1982-83.

#### *Social Welfare*

9.49 In a welfare State, the interest of the weaker sections particularly the poor children, women, handicapped, aged and destitutes have to be protected from starvation and social exploitation. Towards this end, the successive Governments in Kerala over

the years have introduced a number of schemes which are broadly classified into (a) welfare of the handicapped, (b) welfare of women and children (c) correctional services and (d) social security. A brief review of achievements for the year 1984-85, is made below.

#### *Welfare of the Handicapped*

9.50 During the year under review, three schemes were implemented for the welfare of the handicapped. The self employment programme which aimed at helping the handicapped to start small trade or business benefited 420 persons, and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2.15 lakhs. The premetric scholarship programme benefited 4426 students, incurring an expenditure of Rs. 18 lakhs. Besides,



130 mentally retarded children were granted scholarships and an amount of Rs. 0.83 lakhs was spent on the scheme. The Government of India scholarship programme benefited 1090 students, incurring expenditure of Rs. 10.04 lakhs. The Kerala State Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation with its two departmental stores and one extension counter provide employment to 26 handicapped. The Radio Assembling unit at Trivandrum, the Envelope Making Unit and the Mechanised Bakery Unit taken together provided employment to 20 persons. As a part of the Corporations effort to give employment to the handicapped, it allotted 1000 sales bunks to deserving handicapped persons throughout the state. The Social Welfare Department assisted 27 persons by providing travelling allowance for attending interviews in connection with seeking employment in government departments public and private sectors etc. An expenditure of Rs. 8 lakhs was thus incurred towards payment of travelling allowances.

#### *Welfare of Children and Women*

9.51. The Child Welfare Programmes implemented are health care, pre-school education and nutrition. The School Health Programme covered 5328 schools in 1984-85 and 4.2 lakh students belonging to standard one and seven had the first time physical examination. Of the total of 4.2 lakh students examined 1.96 lakhs were found defective in health and 12200 students were advised for referral services. The number of students examined in 1984-85 exceeded by 41 per cent when compared to that in 1980-84. Under the school health programme, the Government had spent an amount of Rs. 51.63 lakhs in 1984-85.

9.52 The Social Welfare Department, the Development Department, Tribal Welfare Department and the Harijan Welfare Department are the main Government Departments imparting pre-school education. The Social Welfare Department through its 30 day-care centres provided education to 900 children. Through a net work of over 6000 anganwadies of all the 61 I.C.D.S. projects, 1.63 lakh children were benefited. The 576 nurseries and balawadies under Harijan Welfare and Tribal Welfare Departments covered 9636 children. Over and above the Governmental agencies, more than 10,000 Mahila Samajams are involved in the promotion of pre-school education in the state.

9.53 The Social Welfare Department under its self-employment scheme assisted 625 Women mostly widows and destitutes during 1984-85 compared to 450 women in 1983-84. The financial assistance of Rs. 400 per persons, was meant for starting petty trade or business by women so as to enable them to earn for their livelihood. An amount of Rs. 2.5 lakhs was spent under this programme. Grants to the tune of Rs. 2.14 lakhs were sanctioned to women's organisations for implementing schemes that promoted employment opportunities to women and 72 women were benefited by this scheme. The other activities included running of 4 working women's hostels at Trivandrum, Ernakulam Calicut and Malappuram.

#### *Social Defence, Social Security and Pensions*

9.54 The Social Welfare Department and the Department of Prisons continued to implement the

schemes. The Social Welfare Department implemented the scheme probation services with a view of rehabilitating the offenders. The expenditure incurred towards this programme amounted to Rs. 2 lakhs.

9.55 The state maintained several institutions for the care and protection of these groups. During 1984-85, 10 abalamandirs, 5 homes for the physically handicapped, 4 care homes for the disabled children, 1 custodian home, 2 care homes and 2 shelter homes for waifs and strays etc., were maintained. In addition, the government gave grants to voluntary organisations running similar institutions. The number of orphanages which received assistance stood at 270, and 34585 orphans were benefited by this scheme. An amount of Rs. 7.9 lakhs was spent for this by way of grant. Also 45 foundling homes with 2465 beneficiaries, 4 beggar homes with 325 beneficiaries, 153 creches with 4590 beneficiaries were given grants amounting to Rs. 13.36 lakhs, Rs. 1.14 lakhs, Rs. 1.84 lakhs respectively.

9.56 Pensions to orphans, widows, destitutes, divorced, abandoned, or aged were given as a part of the social defence programme implemented by the State Government. During 1984-85, 1,94,565 persons were benefited under the scheme and had 24 per cent more coverage when compared to 1983-84.

9.57 Pension was granted at the rate of Rs. 150 per month to 25 circus artists who were in distress. An amount of Rs. 45000 was spent during 1984-85 as against Rs. 36900 during 1983-84. During 1984-85, an amount of Rs. 2,03,940 was distributed to 115 sportsmen who were forced to retire from sports activities due to reasons like old age and poverty.

#### *Pension to Agricultural Workers*

9.58 The scheme came into effect on 1-4-1980 with a view to help the aged agricultural workers. Pension at a rate of Rs. 45 per month was disbursed to 250116 agricultural workers who had an annual income below Rs. 1500. The total expenditure incurred under the scheme during 1984-85 was Rs. 11.32 crores.

#### *Kerala Coconut, Palmyra and Arecanut Tree Climbers Welfare Scheme*

9.59 The scheme was implemented with effect from 1-4-1979 and 54 persons were benefited under the scheme during the year 1984-85. Each beneficiary was granted an amount of Rs. 5000. An expenditure of Rs. 2,70,000 was incurred for this scheme during the year.

#### *Welfare Scheme for Coir Workers and Cashew Workers*

9.60 The welfare scheme for coir workers benefited 109 workers and an amount of Rs. 50,000 was spent. The rate of financial assistance varied from Rs. 200 to Rs. 5000 per worker. Similarly an amount of Rs. 21.71 lakhs was incurred towards welfare scheme for cashew workers which benefited 26043 cashew workers and the assistance varied from Rs. 75 to Rs. 5000.

### *Financial Assistance to Men of Arts and Letters*

9.61 The scheme was implemented to assist artists and men of letters in indigent circumstances and this had benefited 1650 persons by the state assistance and 60 persons with the support of the central government. An amount of Rs. 24.1 lakhs was incurred for the implementation of the scheme in 1984-85. The rate of pension under the Central scheme was Rs. 400 per month and that under state scheme ranged from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month.

### *Unemployment Assistance and Self—Employment*

9.62 The scheme introduced in 1981-82 was continued during the year under review and 1,36,479 persons were benefited. An amount of Rs. 7.68 crores was spent on the above scheme. During 1984-85, 17711 persons were assisted to enter into self-employment ventures. A decline of 46 per cent in the number of beneficiaries was registered during the year when compared to that in the preceding year. Till 31-1-1985, an amount of Rs. 1.06 crores was spent by government towards seed money.

### *Nutrition*

9.63 The State Government implemented the Integrated Child Development Service Scheme, Special Nutrition Programme, World Food Programme, Mid-day Meal Programme in schools, Applied Nutrition Programme, Composite Programme for Women and Pre-school Children, One Meal-A-Day Programme and Integrated Health Package Programme to combat the problems of malnutrition and under nourishment of children and expectant and nursing mothers in the

state. A district-wise distribution of feeding centres is given in Appendix 9.31.

9.64 The Integrated Child Development Programme through a net work of over 6000 anganwadies covered over 4 lakhs children below the age of five. It also provided a package of services like immunisation, health check up, referral services, nutrition education etc. The special nutrition programme outside I.C.D.S., in 1984-85 covered six lakh beneficiaries. The World Food Programme with its 1490 feeding centres benefited 1.49 lakh beneficiaries. The W.F.P Centres were closed with effect from 1-4-1985 as a part of the Government's effort in streamlining the nutrition programmes.

9.65 The mid-day meal programme was implemented in 8757 schools which benefited 14.81 lakh children. The Government introduced the noon meal programme consisting of rice and green gram from November 1984 in L.P. schools of fishermen and tribal concentrations as a result of the partial withdrawal of CARE.

9.66 The Applied Nutrition Programme through its 4003 feeding centres and the Composite Programme for women and children through its 2611 feeding centres catered to about 4.80 lakh pre-school-children and mothers during 1984-85. The Integrated Health Package Programme implemented by the Health Department covered 1.25 lakh beneficiaries. The One Meal-A-Day Programme provided supplementary feeding to about 3.13 lakh children and this programme was discontinued from 1-4-1985. It is seen that during 1984-85, 26.94 lakh children and mothers have been benefited through 18934 feeding centres of the State (See Appendix 9.32).

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APPENDIX 2.1  
Estimates of Income of India

(Rs in crores)

Item	At current Prices				At 1970-71 Prices			
	1970-71	1982-83*	1983-84*	1984-85**	1982-83*	1983-84*	1984-85**	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
<b>1. National Product</b>								
1.1 Gross National Product at Factor Cost	36452	144884	171201 (18.2)	188459 (10.1)	54836	59043 (7.7)	61201 (3.7)	
1.2 Net National Product at Factor cost (National Income)	34235	133457	157830 (18.3)	173207 (9.7)	51119	55100 (7.8)	57014 (3.5)	
1.3 Gross National Product at Market Prices	39979	164059	192866 (17.6)	212208 (10.0)	60518	65073 (7.5)	67423 (3.6)	
1.4 Net National Product at Market Prices	37762	152632	179495 (17.6)	196956 (9.7)	56801	61130 (7.6)	63236 (3.4)	
<b>2. Domestic Product</b>								
2.1 Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost	36736	145565	172176 (18.3)	189434 (10.0)	55032	59319 (7.8)	61473 (3.6)	
2.2 Net Domestic Product at Factor Cost	34519	134138	158805 (18.4)	174182 (9.7)	51315	55376 (7.9)	57286 (3.4)	
2.3 Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	40263	164740	193841 (17.7)	213183 (10.0)	60714	65349 (7.6)	67695 (3.6)	
2.4 Net Domestic Product at Market Prices	38046	153313	180470 (17.7)	197931 (9.7)	56997	61406 (7.7)	63508 (3.4)	
<b>3. Per capita Income</b>								
3.1 Per capita Net National Product at Factor Cost (Rs.)	632.8	1882.3	2180.0 (15.8)	2343.8 (7.5)	721.0	761.0 (5.5)	771.5 (1.4)	

N.B. Figures within brackets indicate percentage change over previous year

\*Provisional estimates

\*\*Quick estimates

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

APPENDIX 2.2  
Net Domestic Product of India at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin

(Rs. crores)

Sector	At Current Prices					At 1970-71 Prices							
	1970-71	1982-83*	1983-84*	PCP	1984-85**	PGP	1982-83*	1983-84*	PCP	1984-85*	PCP		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
1. Agriculture	16354	44352	56066	26.4	57066	1.8	19231	21277	10.6	20962	(-)	1.5	
2. Forestry and Logging	397	1409	1496	6.2	1597	6.8	288	276	(-)	4.2	260	(-)	5.8
3. Fishing	229	1124	1272	13.2	1443	13.4	326	364	11.7	395	8.5		
4. Mining and Quarrying	327	3696	4244	14.8	5008	18.0	601	651	8.3	710	9.1		
Sub Total—Primary	17307	50581	63078	24.7	65114	3.2	20446	22568	10.4	22327	9.9		
5. Manufacturing	4619	21866	24643	12.7	27793	12.8	7828	8199	4.7	8616	5.1		
6. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	318	2193	2589	18.1	3060	18.2	747	798	6.8	884	10.8		
7. Construction	1853	7213	8128	12.7	9142	12.5	2355	2443	3.7	2507	2.6		
Sub Total—Secondary	6790	31272	35360	13.1	39995	13.1	10930	11440	4.07	12007	5.0		
8. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	3880	21605	24574	13.7	27019	9.9	6693	7030	5.0	7286	3.6		
9. Transport, Storage and Communication	1574	7415	8755	18.1	10270	17.3	3231	3446	6.7	3709	7.6		
10. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services.	1683	8144	9288	14.0	10890	17.2	3203	3413	6.6	3684	7.9		
11. Community Social and Personal Services	3285	15121	17750	17.4	20894	17.7	6812	7479	9.8	8273	10.6		
Sub Total—Tertiary	10422	52285	60367	15.5	69073	14.4	19939	21368	7.2	22952	7.4		
Total Net Domestic Product at Factor cost	34519	134138	158805	18.4	174182	9.7	51315	55376	7.9	57286	3.4		

\*Provisional estimates

\*\*quick estimates

PCP—Percentage change over previous year

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

## Net Domestic Product of Kerala at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin—1980-81 to 1984-85

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	At Current Prices											
	1970-71	1980-81@	1981-82@	1982-83@	1983-84*	1984-85**	1980-81@	1981-82@	1982-83@	1983-84*	1984-85**	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1. Agriculture	58263	129481	130114 (0.5)	153070 (17.6)	194590 (27.1)	223713 (15.0)	59862	60265 (0.7)	60453 (0.3)	56203 (-7.0)	61376 (9.2)	
2. Forestry and Logging	1102	7034 (-44.2)	3927 (-)	9704 (147.1)	5623 (-42.1)	5714 (1.6)	1028	555 (-46.0)	838 (51.0)	445 (-46.9)	367 (-17.5)	
3. Fishing	2569	7997	6677 (-16.5)	8407 (25.9)	9452 (12.4)	9239 (-2.3)	2235	1933 (-13.5)	2245 (16.1)	2578 (14.8)	2310 (-10.4)	
4. Mining and Quarrying	96	531	586 (10.4)	768 (31.1)	850 (10.7)	957 (12.6)	150	196 (-9.3)	213 (56.6)	156 (-26.8)	168 (7.7)	
Sub Total Primary	62030	145043	141304 (-2.6)	171949 (21.7)	210515 (22.4)	239623 (13.8)	63275	62889 (-0.6)	63749 (1.4)	59382 (-6.9)	64221 (8.1)	
5. Manufacturing	15632	54535	58246 (6.8)	67034 (15.1)	74488 (11.1)	82857 (11.2)	21906	21709 (-0.9)	22010 (1.4)	21253 (-3.4)	21805 (2.6)	
6. Construction	3668	13156	17124 (30.2)	21040 (22.9)	23444 (11.4)	26138 (11.5)	5759	6225 (-8.1)	6046 (2.6)	6757 (11.4)	6533 (-3.3)	
7. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1181	7824	8206 (4.9)	7695 (-6.2)	7708 (0.2)	7762 (0.7)	3426	4711 (37.5)	3604 (-23.5)	3564 (-1.1)	3549 (-0.4)	
Sub Total—Secondary	20481	75515	83576 (10.7)	95769 (14.6)	105640 (10.3)	116757 (10.5)	31091	32645 (5.0)	31678 (-3.0)	31574 (-0.3)	31887 (1.0)	
8. Transport, Storage and Communication	6063	22974	25962 (13.0)	32852 (26.5)	39516 (20.3)	47688 (20.7)	10420	11487 (10.2)	12744 (10.9)	14097 (10.6)	15599 (10.7)	
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	16260	43739	44471 (1.7)	52326 (18.1)	57721 (9.9)	63429 (9.9)	18216	19443 (6.7)	20045 (9.3)	21031 (4.9)	22066 (4.9)	
10. Banking and Insurance	1629	11158	15384 (37.9)	20960 (32.3)	27506 (35.1)	37161 (35.1)	3973	4132 (4.0)	4710 (14.0)	5133 (9.0)	5595 (9.0)	
11. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling etc.	2774	5261	5975 (13.6)	6806 (13.9)	7740 (13.7)	8803 (13.7)	3774	3840 (1.7)	3954 (3.0)	4047 (2.4)	4142 (2.3)	
12. Public Administration	3712	15265	16977 (11.2)	19517 (15.0)	20700 (13.1)	24957 (13.1)	9857	10682 (8.4)	11674 (9.3)	12705 (8.8)	13827 (8.8)	
13. Other Services	12894	30932	36821 (19.0)	42393 (15.1)	49633 (17.1)	58111 (17.1)	16352	16706 (2.2)	17031 (2.1)	17411 (2.1)	17778 (2.1)	
Sub Total Tertiary	43332	129329	145590 (12.6)	174454 (19.8)	204186 (17.0)	240149 (17.6)	62592	66290 (5.9)	70178 (5.9)	74424 (6.1)	79007 (6.2)	
Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost.	125843	349887	370470 (5.9)	442172 (19.4)	520341 (17.7)	596529 (14.6)	156958	161824 (3.1)	165605 (2.9)	165380 (-0.1)	175115 (5.9)	
Per Capita Income (Rs.)	596	1382	1441 (4.3)	1689 (17.2)	1951 (15.5)	2196 (12.6)	620	629 (1.5)	633 (0.4)	620 (-2.1)	645 (4.0)	

APPENDIX 2.4

Estimate of District Income of Kerala and its percentage share to the State Income

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Districts	At Current Prices													At Constant (1970-71) Prices														
	1970-71			1980-81			1981-82			1982-83			1983-84			1980-81			1981-82			1982-83			1983-84			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	
1. Trivandrum	12741	10.1	35642	10.2	37705	10.2	43397	9.8	53189	10.2	16748	10.7	17276	10.7	16987	10.3	17894	10.3										
2. Quilon	15642	12.4	40639	11.6	41256	11.1	50258	11.4	45740	8.8	17994	11.5	17699	10.9	18098	10.9	14346	8.7										
3. Pathanamthitta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21257	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6925	4.2										
4. Alleppey	12499	9.9	31314	8.9	34428	9.3	39794	9.0	37271	7.2	14638	9.3	15591	9.6	15664	9.3	12609	7.3										
5. Kottayam	10106	8.0	24971	7.1	28179	7.6	34138	7.7	40162	7.7	11773	7.5	12401	7.7	12852	7.8	12790	7.7										
6. Idukki	4645	3.7	17734	5.1	19296	5.2	22331	5.0	270.94	5.2	7131	4.5	7247	4.5	7444	4.5	7114	4.3										
7. Ernakulam	14232	11.3	43964	12.6	49682	13.4	58753	13.3	68242	13.1	19837	12.6	21048	13.0	21420	12.9	21499	13.0										
8. Trichur	11858	9.4	32384	9.3	34300	9.3	41172	9.3	48157	9.3	14746	9.4	15519	9.4	15519	9.4	15598	9.4										
9. Palghat	9623	7.7	24277	6.9	27106	7.3	31495	7.1	35756	6.9	12159	7.8	12683	7.8	12841	7.8	12642	7.6										
10. Malappuram	8405	6.7	22027	6.3	22462	6.1	26976	6.1	30246	5.8	9896	6.3	9899	6.1	10143	6.1	9763	5.9										
11. Kozhikode	13039	10.4	36034	10.3	28782	7.8	37837	8.6	47521	9.1	15644	10.0	12757	7.9	14158	8.5	14045	8.5										
1. Wynaad	..	..	..	..	13174	3.5	12783	2.9	13788	2.6	..	..	5954	3.3	4499	2.7	4384	2.7										
13. Cannanore	13053	10.4	40901	11.7	34100	9.2	43238	9.8	51918	10.0	16392	10.4	14633	9.1	15980	9.6	15891	9.61										
Kerala	125843	100.0	349887	100.0	370470	100.0	442172	100.0	520341	100.0	156958	100.0	161824	100.0	165605	100.0	165380	100.0										

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

## APPENDIX 2.5

## Sector-wise Distribution of Net Domestic Product of Districts at Factor Cost

(Rs. lakhs)

District	Year	At current Prices				At Constant (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 (34.0)	7580 (21.3)	14940 (44.7)	35642 (100.0)	5470 (32.7)	3184 (19.0)	8004 (48.3)	16748 (100.0)
	1981-82	11732 (31.1)	8333 (22.1)	17640 (46.8)	37705 (100.0)	5244 (30.4)	3454 (20.0)	8578 (49.6)	17276 (100.0)
	1982-83	13140 (30.3)	9316 (21.5)	20941 (48.2)	43397 (100.0)	4655 (27.4)	3271 (19.3)	9061 (53.3)	16987 (100.0)
	1983-84	18566 (34.9)	10155 (19.1)	24468 (46.0)	53189 (100.0)	5029 (28.1)	3220 (18.0)	9645 (53.9)	17894 (100.0)
2. Quilon	1980-81	18778 (46.2)	9202 (22.6)	12659 (31.2)	40639 (100.0)	8077 (44.9)	3734 (20.7)	6183 (34.4)	17994 (100.0)
	1981-82	17101 (41.5)	10083 (24.4)	14072 (34.1)	41256 (100.0)	7252 (41.0)	3922 (22.1)	6525 (36.9)	17699 (100.0)
	1982-83	21877 (43.5)	11546 (23.0)	16835 (33.5)	50258 (100.0)	7312 (40.4)	3783 (20.9)	7003 (38.7)	18098 (100.0)
	1983-84	19604 (42.9)	10218 (22.3)	15918 (34.8)	45740 (100.0)	5443 (37.9)	3026 (21.1)	5877 (41.0)	14346 (100.0)
3. Pathanamthitta	1983-84	7901 (37.2)	4604 (21.6)	8752 (41.2)	21257 (100.0)	2339 (33.8)	1400 (20.2)	3186 (46.0)	6925 (100.0)
4. Alleppey	1980-81	10375 (33.1)	7772 (24.8)	13167 (42.1)	31314 (100.0)	4974 (34.0)	3306 (22.6)	6358 (43.4)	14638 (100.0)
	1981-82	11245 (32.7)	8480 (24.6)	14703 (42.7)	34428 (100.0)	5376 (34.5)	3449 (22.1)	6766 (43.4)	15591 (100.0)
	1982-83	12667 (31.8)	9493 (23.9)	17634 (44.3)	39794 (100.0)	5258 (33.6)	3402 (21.7)	7004 (44.7)	15664 (100.0)
	1983-84	13463 (36.1)	8259 (22.2)	15549 (41.7)	37271 (100.0)	4247 (33.7)	2595 (20.6)	5767 (45.7)	12609 (100.0)
5. Kottayam	1980-81	10809 (43.3)	4569 (18.3)	9593 (38.4)	24971 (100.0)	5212 (44.3)	1913 (16.2)	4648 (39.5)	11773 (100.0)
	1981-82	12201 (43.3)	5072 (18.0)	10906 (38.7)	28179 (100.0)	5349 (43.1)	2093 (16.9)	4959 (40.0)	12401 (100.0)
	1982-83	15265 (44.7)	5695 (16.7)	13178 (38.6)	34138 (100.0)	5619 (43.7)	1964 (15.3)	5269 (41.0)	12852 (100.0)
	1983-84	18495 (46.1)	6210 (15.4)	15457 (38.5)	40162 (100.0)	5246 (41.0)	1959 (15.3)	5585 (43.7)	12790 (100.0)
6. Idukki	1980-81	10182 (57.4)	4290 (24.2)	3262 (18.4)	17734 (100.0)	3829 (53.7)	1704 (23.9)	1598 (22.4)	7131 (100.0)
	1981-82	11329 (58.7)	4848 (25.1)	3119 (16.2)	19296 (100.0)	4041 (55.8)	1777 (24.5)	1429 (19.7)	7247 (100.0)
	1982-83	12892 (57.7)	5733 (25.7)	3706 (16.6)	22331 (100.0)	4225 (56.7)	1717 (23.1)	1502 (20.2)	7444 (100.0)
	1983-84	16326 (60.3)	6434 (23.7)	4334 (16.0)	27094 (100.0)	3719 (52.3)	1802 (25.3)	1593 (22.4)	7114 (100.0)
7. Ernakulam	1980-81	12799 (29.1)	15398 (35.0)	15767 (35.9)	43964 (100.0)	6324 (31.9)	6203 (31.3)	7310 (36.8)	19837 (100.0)
	1981-82	13461 (27.1)	17027 (34.3)	19194 (38.6)	49682 (100.0)	6609 (31.4)	6391 (30.4)	8048 (38.2)	21048 (100.0)
	1982-83	16074 (27.4)	19808 (33.7)	22871 (38.9)	58753 (100.0)	6476 (30.2)	6266 (29.3)	8678 (40.5)	21420 (100.0)
	1983-84	18768 (27.5)	22066 (32.3)	27408 (40.2)	68242 (100.0)	5904 (27.5)	6329 (29.4)	9266 (43.1)	21499 (100.0)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
8. Trichur	1980-81	11873 (36.6)	7209 (22.3)	13302 (41.1)	32384 (100.0)	5295 (35.9)	2972 (20.2)	6479 (43.9)	14746 (100.0)
	1981-82	11682 (34.1)	7957 (23.2)	14661 (42.7)	34300 (100.0)	5421 (35.6)	3106 (20.4)	6709 (44.0)	15236 (100.0)
	1982-83	14440 (35.1)	9108 (22.1)	17624 (42.8)	41172 (100.0)	5388 (34.7)	3028 (19.5)	7103 (45.8)	15519 (100.0)
	1983-84	17538 (36.4)	10035 (20.9)	20584 (42.7)	48157 (100.0)	5023 (32.3)	3000 (19.3)	7515 (48.4)	17538 (100.0)
9. Palghat	1980-81	10527 (43.4)	4311 (17.7)	9439 (38.9)	24277 (100.0)	5724 (47.1)	1809 (14.9)	4626 (38.0)	12159 (100.0)
	1981-82	11953 (44.1)	4820 (17.8)	10333 (38.1)	27106 (100.0)	6019 (47.5)	1919 (15.1)	4745 (37.1)	12683 (100.0)
	1982-83	13612 (43.2)	5493 (17.5)	12390 (39.3)	31495 (100.0)	5991 (46.7)	1856 (14.4)	4994 (38.9)	12841 (100.0)
	1983-84	15252 (42.7)	6023 (16.8)	14481 (40.5)	35756 (100.0)	5516 (43.6)	1844 (14.6)	5282 (41.8)	12642 (100.0)
10. Malappuram	1980-81	11082 (50.3)	1855 (8.4)	9090 (41.3)	22027 (100.0)	4783 (48.3)	791 (8.0)	4322 (43.7)	5896 (100.0)
	1981-82	10095 (45.0)	2165 (9.6)	10202 (45.4)	22462 (100.0)	4477 (45.2)	845 (8.5)	4577 (46.3)	9899 (100.0)
	1982-83	12177 (45.1)	2518 (9.4)	12281 (45.5)	26976 (100.0)	4494 (44.3)	818 (8.1)	4831 (47.6)	10143 (100.0)
	1983-84	13208 (43.7)	2772 (9.1)	14266 (47.2)	30246 (100.0)	3802 (38.9)	838 (8.6)	5123 (52.5)	9763 (100.0)
11. Kozhikode	1980-81	15117 (42.0)	7394 (20.5)	13523 (37.5)	36034 (100.0)	6128 (39.2)	3012 (19.2)	6504 (41.6)	15644 (100.0)
	1981-82	9151 (31.8)	6262 (21.8)	13369 (46.4)	28782 (100.0)	4274 (33.5)	2403 (18.8)	6080 (47.7)	12757 (100.0)
	1982-83	14660 (38.7)	7225 (19.1)	15952 (42.2)	37837 (100.0)	5470 (38.6)	2342 (16.6)	6346 (44.8)	14158 (100.0)
	1983-84	20929 (44.0)	8004 (16.9)	18588 (39.1)	47521 (100.0)	4983 (35.5)	2349 (16.7)	6713 (47.8)	14045 (100.0)
12. Wynad	1981-82	7160 (54.4)	3455 (26.2)	2559 (19.4)	13174 (100.0)	2875 (53.7)	1328 (24.8)	1151 (21.5)	5354 (100.0)
	1982-83	5668 (44.3)	3986 (31.2)	3129 (24.5)	12783 (100.0)	1938 (43.1)	1301 (28.9)	1260 (28.0)	4499 (100.0)
	1983-84	5800 (42.1)	4406 (31.9)	3582 (26.0)	13788 (100.0)	1752 (40.0)	1297 (29.6)	1335 (30.4)	4384 (100.0)
13. Cannanore	1980-81	21979 (52.3)	5935 (14.5)	13587 (33.2)	40901 (100.0)	7459 (45.5)	2463 (15.0)	6470 (39.5)	16392 (100.0)
	1981-82	14194 (41.6)	5074 (14.9)	14832 (43.5)	34100 (100.0)	5952 (40.7)	1958 (13.4)	6723 (45.9)	14633 (100.0)
	1982-83	19477 (45.1)	5848 (13.5)	17913 (41.4)	43238 (100.0)	6923 (43.3)	1930 (12.1)	7127 (44.6)	15980 (100.0)
	1983-84	24665 (47.5)	6454 (12.4)	20799 (40.1)	51918 (100.0)	6379 (40.3)	1915 (12.1)	7597 (47.6)	15831 (100.0)
14. Kerala State	1980-81	145043 (41.4)	75515 (21.6)	129329 (37.0)	349887 (100.0)	63275 (40.3)	31091 (19.8)	62592 (39.9)	156958 (100.0)
	1981-82	141304 (38.1)	83576 (22.6)	145590 (39.3)	370470 (100.0)	62889 (38.9)	32645 (20.2)	66290 (40.9)	161824 (100.0)
	1982-83	171949 (38.9)	95769 (21.7)	174454 (39.4)	442172 (100.0)	63749 (38.5)	31678 (19.1)	70178 (42.4)	165605 (100.0)
	1983-84	210515 (40.5)	105640 (20.3)	204186 (39.2)	520341 (100.0)	39382 (35.9)	31574 (19.1)	74424 (45.0)	165380 (100.0)

Note.— 1. The figures in brackets give the percentage sectoral contribution.

2. The income figures for 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are revised estimates and those for 1983-84 are provisional estimates.

Source.—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

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## APPENDIX 2.5

## Sector-wise Distribution of Net Domestic Product of Districts at Factor Cost

(Rs. lakhs)

District	Year	At current Prices				At Constant (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 (34.0)	7580 (21.3)	14940 (44.7)	35642 (100.0)	5470 (32.7)	3184 (19.0)	8094 (48.3)	16748 (100.0)
	1981-82	11732 (31.1)	8333 (22.1)	17640 (46.8)	37705 (100.0)	5244 (30.4)	3454 (20.0)	8578 (19.6)	17276 (100.0)
	1982-83	13140 (30.3)	9316 (21.5)	20941 (48.2)	43397 (100.0)	4655 (27.4)	3271 (19.3)	9061 (53.3)	16987 (100.0)
	1983-84	18566 (34.9)	10155 (19.1)	24468 (46.0)	53189 (100.0)	5029 (28.1)	3220 (18.0)	9615 (53.9)	17894 (100.0)
2. Quilon	1980-81	18778 (46.2)	9202 (22.6)	12659 (31.2)	40639 (100.0)	8077 (44.9)	3734 (20.7)	6183 (34.4)	17994 (100.0)
	1981-82	17101 (41.5)	10083 (24.4)	14072 (34.1)	41256 (100.0)	7252 (41.0)	3922 (22.1)	6525 (36.9)	17699 (100.0)
	1982-83	21877 (43.5)	11546 (23.0)	16835 (33.5)	50258 (100.0)	7312 (40.4)	3783 (20.9)	7003 (38.7)	18098 (100.0)
	1983-84	19604 (42.9)	10218 (22.3)	15918 (34.8)	45740 (100.0)	5443 (37.9)	3026 (21.1)	5877 (41.0)	14346 (100.0)
3. Pathanamthitta	1983-84	7901 (37.2)	4604 (21.6)	8752 (41.2)	21257 (100.0)	2339 (33.8)	1400 (20.2)	3186 (46.0)	6925 (100.0)
4. Alleppey	1980-81	10375 (33.1)	7772 (24.8)	13167 (42.1)	31314 (100.0)	4974 (34.0)	3306 (22.6)	6358 (43.4)	14638 (100.0)
	1981-82	11245 (32.7)	8480 (24.6)	14703 (42.7)	34428 (100.0)	5376 (34.5)	3449 (22.1)	6766 (43.4)	15591 (100.0)
	1982-83	12667 (31.8)	9493 (23.9)	17634 (44.3)	39794 (100.0)	5258 (33.6)	3402 (21.7)	7004 (44.7)	15664 (100.0)
	1983-84	13463 (36.1)	8259 (22.2)	15549 (41.7)	37271 (100.0)	4247 (33.7)	2595 (20.6)	5767 (45.7)	12609 (100.0)
5. Kottayam	1980-81	10809 (43.3)	4569 (18.3)	9593 (38.4)	24971 (100.0)	5212 (44.3)	1913 (16.2)	4648 (39.5)	11773 (100.0)
	1981-82	12201 (43.3)	5072 (18.0)	10906 (38.7)	28179 (100.0)	5349 (43.1)	2093 (16.9)	4959 (40.0)	12401 (100.0)
	1982-83	15265 (44.7)	5695 (16.7)	13178 (38.6)	34138 (100.0)	5619 (43.7)	1964 (15.3)	5269 (41.0)	12852 (100.0)
	1983-84	18495 (46.1)	6210 (15.4)	15457 (38.5)	40162 (100.0)	5246 (41.0)	1959 (15.3)	5585 (43.7)	12790 (100.0)
6. Idukki	1980-81	10182 (57.4)	4290 (24.2)	3262 (18.4)	17734 (100.0)	3829 (53.7)	1704 (23.9)	1598 (22.4)	7131 (100.0)
	1981-82	11329 (58.7)	4848 (25.1)	3119 (16.2)	19296 (100.0)	4041 (55.8)	1777 (24.5)	1429 (19.7)	7247 (100.0)
	1982-83	12892 (57.7)	5733 (25.7)	3706 (16.6)	22331 (100.0)	4225 (56.7)	1717 (23.1)	1502 (20.2)	7444 (100.0)
	1983-84	16326 (60.3)	6434 (23.7)	4334 (16.0)	27094 (100.0)	3719 (52.3)	1802 (25.3)	1593 (22.4)	7114 (100.0)
7. Ernakulam	1980-81	12799 (29.1)	15398 (35.0)	15767 (35.9)	43964 (100.0)	6324 (31.9)	6203 (31.3)	7310 (36.8)	19837 (100.0)
	1981-82	13461 (27.1)	17027 (34.3)	19194 (38.6)	49682 (100.0)	6609 (31.4)	6391 (30.4)	8048 (38.2)	21048 (100.0)
	1982-83	16074 (27.4)	19808 (33.7)	22871 (38.9)	58753 (100.0)	6476 (30.2)	6266 (29.3)	8678 (40.5)	21420 (100.0)
	1983-84	18768 (27.5)	22066 (32.3)	27408 (40.2)	68242 (100.0)	5904 (27.5)	6329 (29.4)	9266 (43.1)	21499 (100.0)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
8. Trichur	1980-81	11873 (36.6)	7209 (22.3)	13302 (41.1)	32384 (100.0)	5295 (35.9)	2972 (20.2)	6479 (43.9)	14746 (100.0)
	1981-82	11682 (34.1)	7957 (23.2)	14661 (42.7)	34300 (100.0)	5421 (35.6)	3106 (20.4)	6709 (44.0)	15236 (100.0)
	1982-83	14440 (35.1)	9108 (22.1)	17624 (42.8)	41172 (100.0)	5388 (34.7)	3028 (19.5)	7103 (45.8)	15519 (100.0)
	1983-84	17538 (36.4)	10035 (20.9)	20584 (42.7)	48157 (100.0)	5023 (32.3)	3000 (19.3)	7515 (48.4)	15538 (100.0)
9. Palghat	1980-81	10527 (43.4)	4311 (17.7)	9439 (38.9)	24277 (100.0)	5724 (47.1)	1809 (14.9)	4626 (38.0)	12139 (100.0)
	1981-82	11953 (44.1)	4820 (17.8)	10333 (38.1)	27106 (100.0)	6019 (47.5)	1919 (15.1)	4745 (37.4)	12683 (100.0)
	1982-83	13612 (43.2)	5493 (17.5)	12390 (39.3)	31495 (100.0)	5991 (46.7)	1856 (14.4)	4994 (38.9)	12841 (100.0)
	1983-84	15252 (42.7)	6023 (16.8)	14481 (40.5)	35756 (100.0)	5516 (43.6)	1844 (14.6)	5282 (41.8)	12642 (100.0)
10. Malappuram	1980-81	11082 (50.3)	1855 (8.4)	9090 (41.3)	22027 (100.0)	4783 (48.3)	791 (8.0)	4322 (43.7)	9896 (100.0)
	1981-82	10095 (45.0)	2165 (9.6)	10202 (45.4)	22462 (100.0)	4477 (45.2)	845 (8.5)	4577 (46.3)	9899 (100.0)
	1982-83	12177 (45.1)	2518 (9.4)	12281 (45.5)	26976 (100.0)	4494 (44.3)	818 (8.1)	4831 (47.6)	10143 (100.0)
	1983-84	13208 (43.7)	2772 (9.1)	14266 (47.2)	30246 (100.0)	3802 (38.9)	838 (8.6)	5123 (52.5)	9763 (100.0)
11. Kozhikode	1980-81	15117 (42.0)	7394 (20.5)	13523 (37.5)	36034 (100.0)	6128 (39.2)	3012 (19.2)	6504 (41.6)	15644 (100.0)
	1981-82	9151 (31.8)	6262 (21.8)	13369 (46.4)	28782 (100.0)	4274 (33.5)	2403 (18.8)	6080 (47.7)	12757 (100.0)
	1982-83	14660 (38.7)	7225 (19.1)	15952 (42.2)	37837 (100.0)	5470 (38.6)	2342 (16.6)	6346 (44.8)	14158 (100.0)
	1983-84	20929 (44.0)	8004 (16.9)	18588 (39.1)	47521 (100.0)	4983 (35.5)	2349 (16.7)	6713 (47.8)	14045 (100.0)
12. Wynad	1981-82	7160 (54.4)	3455 (26.2)	2559 (19.4)	13174 (100.0)	2875 (53.7)	1328 (24.8)	1151 (21.5)	5354 (100.0)
	1982-83	5668 (44.3)	3986 (31.2)	3129 (24.5)	12783 (100.0)	1938 (43.1)	1301 (28.9)	1260 (28.0)	4499 (100.0)
	1983-84	5800 (42.1)	4406 (31.9)	3582 (26.0)	13788 (100.0)	1752 (40.0)	1297 (29.6)	1335 (30.4)	4384 (100.0)
13. Cannanore	1980-81	21379 (52.3)	5935 (14.5)	13587 (33.2)	40901 (100.0)	7459 (45.5)	2463 (15.0)	6470 (39.5)	16392 (100.0)
	1981-82	14194 (41.6)	5074 (14.9)	14832 (43.5)	34100 (100.0)	5952 (40.7)	1958 (13.4)	6723 (45.9)	14633 (100.0)
	1982-83	19477 (45.1)	5848 (13.5)	17913 (41.4)	43238 (100.0)	6923 (43.3)	1930 (12.1)	7127 (44.6)	15980 (100.0)
	1983-84	24665 (47.5)	6454 (12.4)	20799 (40.1)	51918 (100.0)	6379 (40.3)	1915 (12.1)	7537 (47.6)	15831 (100.0)
14. Kerala State	1980-81	145043 (41.4)	75515 (21.6)	129329 (37.0)	349887 (100.0)	63275 (40.3)	31091 (19.8)	62592 (39.9)	156958 (100.0)
	1981-82	141304 (38.1)	83576 (22.6)	145590 (39.3)	370470 (100.0)	62889 (38.9)	32645 (20.2)	66290 (40.9)	161824 (100.0)
	1982-83	171949 (38.9)	95769 (21.7)	174454 (39.4)	442172 (100.0)	63749 (38.5)	31678 (19.1)	70178 (42.4)	165605 (100.0)
	1983-84	210515 (40.5)	105640 (20.3)	204186 (39.2)	520341 (100.0)	59382 (35.9)	31574 (19.1)	74424 (45.0)	165380 (100.0)

Note:— 1. The figures in brackets give the percentage sectoral contribution.

2. The income figures for 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are revised estimates and those for 1983-84 are provisional estimates.

Source.—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

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## APPENDIX 2.6

Per capita Income of Districts in Kerala at Current and Constant Prices-1980-81 to 1983-84

(in Rupees)

District	At Current Prices				At Constant Prices (1970-71)			
	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. Trivandrum	1385	1442	1629	1956	651	661	638	658
2. Quilon	1446	1448	1737	1990	640	621	625	624
3. Pathanamthitta	..	..	..	1833	..	..	..	597
4. Alleppey	1335	1454	1662	1907	624	658	654	645
5. Kottayam	1475	1648	1977	2259	695	725	744	719
6. Idukki	1840	1959	2211	2669	740	736	737	701
7. Ernakulam	1742	1941	2256	2570	786	822	823	810
8. Trichur	1334	1395	1651	1886	608	620	622	608
9. Palghat	1196	1311	1493	1670	599	614	609	590
10. Malappuram	927	922	1078	1202	416	406	405	388
11. Kozhikode	1381	1271	1639	2021	599	563	613	597
12. Wynad	..	2332	2219	2373	..	948	781	755
13. Cannanore	1383	1205	1498	1769	554	517	554	539
Kerala State	1382	1441	1689	1951	620	629	632	620

\*Revised

+ Provisional

Source:—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

## APPENDIX 2.7

## Per Capita Income of Different States

(Rs.)

State	At Current Prices						At Constant Prices					
	1980-81	Rank	1981-82	Rank	1982-83	1983-84	1980-81	Rank	1981-82	Rank	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Andhra Pradesh	1313	10	1536	9	..	..	649	8	718	7	..	..
2. Assam	1221	13	1380	12	..	..	558	13	546	13	..	..
3. Bihar	927	20	995	19	..	..	447	19	448	17	..	..
4. Gujarat	1866	4	2192	4	2182	..	861	4	948	4	861	..
5. Haryana	2331	2	2601	2	2858	3147	1058	2	1082	2	1126	1127
6. Himachal Pradesh	1521	6	1773	5	1865	..	685	6	728	5	686	..
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1496	7	1630	6	..	..	673	7	681	8	..	..
8. Karnataka	1314	9	1541	8	1559	..	637	10	678	9	662	..
9. Kerala	1421	8	1445	10	1613	1761	643	9	667	10	696	718
10. Madhya Pradesh	1149	16	1240	16	1357	1636	504	17	519	14	519	572
11. Maharashtra	2261	3	2496	3	2575	..	980	3	1007	3	978	..
12. Manipur	1052	19	1045	18	..	..	462	18	462	16	..	..
13. Meghalaya	1135	17	1236	17	1308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Orissa	1101	18	1308	14	..	..	529	15	564	12	..	..
15. Punjab	2771	1	3164	1	3484	..	1380	1	1443	1	1474	..
16. Rajasthan	1238	12	1441	11	1574	..	542	14	575	11	597	..
17. Tamil Nadu	1197	15	1373	13	..	..	615	12	667	10	..	..
18. Tripura	1206	14	..	..	..	..	623	11	..	..	..	..
19. Uttar Pradesh	1272	11	1296	15	1443	1567	519	16	510	15	522	533
20. West Bengal	1553	5	1595	7	..	..	761	5	720	6	..	..

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

## APPENDIX 2.8

## Estimated Annual Birth and Death Rates—State-wise

State	Birth Rate (No. of Live Births per Thousand Population)						Death Rate (No. of Deaths per Thousand population)					
	1982			1983			1982			1983		
	C	R	U	C	R	U	C	R	U	C	R	U
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Andhra Pradesh	31.2	32.0	28.0	30.7	31.5	27.7	10.6	11.8	6.5	10.3	11.2	6.9
2. Assam	34.2	35.1	29.9	34.1	34.9	23.7	12.4	12.8	7.8	11.7	12.1	6.7
3. Bihar	37.3	37.8	32.5	37.2	37.7	32.1	14.1	14.8	7.2	13.0	13.5	7.4
4. Gujarat	34.3	35.6	31.2	34.0	35.2	31.3	11.7	13.2	8.3	11.5	12.8	8.7
5. Haryana	36.7	38.4	30.1	35.9	37.8	29.7	9.2	10.2	5.7	9.0	9.8	6.5
6. Himachal Pradesh	32.5	33.2	22.9	32.5	33.2	22.2	9.5	9.8	4.5	10.2	10.5	6.3
7. Jammu & Kashmir	30.7	33.2	22.8	31.4	33.2	25.2	8.4	9.1	6.5	8.6	9.1	6.8
8. Karnataka	27.9	28.8	25.7	28.7	29.8	25.8	9.2	10.2	6.3	9.2	10.5	5.9
9. Kerala	26.2	26.4	25.1	24.9	24.9	24.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7
10. Madhya Pradesh	38.5	39.9	32.4	38.5	40.1	31.7	14.9	16.3	9.0	14.5	15.9	8.5
11. Maharashtra	29.8	31.3	26.3	29.6	31.4	26.2	8.8	9.9	6.7	9.1	10.4	6.6
12. Manipur	N.A.	23.3	N.A.	28.6	30.0	23.9	N.A.	7.1	N.A.	7.0	7.3	5.9
13. Meghalaya	31.1	32.9	23.1	30.0	32.8	17.2	8.9	9.9	4.4	8.3	9.2	4.4
14. Nagaland	..	N.A.	..	22.9	23.8	18.6	..	N.A.	..	6.9	8.0	1.4
15. Orissa	33.4	33.7	30.9	33.3	33.7	29.1	13.0	13.5	8.0	12.1	12.5	8.7
16. Punjab	30.4	30.9	28.7	30.2	30.7	28.8	8.4	9.1	6.4	9.5	10.3	7.3
17. Rajasthan	38.0	39.3	33.1	40.0	41.5	33.7	12.1	13.3	7.8	13.5	14.4	9.8
18. Sikkim	31.6	32.2	29.2	34.5	36.0	27.2	9.5	9.9	8.0	10.9	12.2	4.8
19. Tamil Nadu	27.7	29.2	24.9	27.8	29.0	25.6	11.2	13.4	7.4	11.6	13.4	8.2
20. Tripura	24.4	25.1	18.5	23.7	24.5	16.6	7.7	8.0	5.7	7.5	7.8	4.9
21. Uttar Pradesh	38.6	39.9	32.5	38.4	39.6	32.8	15.1	16.3	9.4	15.7	16.9	10.4
22. West Bengal	32.3	37.0	20.4	31.9	36.0	21.3	10.4	12.0	6.3	10.2	11.6	6.6
INDIA	33.8	35.5	27.6	33.6	35.3	28.0	11.9	13.1	7.4	11.9	13.0	7.7

C—Combined R—Rural U—Urban N.A.—Not Available

Source: 1. Sample Registration Bulletin, Registrar General of India, Vol XVIII, No. 1, June 1984, pp 3-6

2. Registrar General's News Letter, Vol XVI, No-1, January 1985, pp.15-17

## APPENDIX 2.9

Estimated Age Specific Fertility Rate and Other Fertility indicators for Kerala and All India, 1981

Age Group	Kerala			All India*		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
15-19	0.026	0.027	0.024	0.090	0.096	0.058
20-24	0.148	0.151	0.133	0.247	0.261	0.195
25-29	0.151	0.155	0.135	0.232	0.245	0.187
30-34	0.087	0.091	0.070	0.168	0.180	0.118
35-39	0.050	0.053	0.035	0.103	0.113	0.060
40-44	0.018	0.020	0.009	0.044	0.048	0.025
45-49	0.006	0.006	0.002	0.020	0.022	0.009
GFR	78	81	69	140.9	149.4	107.2
TFR	2.42	2.51	2.05	4.5	4.8	3.3
GRR	NA	NA	NA	2.2	2.3	1.6

\* Based on Sample Registration Survey

N.A.: Not Available

G.F.R.: General Fertility Rate

T.F.R.: Total Fertility Rate

G.R.R.: Gross Reproduction Rate

- Source: 1. Census of India, 1981, Series-10, Kerala, Part II-Special Report & Table based on 5 per cent Sample Data, P. 20  
2. Registrar General's News Letter, Vol XVI, No. 3, July, 1985, P. 11.

## APPENDIX 2.10

Age Specific Death Rates for Kerala and all India (Based on Sample Registration Statistics)

Age Group	Kerala 1980 Total	All India, 1981		
		Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
0-4	11.75	41.2	45.5	20.4
5-9	1.52	4.0	4.6	1.7
10-14	0.78	1.7	1.8	1.5
15-19	1.00	2.4	2.6	1.6
20-24	1.39	3.1	3.4	1.8
25-29	1.54	3.2	3.6	1.7
30-34	2.85	4.0	4.3	2.8
35-39	3.16	4.4	4.6	3.6
40-44	4.02	5.8	6.1	4.8
45-49	5.07	8.5	8.9	6.9
50-54	8.66	13.2	13.6	11.6
55-59	12.62	20.6	21.0	18.5
60-64	20.86	33.0	34.1	28.4
65-69	43.84	46.4	47.9	39.3
70+	93.13	97.4	101.5	79.7
All ages	7.42	12.5	13.7	7.8

Source: 1. Registrar General's News Letter, Vol. XVI, No. 3, July, 1985, p-12.

2. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala, Statistics for Planning, 1983, p. 9.

## APPENDIX 2.11

*Infant Mortality Rates, 1981-All India and States*

State/India	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Andhra Pradesh	86	93	52
2. Assam	106	107	76
3. Bihar	118	124	60
4. Gujarat	116	123	89
5. Haryana	101	108	52
6. Himachal Pradesh	71	72	65
7. Jammu & Kashmir	72	76	41
8. Karnataka	69	77	45
9. Kerala	37	40	24
10. Madhya Pradesh	142	152	80
11. Maharashtra	79	90	49
12. Orissa	135	140	68
13. Punjab	81	88	51
14. Rajasthan	108	118	53
15. Tamil Nadu	91	104	55
16. Uttar Pradesh	150	157	97
17. West Bengal	91	98	44
India	110	119	62

Source: Registrar General's News Letter, Vol. XVI, No. 1, January 1985, p. 18

## APPENDIX 2.12

*Expectation of Life at Birth for All India and Major States Based on the Sample Registration Survey Data—1970-75*

India/State	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
India	49.7	50.5	49.0
1. Andhra Pradesh	48.8	48.4	49.3
2. Assam	45.5	46.2	44.8
3. Gujarat	48.8	48.8	48.8
4. Haryana	57.5	59.0	55.6
5. Himachal Pradesh	52.6	54.8	50.9
6. Jammu & Kashmir	56.1	56.9	55.2
7. Karnataka	55.2	55.4	55.1
8. Kerala	62.0	60.8	63.3
9. Madhya Pradesh	47.2	47.6	46.3
10. Maharashtra	53.8	53.3	54.5
11. Orissa	45.7	46.0	45.3
12. Punjab	57.9	59.0	56.8
13. Rajasthan	48.4	49.2	47.5
14. Tamil Nadu	49.6	49.6	49.5
15. Uttar Pradesh	43.0	45.4	40.5

Source: Registrar General's News Letter, Vol. XVI, No. 2, April 1985, p. 13.

## APPENDIX 2.13

*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
31-12-1975	809	1850	3990	20113	32	117
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
31-12-1984	1035	2312	11645	48452	263	42
31-3-1985	1014	2254	11986	48748	252	22

Source: Directorate of Employment, Trivandrum.

## APPENDIX 2.14

*Number of Placings through Employment Exchanges in Kerala*

Year	Number of Placings	Monthly Average Number of Employers using Employment Exchanges
(1)	(2)	(3)
1970	17939	563
1975	23878	546
1980	39594	815
1981	19983	928
1982	18548	467.2
1983	14545	520.2
1984	11361	430
1985 March	2985	371

Source: Directorate of Employment, Trivandrum.

## APPENDIX 2.15

*Unemployment Assistance Schemes and Self Employment Schemes*

Year	Unemployment Assistance Scheme			Self Employment Scheme		
	Applications received	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount disbursed (in lakhs)	Applications received	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount disbursed (in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1982-83	16121	44011	80.23	86026	954	5.72
1983-84	44744	98261	649.80	14987	26419	158.51
1984-85	102939	136479	768.53	54966	17711	106.27
April, 1985 to October, 1985	38715	244669	506.63	22180	13429	80.57

Source: Directorate of Employment, Trivandrum.

## APPENDIX 2.16

*Countrywise Deployment of Personnel by ODEPC from 1980 to 1985*

Country	31-12-1980	31-12-1981	31-12-1982	31-12-1983	31-12-1984	31-12-1985
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Libya	199	216	216	216	216	489
U. A. E.	169	169	171	174	175	518
Doha Qatar	214	214	237	241	259	259
Singapore	50	50	50	50	50	50
Kuwait	276	355	355	359	376	376
Maldives	8	8	8	8	8	11
Mozambique	23	23	23	23	23	23
Bahrain	30	30	40	53	53	92
Nigeria	1	1	1	1	1	1
Saudi Arabia	..	125	194	194	279	311
Iraq	..	110	158	158	158	158
Muscat	..	..	88	88	88	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>1301</b>	<b>1541</b>	<b>1565</b>	<b>1686</b>	<b>2377</b>

Source: Overseas Development and Employment Promotion Consultants Ltd., Trivandrum.



## APPENDIX 3.1

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices--By Groups and Sub groups--All India Base--(1970-71=100)

Monthly Average	1984				1985				
	Weight	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All Commodities	100.00	337.3	338.8	338.7	341.4	347.9	350.6	355.9	361.6
I. Primary Articles	41.67	321.5	323.0	323.4	322.0	324.5	327.0	333.9	340.7
1. Food Articles	29.80	292.9	293.4	297.4	297.8	299.6	305.1	317.0	326.4
(i) Food grains	12.92	277.6	280.3	278.2	275.8	275.4	278.0	281.9	291.3
(a) Cereals	10.74	239.3	244.2	243.4	243.1	244.6	246.7	251.5	259.3
(b) Pulses	2.18	466.3	458.0	449.8	437.2	427.1	432.1	432.2	448.9
(ii) Fruits & Vegetables	6.14	271.5	269.6	305.0	308.0	314.1	331.0	371.7	391.2
(iii) Milk and Milk Products	6.15	274.7	272.8	271.6	273.5	276.8	280.6	280.7	282.1
(iv) Eggs, Fish and Meat	1.90	396.7	414.9	387.8	413.3	391.2	391.5	421.0	437.3
(v) Condiments and spices	1.09	323.6	296.8	273.2	260.6	270.1	275.9	289.0	292.6
(vi) Other Food Articles	1.60	424.0	423.4	431.6	418.2	438.2	437.8	425.9	417.7
2. Non-Food Articles	10.62	320.4	324.7	315.7	309.9	314.7	308.6	302.2	302.6
(i) Fibres	3.17	300.2	312.1	310.8	304.2	308.3	296.2	269.1	254.3
(ii) Oil Seeds	4.21	324.0	320.8	299.5	288.9	292.6	286.4	281.2	289.3
(iii) Other Non-food Articles	3.24	335.4	342.2	341.4	342.7	349.6	349.6	361.7	367.0

Monthly Average	1985					Percentage variation over Dec. 1984
	August	September	October	November	December	
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
All Commodities	362.9	357.8	359.2	356.9	356.8	5.8
I. Primary Articles	342.2	332.2	324.6	330.7	329.7	2.6
1. Food Articles	330.6	320.3	310.8	320.1	319.8	9.2
(i) Food grains	300.1	302.6	304.8	304.1	300.8	8.4
(a) Cereals	267.0	269.4	267.9	265.5	262.5	9.7
(b) Pulses	463.0	465.7	486.7	494.4	489.8	5.0
(ii) Fruits and Vegetables	399.8	359.9	354.4	357.8	358.1	91.9
(iii) Milk and Milk Products	281.0	279.4	284.0	280.7	278.4	1.3
(iv) Eggs, Fish and Meat	445.7	442.1	438.5	440.5	434.3	14.5
(v) Condiments and Spices	287.9	275.4	275.1	259.6	250.4	(-) 22.6
(vi) Other food articles	389.2	354.5	344.8	354.9	372.1	(-) 12.2
2. Non-food Articles	295.8	284.1	282.1	278.4	282.2	(-) 11.9
(i) Fibres	239.0	221.4	213.1	195.2	195.8	(-) 34.8
(ii) Oil seeds	290.6	283.0	283.7	264.4	288.9	(-) 10.8
(iii) Other Non-food Articles	358.2	346.7	347.6	359.1	358.1	6.8

## APPENDIX 3.2

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers—All India and Selected Centres (1960=100)

Centres	1984	1985								
	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All India*	588	588	585	586	594	600	606	615	618	619
Ahmedabad	573	572	567	572	577	587	588	593	601	595
Alwaye	637	643	638	638	630	648	669	681	647	665
Bangalore	648	648	653	648	656	667	668	672	677	669
Bombay	612	613	614	624	638	641	650	651	650	639
Calcutta	577	574	566	569	579	588	594	605	606	617
Coimbatore	639	641	643	638	641	651	656	658	664	667
Delhi	598	600	600	606	616	618	631	640	654	649
Gwalior	584	582	573	578	594	600	619	626	634	635
Hydrabad	603	595	589	585	592	602	606	614	610	605
Jamshudpur	529	525	525	534	546	552	561	573	576	581
Madras	593	595	594	582	598	606	608	616	626	625
Madurai	638	631	630	610	612	629	597	617	638	642
Mundakayam	588	606	584	582	582	589	593	607	586	606
Nagpur	614	610	608	613	613	614	616	625	631	640

Source:—Reserve Bank of India Bulletin

\*Based on indices of 50 Centres

## APPENDIX 3.3

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers (July 1960—June 1961=100)

Centres	1984	1985								
	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All India	522	523	522	517	518	524	530	540	551	555
Andhra Pradesh	463	463	457	448	450	459	459	459	465	464
Assam +	540	541	541	538	551	556	558	566	566	567
Bihar	517	518	527	526	522	523	530	540	554	559
Gujarat	465	468	465	464	473	478	480	493	512	506
Jammu & Kashmir	551	543	542	539	548	553	554	564	567	570
Karnataka	544	548	548	543	536	532	537	540	550	553
Kerala	590	594	590	569	565	569	575	590	559	506
Madhya Pradesh	537	548	545	542	548	550	558	579	601	605
Maharashtra	517	525	516	510	612	513	521	522	528	532
Orissa	564	558	565	565	578	598	602	613	619	628
Punjab	573	569	567	562	570	575	583	589	599	596
Rajasthan	526	538	529	529	533	535	548	570	598	597
Tamil Nadu	520	513	511	496	503	511	513	520	523	520
Uttar Pradesh	542	541	540	538	526	534	545	564	587	591
West Bengal	500	504	504	502	508	519	523	540	569	560

Source:—Reserve Bank of India Bulletin.

+ Including Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura.

\* Including Delhi, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

Monthly Average	Weight	1984				1985			
		December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
3. Minerals	1.25	1013.2	1014.2	1010.4	1003.7	1004.6	1005.2	1005.2	
Petroleum crude and Natural gas	0.60	1739.5	1739.5	1725.8	1712.0	1712.0	1712.0	1712.0	
II. Fuel, Power Light and Lubricants	8.46	519.1	520.6	520.8	531.5	554.5	556.2	562.5	
III. Manufactured Products	49.87	319.6	321.2	320.6	325.1	332.3	335.5	339.3	
Manufactured Products (Item-wise)									
(i) Food Products	13.32	314.1	316.7	305.5	311.4	326.1	333.3	343.2	
(ii) Dairy Products	0.39	363.1	363.1	370.0	372.3	372.3	372.3	372.3	
(ii) Sugar, Khandasari and Gur	7.24	318.3	323.9	310.8	320.6	349.8	367.6	390.5	
(iii) Edible Oils	3.72	316.6	313.0	298.0	299.5	294.4	287.4	280.4	
2. Beverage, Tobacco and Tobacco Products	2.71	253.5	253.5	253.5	257.8	263.6	264.4	266.0	
3. Textiles	11.02	289.8	290.7	293.0	290.2	287.9	287.7	286.6	
4. Paper and Paper Products	0.85	358.3	360.5	375.7	374.4	368.2	368.4	370.7	

(1)	1985						Percentage variation over December 1984
	July	August	September	October	November	December	
3. Minerals	1005.5	1017.2	1025.1	1030.0	1030.2	1030.2	1.7
Petroleum crude and Natural gas	1712.0	1736.1	1752.1	1752.1	1752.1	1752.1	0.7
II. Fuel, Power Light and Lubricants	565.9	565.9	569.7	572.4	572.8	582.5	12.2
III. Manufactured Products	344.4	345.6	343.2	345.9	342.3	339.8	6.3
Manufactured Products (item-wise)							
(1) Food Products	362.0	366.7	357.7	364.0	348.3	337.4	7.4
(i) Dairy Products	372.3	372.3	372.3	372.3	375.8	376.7	3.7
(ii) Sugar, Khandasari and Gur	426.8	426.8	433.0	433.0	397.5	371.7	16.8
(iii) Edible Oils	282.4	282.2	276.4	282.4	287.1	297.2	(-) 6.1
2. Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco products	270.7	270.5	270.5	289.8	303.2	319.8	26.2
3. Textiles	280.5	279.3	274.7	273.2	272.3	268.3	(-) 7.4
4. Paper and Paper Products	380.4	377.8	377.0	376.2	373.2	373.4	4.2

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5. Leather and Leather Products	0.39	414.5	414.5	423.6	426.8	467.5	481.0	482.1
6. Rubber Products	1.21	334.4	336.2	336.8	337.5	350.8	351.4	351.4
7. Chemical and Chemical Products	5.55	293.6	293.9	295.1	296.3	303.9	306.6	306.9
(i) Fertilisers	1.25	262.5	262.5	262.5	262.5	262.5	262.5	262.5
(ii) Pesticides	0.12	436.2	436.2	436.2	436.2	431.0	425.8	425.8
(iii) Drugs and Medicines	0.98	191.7	191.7	191.7	191.7	192.6	193.9	194.2
8. Non Metallic Mineral Products	1.42	433.1	444.1	444.6	448.4	455.3	456.7	462.3
9. Basic Metals, Alloys and Metals Products	5.97	421.9	422.4	431.0	454.9	461.7	465.4	466.2
10. Machinery and Transport equipment	6.71	305.1	306.6	308.7	311.2	317.8	320.2	327.1
(i) Motor Vehicles and parts	1.37	339.6	340.0	340.5	344.3	353.6	355.2	378.3
(ii) Miscellaneous products	0.72	270.1	271.2	276.4	281.6	273.2	282.2	281.7

(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
5. Leather and Products	435.3	488.5	488.5	488.5	488.5	495.0	19.4
6. Rubber Products	355.7	359.7	360.0	360.8	360.8	360.8	7.9
7. Chemical and Chemical Products	307.1	308.2	307.0	307.4	307.8	308.5	5.1
(i) Fertilisers	262.5	262.5	262.5	262.5	262.5	262.5	0.0
(ii) Pesticides	425.8	425.8	425.8	435.0	435.0	435.0	(-)-0.3
(iii) Drugs and Medicines	194.3	194.3	194.3	194.3	195.3	196.9	2.7
8. Non Metallic Mineral Products	464.9	461.7	458.6	452.4	449.7	450.1	3.9
9. Basic Metals, Alloys and Metal products	465.9	465.7	476.0	476.7	476.1	476.6	13.0
10. Machinery and Transport Equipment	333.5	334.8	335.1	337.6	338.4	340.0	11.4
(i) Motor Vehicles and parts	390.6	392.0	392.1	392.4	392.5	392.5	15.6
(ii) Miscellaneous Products	281.0	280.6	280.2	280.7	281.1	281.1	4.1

Source: Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy.

## APPENDIX 3.4

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban Non-manual Employees All India &amp; Selected Centres (1960=100)

Centres	1984	1985							
	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All India*	537	538	537	540	546	552	556	565	570
Bombay	544	544	544	545	554	561	565	568	569
Delhi-New Delhi	503	513	514	518	529	534	539	552	563
Calcutta	451	449	449	449	453	458	463	473	480
Madras	589	590	588	585	584	594	597	602	605
Hydrabad-Secondrabad	559	557	554	563	565	570	574	580	581
Bangalore	554	556	552	553	559	564	566	570	572
Lucknow	521	523	522	527	531	535	539	553	558
Ahmedabad	509	513	516	520	525	542	545	544	549
Jaipur	572	573	575	579	579	585	589	606	620
Patna	580	576	568	572	578	579	589	595	608
Srinagar	545	561	561	563	567	576	589	591	591
Trivandrum	624	624	613	610	611	617	631	638	636
Cuttack-Bhubaneswar	523	525	528	530	538	549	559	564	567
Bhopal	574	567	564	569	575	577	591	609	617
Chandigarh	501	505	511	517	522	523	523	530	543
Shillong	550	555	559	577	608	623	640	661	662

Source.—Reserve Bank of India Bulletin.

\* Based on indices of 45 cities and towns.

## APPENDIX 3.5

Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities—Kerala 1985

(Base 1952-53=100)

Group	Weight %	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep-tem-ber	Octo-ber	Novem-ber	Decem-ber
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
A. Food Crops	63.5	542.3	549.4	559.3	578.5	854.0	579.1	596.3	595.6	593.1	602.3	599.5	599.0
1. Rice	40.4	445.2	445.2	445.2	445.2	445.2	445.2	445.2	445.2	445.2	455.2	455.2	455.2
2. Molasses	2.0	718.3	674.8	647.1	677.1	651.2	666.1	695.1	750.3	734.4	749.6	800.5	745.0
3. Condiments & Spices	10.4	576.5	610.1	700.9	820.8	786.3	678.1	635.5	586.0	578.3	577.6	547.4	544.9
4. Fruits & Vegetables	10.7	841.3	859.4	835.7	827.6	898.6	971.0	1108.5	1141.8	1137.3	1151.9	1154.5	1164.6
B. Non-food Crops	36.5	1497.5	1334.2	1177.3	1078.7	965.3	878.0	853.1	793.1	774.4	763.9	729.8	748.0
1. Oil Seeds	25.5	1888.1	1651.1	1423.4	1281.2	1119.9	1011.9	980.4	901.0	868.3	872.3	841.4	863.2
2. Plantation Crops	11.0	594.8	601.7	608.4	610.6	608.0	568.5	558.9	543.6	557.5	513.4	471.8	481.8
C. All Crops	100	890.9	835.9	784.9	761.1	723.2	658.2	690.0	667.7	659.3	661.3	647.1	653.4

## Appendix 3.6

Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities-Kerala 1976-85 (Base 1952-53=100)

Group	Weight	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
A. Food Crops	63.5	332	349	360	364	388	417	413	499	597	582
1. Foodgrains (Rice)	40.4	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	406	442	448
2. Molasses	2.0	423	368	289	384	629	606	412	626	692	709
3. Condiments & Spices	10.4	318	309	324	378	403	442	439	548	854	637
4. Fruits and Vegetables	10.7	380	497	564	518	589	728	740	779	913	1008
B. Non-food Crops	36.5	438	516	565	545	673	680	672	930	1477	966
1. Oil Seeds	25.5	525	606	677	648	822	819	796	1112	1863	1142
2. Plantation Crops	11.0	236	310	308	306	331	358	386	508	585	560
C. All Crops	100.0	371	410	345	430	492	513	507	656	918	722

APPENDIX 3.7

Statement Showing the Monthly State Average Retail Prices of Essential Commodities for the Year 1985

(Prices at the end of the month)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Yearly average
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	Rice O.M.	Kg.	3.67	3.63	3.57	3.75	3.99	4.29	4.42	4.54	4.29	4.22	4.23	4.13	4.06
2.	Green gram	"	7.26	7.42	7.33	7.45	7.42	7.41	7.46	7.31	6.39	6.51	6.52	6.75	7.10
3.	Black gram	"	6.94	6.78	6.73	6.72	6.66	6.59	6.68	6.73	6.72	6.83	6.72	6.76	6.74
4.	Red gram	"	5.26	5.37	5.35	5.42	5.57	5.64	5.87	6.81	6.78	6.75	6.67	6.66	6.01
5.	Dhal	"	8.15	7.88	7.56	7.53	7.45	7.43	7.43	7.54	7.52	7.69	7.77	7.91	7.66
6.	Coconut Oil	"	34.71	26.72	25.27	23.25	22.36	20.19	20.15	18.11	17.79	18.22	17.55	17.06	21.76
7.	Groundnut oil	"	19.46	18.78	18.53	18.45	18.11	17.74	17.81	17.91	17.68	17.74	17.61	17.81	18.14
8.	Refined Oil Postman	"	27.71	27.71	27.57	27.50	27.35	27.34	26.99	26.90	26.90	26.90	26.99	27.49	27.23
9.	Gingelly Oil	"	20.92	20.33	20.19	20.19	19.77	19.00	19.02	18.47	18.17	18.40	18.56	18.90	19.33
10.	Tapioca—Raw	"	1.02	1.01	1.01	0.95	1.08	1.08	1.16	1.13	1.18	1.22	1.34	1.38	1.13
11.	Chennai	"	1.98	2.05	2.03	2.30	2.50	2.70	2.56	2.29	2.07	2.15	2.07	2.07	2.23
12.	Banana—green	"	3.54	3.47	2.76	3.16	4.10	4.71	4.77	5.67	4.38	4.49	3.93	3.95	4.08
13.	Milk—cows	Litre	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.94	3.94	3.99	4.18	4.18	4.25	3.99
14.	Egg—Hens	Doz.	7.12	6.05	6.60	5.94	7.27	6.56	7.00	6.96	6.14	6.49	7.49	7.26	6.74
15.	Mutton	Kg.	24.30	24.70	24.90	25.10	25.40	25.80	26.00	26.40	26.40	26.70	27.50	27.90	25.93
16.	Potato	"	2.08	2.13	1.92	1.91	2.32	2.74	2.55	2.46	2.32	2.37	2.62	2.75	2.35
17.	Corriander	"	8.59	9.01	9.11	9.47	10.30	10.80	11.45	11.99	12.02	11.87	11.87	11.83	10.69
18.	Chillies	"	23.00	14.80	17.80	19.00	19.75	21.10	21.30	21.95	19.20	18.55	17.60	17.65	19.31
19.	Onion	Kg.	1.58	1.78	1.98	2.37	2.41	2.89	2.43	2.32	1.71	1.99	2.04	2.07	2.13
20.	Tamarind	"	13.20	11.50	10.70	10.50	10.40	9.90	10.00	9.60	9.40	9.60	10.00	10.20	10.42
21.	Tea B.B.A dust	"	39.90	41.09	41.24	41.25	41.26	41.27	41.30	38.72	40.29	39.34	38.47	37.79	40.16
22.	Coffee—Powder B.B. Family brand	"	28.80	28.72	28.72	28.52	28.57	28.42	28.22	28.83	29.00	28.85	30.83	30.23	28.98
23.	Sugar O.M.	"	5.50	5.21	5.93	5.87	6.08	6.70	7.83	6.51	6.29	6.40	6.36	5.90	6.22
24.	Coconut without husk	100 Nos.	316.00	267.00	229.50	209.00	189.00	165.50	160.00	148.50	144.50	147.83	147.50	146.00	189.20

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
25.	Tobacco	Kg.	17.81	17.88	18.13	18.13	18.38	18.62	18.75	18.50	18.88	18.75	20.00	17.25	18.42
26.	Firewood Local Split	Qutl.	55.30	55.60	55.40	55.40	55.40	56.10	54.20	54.40	55.60	55.90	56.80	60.00	55.85
27.	Mundu-Mull	each	16.54	16.22	16.31	16.64	16.64	16.62	16.65	16.67	16.69	16.69	17.01	17.03	16.61
28.	Mundu--kora	%	11.59	11.74	11.78	11.66	12.40	12.40	12.49	12.49	12.49	12.49	12.60	12.55	12.22
29.	Paper	24 sheets	2.99	2.94	2.97	2.97	3.02	3.07	3.07	3.07	3.07	3.07	3.07	3.09	3.03
30.	Washing soda	Kg.	5.36	5.36	5.54	5.65	5.82	6.38	6.39	6.46	6.58	6.59	6.45	6.40	6.08
31.	Washing Soap--Sunlight	Each	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.55	3.63	3.73	3.73	3.76	3.76	3.75	3.70	3.62
32.	Toilet Soap--Lux	"	2.87	2.86	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.86	2.87
33.	Razor blade	5 Nos.	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.73	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.77	1.77	1.80	1.74
34.	Tooth Paste Colgate tube	50 gms.	4.23	4.23	4.23	4.26	4.23	4.24	4.24	4.24	4.24	4.24	4.27	4.31	4.25
35.	Anacin	2 tabs.	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
36.	Electric bulb (Osram)	50W each	4.63	4.64	4.64	4.65	4.68	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.71	4.72	4.72	4.70	4.68
37.	Aluminium Cooking pot	Each	50.10	50.10	50.10	50.30	50.80	50.80	50.80	50.80	50.80	50.80	50.80	50.80	50.58
38.	Cement	Bag	75.28	75.66	76.90	76.93	77.53	78.90	78.65	78.72	79.09	79.28	79.54	80.32	78.07
39.	Baby food (Anul)	Kg.	44.43	44.43	44.72	44.74	45.24	45.38	45.55	45.69	45.87	45.97	45.97	45.62	45.30
40.	Torch Battery--Eveready	Each	3.22	3.22	3.20	3.20	3.23	3.31	3.31	3.31	3.32	3.30	3.29	3.25	3.26
41.	Onion Big	Kg.	1.69	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.69	1.77	1.74	1.79	1.70	2.11	2.48	2.33	1.86
42.	Brinjal	"	2.68	2.23	2.68	2.68	3.13	3.04	3.10	2.70	2.50	2.87	2.85	2.85	2.55
43.	Pumpkin	"	1.45	1.31	1.56	1.51	1.70	1.87	1.86	1.85	1.62	1.64	1.72	1.67	1.65
44.	Cucumber	"	1.49	1.27	1.27	1.18	1.68	2.50	3.00	1.77	1.61	1.80	2.21	2.05	1.85
45.	Ladies Finger	"	2.43	2.44	2.87	2.90	3.30	3.11	2.99	2.54	2.06	2.44	2.95	2.90	2.74
46.	Bitter Gourd	Kg.	3.58	3.05	3.53	3.10	5.25	5.95	5.05	3.50	3.45	4.10	4.70	4.30	4.13
47.	Ash gourd	"	1.31	1.14	1.12	1.16	1.23	1.48	1.69	1.63	1.54	1.42	1.43	1.50	1.39
48.	Colocasia	"	2.22	2.58	2.74	2.88	3.80	3.90	3.79	3.75	3.17	3.00	3.00	2.62	3.12
49.	Chillies green	"	5.85	4.10	3.85	5.00	6.95	5.70	5.10	5.60	4.30	4.80	4.95	3.85	5.00
50.	Plantain green	"	2.55	2.55	2.45	2.40	2.55	2.65	2.70	2.90	2.98	2.73	2.85	2.80	2.67



## APPENDIX 3.8

Consumer Price Index (Cost of Living Index) Number for Agricultural and Industrial Workers Kerala—1985

(Base 1970=100)

Centre	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	323	320	316	316	318	321	324	324	321	322	324	327
Quilon	330	327	325	325	327	330	334	334	330	328	328	331
Punalur	310	306	302	302	304	307	311	313	312	311	311	312
Alleppey	311	308	304	304	307	310	314	314	311	313	315	318
Kottayam	318	316	315	315	318	323	326	326	324	324	326	329
Mundakayam	298	295	291	291	294	298	303	304	300	298	300	301
Munnar	302	300	299	300	302	306	309	310	311	313	314	316
Ernakulam	302	301	298	298	301	305	308	308	305	303	303	305
Chalakuvely	307	305	304	306	310	315	318	318	319	321	323	325
Trichur	313	309	308	310	314	319	322	323	319	319	321	323
Palghat	312	308	304	304	306	310	314	314	309	307	307	308
Malappuram	317	314	312	313	316	319	322	322	318	316	318	321
Kozhikode	312	311	309	310	314	318	323	324	320	319	321	324
Meppady	316	315	314	316	318	321	324	325	325	327	328	330
Cannanore	309	306	303	305	305	308	312	316	316	314	316	317
State	312	309	307	308	310	314	316	318	316	316	317	319

## APPENDIX 4.1

## Farm Commodity Prices—Kerala

(In Rupees)

Commodity	Paddy/Quintal		Tapioca/ Quintal		Coconut/1000Nos.		Pepper/Quintal	
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
Month	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
January	264.56	202.55	74.54	57.43	2677.60	3048.30	1690.95	2631.00
February	261.25	202.28	75.49	58.27	2785.20	2467.70	1756.88	2853.22
March	258.77	201.04	73.13	60.78	2780.90	2202.60	1717.70	3322.67
April	254.36	205.72	70.17	62.29	2896.20	1955.20	1848.14	3869.32
May	236.86	214.40	72.61	61.92	3024.20	1736.20	1987.64	3652.99
June	233.14	229.56	65.80	64.96	3247.60	1560.10	2188.25	3938.48
July	228.73	239.62	64.38	72.58	3200.10	1507.00	2191.87	3875.47
August	221.43	251.74	63.31	75.62	3001.80	1316.80	2134.09	3585.61
September	204.76	243.75	62.65	78.04	3130.00	1249.40	2308.62	3713.68
October	202.83	235.90	59.51	82.08	3211.60	1295.70	2572.90	3940.83
November	199.93	..	57.22	..	3299.90	..	2469.93	..
December	202.69	..	57.08	..	3281.00	..	2370.03	..
Average	230.78	222.66	66.32	67.40	3044.63	1833.90	2103.08	3538.33

## Farm Commodity Prices (Contd.)

Commodity	Ginger/ Quintal		Cashew/Quintal		Sugarcane/ Tonne		Arecanut/100Nos.		Banana/100Nos.	
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
Month	(11)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
January	2360.83	1578.67	..	811.90	176.00	203.13	8.36	9.41	57.45	53.46
February	2689.95	1528.36	829.69	735.83	171.75	186.67	8.85	10.29	55.81	55.09
March	2807.08	1556.76	869.17	767.28	162.00	200.00	9.48	12.33	50.40	51.73
April	3184.11	1930.21	814.89	813.54	..	200.00	11.83	15.17	50.41	49.19
May	3222.76	1774.22	797.36	798.71	150.00	200.00	16.38	14.28	54.87	57.15
June	3341.56	1981.95	880.50	780.47	..	200.00	30.45	11.37	57.77	62.69
July	3345.54	1817.40	815.00	850.00	150.00	200.00	26.72	9.44	57.41	65.23
August	3127.78	1586.53	..	..	150.00	200.00	13.16	8.34	60.83	74.64
September	3089.58	1310.83	..	..	150.00	200.00	10.30	8.54	60.46	66.97
October	2887.50	1192.08	..	..	150.00	200.00	9.59	8.26	59.59	64.12
November	2395.54	..	..	..	195.00	..	8.98	..	57.13	..
December	1918.56	..	..	..	190.00	..	9.01	..	53.88	..
Average	2864.23	1625.70	834.44	793.96	164.48	198.98	13.59	10.74	56.33	60.02

Source: Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, Trivandrum.

## APPENDIX 4.2

Station-wise Average Monthly Rainfall

1985

(in m.m.)

Station	1985											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Trivandrum	91.7	40.2	13.6	86.8	223.3	424.5	82.5	61.8	96.8	162.7	174.4	39.5
Quilon	16.4	7.0	9.0	62.6	310.5	656.4	270.0	111.8	102.6	87.4	250.6	238.4
Alleppey	69.5	105.5	46.8	63.0	628.9	741.9	334.6	211.4	325.9	175.4	152.3	35.5
Kottayam	99.5	65.2	57.7	163.0	376.7	788.4	364.8	262.9	181.1	247.4	172.7	50.1
Peermade	143.0	0.0	0.0	82.0	137.8	769.0	423.0	(—)	161.0	209.8	116.0	50.0
Cochin	87.2	17.8	57.7	71.1	520.3	963.6	414.2	299.1	135.8	127.2	62.7	135.4
Trichur	15.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	143.2	878.2	581.5	378.0	22.2	265.0	7.0	53.0
Palghat	29.2	0.4	0.0	121.4	69.2	721.8	350.9	250.1	96.4	156.0	64.1	4.6
Nilambur	4.2	0.0	60.6	46.4	50.6	797.8	460.2	387.0	129.0	127.5	173.2	4.1
Kozhikode	38.5	3.6	52.0	16.7	302.2	1164.5	535.2	425.5	79.5	271.1	63.9	20.7
Wynad (Mannantody)	11.4	0.0	2.2	106.2	55.2	745.6	321.1	546.7	134.5	91.8	54.0	35.4
Cannanore	3.8	0.0	0.0	24.8	292.2	1006.3	540.2	644.2	82.7	327.8	135.2	9.8

Source: Meteorological Centre, Trivandrum.

## APPENDIX 4.3

Average Prices of Important Agricultural Inputs

Input	Unit	1983-84	1984-85	Change Over the Period (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>1. Fertilisers.</b>				
(a) Nitrogen-Urea	Rs./Kg.	2.15	2.15	NIL
Amonium Sulphate	"	1.20	1.20	"
(b) Phosphorus-Super Phosphate	"	0.85	0.85	"
(c) Potash-Muriate of Potash	"	1.20	1.20	"
<b>2. Seeds and Other Planting Materials</b>				
(a) Paddy Seeds	Rs./Quintal	150	150	"
(b) Pulses Seeds	"	709	709	"
(c) Green Manure Seeds				
(i) Sunhump	"	265	265	"
(ii) Daincha	"	303	302	"
(iii) Kolinji	"	182	182	"
(d) Coconut Seedlings				
(i) West Coast Tall	Rs./Seedling	6.50	6.50	"
(ii) T x D	"	9.00	9.00	"
(iii) D x T	"	9.00	9.00	"
(e) Rooted Pepper Cuttings				
(i) Panniyoor I	Rs./Cutting	0.35	0.35	"
(ii) Other Varieties	"	0.25	0.25	"
(f) Cashew Layers	Rs./Layer	0.50	0.50	"
(g) Cashew Seedlings	Rs./Seedling	0.60	0.60	"
(h) Nutmeg Seedlings				
(i) One Year Old	Rs./Seedling	2.00	2.00	"
(ii) Two Year Old	"	3.00	3.00	"
<b>3. Other Items</b>				
(a) Soil Ameliorans				
(i) Calicum Carbonate (Bulk)	Rs./Tonne	30.00	30.00	+ Excise duty
(Bagged)	"	110.00	110.00	do.
(b) Farm Yard Manure/Cowdung	"	126.00	148.00	+ 17.46
(c) Wood Ash	"	263.00	385.00	+ 46.39

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Trivandrum.

## APPENDIX 4.4

*District-wise Area and Production of Rice in Kerala*

Districts	Area in Hectare		Production in tonnes	
	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Trivandrum	27079	27020	36462	45319
Quilon	39846	37563	58035	58929
Pathanamthitta	17883	17439	30741	35920
Alleppey	69201	73610	133758	140514
Kottayam	34801	31990	70027	66572
Idukki	8072	8475	13863	17435
Ernakulam	86732	89183	119054	149199
Trichur	103391	102540	155121	147381
Palghat	168034	166312	339365	350470
Malappuram	74749	73185	93291	100712
Kozhikode	23155	21345	21853	23898
Wynad	30571	29651	61755	53489
Cannanore	56572	52066	74591	66098
State	740086	730379	1207916	1255936

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

## APPENDIX 4.4

*District-wise Area and Production of Rice in Kerala*

Districts	Area in Hectare		Production in tonnes	
	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Trivandrum	27079	27020	36462	45319
Quilon	39846	37563	58035	58929
Pathanamthitta	17883	17439	30741	35920
Alleppey	69201	73610	133758	140314
Kottayam	34801	31990	70027	66572
Idukki	8072	8475	13863	17435
Ernakulam	86732	89183	119054	149199
Trichur	103391	102540	155121	147381
Palghat	168034	166312	339365	350470
Malappuram	74749	73185	93291	100712
Kozhikode	23155	21345	21853	23898
Wynad	30571	29651	61755	53489
Cannanore	56572	52066	74591	66098
State	740086	730379	1207916	1255936

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

## APPENDIX 4.5

District-wise Area and Production of High Yielding Varieties of Rice in Kerala 1984-85

District	Autumn 1984		Winter 1984		Summer 1985		Total	
	Area (Ha.)	Production (tonnes)	Area (Ha.)	Production (tonnes)	Area (Ha.)	Production (tonnes)	Area (Ha.)	Production (tonnes)
1. Trivandrum	3052	6330	1443	2219	179	143	4674	8692
2. Quilon	8914	16211	1813	3048	6	3	10733	19262
3. Pathanamthitta	5579	11006	3315	5945	3156	9385	12050	26336
4. Alleppey	18842	41000	1622	3127	15837	38715	36301	82842
5. Kottayam	10201	22796	12249	22708	4220	10168	26670	55672
6. Idukki	959	1822	1295	2556	263	522	2517	4900
7. Ernakulam	19240	33846	3419	5455	3496	5802	26155	45103
8. Trichur	3140	4226	7189	11406	9538	18864	19867	34496
9. Palghat	30018	77082	17888	39564	519	888	48425	117534
10. Malappuram	3117	4914	2113	3495	2398	4729	7628	13138
11. Kozhikode	1734	2236	1770	2880	1798	2974	5302	8090
12. Wynad	..	..	7436	16695	2743	5582	10179	22277
13. Cannanore	7604	11766	2135	3256	299	479	10038	15501
State	112400	233235	63687	122354	44452	98254	220539	453843

Source: Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, Trivandrum

## APPENDIX 4.6

Consumption of Fertilizers in Kerala

(in Tonnes)

Year	Nutrients			
	Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Potash	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1971-72	31257	15670	18044	64971
1972-73	31484	22314	22470	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
1984-85	57657	32642	37346	127645

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Kerala.

## APPENDIX 4.7

## Zonewise and Statwise Share of Gross Cropped Area and Fertiliser Consumption

1984-85 ((April-March)

Zone/State	Share of State to All-India gross cropped area (%)	Share of State to All-India consumption (N+P+K)(%)	Gross area sown§ ('000 hectares)	N+P+K@ consumption per hectare of gross cropped area (Kg)	Col.3 vs col.2 *
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>East</b>	17.8	11.4	31,547	30.3	Lower
Assam	1.9	0.	3,439	4.2	Lower
Bihar	6.0	4.6	10,628	36.5	Lower
Orissa	4.9	1.6	8,743	15.2	Lower
West Bengal	4.2	4.9	7,402	55.1	Higher
<b>North</b>	22.3	37.2	39,543	78.8	Higher
Haryana	3.3	4.2	5,826	59.9	Higher
Himachal Pradesh	0.5	0.2	949	21.3	Lower
Jammu & Kashmir	0.6	0.2	978	17.8	Lower
Punjab	3.9	12.7	6,429	153.6	Higher
Uttar Pradesh	14.0	19.8	24,773	66.8	Higher
<b>South</b>	19.3	28.4	34,143	69.6	Higher
Andhra Pradesh	7.4	11.6	13,047	74.3	Higher
Karnataka	6.3	6.9	11,228	51.5	Higher
Kerala	1.6	1.6	2,905	47.9	Higher
Tamil Nadu	3.9	8.1	6,909	98.0	Higher
Pondicherry	0.03	0.2	51	280.5	Higher
<b>West</b>	40.6	20.6	71,808	24.0	Lower
Gujarat	6.2	6.1	10,903	47.0	Lower
Madhya Pradesh	12.3	4.7	21,756	18.1	Lower
Maharashtra	11.5	7.1	20,385	29.2	Lower
Rajasthan	10.5	2.6	18,596	11.5	Lower
Goa, Daman & Diu	0.09	0.07	142	39.5	Lower
<b>All India</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>177,041</b>	<b>47.3</b>	

@ Provisional

§ Data relate to the year 1981-82

\* In a state where total nutrient (N+P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>+K<sub>2</sub>O) consumption share is higher than or equal to gross cropped area share, consumption of plant nutrients (N+P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>+K<sub>2</sub>O) in that state (kg/ha) is above all-India average of 47.3 kg/ha and, vice versa.Note:—Zonal percentage of consumption (N+P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>+K<sub>2</sub>O) do not add upto 100 per cent due to omission of small states, UTs and plantations

Source:— Fertiliser News, August 1985.

## APPENDIX 4.8

*Distribution of Coffee Plantation 1983-84*

(1)	Holdings of 20 ha and below		Estates above 20 ha	
	No. of Holdings as on 31-3-84	1983-84 (Area ha.)	No. of Holdings as on 31-3-1984	1983-84 (Area ha.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kerala	61773	55765	130	8244
India	111096	218610	2274	73744

Source: Coffee Board, Bangalore.

## APPENDIX 4.9

*Distribution of Registered Cardamom Estates by Size of Holdings as on 31-3-1985*

Size Group	Kerala		India	
	No. of Holdings	Area (ha.)	No. of Holdings	Area (ha.)
Below 2 ha	14358	13949	22857	20923
2-4 ha.	3627	10127	5632	15552
4-20 ha.	2895	20349	4185	29881
20-40 ha.	146	3758	263	6736
Above 40 ha.	105	10586	216	23045
Total	21131	58769	33153	96137

Source: Cardamom Board, Cochin.



*Student Statistics for 1983-84 and 1984-85 of The Kerala Agricultural University*

Course of Study	1983-84			1984-85		
	Admission	on rolls	Successful completion	Admission	On rolls	Successful completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Degree Programmes</i>						
B.Sc. (Ag.)	143	516	110	160	565	126
B.Sc. (Hort)	nil	33	37	nil	..	28
B.V.Sc. & A.H.	69	419	49	114	419	56
B.F.Sc.	29	106	nil	32	140	18
B.Sc. (C& B)	32	109	nil	29	129	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>1183</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>1253</b>	<b>228</b>
<i>Diploma Courses</i>						
D.A.Sc.	17	161	43	60	126	41
D.A.R.E.	17	63	24	19	50	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>69</b>
<i>Post-Graduate Degree Programme</i>						
M.Sc. (Ag)	62	122	39	88	154	74
M.Sc. (Ag. Stat)	4	16	5	4	16	5
M.Sc. (Ag. Engg.)	5	5	..	5	8	4
M.Sc. (Hort)	10	20	11	7	10	4
M.V.Sc.	14	26	17	13	27	3
Ph. D. (Ag.)	8	22	4	17	28	8
Ph. D. (Hort)	..	2	..	2	.. 4	3
Ph.D. (Vety)	4	8	1	3	9	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>102</b>
<i>PG Diplomas</i>						
Natural Rubber Production	..	..	5	1	1	..
Food and Nutrition	3	3	..	4	4	3
Vety. & A.Sc.	..	22	21	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>1653</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>1690</b>	<b>402</b>

Source: Kerala Agricultural University.

## APPENDIX 4, 11

*Activities of the Animal Husbandry Department*

Item	Unit	Year	
		1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Artificial Inseminations Carried out by the Department			
(i) In I.C.D.P. Areas	Nos.	388214	447205
(ii) In Other Areas	"	352782	308648
Total		740996	755853
2. Animals Slaughtered	"	731228	846159
3. Meat Production	Tonnes	18,652	22505
4. Production of Poultry Feeds in Units Owned by the Department	"	2,183	3,022
5. Veterinary Institutions	Nos.		
(i) Veterinary Polyclinics	"	42	42
(ii) Veterinary Hospitals	"	479	479
(iii) Veterinary Dispensaries	"	118	118
(iv) Other Institutions	"	733	811
6. Animals Treated	Lakhs	33.01	33.96
7. Vaccinations and Innoculations conducted			
(i) On Livestock	"	11.81	11.95
(ii) On Poultry	"	27.18	38.27
8. Milk Production (Estimated)	Lakhs tonnes	11.50	12.20
9. Egg Production (Estimated)	Million Nos.	1260	1310

## APPENDIX 4.12

*Performance of the Dairies During 1984 and 1985*

Name of Dairy	Procuring capacity per day (Litres)	Procurement (Litres)		Average Procurement per day (litres)		Total Sales (Litres)		Average Sales per day (Litres)	
		1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Trivandrum Dairy	40000	13444085	17227258	36732	47328	13310000	16132328	36366	44319
Ernakulam Dairy	50000	11122076	1640750	30388	45076	9772200	12236712	26700	33617
Alleppey Dairy	4000	1845788	2053060	5043	5640	2210000	2829785	6038	7774
Kottayam Dairy	6000	..	1842889 (305 days)	..	6042	..	1966900 (305 days)	..	6449
Palghat Dairy	6000	3329541	3663911	9097	10065	3426000	4206420	9360	11556
Cannanore Dairy	10000	2681065	3195893	7325	8615	4210000	5710891	11500	15689

## APPENDIX 4.12 (a)

*Dairy Co-operatives in Kerala  
As on 30-6-1985*

(Numbers)

District	Primary	Union	Total	Anand Model Co-operative Societies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Trivandrum	238	1 (Regional Union)	239	132
Quilon	129	1	130	37
Pathanamthitta	47	..	47	7
Alleppey	125	..	125	57
Kottayam	118	1	114	37
Idukki	77	..	77	17
Ernakulam	159	1	160	119
Trichur	160	1	161	50
Palghat	93	1	94	..
Malappuram	68	1	69	..
Kozhikode	81	1	82	..
Cannanore	05	1	106	..
Wynad	35	1	36	..
Kasargode	..	..	..	..
Total	1430	10	1440	456

## APPENDIX 4.13

## Marine Fish Landings in Kerala (1980-84)

(Tonnes)

Species	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		Average for 1980-84	
	Actual	Per-centage	Actual	Per-centage	Actual	Per-centage	Actual	Per-centage	Actual (P)	Per-centage	Actual	Per-centage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Elasmobranches	6803	2.4	4871	1.8	6287	1.9	8463	2.2	5036	1.2	6292	1.9
2. Cat Fishes	13936	5.0	9565	3.5	9497	2.9	15159	4.0	13928	3.3	12417	3.7
3. Chirocentrus	1002	0.4	973	0.4	1060	0.3	1090	0.3	2771	0.6	1379	0.4
4. (a) Oil sardine	69667	25.0	146986	53.5	143205	44.0	154872	40.2	101844	24.0	123314	36.5
(b) Other Sardines	11017	4.0	7652	2.8	7864	2.4	5315	1.4	71880	16.9	20745	6.1
5. Anchoviella	7772	2.8	4293	1.5	13184	4.0	55030	14.3	46624	11.0	25380	7.5
6. Thrissoles and Other Clupeoids	2815	1.0	1578	0.6	3983	1.2	7899	2.1	19421	4.6	7139	2.1
7. Perches	17814	6.4	8549	3.1	11067	3.4	9814	2.5	2808	0.7	10010	3.0
8. Red Mullet	1	..	33	..	244	0.1	152	..	..	..	86	..
9. Sciaenids	6164	2.2	3145	1.2	3568	1.1	6110	1.6	7128	1.7	5222	1.5
10. Ribbon Fish	12937	4.6	7066	2.6	11042	3.4	1109	0.3	2442	0.6	6919	2.0
11. Caranx	4760	1.7	5050	1.8	2997	1.0	16508	4.3	2071	0.5	6277	1.9
12. Leiognathus	4147	1.5	2826	1.0	8723	2.7	9495	2.5	4183	1.0	5874	1.8
13. Lactarius	861	0.3	879	0.3	1609	0.5	1099	0.3	1412	0.3	1172	0.3
14. Pomfrets	907	0.3	1373	0.5	4242	1.3	1991	0.5	1423	0.3	1987	0.6
15. Mackerel	18474	6.6	16200	5.9	10717	3.3	12675	3.3	20894	4.9	15792	4.7
16. Seer Fish	3763	1.3	3330	1.2	5619	1.8	6999	1.8	3988	0.9	4739	1.4
17. Tunnies	10611	3.8	5509	2.0	7279	2.2	5750	1.5	4715	1.1	6772	2.0
18. Soles	4394	1.6	5034	1.8	11601	3.6	13323	3.4	6454	1.5	8161	2.4
19. (a) Penaeid Prawns	52633	18.9	22268	8.1	26707	8.2	29752	7.7	31139	7.3	32499	9.6
(b) Non-Penaeid Prawns	1742	0.6	160	0.1	65	..	105	..	..	..	414	0.1
(c) Lobsters	18	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	32	..
(d) Other Crustaceans	7286	2.6	2998	1.1	4464	1.4	6880	1.8	..	..	4325	1.3
20. Cephalopods	4244	1.5	2376	0.9	3524	1.1	1730	0.4	4910	1.2	3356	1.0
21. Miscellaneous	15775	5.5	11631	4.3	26819	8.2	13955	3.6	69554	16.4	27546	8.2
Total:	279543	100.0	274395	100.0	325367	100.0	385275	100.0	424718	100.0	337859	100.0

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## APPENDIX 1.14

Average Beach Price of Selected Marine Fishes in Kerala (1983-84 and 1984-85)

Species (1)	Average Price in the Beach (Rs/Kg.)	
	1983-84 (2)	1984-85 (3)
1. Elasmobranchs	1.51	1.81
2. Cat Fishes	1.54	1.92
3. Chirocentrus	1.55	2.00
4. (a) Oil Sardine	1.00	1.08
(b) Other Sardines	1.12	1.25
5. Sciaenids	1.41	1.77
6. Carangids	1.94	2.14
7. Leiognathus	0.85	1.05
8. Lactarius	2.67	3.45
9. Pomfrets	4.51	5.34
10. Mackerel	2.15	2.79
11. Seer Fish	5.65	6.35
12. Tunnies	3.47	4.21
13. Soles	0.97	1.11
14. Cephalopods	3.05	4.17
15. Prawns	12.93	14.12
16. Miscellaneous	1.34	1.49

## APPENDIX 4.15

District-wise Distribution of Fishermen Population in Kerala (1984-85)

District (1)	Marine				Inland				Total (10)
	Male (2)	Female (3)	Children (4)	Total (5)	Male (6)	Female (7)	Children (8)	Total (9)	
1. Trivandrum	42372	40982	58643	141997	316	322	407	1045	143042
2. Quilon	25327	23341	31040	79708	9363	8601	11639	29603	109311
3. Alleppey	29359	28710	36920	94989	17746	16824	19172	53742	148731
4. Pathanamthitta	..	..	..	..	239	227	259	725	725
5. Kottayam	..	..	..	..	7127	6806	7560	21493	21493
6. Idukki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Ernakulam	19849	19414	22421	61684	19139	18367	18371	55877	117561
8. Trichur	18149	18497	22639	59285	5694	5490	5960	17144	76429
9. Palghat	..	..	..	..	107	124	228	459	459
10. Malappuram	19900	20399	23907	64206	1171	1158	1347	3676	67882
11. Wynad	..	..	..	..	259	247	319	825	825
12. Calicut	26289	25496	32425	84210	3245	3095	4023	10363	94573
13. Cannanore	14259	13880	16586	44725	294	258	214	766	45491
14. Kasargode	11754	11442	13675	36871	243	213	176	632	37503
State	207258	202161	258256	667675	64943	61732	69675	196350	864025

## APPENDIX 4.16

*Fishermen Cooperatives in Kerala (1984-85)*

Type	Nos.	Membership (Nos.)	Paid up Share Capital (Rs.)
1. Matsyafed	1	5	5000
2. District Societies	5	25	2500
3. Village Societies			
(a) Marine	222	157754	..
(b) Inland	21	..	..
4. Scheduled Caste Fishermen Societies	8	200	2000
5. Scheduled Tribe Fishermen Societies	1	25	250
6. SC/ST Fishermen Societies	6	150	1500

## APPENDIX 4.17

*Division-wise Area of Reserve Forests and Vested Forests in Kerala*

Division	Area in Hectares as on 31-3-1985
(1)	(2)
<b>A. Reserve Forests</b>	
1. Trivandrum	57058
2. Thenmala	56762
3. Punalur	28005
4. Konni	33166
5. Ranni	105746
6. Kottayam	73074
7. Malayattur	64509
8. Munnar	89660
9. Chalakudy	35471
10. Trichur	33102
11. Wild Life Division (Tekkady)	77700
12. Nenmara	48407
13. Nilambur	32459
14. Palghat	37317
15. Kozhikode	42062
16. Wynad	45782
17. Special Division (Kozhikode)	359
18. Kothamangalam	31686
19. Vazhachal	41178
Sub Total (A)	933503
<b>B. Vested Forests</b>	
1. Palghat	79392
2. Nilambur	42906
3. Kozhikode	42026
4. Tellicherry	17591
5. Tiru-Cochin	6740
Sub Total (B)	188652
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>	1122155

## APPENDIX 4.18

*Species-wise Area Under Forest Plantations*

Name of Species	Area in Hectares	
	As on 31-3-1984	As on 31-3-1985
1. Teak	78283	78452
2. Soft Wood	23790	22794
3. Jungle Wood	2959	..
4. Cashew	5211	4898
5. Rose Wood	171	172
6. Eucalyptus	32718	31634
7. Mahogany	271	225
8. Bamboo	984	849
9. Wattle	1406	2687
10. Sandal Wood	9	15
11. Fuel Wood	2410	2297
12. Kongu	20	..
13. Balsa	117	118
14. Cardamom	21	21
15. Pine	449	369
16. Pepper	560	533
17. Zylonicum	3	..
18. Others	1795	4917
19. Mixed Plantations	1699	2812
Total	152876	152793

## APPENDIX 4.19

*Out-turn of Forest Produce (1983-84 and 1984-85)*

Item	Unit	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Timber (Round logs)	'000 m <sup>3</sup>	111	83
2. Timber (Round poles)	'000 Nos.	1512	1364
3. Sawn and Squard Timber	m <sup>3</sup>	43	45
4. Firewood	'000 tonnes	68	58
5. Charcoal	tonnes	403	488
6. Cardamom	Kg.	845	..
7. Honey	Tonnes	27.7	..
8. Wax	Kg.	3240	..
9. Serivellocs	"	49	..
10. Reeds	Lakh Nos.	153	34
11. Rattans	'000 Nos.	64	..
12. Bamboos	"	48	703
13. Jungle Wood Poles	Nos.	7095	..
14. Sandal wood	Tonnes	2.4	1.1

## APPENDIX 4.20

## Sale Proceeds of Timber and Other Forest Produce

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>A. Forest</b>		
1. Timber	3602.67	2857.60
2. Firewood and Charcoal	119.12	73.70
3. Livestock	4.11	41.04
4. Other Items	214.12	274.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>3940.02</b>	<b>3247.13</b>
<b>B. Other Receipts Including Interest on Forest Revenue</b>	<b>126.12</b>	<b>137.24</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>	<b>4066.14</b>	<b>3384.37</b>
<b>Deduct Refunds</b>	<b>13.44</b>	<b>2.98</b>
<b>Net Total</b>	<b>4052.70</b>	<b>3381.39</b>

## APPENDIX 4.21

## Disposal of Cases Relating to Tenancy and Kudikidappu

Item	Tenancy		Kudikidappu	
	As on 30-11-1984	As on 30-11-1985	As on 30-11-1984	As on 30-11-1985
1. Total Number of Applications Filed	3809915	3826555	454473	457650
2. Disposal of Cases				
(i) Allowed	2535722	2551723	278083	279939
(ii) Rejected	781639	791001	153597	155610
(iii) Other Disposals	471047	473924	19540	20114
(iv) Total	3788408	3816648	451220	455663
3. Applications to be disposed	21507	9907	3253	1987
4. Number of Certificates of purchase Issued	2302404	2075184	265182	269484

Source: Land Board, Kerala



APPENDIX 4.22  
Distribution of Surplus Land

Item (1)	Unit (2)	As on 30-11-1984 (3)	As on 30-11-1985 (4)
1. Total Ceiling Returns Filed	No.	69822	70053
2. Total Ceiling Returns Decided	"	68381	68637
3. Balance to be decided	"	1441	1416
4. Area ordered to be surrendered	Acres	181930	188031
5. Area reduced on orders of High Court	"	58843	65402
6. Net Extent of land ordered for surrender	"	123087	122629
7. Extent of land Taken Over	"	95533	98031
8. Area Reconveyed on order of High Court	"	9681	9857
9. Net Extent Taken Over	"	85852	88174
10. Balance Extent to be taken over	"	37235	34455
(i) Covered by stay against taking possession	"	24957	23718
(ii) Not to be taken over by gift Dispute vested Forest etc.	"	8857	7771
(iii) Extent Available for Taking Over	"	3421	2966
11. Surplus land Distributed	"	56732	59781
12. Balance Extent Taken Over Pending Distribution	"	29120	28393
(i) Covered by stay against Assignment	"	4737	4333
(ii) Not Distributed due to gift Vested Forest etc.	"	3687	4163
(iii) Reserved for Public Purposes	"	17947	18609
(iv) Available for Distribution	"	2749	1288

Source: Land Board, Kerala.

APPENDIX 4.23

*Selected Indicators of the Credit operations of the Agricultural Credit Societies*

Details (1)	As on 30-6-1983 (2)	As on 30-6-1984 (3)
1. No. of Societies	1569	1566
2. No. of members (Lakhs)	48	49
3. Paid up share capital (Rs. in lakhs)	3801	4343
4. Statutory Reserves	443	504
5. Other Reserves	1597	2105
6. Deposits	19994	24482
7. Other Borrowings	13813	16331
8. Working Capital	32502	63153
9. Loans advanced during the year (Rs. lakhs)	26962	34764
a. Short term loans	21738	29117
b. Medium term loans	4670	5331
c. Long term loans	559	316
10. For agricultural purpose alone	14711	18565
11. Loans outstanding at the end of the year	27669	34190
12. Loans overdue	5941	6899
13. No. of societies worked on profit (Nos)	876	900
14. Net profit for the year (Rs. lakhs)	543	528
15. No. of societies worked on loss (Nos)	685	650
16. Loss sustained (Rs. lakhs)	595	760
17. No. of Societies without profit/loss (nos)	8	16
18. Long term loans issued by Primary Agricultural Development Banks (Rs. lakhs)	2183	2389

Source: Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies

## APPENDIX 4.24

*Selected Indicators of the performance of Agricultural Credit Societies*

Indicators	As on 30-6-1983	As on 30-6-1981
1. Average Membership per Society (Nos)	3052	3121
2. Average share Capital per Society (Rs. lakhs)	2.42	2.78
3. Average deposit per society (Rs. lakhs)	12.11	15.63
4. Average deposit per member (Rs.)	397	501
5. Average working capital per society (Rs. lakhs)	33.46	40.33
6. Average loan per member (Rs.)	563	711
7. Percentage of Borrowing Members to total members (during the year)	37.96	41.57
8. Average loan advanced per advancing Society	18.87	23.62
9. Average loan advanced per borrowing member	1483	1711
10. Percentage of overdues to outstanding	21.47	20.18

Source: Office of the Registrar of Co-operative societies

## APPENDIX 5.1

## On Going Major and Medium Irrigation Projects—Achievements during 1984-85

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Command area in (ha.)		Physical achievement during 1984-85 (ha.)		Cumulative achievement at the end of 1984-85 (ha.)		Expenditure during 1984-85 Rs. in lakhs
		Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>A. Ongoing Projects</b>								
1.	Kallada	61630	92000	Nil	Nil	917	1375	2520.84
2.	Pamba	21135	49456	1724	4035	19672	16033	534.17
3.	Muvattupuzha	17400	52200	..	..	..	..	348.54
4.	Periyar Valley	30444	79460	1341	3500	28707	74925	592.21
5.	Chimoni	19000	26200	..	..	..	..	228.56
6.	Chitturpuzha	14500	26970	482	897	13241	24579	110.06
7.	Kanjirapuzha	9720	21863	259	558	6894	15487	463.15
8.	Kuttiadi	14570	35850	217	534	13841	34051	119.76
9.	Pazhassi	11525	23050	610	1220	6734	13468	460.33
10.	Vamanapuram	8803	18014	..	..	..	..	19.75
11.	Idamalayar	13659	39318	..	..	..	..	229.09
12.	Kuriarkutty-Karappara	11736	23472	..	..	..	..	14.31
<i>Ongoing Projects (New)</i>								
13.	Chaliyar	5812	13624	..	..	..	..	7.80
14.	Kakkadavu	12817	26106	..	..	..	..	10.17
15.	Attappady	4190	8380	..	..	..	..	31.24
16.	Karapuzha	4650	9300	..	..	..	..	75.08
17.	Meenachil	10000	20000	..	..	..	..	7.22
18.	Banasurasagar	2400	4800	..	..	..	..	7.12
Total—A.		267991	570063	4633	10744	89979	209918	5779.490
B. Research, Survey & Investigation		..	..	..	..	..	..	37.324
C. Modernisation		..	..	..	..	..	..	23.065

## APPENDIX 5.2

## Cost Escalation of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Year of starting	Original Estimate	Latest Estimate	Expenditure upto 3/85 (anticipated)	Expected year of completion	Increase in the original cost (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Major Scheme</i>							
1.	Pamba	1961	383	5200	4874	3/86	1358
2.	Periyar Valley	1956	348	5700	4643	3/86	1638
3.	Chitturpuzha	1963	105	1786	1396	3/86	1701
4.	Kuttiadi	1962	496	4860	4607	3/86	980
5.	Kanjirapuzha	1961	365	4200	3679	1986	1151
6.	Kallada	1961	1328	20000	13216	1987	1506
7.	Pazhassi	1961	1320	5400	4780	1986	409
8.	Chimoni	1976	2900	2343	956	1988	81
9.	Idamalayar	1977	1439	6147	1546	1992	427
10.	Muvattupuzha	1975	1100	4808	1935	1990	436
11.	Kakkadavu	1979	1330	2600	152	1992	195
12.	Beyporepuzha	1979	344	1061	34	1995	308
13.	Kuriarkutty-Karappara	1979	1600	4881	112	1995	305
<i>Medium Schemes</i>							
14.	Attappady	1975	476	2077	523	1990	436
15.	Karapuzha	1975	389	1200	642	1989	308
16.	Vamanapuram	1979	780	3640	69	1993	467
17.	Meenachil	1979	810	4810	30	1993	59
18.	Banasurasagar	1980	1100	1137	112	1990	103

## APPENDIX 5.3

*Physical and Financial Achievements under Minor Irrigation*

Item	1983-84			1984-85		Total Area (ha.) at the end of 1984-85 Gross
	Actual Expenditure (Rs.lakhs)	Achievements (Area in ha.)		Actual Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	Achievements (Area in ha.) Gross	
		Net	Gross			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Minor Irrigation Class I	224.17	2225	3338	244.99	2080	12359
2. Minor Irrigation Class II (PWD)	81.28	1137	1137	108.95	2139	10381
3. Minor Irrigation Class II with peoples participation						
4. Lift Irrigation	161.88	1894	2841	169.04	1580	12885
5. I.P.D. Yelah Scheme	73.65	917	917	45.37	1070	7463
6. Repairs to M.I. Structures	21.24	..	..	72.55	294	2797
7. Others	23.61	705	705	29.00	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>585.83</b>	<b>6878</b>	<b>8938</b>	<b>669.90</b>	<b>7163</b>	<b>45885</b>

## APPENDIX 5.4

*Number of Minor Irrigation Works Proposed and Completed during 1984-85*

Items	No. of works proposed	No. of works completed
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Minor Irrigation Class I	227	39
2. Minor Irrigation Class II PWD	380	126
3. Minor Irrigation Class II (with peoples participation)	..	..
4. Lift Irrigation	143	28
5. Repairs to Minor Irrigation Structures	104	23
6. I.P.D. Yelah Scheme	239	57

## APPENDIX 5.5

*Flood Control and Anti-Sea Erosion*

Item	1983-84		1984-85	
	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)	Benefit	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)	Benefit
1. Anti-Sea Erosion	525.00	Constructed 13 Km. of New Sea Wall. Reformed 5 Km. of old sea wall.	953.31	Constructed 4.02 Km. of new sea wall. Reformed 4.27 Km. of old sea wall.
2. Flood Control	125.00	1610 Ha. of area Protected from the ravages of flood.	129.59	1630 ha. of area protected from the ravages of flood.

## APPENDIX 5.6

*Growth of Kerala Power System at a Glance*

Particulars	Position as on	
	31-3-1984	31-3-1985
1. Installed capacity—MW	1011.5	1011.5
2. Maximum demand—MW		
(a) System	837.4	939.8
(b) Internal	812.6	911
3. Generation per annum—MU	3643.4	4884.93
4. Import per annum—MU	146.93	123.52
5. Export per annum—MU	90.6	356
6. Energy sales per annum—MU	2793	3705
7. Energy losses as a percentage of energy available for sale	26%	25%
8. Per capita consumption—KWH	102.5	129.49
9. 220 KV lines—Ct. Km.	887.3	887.3
10. 110 KV lines—Ct. Km.	1688.08	1796.37
11. 66 KV lines—Ct. Km.	2287.1	2332.03
12. 11 KV lines—Ct. Km.	15846.12	16316.62
13. LT lines—Ct. Km.	68265	71258.7
14. Step up transformer capacity—MVA	1198	1198
15. No. of EHT sub stations	104	108
16. Step down transformer capacity—MVA	3504.7	3772.6
17. Distribution transformer		
(a) Nos.	12156	12597
(b) Capacity—KVA	1294581	1336539
18. No. of villages electrified/ No. of villages	1268/ 1268	1268/ 1268
19. No. of consumers	2053953	2125371
20. Connected load—MW	2773.663	2902.5
21. No. of street lights	440073	452179
22. No. of irrigation pumps	117813	131991
23. Total revenue per annum (Rs. lakhs)	10518	13633

## APPENDIX 5.7

*Power Projects and Power Generation Capacity (1984-85)*

Project	Installed capacity in MW	Energy potential Mkwh	Units generated Mkwh
1. Pallivasal	37.5	284	235.9391
2. Sengulam	48.0	182	149.8630
3. Neriamangalam	45.0	237	289.9000
4. Panniar	30.0	148	108.9860
5. Peringalkuthu	32.0	170	237.3511
6. Sholayar	54.0	233	277.7817
7. Sabarigiri	300.0	1213	1374.9200
8. Kuttiadi	75.0	248	272.8070
9. Idukki	390.0	2015	1937.3800
Total	1011.5	4730	4884.9279

APPENDIX 5.8  
Power Generation  
(Cost escalation of Selected Projects)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Year of starting	Original estimate	Latest Estimated cost	Expenditure Upto 3/85 (anticipated)	Expected year of completion	Increase in the original cost %
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Power Generation</i>							
1.	Idamalayar	1970	2340	5985	5226	1985-86	256
2.	Idukki Stage II	1976	410	1176	1128	1986-87	287
3.	Sabarigiri Augmentation	1972	128	634	586	1985-86	495
4.	Sabarigiri VI Unit replacement	..	..	323	100		
5.	Idukki Stage II	1980	3168	8000	5453	1985-86 & 1986-87	253
6.	Kakkad	1976	1860	4117	1295	1986 & 1988	223
7.	Kallada	1981	1180	1180	99	1989	..
8.	Lower Periyar	1983	8843	10050	539	1990	113

## APPENDIX 5.9

## Pumpsets Energised (District-wise)

District	No. of Pumpsets Energised	
	As on 31-3-1984	As on 31-3-1985
1. Trivandrum	2716	3350
2. Quilon	1134	1246
3. Alleppey	869	951
4. Kottayam	4200	4401
5. Idukki	2310	2321
6. Ernakulam	19699	21023
7. Trichur	55085	62653
8. Palghat	15463	16768
9. Malappuram	6476	7845
10. Kozhikode	1731	2041
11. Cannanore	7243	3787
12. Wynad	448	483
13. Pathanamthitta	439	464
14. Kasargod	..	4559
Total	117813	131891

## APPENDIX 5.10

*Average Rates of Electricity Supply and Electricity Duty for Different Categories of Consumers*

Category of consumers	Kwh/month	Rate Ps. (overall)	Duty Ps.	Total Ps.	With effect from
1. Domestic					
(a) Lights and Fans	90	43.33	2.67	46.00	12/84
(b) Heat and small power	50	38.00	2.80	40.80	"
(c) Combined load	..	..	—	—	
2. Commercial					
(a) Light and Fans	200	60.00	5.00	65.00	"
(b) Heat and small power	400	70.00	6.50	76.50	"
(c) Combined load	..	..	—	—	
3. Agricultural Purposes (10 HP 15% LF)	817	13.22	1.20	14.42	"
4. Small Scale Industries (LT) (10 KW 20%) (LF)	1460	22.50	1.70	24.20	12/84
5. Medium Industries (30 KW 30% L.F.) (L.T.)	10950	20.65	1.70	22.35	"
6. Large Industry I (HT) 150 KW 40% LF 0.85 PF	43800	30.2	9.60	39.26	4/85
7. Large Industry II (HT) (1000 KW 50% LF)	365000	26.30	7.89	34.19	"
8. Heavy industry 66 KV (5000 KW 60% LF) 110 KV	2190000	66 KV 26.53 110 KV 25.19	7.96 7.56	34.49 32.75	" "
9. Public lighting					
(a) 40 "Metal filament lamp (12 hrs).		Rs. 10.40/month		Rs. 10.40/month	9/82
(b) 2 x 40 fluorescent lamps (12 hrs).		Rs. 31.16/month		Rs. 31.16/month	"
10. Supplies to consumers outside state					
(a) Inter Board surplus (TNEB & KEB)		42 Paise		42 Ps	12-2-1984
(b) Supplies to other Governments (specify)					
(c) Others					

## APPENDIX 5.11

*Total Quantity of Power Sold and the Receipts by the sale of Electricity*

Particulars	1984-85		
	Power sold in MkwH	Income (Rs. lakh)	Average per KwH
1. Domestic lights, Fans and small power	800	2476	30.95
2. Commercial lights, fans and small power	260	1739	66.86
3. Industrial:			
(a) Low and Medium Voltage	225	604	26.86
(b) High Voltage and EHV	1835	4030	21.96
4. Public Lighting	46	646	140.37
5. Irrigation-Agricultural De-watering	92	164	17.82
6. Public Water works and sewage pumping	37	103	27.95
7. Bulk Supply (Licensees)	81	98	12.17
8. Total sales to Neighbouring states	329	1231	37.42
9. Additional Revenue on Account of Tariff revision	..	4385	..

## APPENDIX 5.12

*Consumption of Power and Revenue Collected (Internal) 1984-85*

Category	No. of consumers as on 31-3-1985	Connected load as on 31-3-1985 KW	Energy consumed		Revenue collected	
			Million Kwh	Percentage to total	Provisional Rs. lakhs	Percentage to total
1. Domestic lights, Fans and Small power	1603138	1130000	800	23.7	2476	25.11
2. Commercial lights, Fans Heat and small power	361597	273000	260	7.7	1739	17.64
3. Industrial (Low and Medium Voltage)	40530	466000	225	6.66	604	6.13
4. Industrial (High and Extra High Voltage)	468	482000	1835	54.35	4030	40.87
5. Irrigation	117549	345000	92	2.73	164	1.67
6. Public lighting	1398	24500	46	1.36	646	6.55
7. Water Works and sewage pumping	686	17000	37	1.10	103	1.04
8. Bulk supply to Licensees	5	65000	81	2.40	98	0.99
Total	2125371	2802500	3376	100	9860	100



## APPENDIX 6.1

District-wise Distribution of Working Factories and Employment in Kerala for the year ending 31-12-1983

	Trivandrum		Quilon		Alleppey		Kottayam		Idukki		Ernakulam		Trichur	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1. Oil	13	300	18	153	45	381	9	39	11	57	44	344	105	574
2. Tea	5	126	4	104	..	..	10	99	70	3474	1	65	1	51
3. Cashew	9	2834	208	90656	4	5230	..	..	..	..	2	534	4	2082
4. Cotton Textiles	11	1717	9	1694	4	448	4	649	..	..	19	1828	15	3588
5. Coir	3	50	5	173	210	2983	3	37	..	..	29	416	7	43
6. Plywood Splints & Veneers	15	253	57	1479	26	596	29	903	5	86	50	1164	43	658
7. Saw Mill	37	220	100	497	60	264	88	491	6	25	268	1677	174	998
8. Printing & Publishing	45	1747	39	279	39	250	80	960	13	74	121	1948	75	937
9. Rubber & Rubber Products	34	954	49	645	35	676	262	3031	24	247	93	1785	80	1632
10. Chemical and Chemical Products	15	1011	13	284	29	747	19	684	1	12	61	7459	22	413
11. Matches	11	124	18	272	16	148	4	49	..	..	11	213	35	333
12. Soap	1	5	3	39	3	25	2	18	..	..	11	1212	4	71
13. Tiles	2	103	49	1815	4	187	17	181	..	..	36	624	149	3378
14. General Engineering	65	2144	113	2478	69	1211	82	632	17	184	425	11402	203	1811
15. Automobiles	31	1587	29	1286	27	1006	49	521	13	87	111	1537	71	757
16. Others	81	1729	200	3597	154	2880	154	1511	11	278	485	13193	913	4368
Total	385	14904	914	105451	725	17032	812	9805	171	4524	1767	45221	1301	22911

A. Number of factories  
B. Number of employees

## APPENDIX 6.1 (Contd.)

	Palghat		Malappuram		Kozhikode		Wynad		Cannanore		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1. Oil	13	74	13	67	46	346	1	8	34	179	352	308
2. Tea	3	147	1	25	..	..	17	696	1	30	113	408
3. Cashew	..	..	..	..	2	625	..	..	3	993	292	1027
4. Cotton Textiles	22	1415	4	746	57	2433	..	..	588	11032	733	2333
5. Coir	..	..	11	116	36	585	..	..	14	184	318	402
6. Plywood Splints & Veneers	96	1658	36	531	103	1266	..	..	56	2181	516	1803
7. Saw Mill	168	711	133	693	155	1415	6	31	134	1187	1329	1401
8. Printing & Publishing	35	541	21	108	78	1163	8	30	65	397	619	697
9. Rubber & Rubber Products	30	152	41	305	64	416	6	11	71	366	789	1011
10. Chemical and Chemical Products	22	393	6	742	29	479	2	47	19	121	238	308
11. Matches	17	243	4	33	23	262	..	..	7	75	146	181
12. Soap	..	..	4	43	12	703	..	..	3	84	43	130
13. Tiles	14	533	8	418	33	3133	..	..	10	713	322	1027
14. General Engineering	173	2824	44	406	169	1751	6	32	130	1286	1496	1611
15. Automobiles	49	318	30	595	118	1380	13	193	106	695	647	712
16. Others	406	3142	83	625	318	4725	15	325	242	2641	2469	2615
Total	1048	12151	439	5453	1243	20682	74	1373	1483	22164	10362	11011

## APPENDIX 6.2

District-wise Distribution of Working Factories and Employment in Kerala for the year ending 31-12-1984 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Trivandrum		Quilon		Alleppey		Kottayam		Idukki		Ernakulam		Trichur	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1.	Oil	12	280	17	135	45	384	9	40	11	41	42	352	100	574
2.	Tea	5	127	3	94	..	..	10	98	71	4112	1	62	1	51
3.	Cashew	11	4783	217	90702	4	5061	..	..	..	..	2	475	4	2050
4.	Cotton Textiles	12	1819	10	1353	3	544	4	768	..	..	19	1938	16	3754
5.	Coir	3	50	7	210	200	2830	2	21	..	..	28	389	3	18
6.	Plywood, Splints & Veneers	19	292	56	1609	27	587	31	972	7	112	50	1109	41	600
7.	Saw Mill	53	344	106	517	63	265	101	524	7	31	270	1644	182	956
8.	Printint & Publishing	55	1929	43	286	50	294	111	1147	13	66	130	1973	78	956
9.	Rubber and Rubber Products	39	1006	55	717	42	510	288	3121	24	267	96	1833	83	1564
10.	Chemical & Chemical Products	13	998	6	279	19	495	11	561	1	12	37	7572	26	505
11.	Matches	10	95	19	358	13	102	8	87	2	32	11	200	31	279
12.	Soap	1	5	3	39	3	24	3	24	..	..	11	1231	4	81
13.	Tiles	2	105	49	1784	4	171	21	199	..	..	37	641	150	3970
14.	General Engineering	71	2372	117	2264	79	1380	88	654	18	197	422	11206	216	1946
15.	Automobiles	31	1743	30	1263	31	981	66	653	16	112	109	1524	78	739
16.	Others	92	2097	215	3674	180	2969	183	3245	14	268	492	12234	317	5320
	Total	429	18045	952	105284	763	16596	936	12114	184	5250	1757	44383	1303	23363

## APPENDIX 6.2 (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Paighat		Malappuram		Kozhikode		Wynad		Cannanore		Total	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1.	Oil	13	70	12	65	43	334	1	8	32	140	337	2422
2.	Tea	3	132	1	17	11	665	5	32	3	140	114	5530
3.	Cashew	..	..	..	..	2	602	..	..	3	1054	243	104727
4.	Cotton Textiles	16	1662	4	808	49	2129	..	..	62	10124	625	24899
5.	Coir	..	..	12	112	32	519	..	..	16	173	303	4322
6.	Plywood, Splints & Veneers	95	1592	31	451	101	1193	..	..	55	2130	512	10647
7.	Saw Mill	173	698	142	726	166	1438	9	50	130	1116	1402	8309
8.	Printing & Publishing	38	525	24	130	80	1185	8	31	65	357	695	8879
9.	Rubber and Rubber Products	33	143	44	319	63	439	3	7	75	378	845	10304
10.	Chemical & Chemical Products	16	412	9	820	23	461	..	..	3	32	164	12147
11.	Matches	23	275	8	83	26	219	..	..	8	84	159	1814
12.	Soap	..	..	4	37	12	674	..	..	3	72	44	2187
13.	Tiles	13	531	8	469	33	3278	..	..	10	746	327	11894
14.	General Engineering	188	3079	48	451	178	1971	6	27	144	1260	1575	26807
15.	Automobiles	53	327	32	558	121	1492	9	44	105	670	681	10106
16.	Others	427	3611	88	679	344	5877	13	90	265	2655	2630	42719
	Total	1091	13057	467	5725	1284	22476	54	289	1409	21131	10556	287713

A. Number of factories.

B. Number of employees.

37/791/MC.

## APPENDIX 6.3

## Kerala Financial Corporation—Particulars of Loan Transactions

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Applications Received	427	1729	568	1823	722	2279
Applications Sanctioned (Gross)	475	1221	333	1117	596	1979
Applications sanctioned (Effective)	384	1019	250	821	590	1971
Loan disbursed	468	831	278	657	545	1200

## APPENDIX 6.4

## Kerala Financial Corporation—Summary of Loan Operations as on 31-3-1985

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	During the year 1984-85						Since Inception upto 31-3-1985					
	Small Scale		Others		Total		Small Scale		Others		Total	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Applications Pending as on 1-4-1984	260	880.53	85	1183.21	345	2063.74	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Applications Received	695	1852.83	27	426.40	722	2279.23	8420	16396.62	754	5833.49	8994	22230.11
3. Total Applications for consideration	955	2733.36	112	1609.61	1067	4342.97	8420	16396.62	574	5833.49	8994	22230.11
4. Applications withdrawn, Rejected or otherwise disposed of	139	379.96	83	1088.18	222	1468.14	1883	5196.13	164	2177.33	2047	7373.46
5. Applications sanctioned (Gross)	567	1429.70	29	549.65	596	1979.35	6288	10192.13	410	3901.61	6698	14093.74
6. (a) Applications cancelled/reduced out during the years of sanction	6	8.59	..	..	6	8.59	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Applications cancelled/reduced out previous years of sanction	323	883.20	20	481.83	343	1,365.03	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Total cancellation and reductions [6(a)+6(b)]	329	891.79	20	481.83	349	1,373.62	1062	2,357.77	60	868.52	1122	3,226.29
7. Applications sanctioned effectively (5-6A)	561	1,421.11	29	549.65	590	1,970.76	5226	7,834.36	350	3,033.09	5576	10,867.45
8. Amount disbursed along with number of newly assisted units	528	922.03	17	278.01	545	1,200.04	4993	6,292.73	333	2,426.00	5326	8,718.78
9. Applications pending sanction at the end of the period	..	..	..	..	..	..	249	726.36	..	..	249	726.36

## APPENDIX 6.5

*District-wise Sanction and Disbursement of Loans and Advances by the Kerala Financial Corporation as on 31-3-1985**(Rs. in lakhs)*

District	Effective sanction		Disbursement	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>I. Backward Districts</b>				
No Industry districts (category A)				
1. Idukki	77	178.22	72	160.17
2. Wynad	33	48.30	21	18.87
Backward Districts (category B)				
1. Alleppey	372	983.50	347	792.58
2. Malappuram	225	509.62	217	402.53
3. Cannanore	539	905.56	505	701.81
Backward Districts (Category C)				
1. Trivandrum	702	1,590.34	665	1,261.84
2. Trichur	459	1,225.51	430	883.13
<b>Total for Aackward Districts</b>	<b>2407</b>	<b>5,441.05</b>	<b>2257</b>	<b>4,220.38</b>
<b>II. Non-Backward Districts</b>				
1. Quilon	686	953.37	670	835.53
2. Kottayam	585	1,033.46	568	886.75
3. Ernakulam	1098	2,048.79	1066	1,735.26
4. Palghat	256	575.61	232	373.20
5. Calicut	538	810.14	527	661.98
6. Union Territory	6	5.03	6	5.03
<b>Total for Non-Backward Districts</b>	<b>3169</b>	<b>5,426.40</b>	<b>3069</b>	<b>4,497.75</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5576</b>	<b>10,867.45</b>	<b>5326</b>	<b>8,718.73</b>

## APPENDIX 6.6

*Industry-wise classification of loans sanctioned and disbursed to Small Scale Industries by the Kerala Financial Corporation as on 31-3-1985*

(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	65.75	0.84	39.10	0.63
2. Food Manufacturing	896.90	11.45	769.51	12.23
3. Beverage Units	30.12	0.38	26.18	0.42
4. Tobacco Manufacturing	0.42	0.005	0.42	0.007
5. Textiles	408.55	5.21	302.73	4.81
6. Footwear and other wearing apparels	41.58	0.53	39.50	0.63
7. Wood cork except furniture	162.10	2.7	131.70	2.09
8. Furniture and fixtures	348.58	4.45	281.72	4.48
9. Paper products	245.29	3.13	187.68	2.98
10. Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	338.28	4.33	296.42	4.71
11. Leather goods	0.20	0.003	0.20	0.003
12. Rubber goods	986.45	12.59	788.12	12.52
13. Chemical and Chemical products	705.42	9.002	545.95	8.69
14. Petroleum Products	9.37	0.12	6.27	0.02
15. Non Metallic Mineral products	404.98	5.17	261.40	4.15
16. Basic Metal Industries	172.73	2.20	141.79	2.25
17. Metallic Products	663.21	8.47	501.49	7.97
18. Machinery except electrical Machinery	213.92	2.73	197.59	3.15
19. Electrical Machinery	145.47	1.86	87.86	1.40
20. Transport Equipments	156.59	2.00	127.26	2.02
21. Motion pictures	57.05	0.74	57.758	0.98
22. Fishing Boat	225.97	2.88	225.64	3.60
23. Transport	782.12	9.98	690.18	10.98
24. Miscellaneous Industries	772.61	9.86	586.27	9.33
Total	7834.36	100.00	6292.738	100.00

## 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
(a)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
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
1984-85	10867.45	8718.73	6883.70	36.48	36.48

## APPENDIX—6.B

## State-wise Value of Property (Gross Block) Under Central Public Sector

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

State/Union Territory	As on 31st March, 1983		As on 31st March, 1984	
	Value of Property	Percentage	Value of Property	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andhra Pradesh	2119	6.63	3087	7.95
2. Assam	1556	4.87	1930	4.97
3. Bihar	4692	14.68	5152	13.26
4. Gujarat	1115	3.49	1512	3.89
5. Haryana	315	0.98	361	0.93
6. Himachal Pradesh	168	0.53	175	0.45
7. Karnataka	1065	3.33	1199	3.09
8. Kerala	618	1.93	715	1.84
9. Madhya Pradesh	3061	12.08	4511	11.61
10. Maharashtra	3993	12.49	5918	15.23
11. Orissa	1522	4.76	2165	5.57
12. Punjab	486	1.52	537	1.38
13. Rajasthan	543	1.70	643	1.66
14. Tamil Nadu	1333	4.17	2127	5.48
15. Uttar Pradesh	2491	7.79	2094	5.39
16. West Bengal	2394	7.49	2910	7.49
17. Jammu and Kashmir	24	0.07	28	0.07
18. Delhi	995	3.11	1019	2.62
19. Goa	12	0.04	14	0.04
20. Other States/Union Territories	243	0.76	22	0.75
21. Unallocated	2424	7.58	2459	6.33
Total	31,969	100.00	38,848	100.00

Source: A Statistical Review of Central Government Enterprises; Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy.



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
8. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd, Kanjikoode, Palghat	do.	..	..	278.45	125.00	125.00	125.00	328.00	304.50	95.32	313.84	270.55	..	..	(+) 36.70	(+) 21.44	229	273
9. HMT Ltd., Kalamassery	do.	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2337.91	N.A.	N.A.	2126.78	N.A.	264.11	N.A.	(+) 161.07	N.A.	3078	N.A.
10. Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Cochin	6202.50	N.A.	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2452.00	N.A.	N.A.	2126.00	N.A.	Nil.	N.A.	(-) 1030.72	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
11. Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Mevelloor, Kottayam	8057.99	8057.99	8057.99	8303.36	13062.32	Nil.	Nil.	4497.00	5159.00	2679.00	4555.00	5102	Nil.	Nil.	(-) 1073.00	(-) 867.00	N.A.	1703

\* For the Company as a whole.

\*\* Operating profit

@ Profit before taxation



## Government of India Companies—Production and Capacity Utilisation

Name of Company	Name of Product	Unit	Licenced Capacity		Installed Capacity		Production		Capacity utilisation (%)	
			1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Cochin Refineries Limited, Cochin	Petroleum Products	M.T.	45,00,000	45,00,000	33,00,000	45,00,000	27,40,515	8,67,195	83.05	19.27
2. Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd., Alwaye										
(a) Udyogamandal Division:										
	(i) Ammonia	"	1,18,800	118800	112200	112200	48773	73864	43.47	65.83
	(ii) Sulphuric Acid	"	278800	278800	250800	250800	163733	207764	65.28	82.84
	(iii) Phosphoric Acid	"	33000	33000	33000	33000	18596	20342	56.35	61.64
	(iv) Ammonium Sulphate	"	165880	165880	198000	198000	66501	108444	33.59	54.77
	(v) Ammonium Phosphate 16.20/20.20	"	181020	181020	148500	148500	91326	131608	61.50	88.62
	(vi) Superphosphate	"	44500	44500	44500	44500	16704	16563	37.54	37.22
	(vii) Ammonium Chloride	"	23870	23870	24750	24750	6657	8277	26.90	33.44
	(viii) Cryolite	"	1650	1650	1650	1650	35	33	2.12	2.00
	(ix) Sodium Silico Flouride	"	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..
	(x) Oleum	"	..	..	..	..	435	760	..	..
(b) Cochin Division:										
	(i) Ammonia	"	198000	198000	198000	198000	100005	112665	50.51	56.90
	(ii) Sulphuric Acid	"	330000	330000	330000	330000	176840	245570	53.59	74.41
	(iii) Phosphoric Acid	"	115000	115000	115000	115000	37875	41500	32.93	36.09
	(iv) Urea	"	330000	330000	330000	330000	206486	234522	62.56	71.07
	(v) N. P. K. Fertilisers	"	485000	485000	485000	485000	214652	333262	44.26	68.71
3. Indian Rare Earths Limited:										
(a) Rare Earths Division, Alwaye:										
	(i) Rare Earths Chloride	"	4230	..	5000	..	2879	..	..	..
	(ii) Trisodium Phosphate	"	5000	..	5600	..	3641	..	..	..
	(iii) Thorium Hydroxide	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iv) Rare Earths Flouride	"	..	..	180	..	98	..	..	..
	(v) Rare Earths Oxide	"	..	..	60	..	45	..	..	..
	(vi) Cerium Oxide	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(b) Minerals Division, Chavara										
	(i) Ilmenite	"	"	"	144000	"	78669	"	"	"
	(ii) Monozite	"	"	"	240	"	54	"	"	"
	(iii) Zircon	"	"	"	7460	"	4327	"	"	"
	(iv) Rutile	"	"	"	7200	"	4351	"	"	"
	(v) Sillimanite	"	"	"	1600	"	2491	"	"	"
	(vi) Zirflor	"	"	"	7200	"	3061	"	"	"
4. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., Edappally	(i) Modern Bread	Lakh Nos. of 400 gms.	N.A.		123		199.73	200.88	162.38	
	(ii) Modern Bun	Lakh Nos. of 50 grams	N.A.	145	47.66	204.60	9.92	10.04	20.81	103.09
5. Hindustan Latex Ltd, Peroorkada, Trivandrum	(i) Contraceptive Condoms	Million pieces	608	608	288	288	268.10	258.70	93.09	89.83
	(ii) Meteorological Balloons	'000 Nos.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
6. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Alwaye	(i) Technical DDT	Tonnes	1344	1344	1344	1344	1023	898	76.12	62.35
	(ii) Formulated DDT	"	2688	2688	2688	2688	2001	1746	74.44	64.96
	(iii) Technical BHC.	"	3000	3000	3000	3000	1384	1902	46.13	63.40
	(iv) Formulated BHC	"	3000	3000	3000	3000	2276	2769	75.87	92.30
	(v) Endosulphan 35. EC	"	"	1600	"	800	"	168	"	21.00
	(vi) Hildit 25 EC	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	(vii) Hiltion 50 EC	"	1910	1910	"	1910	190	303	"	15.86
	(viii) Hildan 35 EC	Kilo Litres	1910	1910	"	1910	190	303	"	15.86
7. Instrumentation Ltd., Kanjikode, Palghat	(i) Process Control Valves	Nos.	10000	10000	"	"	3041	4097	"	"
	(ii) Safety Relief and Pressure Reducing Valves	"	4000	4000	"	"	64	94	"	"
	(iii) Miscellaneous Items and Accessories	"	As required	As required	"	"	394	1734	"	"
	(iv) Orifice plate/Flow Measuring Devices	"	1000	1000	"	"	51	232	"	"
8. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Kanjikode, Palghat	Electronic Switching Equipments	Lines	150000	150000	32500	Not assessed	19730	23818	60.71	"
9. HMT Limited, Kalamassery	(i) Machine Tools	Nos.	1200	"	606	"	527	"	"	"
	(ii) Printing Machines	"	"	"	135	"	110	"	"	"
10. Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Cochin	(i) Ocean Going Vessels	DWT	"	"	1,50,000	"	35662	"	"	"
	(ii) Ship Repair	GRT	"	"	10,00,000	"	227560	"	"	"
11. Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Mevelloor, Kottayam	Newsprint	MT.	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	64184	64217	80.23	80.27

## APPENDIX 6.11

District-wise number of registered Small Scale Units as on 31-3-1985

District	No. of Small Scale Units registered during			Total No. of registered units as on 31-3-1985	No. of units started by women entrepreneurs	No. of units started by SC/ST Entrepreneurs	No. of sick units as on 31-3-1985	No. of unit closed down as on 31-3-1985
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Trivandrum	123	250	188	2986	103	26	237	941
2. Quilon	243	300	353	3202	83	103	393	603
3. Pathanamthitta	..	29	60	89*	15*	16	23	99
4. Alleppey	330	255	226	2935	77	29	214	366
5. Kottayam	240	390	457	2951	80	37	176	457
6. Idukki	74	71	72	585	40	46	91	46
7. Ernakulam	347	427	431	4557	110	75	145	475
8. Trichur	245	358	373	3560	137	139	139	784
9. Palghat	309	203	216	1943	43	115	68	310
10. Malappuram	201	203	262	1783	50	40	85	225
11. Kozhikode	254	266	249	2756	78	109	108	337
12. Wynad	47	77	56	180*	5*	11	22	96
13. Cannanore	494	404	399	3932	75	107	45	1197
14. Kasargod	..	..	40	40*	5*	7	9	81
Total	2907	3233	3382	31499	901	860	1755	5907

\*Few more units have to be added from other district.

## APPENDIX 6.12

Investment made and Employment generated in S. S. I. Units registered during 1984-85

District	Number of units	Investment (Rs. lakhs)	Employment (No.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Trivandrum	188	197.78	1302
2. Quilon	353	510.00	5989
3. Pathanamthitta	60	117.39	617
4. Alleppey	226	185.45	1040
5. Kottayam	457	246.23	1783
6. Idukki	72	50.16	427
7. Ernakulam	431	733.41	2360
8. Trichur	373	425.38	1907
9. Palghat	216	207.15	1000
10. Malappuram	262	234.15	1242
11. Kozhikode	249	151.17	2409
12. Wynad	56	35.02	1068
13. Cannanore	399	177.81	2096
14. Kasargod	40	4.53	360
Total	3382	3275.63	23600

## APPENDIX 6.13

*Industrial Co-operative Societies as on 31-3-1985*

District	No. of societies registered during 1984-85	No. of societies as on 31-3-1985
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Trivandrum	1	215
2. Quilon	..	120
3. Pathanamthitta	1	69
4. Alleppey	5	158
5. Kottayam	12	107
6. Idukki	2	24
7. Ernakulam	4	112
8. Trichur	..	192
9. Palghat	10	89
10. Malappuram	9	81
11. Kozhikode	..	62
12. Wynad	..	23
13. Cannanore	..	109
14. Kasargod	..	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1388</b>

## APPENDIX 6.14

*Number of Artisan-Oriented units established in 1984-85 by location and classes of entrepreneurs*

District Industries Centre	Rural Areas					Urban areas					Total
	S.C.	S.T.	Women	Other than SC/ST	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	601	..	383	519	1120	97	..	70	349	446	1566
2. Quilon	51	..	38	172	223	..	..	..	..	..	223
3. Pathanamthitta	30	4	17	143	177	..	..	..	..	..	177
4. Alleppey	971	54	860	576	1601	..	..	..	..	..	1601
5. Kottayam	57	..	68	190	247	..	..	..	..	..	247
6. Idukki	153	25	162	352	530	..	..	..	..	..	530
7. Ernakulam	23	4	7	197	224	..	..	..	381	381	605
8. Trichur	2248	..	2856	1429	3677	..	..	..	..	..	3677
9. Palghat	115	..	15	284	399	..	..	..	..	..	399
10. Malappuram	230	18	13	171	419	..	..	..	..	..	419
11. Kozhikode	475	7	180	852	1334	..	..	..	..	..	1334
12. Wynad	18	12	29	61	91	..	..	..	..	..	91
13. Cannanore	15	..	7	177	192	..	..	..	..	..	192
14. Kasargod	2	..	2	23	25	..	..	..	..	..	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>4989</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>4637</b>	<b>5146</b>	<b>10259</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>11086</b>

## APPENDIX 6.15

*Details of Entrepreneurs Development Training*

Name of District (1)	No. of entrepreneurs trained		
	General (2)	SC/ST (3)	Total (4)
1. Trivandrum	25	..	25
2. Quilon	27	..	27
3. Alleppey	28	..	28
4. Pathanamthitta	30	26	56
5. Kottayam	30	..	30
6. Idukki	30	26	86
7. Ernakulam	30		
8. Trichur	35	..	35
9. Palghat	20	..	20
10. Malappuram	17	..	17
11. Kozhikode	26	..	26
12. Wynad	..	29	29
13. Cannanore	25	25	50
14. Kasargod			
<b>Total</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>429</b>

## APPENDIX 6.16

*Coir Co-operative Societies in Kerala*

Type of Society	No. of Societies as on	
	31-3-1984	31-3-1985
1. Primary Coir Co-operative Societies (in the Spinning Sector)	464	544
2. Manufacturing Societies	24	47
3. Small Scale Producers' Co-operative Societies	5	6
4. Husk Procurement and Distribution Societies	3	3
5. Coir Co-operative Marketing Federation	1	1
<b>Total Working Societies</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>601</b>
6. Dormant Societies	21	55
7. Societies Under Liquidation	196	198
<b>Total</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>854</b>

## APPENDIX 6.17

## 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
1984-85	544	231	1667	208	10797	699	102	340

## (b) Manufacturing Societies

Year (1)	No. of Societies (2)	No. of members (3)	Value of Production (Rs. lakhs) (4)	Workers Benefited (Nos.) (5)	Wages (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
1984-85	47	5348	217	1515	52	144

## APPENDIX 6.18

## Export of Coir and Coir Products from India during 1983-85

Item (1)	(Quantity in Quintals) (Value in Rs. lakhs)			
	1983-84		1984-85	
	Quantity (2)	Value (3)	Quantity (4)	Value (5)
Coir Fibre	50	0.24	65	0.43
Coir Yarn	160304	1080.77	127751	984.42
Coir Mats	67572	734.70	77559	945.28
Coir Mattings	50247	601.55	51722	700.91
Coir Rugs and Carpets	824	12.67	361	6.88
Coir-Other Sorts	157	1.79	120	1.33
Coir Rope	337	2.49	301	2.18
Total	279491	2434.21	257879	2640.83

## APPENDIX 6.19

*Production and Productivity Under Handloom Industry*

Sl. No.	Item	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Estimated total No. of Handlooms in the State	95000	95000
2	Number of looms in the Co-operative Sector	49000	54000
3	Percentage of (2) to (1)	51	56.8
4	Number of Handloom Co-operative Societies	578	578
5	Co-operative Sector		
	(i) Production of Handloom Cloth (Million metres)	39.05	42.5
	(ii) Value of production (Rs. crores)	24.00	26.5
	(iii) Productivity (Metre/loom)	797	787
6	Unorganised sector		
	(i) Production of Handloom cloth (Million metres)	38.01	40.00
	(ii) Value of Production (Rs. crores)	19.03	25.00
	(iii) Productivity (Metre/loom)	826	976
7	Total (Co-operative and Unorganised Sector)		
	(i) Production (in million metres)	77.06	82.5
	(ii) Value (Rs. crores)	43.03	51.5
	(iii) Productivity (Metre/loom)	811	868

## APPENDIX 6.20

*Details Relating to the Handloom Apex Society**(Hantex)*

Particulars	(1983-84)	(1984-85)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Sales turnover	Rs. 10.28 crores	Rs. 10.13 crores
2. Procurement of cloth	Rs. 6.5 "	Rs. 8.68 "
3. Purchase of yarn	Rs. 1.97 "	Rs. 2.28 "
4. Distribution of yarn	Rs. 2.07 "	Rs. 2.24 "
5. Garments sold	Rs. 2.5 lakhs	Rs. 4.33 lakhs
6. Janatha Production	Rs. 48 "	Rs. 38.73 "
7. Polyester shirting, sarees, double veshties, Single veshties production	Rs. 34.06 "	Rs. 14.76
8. Processed good production	..	3000 metres
9. No. of Exhibitions conducted	41	55

## APPENDIX 6.21

*Important of Raw Cashewnut (India)*

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
1984-85	33215	24.21	36.49	108.73

## APPENDIX 6.22

*Foreign Exchange Earnings of India From Cashew Industry*

(Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	Export Value of Cashew Kernels	Export Value of Cashew Shell Liquid	Total (2) + (3)	Import Value of Raw Nuts	Net Foreign Exchange Earned
(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	121.2
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
1984-85	180.98	1.63	182.01	36.49	145.52



## APPENDIX 6.13

## Khadi and Village Industries

Production, Sales, Employment and Wages During 1984-85

Sl. No.	Industry	Production (Value Rs. in lakhs)	Sales (Value Rs. in lakhs)	Employment			Wages (Rs. lakhs)			Total Wages (Rs. in lakhs)
				Full Time	Part time	Casual	Fulltime	Part time	Casual	
A.	Khadi	190.09	313.07	18118	..	..	135.19	..	..	135.19
B.	Village Industries									
1.	Village Oil	688.50	705.21	945	1547	..	27.27	24.54	..	51.81
2.	Village Pottery	312.38	325.98	10256	927	..	181.45	25.04	..	206.49
3.	Fibre and Screwpins	428.77	453.03	54094	1368	..	295.96	5.93	..	301.89
4.	Carpentry	196.33	201.35	2413	194	..	156.03	7.07	..	163.10
5.	Handmade Paper	16.72	15.75	253	..	..	5.61	..	..	5.61
6.	Gur Khandsari	121.04	134.45	1165	538	..	13.10	3.22	..	16.32
7.	Palta Gur	69.16	73.88	418	21950	..	a	a	..	23.49
8.	Bee Keeping	385.45	212.65	3760	14350	..	a	a	..	21.25
9.	Village Leather	201.57	226.65	981	682	..	39.46	15.24	..	54.70
10.	Lime	181.03	193.09	2552	736	..	84.25	6.39	..	90.6
11.	Non Edible Oil & Soap	46.84	50.76	106	190	..	2.50	1.17	..	3.6
12.	Cottage Match	85.37	88.30	960	1838	..	9.96	9.97	..	19.93
13.	Cane and Bamboo	50.34	53.76	3002	2555	..	19.55	8.10	..	27.65
14.	Medical Plants	5.29	5.95	23	463	..	0.24	0.29	..	0.5
15.	Processing of Cereals and Pulses Industry	268.22	314.34	3246	2159	..	58.84	13.06	..	71.9
16.	Fruit Processing and Preservation	58.31	59.33	188	191	158	a	a	..	5.07
17.	Aluminium	13.77	12.97	73	..	..	0.92	..	..	0.92
18.	Poly Vastra	4.06	6.03	63	..	..	0.89	..	..	0.89
19.	Gobar Gas		513 Plantas (constructed)							
	Total for B(1to19)	3133.15	3135.48	84498	49688	158	896.03	120.02	..	1055.87
	Total (A+B)	3323.24	3448.55	102616	49688	158	1031.22	120.02	..	1201.0

a Amount not separately available. Hence the total in the last column will not tally.

## APPENDIX 6.21

## Production and Sale of Mineral Sand

(Quantity in MT; Value in Rs/M.

Sl. No.	Mineral	1983-84			1984-85		
		Production	Sales-Quantity	Value	Production	Sales-Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Ilmenite	79929.00	17411.00	295	109256.000	25710.00	
2.	Brown Ilmenite	41.70	79.00	2000	124.845	91.00	
3.	Rutile	5599.70	1527.00	4500	7427.505	2832.00	
4.	Monozite	41.10	40.00	5000	71.040	Nil	
5.	Sillimanite	2209.85	831.10	865	7087.600	4952.45	
6.	Zircon	4867.55	2347.85	1495	8081.200	5656.35	

## Production and Sale of Major Minerals (Others Than Mineral Sands)

(Quantity in MT; Value in Rupees/MT)

Sl. No.	Mineral	1983-84						1984-85											
		Production			Sales			Production			Sales								
		Raw	Processed	(4)	Quantity	Value	(6)	Quantity	Value	(8)	Quantity	Value	(10)	Quantity	Value	(12)	Quantity	Value	(14)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)						
1.	Glass Sand/White Quartz Sand	16731.000	55575.529	16974.000	25	48627.696	40	22685.000	58551.505	21089.000	25	59664.000	50						
2.	China Clay	94484.830	23671.130	52253.846	100	4655.355	450	108625.840	41981.999	60852.151	125	5370.585	525						
3.	Fire Clay	347.000	NIL	315.140	50	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL						
4.	Ball Clay	268.000	NIL	321.307	90	NIL	NIL	801.000	NIL	451.344	95	NIL	NIL						
5.	Limebell	152033.512	NIL	157544.573	185	NIL	NIL	191015.231	NIL	158667.556	215	NIL	NIL						
6.	Other Minerals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						

## APPENDIX 7.1

*Division-wise Length of Roads Maintained by Public Works Department (B&R Wing) as on 1-4-1985*

(in kms.)

Sl. No.	Name of Division	Cement concrete	Black Topped	Water Bound Macadam	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Trivandrum	..	1349	190	43	1582
2.	Quilon	..	1303	194	108	1605
3.	Pathanamthitta	7	1203	77	133	1420
4.	Alleppey	8	705	61	81	855
5.	Kottayam	16	1699	58	180	1953
6.	Idukki	..	886	121	552	1559
7.	Moovattupuzha	..	964	79	107	1150
8.	Ernakulam	1	601	58	74	734
9.	Trichur	3	1321	80	47	1451
10.	Palghat	..	1047	224	49	1320
11.	Manjeri	..	926	76	455	1457
12.	Calicut	..	815	63	309	1187
13.	Wynad	..	456	30	95	581
14.	Cannanore	4	919	19	453	1395
15.	Kasargod	..	489	21	283	793
16.	Kerala News Print Project	..	65	..	..	65
Total		39	14748	1351	2969	19107

## APPENDIX 7.2

*Distribution of Public Works Department Roads (Division-wise) as on 1-4-1985 (in Kms.)*

Sl. No.	Name of Division	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Trivandrum	117	281	1044	140	1582
2.	Quilon	67	402	1035	..	1605
3.	Pathanamthitta	173	458	658	131	1420
4.	Alleppey	111	123	583	38	855
5.	Kottayam	259	677	918	99	1953
6.	Idukki	275	535	348	401	1559
7.	Moovattupuzha	146	485	500	19	1150
8.	Ernakulam	41	281	353	59	734
9.	Trichur	186	501	671	93	1451
10.	Palghat	143	595	281	295	1320
11.	Manjeri	162	400	362	533	1457
12.	Calicut	65	309	214	599	1187
13.	Wynad	40	293	119	129	581
14.	Cannanore	55	238	598	504	1395
15.	Kasargod	29	83	342	339	793
16.	Kerala News Print Project	65	..	..	..	65
Total		2039	5662	8027	3379	19107

## APPENDIX 7.3

*Type-wise Length of Roads Under Panchayats as on 1-4-1*

(in Kms.)

Sl. No.	District	Black topped and metalled	Gravelled	Earthen	Others	Total
1.	Trivandrum	150	2681	5967	..	8798
2.	Quilon	918	3601	9002	..	13521
2.	Pathanamthitta	37	1514	3956	..	5507
4.	Alleppey	39	257	1914	..	4300
5.	Kottayam	138	972	3052	..	4162
6.	Idukki	194	188	3871	..	4253
7.	Ernakulam	190	1942	3629	..	5761
8.	Trichur	699	4055	3812	..	8566
9.	Palghat	773	1245	2779	..	4797
10.	Malappuram	166	1463	3543	..	5172
11.	Kozhikode	297	1397	2353	..	4047
12.	Wynad	299	706	1103	..	2108
13.	Cannanor	173	1833	4383	..	6389
14.	Kasargode	243	1714	1947	..	3904
Total		4316	25888	51311	..	81515

## APPENDIX 7.4

## Growth of Motor Vehicles During Last Fifteen Years

Type of Vehicles	As on 31st March							
	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(8)	(9)
1. Goods Vehicles								
(i) Four Wheelers and Above			20128	22896	25696	29153	30966	36699
(ii) Three Wheelers including Tempos	12458	15875	993	1786	2038	2532	3292	4170
2. Buses								
(i) Stage Carriages			8705	9159	9765	10781	11735	12910
(ii) Contract Carriages/Omnibus	6018	7828	842	1041	1265	1539	1912	2324
3. Cars and Station Wagons								
(i) Car	30841	44497	54381	56802	60412	64147	68511	75731
(ii) Station Wagon			196	236	302	370	484	507
(iii) Taxi Cab.	8115	11525	17780	18960	21569	23763	25597	28189
(iv) Jeep	4300	5859	7023	7834	9030	10110	11839	12971
4. Three Wheelers								
(i) Autorickshaw	969	3125	7397	9640	12727	15045	17724	24383
(ii) Motorised Cycle/Rickshaw			38	42	44	49	52	54
5. Two Wheelers								
(i) Motorised Cycle	12860	25769	58	70	74	70	71	73
(ii) Scooter/Motor Cycle			50943	59531	70498	81838	96478	111629
6. Trailers Tractor Articulated			18664	1853	1946	1975	2006	2104
7. Tractor			1892	2146	2266	2344	2641	3089
8. Tiller	1650	2735	469	530	793	827	964	1118
9. Tractor			260	285	328	334	369	416
10. Others	957	2507	1735	1786	2050	2046	2339	2891
Total	78168	119720	174704	194597	220733	246923	276981	319259
Percentage Increase over the previous year			13.01	11.39	13.47	11.87	12.17	15.26

## APPENDIX 7.5

Number of Vehicles having valid Registration as on 31-3-1985 (District-wise)

Sl. No.	Districts	Goods Vehicles		Buses		Four Wheelers			
		4 Wheelers and above	Three wheelers including tempo	Stage carriage	Contract carriage & OmniBus	Cars	Station wagon	Taxi	Jeep
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Trivandrum	2949	731	191	625	14861	94	2441	2358
2.	Quilon	4635	111	696	171	8909	39	3317	905
3.	Pathanamthitta	2827	24	362	16	3475	6	1685	309
4.	Alleppey	1609	775	468	196	6430	10	2440	318
5.	Kottayam	3028	369	685	189	4130	..	2097	1120
6.	Idukki	1372	27	268	32	1202	5	1120	658
7.	Ernakulam	5423	1148	1260	264	12985	57	2573	1159
8.	Trichur	3763	37	1242	229	5217	21	4567	374
9.	Palghat	1967	15	643	203	3978	11	884	406
10.	Malappuram	1926	52	690	24	3425	5	2695	1350
11.	Kozhikode	3210	313	953	163	5658	93	1611	2206
11.	Wynad	612	78	31	10	184	19	507	728
13.	Cannanore	2616	437	954	161	4314	145	1871	993
14.	Kasargod	756	53	284	40	955	..	381	55
15.	Trivandrum(NS)	5	..	4183	1	8	2	..	33
State Total		36699	4170	12910	2324	75731	507	28189	12972

Sl.No	Districts	3 Wheelers		2 Wheelers		Tractor				Total vehicles	
		Auto-cshaw	Motorised Cycle rickshaw	Motorised cycle	Scooter & Motor cycle	Tractor (articulated vehicles)	Tractor	Trailer	Trailer		
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1.	Trivandrum	3422	6	..	21765	153	114	48	27	692	59477
2.	Quilon	733	9	9	8856	148	42	38	64	154	28836
3.	Pathanamthitta	307	..	3	1761	7	16	12	..	20	10830
4.	Alleppey	1085	1	1	9198	11	191	53	23	47	22856
5.	Kottayam	1697	5	..	5466	91	235	224	39	150	19525
6.	Idukki	79	1	9	627	146	123	22	7	15	5713
7.	Ernakulam	3539	17	10	22989	393	276	194	85	661	53033
9.	Trichur	2428	14	36	13673	288	361	119	13	250	32632
9.	Palghat	1209	..	5	7802	325	1418	306	64	71	19307
10.	Malappuram	1342	..	..	2391	55	192	28	34	143	14352
11.	Kozhikode	1976	..	..	9524	92	99	45	33	431	26407
12.	Wynad	343	..	..	977	297	2	15	22	17	3742
13.	Cannanore	4516	1	..	5456	98	3	..	5	228	21798
14.	Kasargod	1707	..	..	1240	..	17	14	..	12	5514
15.	Trivandrum (NS.)	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4297
State Total:		24383	54	73	111629	2104	3089	1118	416	2891	319259

## APPENDIX 7.6

Number of Vehicles newly registered in the State during the year 1984-85

Sl. No.	Districts	Goods Vehicles		Buses		4 Wheelers			
		4 wheelers and above	Three Wheelers including tempo	Stage carriage	Contract carriage & Omni Bus	Cars	Station Waggon	Taxi	Jeep
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Trivandrum	150	..	..	110	500	3	30	200
2	Quilon	289	3	44	24	486	..	18	30
3	Pathanamthitta	368	17	179	15	865	5	285	136
4	Alleppey	63	218	43	42	255	..	..	14
5	Kottayam	132	48	52	10	273	..	12	143
6	Idukki	184	22	28	5	16	..	107	69
7	Ernakulam	428	234	123	12	730	..	210	195
8	Trichur	335	..	75	..	259	..	..	25
9	Palghat	141	6	50	67	210	2	..	30
10	Malappuram	212	25	62	6	75	..	46	364
11	Kozhikode	364	69	86	23	181	6	13	121
12	Wynad	60	48	11	..	8	5	78	..
13	Cannanore	144	75	134	28	112	5	3	52
14	Kasargode	32	8	24	6	126	..	36	8
15	TVM (NS)	..	..	341	..	..	..	..	..
Total		2902	773	1252	348	4096	26	838	1387

Sl. No.	Districts	3 Wheelers		2 Wheelers			Tractor			All other vehicle	Total
		Auto-rickshaw	Motorised Cycleri-ckshaw	Motorised Cycle	Scooter & Motor Cycle	Tractor articulated	Tractor	Tiller	Trailer		
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	Trivandrum	800	..	..	2500	..	..	..	..	135	4429
2	Quilon	453	..	..	1030	16	..	..	..	18	2111
3	Pathanamthitta	85	..	2	670	5	13	8	..	11	2664
4	Alleppey	249	..	..	1059	1	17	18	2	4	1985
5	Kottayam	412	..	..	287	2	40	8	2	37	1458
6	Idukki	10	..	..	142	14	36	2	3	..	638
7	Ernakulam	618	..	..	3542	..	67	53	3	114	6329
8	Trichur	488	2	..	1985	2	88	24	1	69	3353
9	Palghat	300	..	..	849	16	157	40	29	6	1903
10	Malappuram	408	..	..	337	37	26	1	..	10	1609
11	Kozhikode	361	..	..	1209	2	1	1	..	109	2546
12	Wynad	100	..	..	170	20	..	1	..	10	511
13	Cannanore	428	..	..	565	3	..	..	..	23	1572
14	Kasargode	486	..	..	185	..	..	..	..	3	91
15	TVM (NS)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
Total		4898	2	2	14530	118	445	156	41	549	32363

## APPENDIX 7.7

Operation of the K.S.R.T.C. from 1965-66 to 1984-85

Sl. No.	Item	1965-66	1975-76	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Fleet Strength (as on 31st March)							
	(a) Buses	921	2244	3112	3182	3276	3295	3239
	(b) Others	..	..	..	..	148	148	150
2	No. of schedules operated (as on 31st March)	697	1846	2568	2564	2655	2863	3075
3	No. of Routes under operation (as on 31st March)	600	2538	3729	3679	3739	3792	3804
4	Total Route Distance (km.) (as on 31st March)	19879	106069	160579	157618	160472	165808	170514
5	Gross Kms. Operated (lakhs)	641.82	1798.93	2266.72	2161.60	2177.90	2446.50	2460.60
6	Effective Kms. Operated (lakhs)	633.20	1782.90	2247.90	2142.90	2159.90	2428.80	2432.40
7	Passengers Carried (lakhs)	1585.30	5183.37	7058.70	6913.27	6919.54	7426.15	7353.96
8	Passenger Earnings (Rs. lakhs)	586.78	3044.51	6016.61	6789.46	7467.50	8627.00	9129.00
9	Gross Revenue Earnings (Rs. lakhs)	631.21	3091.21	6138.93	6933.35	7593.75	8790.00	9329.00
10	Gross Revenue Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	590.66	3502.23	7537.11	8930.19	9621.36	11144.00	10638.00
11	Average Distance Travelled by a passenger (Kms.)	12.50	14.20	14.60	14.50	14.69	14.60	15.30
12	Average Earnings per passenger (paise)	37.00	57.40	85.20	96.20	107.90	118.50	124.10
13	Earnings per km. of Buses operated (paise)	93.80	173.00	272.00	323.50	346.08	356.00	375.00
14	Earnings per vehicle on Road per day (Rs.)	229.00	491.00	712.00	923.00	937.45	982.60	1006.70
15	Expenditure on (Rs. in lakhs)							
	(a) Staff	..	..	..	..	3739.88	4582.00	4870.00
	(b) Repair and Maintenance	..	..	..	..	1660.00	1598.00	1560.00
	(c) Fuel	..	..	..	..	2150.00	2354.00	2400.00
	(d) Others							
	(i) M. V. Tax	..	..	..	..	807.25		
	(ii) Miscellaneous Tax	..	..	..	..	6.15		
	(iii) Interest including Debt Charges	..	..	..	..	459.91	2610.00	1808.00
	(iv) Miscellaneous and others	..	..	..	..	369.78	..	..
	(v) Depreciation on vehicles	..	..	..	..	428.39	..	..

Source.—Kerala State Road Transport Corporation, Trivandrum.



## APPENDIX 7.8

## Kerala State Road Transport Corporation—Operational Statistics—1984-85

Sl.No.	Transport Unit	No. of buses held as on 31-3-1985	No. of schedules as on 31-3-1985	No. of routes as on 31-3-1985	Route distance in kms.	Gross Kms. operated (lakhs)	Effective kms. operated (lakhs)	Passenger carried (lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Neyyattinkara	150	161	221	6365	127.8	127.5	444.99
2.	Trivandrum CI.	139	148	145	12244	160.1	159.2	250.10
3.	Trivandrum Cy.	252	259	575	8270	128.6	126.8	951.68
4.	Pappanamoodu	109	100	214	2590	51.4	51.2	320.08
5.	Nedumangad	87	92	133	5015	64.8	64.8	376.21
6.	Attingal	72	73	134	4804	62.4	61.7	161.73
7.	Quilon	144	145	167	7075	126.8	124.8	378.63
8.	Kottarakkara	102	97	209	8244	77.2	76.1	256.11
9.	Kayamkulam	96	104	170	8622	85.8	85.3	259.63
10.	Alleppey	81	92	120	5100	82.5	82.2	266.64
11.	Vizhinjam	105	107	30	1675	58.1	57.9	196.24
12.	Kattakkada	68	63	120	3200	47.4	47.1	198.92
13.	Punalur	53	51	119	4905	39.4	38.7	129.10
14.	Pathanamthitta	70	59	121	5922	53.9	53.6	119.93
15.	Chegannur	78	77	120	5936	61.8	61.5	217.53
16.	Thiruvalla	74	65	100	6150	49.8	49.4	193.05
17.	Changanacherry	54	61	123	4502	47.9	47.6	167.67
18.	Kottayam	100	102	170	10829	92.1	91.4	230.88
19.	Palai	85	88	112	5701	59.6	59.4	173.97
20.	Ernakulam	73	71	101	8312	59.8	59.4	100.49
21.	Alwaye	84	78	140	4929	64.7	64.7	235.36
22.	Muvattupuzha	61	60	73	3528	46.1	45.8	123.71
23.	Perumbavoor	61	59	92	4699	47.4	47.1	142.31
24.	Sherthala	50	57	88	2424	39.9	39.5	135.19
25.	Ponkunnam	30	31	23	2515	24.6	24.3	42.13
26.	Kothamangalam	23	23	46	3953	22.9	22.8	37.00
27.	Vaikom	33	29	8	860	26.0	25.6	68.18
28.	Thodupuzha	20	18	19	3235	14.1	13.9	15.78
29.	Trichur	90	89	85	6615	77.7	77.3	112.99
30.	Palghat	70	72	56	6688	75.1	74.6	86.13
31.	Kozhikode	122	108	106	7001	196.0	95.5	165.93
32.	S. Battery	152	146	154	7742	97.4	96.6	333.87
33.	Cannanore	81	73	160	5803	66.2	65.8	102.09
34.	Chalakkudy	61	55	95	3000	52.7	52.3	152.23
35.	Guruvayoor	37	34	37	3185	40.3	40.1	45.49
36.	Ponnani	25	20	19	2769	24.8	24.8	21.34
37.	Perinthalmanna	33	24	19	3587	22.8	22.6	25.42
38.	Payyannur	58	50	51	3765	49.1	48.2	87.95
39.	Malappuram	30	34	15	2915	25.6	25.3	27.22
40.	Workshops	126	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		3239	3075	3804	170514	2460.6	2432.4	7353.96

## APPENDIX 7.9

Kerala State Road Transport Corporation - Operational Ratios (1984-85)

Sl. No.	Transport Unit	Average No. of Pusesheld Daily	Average Kms. Run per day per bus (on road)	Percentage of Vehi-cular Utilisation	Average Route Length	Average Distance Travelled by a Passenger	Average Earnings per Passenger	Earning per Km. of Buses Operated	Earnings per Vehicle on Road per Day
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Neyyattinkara	145.3	273.8	87.8	23.8	12.7	85.4	304	805
2.	Trivandrum CL	164.0	319.2	83.3	79.7	29.3	283.0	489	1665
3.	Trivandrum City	275.2	158.9	79.4	14.4	7.8	47.8	359	571
4.	Pappanamcode	110.2	141.7	90.0	12.1	8.6	57.9	363	513
5.	Nedumangad	83.7	292.0	72.6	36.3	9.5	65.5	371	1083
6.	Attingal	72.2	254.2	92.1	35.7	16.6	148.4	389	989
7.	Quilon	143.7	258.3	92.1	47.2	16.3	125.9	382	987
8.	Kottarakkara	78.3	273.6	97.3	39.4	13.7	103.2	348	951
9.	Kayamkulam	97.5	278.1	86.2	50.7	13.9	112.7	392	1043
10.	Alleppey	91.2	292.9	84.3	42.5	14.6	123.9	402	1177
11.	Vizhinjam	72.4	268.2	81.7	40.7	12.5	98.3	352	894
12.	Kattakkada	67.8	244.3	77.9	26.7	11.3	94.7	377	923
13.	Punalur	51.5	254.0	81.0	36.7	13.1	125.1	394	1001
14.	Pathanamthitta	64.5	308.5	73.8	42.2	23.2	158.2	354	1092
15.	Chengannur	74.4	258.1	87.8	49.4	12.1	93.9	384	977
16.	Thiruvalla	65.8	206.9	86.3	38.4	11.8	98.0	382	913
17.	Changanacherry	61.2	251.9	84.6	36.6	15.9	118.3	417	1049
18.	Kottayam	110.4	295.0	76.9	52.1	16.7	138.8	351	1034
19.	Palai	69.5	276.6	84.6	50.9	12.8	98.1	360	948
20.	Ernakulam	75.1	303.1	71.5	82.3	26.1	226.4	383	1161
21.	Alwaye	79.5	258.3	86.3	35.2	12.9	97.5	355	916
22.	Muvattupuzha	63.6	262.6	75.1	53.7	14.5	128.0	346	1035
23.	Perumbavoor	60.1	271.1	79.2	51.7	14.9	121.2	366	994
24.	Sherthalai	42.2	279.1	78.8	24.2	14.9	116.6	399	1114
25.	Kothamangalam	23.3	328.7	81.7	85.9	26.9	240.3	390	1279
26.	Ponkunnam	31.1	290.5	73.7	109.4	23.5	214.5	373	1083
27.	Vaikom	30.2	264.5	87.8	107.5	28.9	278.4	402	1063
28.	Thodupuzha	18.9	272.3	74.5	111.7	28.6	224.5	304	934
29.	Trichur	82.1	328.0	78.6	77.0	19.3	181.6	337	1200
30.	Palghat	80.4	313.1	81.2	119.4	29.3	274.4	363	1136
31.	Kozhikode	115.4	282.6	80.0	66.0	24.4	181.2	315	1093
32.	S. Battery	134.8	236.5	83.0	53.7	14.8	103.4	357	845
33.	Cannanore	77.3	302.1	77.2	96.7	25.1	209.2	324	980
34.	Chalakydy	59.1	267.3	90.7	31.6	16.2	131.3	383	1022
35.	Guruvayoor	39.7	373.9	74.0	76.7	31.6	295.8	381	1425
36.	Ponnanai	23.8	365.5	78.1	145.7	36.9	323.6	370	1354
37.	Perinthalmanna	24.6	359.6	70.0	180.7	36.3	317.5	379	1365
38.	Payyannur	53.2	327.0	75.9	73.0	24.3	190.0	347	1134
39.	Malappuram	29.2	316.5	75.0	194.3	31.6	299.8	365	1158

## APPENDIX 7.10

## State-wise Railway Route Length (1983-84)

State	Total Route Length	Route Length per '000km of area		Route Length per lakh of population	
		Kms.	Index	Kms.	Index
1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)
Punjab	2139	42.47	227	12.73	142
Gujarat	5635	28.74	154	16.53	184
Haryana	1501	34.00	182	11.62	130
West Bengal	3726	41.98	225	6.82	76
Assam	2181	27.78	149	10.96	122
Rajasthan	5614	16.40	88	16.36	182
Bihar	5362	30.84	165	7.67	86
Uttar Pradesh	8882	30.17	161	8.00	89
Tamil Nadu	3894	29.94	160	8.04	90
Andhra Pradesh	4920	17.88	96	9.19	102
Madhya Pradesh	5748	12.96	69	11.02	123
Maharashtra	5297	17.22	92	8.43	94
Karnataka	3024	15.76	84	8.14	91
Kerala	916	23.57	126	3.59	40
Orissa	1982	12.73	68	7.50	84
Himachal Pradesh	256	4.60	25	5.95	66
Jammu and Kashmir	77	0.34	2	1.28	14
Nagaland	9	0.54	3	1.12	12
Tripura	12	1.14	6	0.57	6
<i>Union Territory</i>					
Delhi	168	113.28	606	2.70	30
Chandigarh	11	96.49	516	2.20	25
Pondicherry	27	54.87	293	4.50	50
Goa, Daman & Diu	79	20.71	111	7.18	80
All India	61460	18.69	100	8.97	100

Source: Basic Statistics Relating to Indian Economy, Vol. II States 1985.

## APPENDIX 7.11

## Statistical High lights—Southern Railway

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Total Route Kilometres	6629	6703	6703	6701	6710	6720
2. Running Track Kilometres	7538	7611	7629	7660	7725	7770
3. Number of Passengers Originating (in million)	302	333	346	344	276	285
4. Passenger Kilometre (in million)	16135	18128	19294	20344	18590	19800
5. Average Length of passenger journey (kms).	52.5	53.6	54.9	58.2	63.8	67.5
6. Total Passenger Earnings (Rs. in crores)	67.20	68.12	96.52	116.17	125.67	141.50
7. Tonnes Originating (in million)	11.8	11.81	13.90	13.66	12.70	12.60
8. Freight Tonne Kilometres (in millions)	81.90	80.67	98.46	93.74	103.68	111.50
9. Average Lead of Tonnes of Goods Traffic (Kms.)	342	333	358	361	388	388
10. Number of Stations	887	884	896	879	865	865
11. Number of Staff (in '1000)	135.2	136.3	137.6	137	141	141

## APPENDIX 7.12

Air Traffic (Indian Airlines) From Trivandrum and Cochin Air Ports (1983-84 and 1984-85)

Sector	Originating Traffic				Sector	Terminating Traffic			
	1983-84		1984-85			1983-84		1984-85	
	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	76564	220.5	75217	439.4	Bombay-Trivandrum	86153	2418.1	89696	1289.6
" Madras	19386	62.4	21423	94.5	Madras-Trivandrum	20020	306.0	22426	461.4
" Cochin	7055	258.0	13291	406.2	Cochin-Trivandrum	8172	32.8	17419	80.1
" Dabolim	..	..	563	0.9	Dabolim-Trivandrum	..	..	590	..
" Delhi	..	..	1430	..	Delhi-Trivandrum	..	..	1395	5.8
" Male	7024	442.5	4148	688.6	Male-Trivandrum	7533	17.1	4621	14.8
" Colombo	5175	6.8	5460	15.5	Colombo-Trivandrum	8844	105.0	8422	87.0
" Trichy	2165	6.5	2232	4.0	Trichy-Trivandrum	1919	36.8	1918	102.7
Cochin-Bombay	101501	524.7	121108	592.1	Bombay-Cochin	114138	1843.4	130045	256.2
" Bangalore	23469	29.5	27166	72.7	Bangalore-Cochin	21281	156.7	25704	249.1
" Delhi	..	..	2599	1.6	Delhi-Cochin	..	..	2530	5.4
" Dabolim	..	..	1468	1.2	Dabolim-Cochin	..	..	1155	0.4
" Madras	12918	41.0	15728	47.6	Madras-Cochin	13945	134.5	16015	167.2
" Coimbatore	NA	NA	..	..	Coimbatore-Cochin	NA	NA	..	..
" Madurai	..	..	1262	0.5	Madurai-Cochin	..	..	1489	58.7
Total	255257	1591.9	293095	2364.8		282005	5050.4	323425	2778.4

## APPENDIX 7.13

Import and Export Tonnage of Cargo Handled and Revenue Collected at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala (1984-85)

Name of Port	Import (Tonnes)			Export (Tonnes)			Total (Tonnes)			Revenue Earned (Rs.)	
	Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total	1983-84	1984-85
										(8)	(9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>I. Intermediate Ports</b>											
1. Neendakara	..	..	..	..	101605	101605	..	101605	101605	892000	9823369
2. Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27119	22616
3. Calicut/Beypore	1049	24838	25887	26944	10964	37908	27993	35802	63795	603215	423960
4. Vizhinjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1122	215
<b>II. Minor Ports</b>											
5. Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7829	1174
6. Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Kodungalloor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10413	40777
8. Ponnani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6499	12407
9. Badagara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5808	14589
10. Tellicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3903	7404
11. Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6177	4761
12. Azhikkal	..	..	..	9685	..	9685	9685	..	9685	45588	57766
13. Kasargod	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22149	19847
Directorate of Ports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79185
Total	1049	24838	25887	36629	112569	149198	37678	137407	175085	1631822	2518642

## APPENDIX 7.14

*Number and Tonnage of Steamers and Sailing Vessels Which Called at the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Kerala During 1984-85*

Sl. No.	Name of Ports	Coastal/Foreign	Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Total No. of Vessels	Total Tonnage
			No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>I. Intermediate Ports</b>								
1	Neendakara	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Foreign	6	40997	..	..	6	40997
2	Alleppey	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Calicut (including Beypore)	Coastal	..	..	211	25901	211	25901
		Foreign	4	17874	12	3238	16	21112
<b>II. Minor Ports</b>								
4	Trivandrum	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Quilon	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kodungalloor	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Ponnani	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Badagara	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Azhikkal	Coastal	..	..	141	13945	141	13945
		Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Tellicherry	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Cannanore	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Kasargod	Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1984-85		Coastal	..	..	352	39846	352	39846
		Foreign	10	58871	12	3238	22	62109
Grand Total			10	58871	364	43084	374	101955
<hr/>								
Total for 1983-84		Coastal	6	9416	400	41483	406	50899
		Foreign	13	64505	25	7332	38	71837
Grand Total			19	73921	425	48815	444	122736

## APPENDIX 7.15

*Commodity-wise Distribution of Imports Through Cochin Port During 1983-84 and 1984-85*

Sl. No.	Commodities	1983-84			1984-85		
		Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total
1	Rice and Paddy	--	58958	58958	--	48804	48804
2	Other Grains Including Pulses and Flour	--	46951	46951	--	--	--
3	Cashew Nuts	..	17736	17736	6	9807	9813
4	Machinery	61	6818	6879	270	11572	11842
5	Iron and Steel	204	50197	50401	126	8312	8438
6	Tin Plate	..	959	959	--	773	773
7	Motor Vehicles and Parts	4	466	470	25	850	875
8	Chemicals ad Chemical Preparations	..	10734	10734	..	17315	17315
9	Oil Seeds Including Copra and Ground nut	..	3	3	82	299	381
10	Drugs and Medicines	..	56	56	..	5	5
11	Paper, Old News Paper and Stationery	--	16217	16217	48	32078	32126
12	Sulphur	..	114245	114245	..	178646	178646
13	Rock Phosphate	..	206833	206833	..	232376	232376
14	Fertilisers	..	81842	81842	..	146675	146675
15	Liquid Ammonia	..	100285	100285	..	110406	110406
16	Phosphoric Acid	..	..	..	..	115861	115861
17	Zinc Concentrate	..	16468	16468	..	17001	17001
18	Calcined Bauxite	7000	..	7000	13710	..	13710
19	Candles, Parafin wax and Tallow	..	9523	9523	..	..	..
20	Cement	..	118664	118664	..	22182	22182
21	Transshipment Cargo	1380	1953	3333	714	158	872
22	Miscellaneous	1631511	1603084	3234595	1474452	1234232	2708684
Total Imports		16401600	2461992	4102152	1489433	2187352	3676785

Source.—Administration Report, Cochin Port Trust 1984-85

## APPENDIX 7.16

*Commodity-wise Distribution of Exports Through Cochin Port During 1983-84 and 1984-85*

Sl. No.	Commodities	1983-84			1984-85		
		Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Coir Products	..	28474	28474	..	27083	27083
2	Tea	..	37067	37067	..	57585	57585
3	Rubber	..	248	248	..	44	44
4	Coffee	..	29216	29216	..	33477	33477
5	Cashew Kernels	..	38501	38501	..	35776	35776
6	Chemicals	206	6272	6478	30	5671	5701
7	Cotton Raw and Waste	1	12430	12431	..	3183	3183
8	Rice and Other Foodgrains	2105	..	2105	1648	..	1648
9	Pepper	..	25389	25389	..	25023	25023
10	Ginger	..	3463	3463	..	4741	4741
11	Cardamom	..	198	198	..	710	710
12	Turmeric	..	1301	1301	..	2151	2151
13	Coconut Oil	..	3	3	..	..	..
14	Cashew Shell Liquid	..	2233	2233	..	3493	3493
15	Lemon Grass Oil	..	39	39	1	226	227
16	Timber	188	3317	3505	106	2334	2440
17	Marine Products	..	36780	36780	..	37413	37413
18	Machinery	192	2664	2856	389	2690	3079
19	Iron and Steel	44	2071	2115	22	1350	1372
20	Mineral Sand Including Granite	..	4488	4488	..	6306	6306
21	Cement	2729	..	2729	4150	..	4150
22	Transshipment Cargo	237	604	841	..	552	552
23	Miscellaneous	471332	190302	661634	59856	81699	141555
Total Exports		477034	425060	902094	66202	331507	397709

Source: Cochin Port Trust—Administration Report 1984-85.

## APPENDIX 7.17

*The Number of Passports issued by the Passport and Emigration Offices of Cochin and Calicut during 1984-85*

Month	No. of Fresh Applications Received			No. of Passports Issued			No. of Emigration Clearance granted		
	Cochin	Calicut	Total	Cochin	Calicut	Total	Cochin	Calicut	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(9)	(9)	(10)
1984									
April	8560	5205	13765	8825	8100	16925	315	85	396
May	10530	5550	16180	9103	7003	16106	781	165	947
June	10400	4524	15024	9283	4581	13864	705	230	935
July	10010	5241	15251	9010	4548	13558	644	765	1409
August	11300	6243	17543	10085	4642	14727	933	875	1808
September	8958	4900	13858	11523	2400	13923	835	1679	2514
October	11000	5394	16394	10063	4180	14243	1166	1753	2919
November	9815	4951	14766	10450	8820	19270	955	1544	2499
December	8570	4303	12873	9368	7085	16453	566	1165	1731
1985									
January	8860	4117	12977	1402	1312	2714	645	1439	2084
February	8585	4475	13060	691	630	1321	681	1225	1906
March	7930	3829	11759	4748	2018	6766	670	1367	2037
Total	114613	58832	173445	94551	55319	149870	8894	12291	21185

## APPENDIX 7.18

*Growth of Posts Office in Kerala*

Category	As on 1st April						
	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Head Offices	29	44	51	51	51	1	51
Sub Offices and Extra Departmental Sub Offices	1219	1994	2085	2110	2126	2187	2026
Branch Offices and Mobile Post Offices	2774	2474	2440	2486	2501	2511	2674
Total	4022	4512	4576	4647	4678	4749	4751



## APPENDIX 7.19

Statistics of Post Office as on 1-4-1985—Kerala Circle

Sl. No.	Name of Division	Number of Post Offices					Total
		Head Offices	Sub Offices	E.D. Sub Offices	Branch Offices	Mobile P.Os.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Trivandrum (North)	2	73	9	91	13	191
2.	Trivandrum (South)	2	65	18	103	13	201
3.	Quilon	3	83	36	93	6	221
4.	Pathanamthitta	3	62	51	114	17	247
5.	Mavelikara	1	41	23	37	2	104
6.	Alleppey	3	65	46	43	13	170
7.	Tiruvalla	2	58	30	53	..	143
8.	Changanacherry	2	46	17	86	1	152
9.	Kottayam	3	81	46	132	2	264
10.	Idukki	2	52	15	189	11	269
11.	Ernakulam	2	77	9	52	4	144
12.	Alwaye	3	66	39	120	3	231
13.	Irinjalakuda	2	62	24	91	10	189
14.	Trichur	3	103	37	139	14	296
15.	Palghat	3	86	22	108	7	226
16.	Ottappalam	2	51	24	127	8	212
17.	Malappuram	2	44	24	141	19	230
18.	Tirur	2	51	25	79	9	166
19.	Calicut	2	74	16	186	0	288
20.	Badagara	2	41	42	118	..	203
21.	Tellicherry	1	43	9	131	4	188
22.	Cannanore	2	54	16	94	1	167
23.	Kasaragod	2	36	51	176	4	249
Total		51	1417	609	2503	171	4751

Source: Post Master General, Kerala

## APPENDIX 7.20

Area and Population Served by each Post Office in the various Districts of Kerala State as on 1-4-1985

Sl. No.	District	Division	Area served by each P.O. in Sq. Km.	Population served by each Post Office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Trivandrum	Trivandrum (South Trivandrum (North)	5.59	6623
2.	Quilon	Quilon, Pathanamthitta	7.40	6626
3.	Pathanamthitta	Quilon, Pathanamthitta, Mavelikkara, Tiruvalla	9.42	4210
4.	Alleppey	Alleppey, Mavelikkara, Tiruvalla, Quilon	5.10	6653
5.	Kottayam	Kottayam, Changanacherry	5.30	4080
6.	Idukki	Idukki	10.60	3624
7.	Ernakulam	Ernakulam, Alwaye	6.60	6946
8.	Trichur	Trichur, Irinjalakuda	6.25	5030
9.	Palghat	Palghat, Ottappalam	10.03	4668
10.	Malappuram	Malappuram, Tirur	9.28	6067
11.	Kozhikode	Kozhikode, Badagara	6.03	5847
12.	Wynad	Tellicherry, Kozhikode	14.17	3693
13.	Cannanore	Kasaragod, Tellicherry, Cannanore	8.56	5516
14.	Kasaragod	Kasaragod	9.26	4136
State average			8.18	5843

Source: P. M. G., Kerala.

## APPENDIX 7.21

Statistics Relating to Telephone Exchanges in Kerala for the year 1984 and 1985

Telephone District/ Division	No. of Exchanges		Total Equipped Capacity		Total Working Connections		Total Waiting List		Public Call Offices	
	As on April 1984	As on April 1985	As on April 1984	As on April 1985	As on April 1984	As on April 1985	As on April 1984	As on April 1985	As on 1985	As on April 1985
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Trivandrum Telephone District	3	4	13700	16700	13257	16013	4646	3931	131	131
2. Ernakulam Telephone District	7	8	17900	19128	17170	18114	5066	6688	78	96
3. Calicut Telephone District	2	2	10700	10700	10329	10427	1813	2824	101	100
4. Kerala State (Excluding the Telephone Districts)	533	547	94888	97934	89732	93056	28658	42303	2351	2439
Total (Kerala State)	545	561	137188	144462	130488	137610	40183	55746	2661	2766

37791/MC.

APPENDIX 9.1  
Growth of Schools in Kerala 1961-85

Year	Lower Primary Schools			Upper Primary Schools			High Schools			Total		
	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1961-62	2835	3910	6745	576	1409	1985	276	653	929	3687	5972	9659
1966-67	2801	4072	6873	778	1697	2475	391	884	1275	3970	6653	10623
1971-72	2804	4091	6895	811	1740	2551	446	947	1393	4061	6778	10839
1976-77	2883	4109	6992	883	1835	2718	590	1076	1666	4356	7020	11376
1980-81	2712	4149	6861	867	1886	2753	789	1187	1976	4368	7222	11590
1981-82	2657	4150	6807	882	1883	2765	893	1187	2080	4432	7220	11652
1982-83	2651	4137	6788	884	1887	2771	902	1334	2236	4437	7358	11795
1983-84	2652	4190	6842	890	1932	2822	912	1419	2331	4451	7541	11995
1984-85	262	4225	6849	906	1950	2856	934	1463	2397	4464	7638	12102

APPENDIX 9.2

Progress of Enrolment in the Different Stages of School Education

Year	No. of students in primary stage	Growth index	No. of students in secondary stage	Growth Index	Total	Growth Index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1961-62	3041388	100	416364	100	3457752	100
1966-67	3688679	121	639959	154	4328638	125
1971-72	4229533	139	450198	108	4979731	144
1976-77	4350016	143	1003665	241	5353681	155
1980-81	4283995	140	1310671	314	5594666	162
1981-82	4333302	142	1317496	316	5650798	163
1982-83	4330937	142	1315336	316	5646273	163
1983-84	4316444	142	1342011	322	5658455	164
1984-85	4316302	142	1364774	327	5681076	164

## APPENDIX 9.3

*Standard-wise Strength of Students (1984-85)*

Standard	Government Schools		Private aided Schools		Private unaided schools		Total		Grand Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>Lower Primary</b>									
I	130992	124061	178871	172239	6082	5436	315945	301736	617681
II	138010	129827	188783	180075	5304	4810	332097	314712	646809
III	138079	129489	181145	174699	4685	4302	323909	308490	632399
IV	140188	130210	179671	172437	4539	4375	324398	307022	631420
<b>Total</b>	<b>547269</b>	<b>513587</b>	<b>728470</b>	<b>699450</b>	<b>20610</b>	<b>18923</b>	<b>1296349</b>	<b>1231960</b>	<b>2528309</b>
<b>Upper Primary</b>									
V	117090	107631	195293	184905	4857	4238	317240	296774	614014
VI	111793	102145	190920	181013	4714	4044	307427	287202	594629
VII	106601	98171	186840	179637	4288	3813	297729	281621	579350
<b>Total</b>	<b>335484</b>	<b>307947</b>	<b>573053</b>	<b>545555</b>	<b>13859</b>	<b>12095</b>	<b>922396</b>	<b>865597</b>	<b>1787993</b>
<b>High School</b>									
VIII	111524	102770	166284	157914	4095	3617	281903	164301	546204
IX	94774	89704	144868	140353	3342	3148	242984	233205	476189
X	65293	65366	101111	105535	2560	2516	168964	173417	342381
<b>Total</b>	<b>271591</b>	<b>257840</b>	<b>412263</b>	<b>403802</b>	<b>9997</b>	<b>9281</b>	<b>693851</b>	<b>670923</b>	<b>1364774</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1154344</b>	<b>1079374</b>	<b>1713786</b>	<b>1648807</b>	<b>44466</b>	<b>40299</b>	<b>2912596</b>	<b>2768480</b>	<b>5681076</b>

## APPENDIX 9.4

*Details of Section-wise Number of Teachers in Kerala*

Section	1983-84			1984-85		
	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total
High School	51659	262	51921	52972	349	53321
Upper Primary	55419	4023*	59442	55962	3527*	59489
Lower Primary	68491	2677*	71168	69272	2291*	71563
Training Schools— Training Section	464	..	464	455	..	455
Attached to Upper Primary	339	12	331	309	9	318
Attached to Lower Primary	310	2	312	304	1	305
<b>Grant Total</b>	<b>176662</b>	<b>6976</b>	<b>183638</b>	<b>179274</b>	<b>6177</b>	<b>185451</b>

\*The untrained teachers in U.P. and L.P. sections include the language teachers those who do not require training as an essential qualification for their post.

## APPENDIX 9.5

*Number of students appeared and passed in S. S. L.C. Examination from March 1975 to March 1985*

Year	Month	Number of students appeared			Number of students passed			Percentage of pass		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1975	March	213635	190060	403695	41045	41246	82291	19.21	21.70	20.45
	September	61962	49967	111929	13177	9960	23317	21.27	19.93	20.70
1976	March	137687	127096	264783	44677	46501	91178	32.44	36.58	34.51
	September	28417	23285	51702	7042	5344	12386	24.78	22.95	24.36
1977	March	185404	123621	309025	77372	51589	128961	41.73	41.73	41.73
	September	41749	32040	73789	6611	5179	11790	15.84	16.16	16.00
1978	March	183763	167103	350866	76475	74358	150833	41.62	44.50	43.06
	September	40313	31366	71679	7545	5366	12911	18.72	17.11	17.91
1979	March	192175	182596	374771	81944	81068	163012	42.64	44.39	43.51
	September	43533	37697	81230	7082	5527	12609	16.27	14.66	15.46
1980	March	196114	186138	382252	79528	83222	162750	40.55	44.71	42.63
	September	25141	18654	43795	2731	2028	4757	10.86	10.87	10.86
1981	March	238249	228828	467077	89736	94705	184441	40.55	41.39	40.97
	September	17564	13143	30707	1991	1393	3384	11.34	10.60	10.97
1982	March	252468	240300	492968	94687	94101	188788	37.50	39.13	38.31
	September	11046	9401	20447	1402	1102	2504	12.69	11.72	12.20
1983	March	270490	248532	519022	101716	98759	200475	37.60	39.73	38.66
	September	9658	7843	17501	3815	2207	6022	39.50	28.14	33.82
1984	March	245252	250603	495855	84016	92794	176810	34.26	37.03	35.64
	September	10948	8246	19194	1947	1615	3562	17.78	19.58	18.68
1985	March	247605	240655	488260	100943	121147	222090	40.77	50.34	45.55

## APPENDIX 9.6

District-wise Number of Schools Sanctioned/Upgraded/Section Sanctioned During 1984-85 (Provisional)

District	L.P. Schools			U.P. Schools			High Schools		
	G	P	P.U.	G	P	P.U.	G	P	P.U.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Trivandrum	..	..	5	5	..	6	2	1	4
Quilon	1	2	4	1	1	3	..	6	1
Pathanamthitta	..	1	8	..	..	6	4	2	2
Alleppey	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	2	4
Kottayam	..	1	7	1	1	1	..	..	4
Idukki	1	2	1	2	..	4	..	1	2
Ernakulam	..	1	5	6	1	8	3	2	6
Trichur	1	..	2	..	2	5	2	3	1
Palghat	..	..	8	1	1	6	1	1	2
Malappuram	4	..	9	6	3	3	2	4	2
Kozhikode	2	..	3	2	..	6	..	..	2
Wynad	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	2
Cannanore	3	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	1
Kasargod	2	..	4	2	..	..	3	..	..
<b>Total :</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>33</b>

G. Government,

P. Private Aided,

P. U. Private Unaided

## APPENDIX 9.7

Number of Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala 1961-85

Year	Government	Private	Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1961-62	..	..	47
1971-72	12	105	117
1976-77	23	105	128
1980-81	27	104	131
1981-82	34	121	155
1982-83	36	132	168
1983-84	36	132	168
1984-85	36	132	168

\* Excluding four Evening Colleges.

## APPENDIX 9.8

Enrolment by Stages in Arts &amp; Science Colleges in Kerala 1983-84

Sl. No.	University	Pre-Degree			Degree			Post-graduate*			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1.	Kerala	27529	29275	56804	14365	16831	31196	1065	1488	2553	42959	47594	90553
2.	Calicut	36884	29007	65891	18712	15584	34295	1299	735	2034	56895	45325	102220
3.	Gandhiji	28948	34613	63561	14792	17948	32740	1531	1804	3335	45271	54365	99636
Total :		93361	92895	186256	47869	50362	98231	3895	4027	7922	145125	147284	292409

\* Excluding University Departments.

## APPENDIX 9.9

Enrolment by stages in Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala 1984-85 \*

Sl. No.	Stage	Number of Students		Total
		Boys	Girls	
1.	Pre-degree	94636	93965	188601
2.	Degree	48745	51861	100606
3.	Post-Graduate	4227	4311	8538
Total :		147608	150137	297745

\* Provisional

## APPENDIX 9.10

Number of Engineering Colleges, Students and Teachers—1983-84 and 1984-85

Sl. No.	Management	Number of Institutions		Enrolment					Teachers		
		1983-84	1984-85	1983'84		Total	1984-'85		1983-84	1984-85	
(1)	(2)	(3)	Boys	Girls	(6)		Boys	Girls	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Government	2	2	2946	657	3603	2806	830	3636	353	391
	Private	3	3	3031	599	3630	3495	749	4244	350	354
2.	Quasi Government (Regional Engineering College)	1	1	1151	134	1285	882	151	1033	138	138
Total		6	6	7128	1390	8518	7183	1730	8913	841	883

## APPENDIX 9.11

*Number of Polytechnics and Technical High Schools in Kerala*

Sl. No.	District	Polytechnics						Technical High Schools	
		1983-84			1984-85			1983-84	1984-85
		Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Trivandrum	2	..	2	2	..	2	3	3
2.	Quilon	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	2
3.	Pathanmathitta	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
4.	Alleppey	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	4
5.	Kottayam	1	..	1	2	..	2	3	6
6.	Idukki	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	2
7.	Ernakulam	3	..	3	3	..	3	2	5
8.	Trichur	3	1	4	3	1	4	4	4
9.	Palghat	2	..	2	2	..	2	3	3
10.	Malappuram	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4
11.	Kozhikode	2	..	2	2	..	2	3	3
12.	Wynad	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	2
13.	Cannanore	1	..	1	1	1	2	3	3
14.	Kasargod	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2
Total		17	6	23	19	6	25	34	44

## APPENDIX 9.12

*Students and Staff Strength in Polytechnics and Technical High Schools*

Year/Institution	Students			Teachers
	Boys	Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Polytechnics</i>				
1983-84	7367	1462	8829	1163
1984-85	7496	1821	9317	1171
<i>Technical High Schools</i>				
1983-84	6097	720	6817	954
1984-85	7199	1100	8299*	1022

\* Includes students in other courses in Technical High Schools.



## APPENDIX 9.13

*Intake and Outturn in Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Technical High Schools*

Year	Engineering Colleges				Polytechnics			Technical High Schools				
	Nos.	Intake			Nos.	Intake		Outturn	Nos.	Intake		Outturn
		Sanctioned	Actual	Outturn		Sanctioned	Actual			Sanctioned	Actual	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1970-71	6	836	716	602	18	2310	2183	713	21	1230	1010	902
1975-76	6	1027	991	779	18	2751	2765	795	21	1230	1140	901
1980-81	6	1335	1531	854	18	2640	2638	1156	25	1980	1718	685
1981-82	6	1910	1908	959	19	2773	2755	1254	25	2000	1726	691
1982-83	6	1960	1952	1003	20	2806	2796	1519	25	2180	1815	905
1983-84	6	1960	1958	1218	23	3086	3079	1678	34	2180	1941	1005
1984-85	6	1975	1971	N.A.	25	3433	3232	N.A.	44	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

## APPENDIX 9.14

*District-wise Industrial Training Institutes in Kerala 1984-85*

District	Number of I.T.Is.		
	Government	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Trivandrum	4	37	41
2. Quilon	2	24	26
3. Pathanamthitta	1	24	25
4. Alleppey	1	37	38
5. Kottayam	2	19	21
6. Idukki	1	4	5
7. Ernakulam	1	36	37
8. Trichur	2	19	21
9. Palghat	1	6	7
10. Malppaauram	1	5	6
11. Kozhikode	2	10	12
12. Wynad	1	1	2
13. Cannanore	1	9	10
14. Kasargod	1	1	2
Total	21	232	253

## APPENDIX 9.15

## District-wise Medical Institutions and Beds in Kerala—1984-85

District	Hospitals		P. H. Centres including MCH Units		Dispensaries		T. B. Centres and clinics		Leprosy control units	Grant-in-aid* Institutions		Total	
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
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	1862
Alleppey	12	3180	18	157	37	68	2	12	..	2	370	71	3787
Pathanamthitta	4	453	11	123	31	160	1	12	..	1	225	48	973
Kottayam	14	2452	16	202	33	107	2	48	..	1	187	66	2996
Idukki	5	286	7	70	38	96	..	..	..	..	..	50	452
Ernakulam	23	2563	19	317	58	216	4	40	..	3	613	102	3749
Trichur	21	3298	22	250	53	73	1	..	1	1	170	99	3791
Palghat	10	1200	14	169	59	162	1	52	..	..	..	84	1583
Malappuram	9	988	15	126	63	70	2	52	1	1	5	91	1241
Kozhikode	10	3572	16	156	40	98	1	..	..	..	..	67	3826
Wynad	4	390	5	6	22	44	..	..	..	..	..	31	440
Cannanore	11	2008	13	145	56	149	1	..	1	..	..	82	2302
Kasaragod	4	420	7	111	38	65	1	..	..	..	..	50	596
Total	155	27384	199	2364	622	1537	20	318	3	15	1926	1014	33529

Source: DHS

\*Relates to 1983-84.

## APPENDIX 9.16

## Number of Family Welfare Centres as on 1984-85

District	Urban		Rural		Total	Total
	Main Centres	Main Centres	Sub Centres	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Trivandrum	5	19	215	234	239	
Quilon	2	17	256	273	275	
Alleppey	7	11	69	80	87	
Pathanamthitta	2	18	187	205	207	
Kottayam	8	16	151	167	175	
Idukki	1	7	95	102	103	
Ernakulam	6	19	144	163	169	
Trichur	4	22	176	198	202	
Palghat	5	14	177	191	196	
Malappuram	4	15	197	212	216	
Kozhikode	4	16	128	144	148	
Wynad	1	5	42	47	48	
Cannanore	5	20	342	362	367	
Kasaragod						
Kerala	54	199	2179	2378	2432	

Source:- Directorate of Health Services.

37791/MC.

## APPENDIX 9.17

## Statewise Total and Per Capita Government Expenditure on Health \* 1970-71 to 1983-84

(Revenue and Capital Accounts Combined)

Total Expenditure (Rs. Crores)					Per Capita (Rs.)					
1970-71	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (R.E.)	1970-71	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	
<i>Major States</i>										
21	114	140	190	209	Rajasthan	8	33	41	55	61
10	53	61	64	96	Punjab	7	32	36	38	57
7	39	52	59	72	Haryana	7	31	40	46	56
27	111	158	195	270	Tamil Nadu	7	23	33	40	56
38	171	231	281	340	Maharashtra	8	27	37	45	54
15	82	98	102	137	Kerala	7	32	39	40	54
20	88	108	127	150	Gujarat	8	26	32	37	44
26	123	138	157	204	Andhra Pradesh	6	23	26	29	38
27	141	163	185	201	West Bengal	6	26	30	34	37
11	59	67	87	97	Orissa	5	22	26	33	37
20	120	136	161	192	Madhya Pradesh	5	23	26	31	37
7	40	45	54	73	Assam	5	20	23	27	37
16	71	89	112	133	Karnataka	5	19	24	30	36
28	157	189	246	274	Uttar Pradesh	3	14	17	22	25
16	98	111	129	163	Bihar	3	14	16	18	23
<i>Other States</i>										
2	16	17	19	18	Nagaland	36	197	207	237	225
1	16	19	21	22	Meghalaya	11	120	142	162	160
5	51	59	65	83	Jammu and Kashmir	10	84	98	108	138
..	2	3	4	4	Sikkim	..	81	96	133	133
1	36	46	52	52	Himachal Pradesh	3	84	108	121	121
1	14	13	11	14	Manipur	10	98	91	79	100
..	6	8	9	12	Tripura	..	31	40	43	57
299	1608	1949	2330	2816	All India	6	24	28	34	41

\*Includes medical, family planning, Public Health, Sanitation and Water supply.

Source: Basic Statistics relating to the Indian Economy Vol. II September 1985.

## APPENDIX 9.18

## Achievements under Family Welfare Programmes 1984-85

District	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Minilap	Lapros- copic	Total	L.L.	Cut	Total	C.C. Users	O.P. users
Trivandrum	1250	14238	5577	3082	24147	16	5512	5528	13637	2329
Quilon	603	12959	1838	5713	21113	40	3472	3512	11442	2005
Pathanamthitta	340	4595	603	3779	9317	1056	1934	2990	2128	679
Alleppey	2267	5849	2391	3066	13573	387	3960	4347	3994	628
Kottayam	709	7743	373	3925	12950	396	5009	5405	4040	474
Idukki	386	3517	819	3013	7735	..	1812	1812	1587	254
Ernakulam	1171	12521	865	5312	19869	217	4385	4602	6336	905
Trichur	859	12473	1524	2952	17808	5	2663	2668	3611	727
Palghat	162	6620	260	8365	15407	828	1717	2545	3447	513
Malappuram	246	9582	938	3966	14732	844	2219	3063	5081	1372
Kozhikode	1852	13375	3186	4763	23176	88	3510	3598	11893	1711
Wynad	948	2548	399	3585	7480	..	1395	1395	1759	288
Cannanore	955	9120	998	4652	15725	135	1947	2082	7321	733
Kasargod	314	3247	..	2500	6061	..	586	586	4429	185
<b>Total</b>	<b>12062</b>	<b>118387</b>	<b>19971</b>	<b>58673</b>	<b>209093</b>	<b>4022</b>	<b>40111</b>	<b>44133</b>	<b>80705</b>	<b>12743</b>

Source: Directorate of Health Services.

## APPENDIX 9.19

## State-wise Infant Mortality Rates: 1976 and 1981

(Per 1000 live births)

States	1976			1981		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Uttar Pradesh	184	121	178	157	97	150
Madhya Pradesh	145	88	138	152	80	142
Orissa	130	81	127	140	68	135
Gujarat	159	100	146	123	89	116
Rajasthan	152	73	142	118	53	108
Haryana	122	54	112	108	52	101
Tamil Nadu	121	81	110	104	55	91
Andhra Pradesh	127	97	122	93	52	86
Punjab	115	75	108	88	51	81
Maharashtra	91	61	83	90	49	79
Jammu & Kashmir	73	26	68	76	41	72
Himachal Pradesh	129	56	127	72	65	71
Karnataka	99	60	89	77	45	69
Kerala	58	47	56	40	24	37
<b>All India</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>110</b>

Ranked by last column

- Sources: 1. For 1981. Office of the Registrar General, India, Registrar Generals News Letter, New Delhi, January 1985.  
2. For 1976: Director General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Health Statistics of India 1983, New Delhi, January 1984.

## APPENDIX 9.20

*District-wise Distribution of institutions and Beds in the Department of Indian Systems of Medicine during 1984-85*

District	No. of hospitals	No. of beds	No. of Dispensaries	Total No. of Institutions	No. of Patients treated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(6)	(5)	(6)
Trivandrum	12	225	46	58	2211850
Quilon	7	130	33	40	1165151
Pathanamthitta	4	50	21	25	..
Alleppey	9	170	32	41	2138175
Kottayam	8	150	23	31	1146802
Idukki	2	60	20	22	781022
Ernakulam	11	180	39	50	1798040
Trichur	13	203	58	71	1658873
Palghat	5	121	41	46	1154699
Malappuram	10	180	44	54	1298577
Calicut	4	50	31	35	1037303
Wynad	1	10	9	10	
Cannanore	5	111	33	38	1478915
Kasaragod	3	40	27	30	
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1679</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>15869407</b>

Source: I.S.M. Directorate

## APPENDIX 9.21

*District-wise Distribution of Homoeopathy Institutions and Beds and Patients Treated 1984-85*

District	Hospitals				Dispensaries		Total No. of Institutions	Total No. Patients
	No.	No. of Beds	No. of In-patients	No. of out-patients	No. of Dispensaries@	No. of patients		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Trivandrum	4	150	3859	428730	22	829674	26	1262203
Quilon	1	25	536	167139	18	537016	19	704691
Pathanamthitta	..	..	..	..	3	200016	3	200016
Alleppey	3	75	892	337799	18	814541	21	1159232
Kottayam	3	125	1298	255691	17	502016	20	759005
Idukki	2	50	255	151912	14	327203	16	479070
Ernakulam	2	50	604	199715	22	683544	24	883663
Trichur	1	25	811	96796	12	215665	13	313272
Palghat	1	25	291	86166	13	210852	14	297908
Malappuram	2	50	601	129097	20	569151	22	696309
Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	18	445274	18	445274
Wynad	1	25	114	30811	2	41907	3	78002
Cannanore	3	75	790	140113	24	515094	27	653077
Kasaragode								
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>10051</b>	<b>2023969</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>5891953</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>7925071</b>

@Provisional

Source:—Directorate of Homoeopathy

## APPENDIX 9.22

Expenditure on Sewerage and Water Supply Schemes in the State\*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Water Supply						Sewerage/Drainage Scheme						Grand Total Plan and Non Plan
	Urban			Rural			Total Urban & Rural			Plan	Non- Plan	Total	
	Plan	Non- Plan	Total	Plan	Non- Plan	Total	Plan	Non- Plan	Total				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1983-84	951.69 (30.00)	567.02	1518.71	4227.31 (151.37)	168.84	4396.15	5179.00 (181.37)	735.86	5914.86	290.85	27.02	317.87	6232.73
1984-85	548.81 (280.00)	540.41	1089.22	1538.06 (147.00)	177.15	1715.21	2086.87 (427.00)	717.56	2804.43	208.42	42.60	251.02	3055.45
1985-86 (Anticipated)	643.00 (300.00)	600.00	1243.00	1178.00 (244.00)	250.00	1428.00	1821.00 (544.00)	850.00	2071.00	315.00	50.00	365.00	2436.00

\*Excluding expenditure on Central Assistance.

Figures in brackets indicate LIC assistance

Source: Kerala Water and Waste Water Authority-Budget documents.

## APPENDIX 9.23

*Major Achievements in the Housing Sector.  
Implementing Agency-wise Expenditure, Physical Targets and Achievements During 1984-85*

Implementing agency	Name of Scheme	Expenditure during 1984-85 (Rs. lakhs)	Physical	
			Target	Achievements
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Board of Revenue	(a) Provision of house-sites to rural landless workers.	200.16	6500	4841
	(b) Huts/houses for rural workers	43.20	1272	1234
	(c) Village housing project	14.80	138	206
	(d) Low income group housing scheme	23.68	200	248
	(e) Middle income group housing scheme	30.68	112	197
	(f) Land acquisition and development	10.00	..	2 works
	(g) Upgradation of marginal settlements	8.45	450	330
2. P.W.D.	(1) Rental housing scheme (part)	21.99	9 works	2 works
	(2) Police housing scheme	68.95	N.A.	4 works
	(3) Quarters to Government Servants	21.79	64 works	N.A.
3. Kerala State Housing Board	(1) Chengalchoola slum clearance	12.00	..	..
	(2) Co-operative Housing Scheme for E.W.S.	..	11600+ spill over of 28040	6732
	(3) Subsidised aided self help housing scheme with the Co-operation of Voluntary agencies	178.00	25000	12960
	(4) Rental housing scheme (part)	30.00	..	..
	(5) Kudikidappukar housing scheme	17.12	4995	1201
	(6) HUDCO Loan Scheme	..	..	254
	(7) Public Housing Scheme	150.00	..	311 houses+ 152 plots
4. Harijan Welfare Department	(1) Housing grant scheme	59.01	934	258
5. Tribal Welfare Department	(2) Housing Loan Scheme	6.38	38	6
	(1) Housing Grant Scheme	23.57	272	282
	(2) Hamlet development	21.22	102	201
6. District Collector Kasargode	(3) 283-B(J)4-Housing	23.01	262	58
	Kasargode housing scheme	..	50 spill-over	4
	(1) Housing Scheme No. II	0.12	546	7
7. Kerala State Development Corporation for S.C./S.T.	(2) Housing Scheme No. IV	1.52	1603	164
	(3) Housing Scheme No. V	221.69	10000	862
	(1) Subsidised housing scheme for traditional fishermen	45.06	4694	1098
8. Kerala Fishermen Welfare Corporation	(2) Fisheries Township Project, Vizhinjam	13.78	20+ 215 spill-over	128
	(1) Houses under NREP	..	..	1570
9. Development Department	(2) Houses under R.L.E.G.P.	..	..	1570
	Plantation labour housing scheme	..	..	245
10. Labour Department	Housing scheme of co-operative housing federation	90.00	875	470
11. Co-operative Housing federation	Housing loan to Government employees	182.00	..	..
12. Finance Department				

## APPENDIX 9.24

*District-wise Enrolment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students in Schools  
During 1983-84 and 1984-85*

District	S.C. Students		S.T. Students		Total (SC/ST)	
	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85
Trivandrum	79808	78926	3270	3408	83078	82334
Quilon	104863	78950	1509	623	106372	79573
Alleppey	70718	47838	868	646	71586	49484
Pathanamthitta	..	42162	..	938	..	43100
Kottayam	44031	42655	4238	4835	48269	47490
Idukki	37472	37857	7612	7900	45084	45757
Ernakulam	61750	57088	997	881	62747	57969
Trichur	72086	70503	761	821	72847	71324
Palghat	58822	59758	2961	3220	61783	62978
Malappuram	47872	49022	974	1057	48846	50079
Kozhikode	40553	41372	582	366	41135	41798
Wynad	6777	6690	16442	17788	23219	24478
Cannanore } Kasargod }	32043	34036	6565	6960	38608	40996
Kerala	656795	646857	46779	49443	703574	696900

Note:—1983-84 figures given are in the old set up of districts

Source: DPI

## APPENDIX 9.25

*Class-wise Enrolment of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Students in Schools During 1983-84 and 1984-85*

Class	Number of S.C. Students		Number of S.T. students		Total (S.C.+S.T)	
	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85
Lower Primary	303482	299818	26872	29188	330354	329006
Upper Primary	206922	203032	13089	13777	220011	216809
HighSchool	146391	144007	6818	6478	153209	150485
Total	656795	646857	46779	49443	703574	696900

Source: DPI



## APPENDIX 9.26

*District wise Enrolment of SC|ST Students in Government Colleges in Kerala 1983-84*

District	Pre-Degree		Degree		Post Graduate		Total	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1. Trivandrum	891	43	346	7	60	3	1297	53
2. Quilon	137	1	..	..	..	..	137	1
3. Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Pathanamthitta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kottayam	204	5	13	..	..	..	217	5
6. Idukki	40	8	..	..	..	..	40	8
7. Ernakulam	427	71	135	42	34	10	596	123
8. Trichur	428	4	75	2	..	..	503	6
9. Palghat	538	2	91	..	15	..	644	2
10. Malappuram	246	..	..	..	..	..	246	..
11. Kozhikode	648	..	138	..	3	..	789	..
12. Wynad	29	17	..	..	..	..	29	17
13. Cannanore	231	12	39	4	1	..	277	16
14. Kasaragod	70	67	5	15	1	2	76	84
<b>Total (Kerala)</b>	<b>3889</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4851</b>	<b>315</b>

Source: Collegiate Education Directorate

## APPENDIX: 9.27

*District-wise Enrolment of SC|ST Students in Private Colleges in Kerala 1983-84*

District	Pre-Degree		Degree		Post Graduate		Total	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1. Trivandrum	1464	73	236	3	8	..	1708	76
2. Quilon	2058	119	456	4	38	..	2552	123
3. Alleppey	1565	34	213	..	6	..	1784	34
4. Pathanamthitta	1480	62	155	1	27	..	1662	63
5. Kottayam	1997	212	474	48	52	4	2523	264
6. Idukki	214	69	21	15	..	..	235	84
7. Ernakulam	2016	55	318	10	32	2	2366	67
8. Trichur	1739	4	474	..	41	..	2254	4
9. Palghat	343	11	49	..	..	..	392	11
10. Malappuram	619	3	102	..	..	4	721	7
11. Kozhikode	723	11	165	..	12	..	900	11
12. Wynad	46	85	12	3	..	..	58	88
13. Cannanore	621	15	102	..	9	..	732	15
14. Kasaragod	44	1	2	..	..	..	46	1
<b>Total—Kerala</b>	<b>14929</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>2779</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17937</b>	<b>844</b>

Source: Collegiate Education Directorate

## APPENDIX 9.28

## Enrolment of SC/ST Students in Medical &amp; Paramedical Courses Under Different Systems

Sl. No.	Name of System/Course/Diploma	1983-84		1984-85	
		Total	SC/ST	Total	SC/ST
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>A. Modern Medicine</i>					
1.	P.G. Courses in Medical Colleges of the State				
a	Degree	164	16	210	21
b	Diploma	139	14	165	17
2.	P.G. Course in the Dental College, Trivandrum	12	1	19	2
3.	M. Pharm Course	6	1	6	1
4.	M.B.B.S. Course	700	64	700	64
5.	B.D.S. Courses	70	7	70	7
6.	B. Pharm	28	1	28	1
7.	B.Sc. Nursing	75	7	75	7
8.	M.L.T.	..	..	78	23
9.	Ophthalmic Assistant	..	..	40	22
10.	C.R.A.	..	..	52	32
11.	Dental Mechanic	..	..	17	10
12.	D. Pharm (I year)	..	..	125	40
13.	D. Pharm (II year)	..	..	40	3
	Sub—Total	1194	111	1625	250
<i>B. Ayurveda</i>					
1.	BAM/BAMS	89	7	84	12
2.	Pharmacists & Nurses Certificate Course	90	17	90	17
	Sub—Total	179	24	174	29
<i>C. Homoeopathy BHM/BHMS</i>					
	Grand Total	1583	155	2014	299

- Source: 1. Directorate of Medical Education  
 2. Govt. Ayurveda Colleges, Trivandrum & Thripunithura  
 3. Govt. Homoeopathy Colleges, Trivandrum & Calicut.

## APPENDIX 9.29

Statement showing poramboke land assigned to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on 31-10-1985

District	Total beneficiaries		SC & ST beneficiaries	
	Total Area assigned (Ha.)	Total No. of families benefited	Area assigned (Ha.)	No. of families
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Trivandrum	9064	39284	1485	6281
Quilon	15727	81773	2215	12899
Pathanamthitta	9108	37903	922	5716
Kottayam	3131	11381	842	3680
Alleppey	1653	11116	185	1498
Idukki	63556	85843	7794	21097
Ernakulam	9734	52646	2283	16761
Trichur	11490	55657	1745	12245
Palghat	301	1811	71	513
Malappuram	822	4627	328	255
Kozhikode	30	201	15	60
Wynad	13202	27072	1736	2950
Cannanore	253	1966	50	350
Kasaragod	39825	105906	8001	17928
Total	1,77,902	5,17,186	27,672	1,02,228

Source: Board of Revenue.

## APPENDIX 9.30

District wise particulars of sur Surplus land distributed during 1985

Name of District	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Others		Institutions		Total	
	No. of beneficiaries	Area allotted (Ha.)	No.	Area (Ha.)	No.	Area (Ha.)	No.	Area (Ha.)	No.	Area (Ha.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Trivandrum	2941	322	..	..	2262	264	..	..	5203	586
2. Quilon	3193	766	..	..	2986	802	..	..	6179	1568
3. Pathanamthitta	328	86	..	..	395	68	..	..	723	154
4. Alleppey	3502	2035	26	4	3530	2165	..	..	7058	4204
5. Kottayam	2302	1209	64	55	2705	1199	..	..	5071	2463
6. Idukki	2323	2240	308	294	3063	2527	..	..	5694	5061
7. Ernakulam	3137	656	11	3	1947	385	..	..	5095	1044
8. Trichur	5542	1256	..	..	9964	2035	..	..	15506	3291
9. Palghat	8996	5018	1026	848	9481	5526	..	..	19503	11392
10. Malappuram	5636	2570	23	11	4879	3377	..	..	10538	5958
11. Kozhikode	2968	958	239	101	3683	987	..	..	6890	2046
12. Wynad	965	464	2396	1434	2127	1124	..	..	5488	3022
13. Cannauore	2474	2024	1570	1362	6045	5046	..	..	10089	8432
14. Kasargode	3176	2911	688	627	5932	5308	2	1818	9798	10664
Total	47483	22515	6351	4739	58999	30813	2	1818	112835	59885

Source: Land Board

## APPENDIX 9.31

Beneficiaries under Supplementary Feeding Programmes

Name of Scheme	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
	No. of Centres	No. of Beneficiaries (in lakhs)	No. of Centres	No. of Beneficiaries (in lakhs)	No. of Centres	No. of Beneficiaries (in lakhs)	No. of Centres	No. of Beneficiaries (in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>A. For Pre-School Children</b>								
(i) Special Nutrition	4029	5.15	4500	5.50	7580	8.41	8127	1.45
(ii) World Food Programme	2300	2.30	2300	2.30	2300	2.30	1490	1.49
(iii) Applied Nutrition Programmes (including CPWP)	5914	5.74	6491	7.00	6537	5.97	6614	4.80
(iv) One Meal-A-Day Programme	4466	3.70	4820	4.65	4324	4.36	3547	3.13
(v) Health Based Nutrition Programme	1596	1.36	1600	1.39	1500	1.33	1453	1.26
Total (A)	18305	18.28	19711	20.84	22241	22.37	21231	12.13
<b>B. For School Children</b>								
School Mid-day Meal Programme	8754	15.96	8806	15.82	8756	15.39	8757	14.81
Grand Total A+B	27059	34.24	28517	36.66	30997	37.76	29988	26.94

Source: 1. Directorate of Social Welfare.  
2. Joint Development Commissioner.  
3. Directorate of Public Instructions.  
4. Directorate of Health Services.

## APPENDIX 9.32

*District-wise Distribution of Feeding Centres under various Nutrition Programmes in Kerala*

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.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Trivandrum	77	364	241	543	678	81	1984
Quilon	91	486	251	436	880	21	2165
Alleppey	41	426	167	255	970	80	1939
Idukki	NA	150	82	90	305	24	851
Pathanamthitta	79	145	124	187	222	32	789
Kottayam	NA	172	193	112	488	59	1024
Ernakulam	126	359	106	374	447	68	1480
Trichur	120	480	272	212	624	16	1724
Palghat	77	322	260	351	551	10	1571
Malappuram	65	467	199	373	970	24	2098
Calicut	65	285	224	295	701	16	1586
Wynad	NA	125	73	79	402	..	679
Cannanore	49	165	150	151	458	..	973
Kasargode	26	87	69	89	..	..	271
Total	816	4033	2411	3547	7696	431	18984

- Source: 1. Directorate of Health Services.  
 2. Joint Development Commissioner.  
 3. Social Welfare Directorate.