

ECONOMIC REVIEW
1994

STATE PLANNING BOARD
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

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GENERAL REVIEW

NATIONAL ECONOMY

During the year 1994, the national economic scenario presented a mixed picture. While on the one hand, the country witnessed rising industrial and agricultural output, growing accumulation of foreign exchange reserves, and increasing foreign direct investment, on the other, continued and persistent inflationary pressures have been causing difficulties in maintaining price stability, specially of essential commodities. Agricultural Production is expected to touch a record of 185 million tonnes, thanks to a favourable monsoon and comfortable reservoir position. On the industrial front, the year witnessed a remarkable turn-around with industrial production expected to record seven to eight per cent growth. Foreign exchange reserves touched a record level of 20 billion U.S. dollars (equivalent to about Rupees Sixty two thousand crores). This was mainly on account of a significant improvement in the current account of the balance of payments position and a sharp increase in the quantum of foreign investment flows. Since the formulation of the new industrial policy, direct foreign investment approvals amounted to nearly Rupees twenty thousand crores. These positive factors have helped to accelerate the momentum of the country's economic growth. The growth rate of the economy is anticipated at 5.5 per cent during 1994-95 as compared with 3.8 per cent achieved during the previous year.

1.2. A disturbing feature of the economy during the last year was the continued upward inflationary trends. Inflation peaked to 11.5 per cent in April 1994, but came down to 8.7 per cent in September 1994. However, by the end of December 1994, it again touched double digit crossing 10 per cent. This rising inflationary trend is attributed to a sharp rise in international prices of primary commodities and basic metals

such as steel, non-ferrous metals and petrochemicals. The country had also to resort to bulk imports of essential commodities like sugar and edible oils, prices of which had spurted in the international market.

1.3. On the external trade front, the performance was not very satisfactory. Exports could register a growth of only 13.9 per cent during April-October 1994 as compared with a growth rate of 20.2 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous year. At the same time imports increased by 18 per cent as against only 0.3 per cent during the same period last year. A major reason for the fall in the export growth rate was the marginal impact of the plague scare with foreign importers refusing to lift Indian export cargoes. However, it is expected that with normalisation of the situation, exports would pick up in the last quarter of the financial year.

1.4. India's debt liability is expected to cross the Rs.5 lakh crore mark by March 1995. Interest payments alone would constitute 32 per cent of the Government's total receipts. This is a cause for concern, despite the fact that a good part of the liability is long term credit.

1.5. A redeeming feature of the economic situation during 1994 was the impressive turn-around in industrial growth after three years of persistent recessionary trends. During the first half of the current financial year, index of industrial production was up by 7.5 per cent - the highest growth recorded since the announcement of the new industrial policy in 1991. If these healthy trends are sustained, it is estimated that India's industrial production is set to be doubled compared to last year.

1.6. The year 1994 witnessed a bold step taken by the Government of India to limit its net

borrowing in order to adhere to the targeted fiscal deficit of six per cent of GDP in 1994-95. The Central Government also signed an agreement with the Reserve Bank of India to limit its net borrowings from the RBI through adhoc treasury bills to Rs.6000 crores during 1994-95 and instituting a mechanism to ensure that the limit was not exceeded by more than Rs.3000 crores. Though the Government's expenditures have tended to increase in recent months, it is still hoped that the fiscal deficit may be contained at 6 per cent of the GDP, thanks mainly to the good buoyancy witnessed in centre's revenue collections - both tax and non - tax revenues. This is expected to off-set the growth in non-plan expenditure.

1.7. As far as the overall impact of the economic reforms is concerned, in many areas specially those relating to trade, industry and fiscal affairs, the year 1994, as already mentioned, witnessed notable achievements. It must, however, be mentioned in this context that reform process is generally a double edged weapon. It has areas that spell benefits both in the short and long run. There are others which result in painful consequences specially when reforms like structural adjustment of the economy are pushed through with swiftness. Such reforms, left to themselves, are not expected to have much of sensitivity to displacement of labour, which would be contrary to country's development goal of poverty reduction through generation of employment. The decision of the Central Government to substantially enhance the allocation for rural development activities gain considerable significance in this context and it is a step in the right direction. However, the nation has to successfully address itself to the daunting task of protecting the interest of the vast mass of people living below or around the poverty line in terms of employment and reasonable degree of price stability specially in respect of essential items of mass consumption. This should constitute a major thrust in the country's future agenda.

KERALA ECONOMY

1.8. The year that has passed by has been a relatively normal year, with adequate rain-

fall both in its quantum as well as spread, with agriculture and industrial production picking up reasonably well, state income showing close to expected levels of growth, inflation remaining under control all of which augur well for the economy of the State. The policy measures initiated by the Government, as reflected in the priorities accorded to various sectors of development and the thrust given for the development of infrastructure, should enable the sustenance of the growth process already set in motion. Investments in agriculture, irrigation, power and industry would continue to get high priority, while the effort in the social services sectors would be directed mainly for upgradation of standards of these services in terms of quality.

1.9. The reform process started on the industrial front has generated considerable interest among investors, even though the pace of implementation of some of the programmes in the industrial policy has been tardy. However, the prospects for tie up with agencies in and outside the country are brighter than in the previous year. Efforts to create infrastructural facilities for setting up industrial units have also gathered momentum. The Electronic technopark at Thiruvananthapuram is nearing completion, while the Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) has taken up implementation of a number of Projects for providing the required infrastructural facilities for industrial ventures.

1.10. Shortage of power has been a major problem faced by the State, being one of the reasons for the low level of industrial investment. For tackling this problem ambitious programmes are on the anvil, for setting up a number of thermal power projects with short gestation periods. The much talked about Kayamkulam thermal power project, which had a chequered record of execution, has come through a full circle and back to NTPC who have at last notified for its implementation. Work has also just commenced in the project.

1.11. The Kerala State Electricity Board has improved its performance considerably, when

it generated a rate of return much above the prescribed minimum of 3 per cent. In the transport sector, steps initiated by KSRTC for improving its financial position have started yielding results by bringing down the number of overaged buses, man-bus ratio and reducing overall financial loss. An area which needs urgent attention is the development of inland navigation, considering the fact that roads and road transport sector have been rather over-stretched. The policy of the Government to go in for private participation in development and maintenance of roads in selected stretches is a welcome change.

1.12. The programmes of self reliant villages and untied funds to the Panchayats, considered as the initial steps towards decentralised planning, are being continued with higher budget allocations. These programmes provide the freedom to the local government institutions to formulate and implement local need based schemes that would suit the local conditions. Steps are being taken to streamline the process for transferring the functions and responsibilities to the local Government Institutions as envisaged in the 73rd amendment to the Constitution. The passing of the respective Acts by the State Legislature has set in motion the process of decentralisation. Elections to the local bodies are to be held soon and they would be followed by effective transfer of functions and responsibilities as listed in the Acts to enable them function as cohesive units of local self Governments.

1.13. The improvement in the State's financial position witnessed in the previous year was sustained during the year under review. A series of economy measures and steps for resource raising initiated by the State Government have helped in improving the overall financial position. For the first time after many years the approved plan outlay was utilised in full in 1993-94. However the continuing dimension of revenue deficits is a matter of serious concern. The revenue deficit as percentage of revenue expenditure in 1994-95 is likely to be as high as 16.5 per cent as against 10.6 per cent in the R.E. for 1993-94. Needless to say that unless revenue

deficits are eliminated and budgetary savings are generated, fiscal constraints will continue to inhibit the process of economic growth. Selected indicators of the State's economy are presented in Table 1.1.

State Income

1.14. The State Income in 1993-94 at constant prices is estimated at Rs.5940 crores as against Rs.5680 crores in 1992-93, indicating a growth rate of 4.6 per cent. In 1994-95 the State Income at constant prices is expected to be Rs.6253 crores giving a growth rate of 5.3 per cent. At current prices the State Income is expected to grow at 8 per cent to Rs.19586 crores in 1994-95 from Rs.18133 crores in 1993-94. The per capita income at constant prices is expected to be Rs.2044 in 1994-95, as against Rs.1968 in 1993-94, a growth rate of 3.9 per cent over 3.1 per cent achieved in 1993-94. The per capita income at current prices is likely to be Rs.6404 in 1994-95 as against Rs.6009 in 1993-94. Although the per capita income of the State lags behind the national average, the gap has been steadily declining.

1.15. The sectoral contribution of State Income shows that the tertiary sector continues to dominate, followed by the primary sector. While the sectoral contribution of tertiary sector has increased from 39.50 per cent to 39.84 per cent, the sectoral contribution of both primary sector and secondary sector has marginally declined.

Employment Situation

1.16 The alarming growth in unemployment continues to be a major socio-economic problem faced by the State. As on 31-5-1994 there were 40.2 lakh job seekers on the live registers of the employment exchanges in the State. Out of this, the educated job seekers with qualification S.S.L.C. and above were 26.6 lakhs which constituted 66 per cent of the total job seekers. Similarly the professional job seekers were 1.29 lakhs as at the end of May 1994.

Table 1.1.

Important Indicators of the State Economy

Item	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. State Income at current prices (Rs.crores)	1255	3823	6436	9182	10165	12173	15101(P)	17010 (Q)	18133 (A)	19586 (F)
2. State Income (1980-81) Prices (Rs.crores)	1255**	3823	4042	4584	4892	5262	5365 (P)	5680 (Q)	5940 (A)	6253 (F)
3. Per Capita Income (at current price) (Ra.)	594	1508	2395	3251	3730	4200	5140 (P)	5713 (Q)	6009 (A)	6404 (F)
4. Output of important Commodities										
a. Rice - lakh tonnes	12.98	12.72	11.73	10.13	11.41	10.87	10.60	10.85	10.73	—
b. Coconut - Million Nuts	3981	3008	3377	4215	4358	4232	4641	5124	5586	—
c. Arecanut - Million Nuts	12738	10805	10664	11450	11964	13074	13116	13643	13579	—
d. Pepper - 1000 tonnes	25.03	28.52	33.12	43.24	54.14	46.80	50.31	49.67	50.37	—
e. Rubber - 1000 tonnes	78.73	140.33	184.70	238.41	275.40	307.52	343.11	368.65	408.31	—
f. Tea - - do -	41.45	50.72	52.63	65.77	57.08	63.42	66.80	55.14	60.69	—
g. Coffee - do -	12.57	36.48	23.55	47.43	23.80	35.70	30.96	25.00	38.00	—
5. Prices										
a. Wholesale price index of Agricultural Commodities (Base 1952-53=100)	222	551	688	957	906	1028	1263	1377	1550	1453*
b. Consumer price index number (Base 1970=100)@@	264	202	314	395	413	435	497	553	599	671
6. Plan Outlay (Rs. crores) (Accounts)	59.35	311.31	411.95	543.13	620.28	662.70	719.53	825.32	1013 (A)	1260 (BE)

(P) Provisional (Q) Quick Estimate (A) Anticipated (F) Forecast.

(*) Nine months average for 1994

(@@) Relates to calendar years from 1980 onwards and eleven months average for 1994.

(**) At 1970-71 prices

1.17. Employment in the organised sector was 11.85 lakhs as on March 1993, consisting of 6.46 lakhs in the public sector and 5.39 lakhs in the private sector.

Price situation

1.18 The wholesale price index for agricultural commodities in Kerala has shown a distinct fall by 127.6 points during 1994, from 1580.7 in 1993 to 1453.1 in 1994, a decline of 8.1% compared to an increase of over 12% in the previous year. The sharp fall was contributed by the fall in prices of spices and condiments, and oil seeds (coconut). The sharp fall in prices had a dampening effect on the farming community, especially when the prices of those commodities they had to buy had considerably gone up. The consumer price index increased by 12% in 1994 compared to an increase of 8.3% in the previous year. The effective functioning of the public distribution system in the state helped to a large extent in regulating the prices of essential commodities.

Agriculture

1.19 The favourable weather conditions combined with the efforts in several directions by the State Government helped the State to achieve high growth in income from agriculture. In fact for the first time during the last 15 years agriculture sector witnessed positive growth in income for three years in succession. This has been made possible by the substantial increase in the production of two perennial crops of coconut and rubber. Commercial crops in general with the exception of cashew recorded impressive improvement in production. Other than coconut and rubber, crops such as pepper, Ginger, sesamum, coffee and cardamom have shown improved production results.

1.20 Coconut production which was hovering around 3500 to 4000 million nuts throughout the last decade has strongly recovered, thanks to the favourable monsoons during the last few years and the development initiatives

of the State Government during these years. The estimated production of 5586 million nuts during 1993-94 is the highest ever recorded in Kerala. This has largely been contributed by the higher levels of productivity of 6336 nuts per ha, a peak ever achieved. A fall out of the large increase in production, however has been the steep fall in price which had a dampening effect on the farming community. Even though the support price of Rs.2350 per quintal and the massive procurement operations through KERAFED could arrest further fall in prices of coconut, the measure could not salvage the situation as the prices continue to rule low, lower than even the prices prevailed two years ago.

1.21 Rice production during the year was marginally lower than that in the previous year, production declined from 10.85 lakh tonnes to 10.73 lakh tonnes in 1993-94. Productivity of rice however increased to 2022 kg. per ha. in 1993-94 from 2018 kg. per ha. in the previous year. The coverage of high yielding varieties was lower by 2678 ha. in 1993-94, the total coverage being 1.72 lakh ha. The productivity of high yielding varieties during 1993-94 declined to 2157 kg/ha. from 2280 kg. per ha. achieved in 1992-93. All these bring to light the imperative need for adoption of appropriate technology for sustaining and improving paddy production, like mechanisation, development and propagation of multi-resistant varieties and provision of irrigation facilities. Among the other food crops, production of both pulses and tapioca declined in 1993-94 over the levels in the previous year.

1.22. Among non-food crops, production of pepper increased from 49670 tonnes in 1992-93 to 50370 tonnes in 1993-94. Export of pepper at about 46650 tonnes in 1993-94 was almost double the quantity exported in 1992-93. Production of cashew continued to decline as in the previous year from 95620 tonnes in 1992-93 to 75580 tonnes in 1993-94. Plantation crops in general have shown better production results. Production of rubber increased by 10.8%, coffee by 52%, cardamom by 72.4%, and tea by 10.1%.

Livestock

1.23 The density of livestock population in Kerala is higher than the national level. The State account for 1.75% of the total cattle population in the country. Out of the total cattle population, 62% of the breedable dairy cattle is crossbred. Milk Production has increased from 18.89 lakh tonnes in 1992-93 to 20.01 lakh tonnes in 1993-94. The percapita milk consumption has gone up from 175 gms to 184 gms during the same period. Similarly egg production has increased from 1661 million in 1992-93 to 1714 million in 1993-94.

1.24 The Kerala Milk Marketing Federation, the implementing agency for operation Flood III programme, operates 1709 Amul pattern of co-operative societies. The societies put together have a membership of 4.33 lakhs.

Fisheries

1.25 Fishery activities in the State are still concentrated on the exploitation of marine fisheries, that too in the inshore areas with very little development on deep sea fishing and inland sectors, the latter has a potential waterspread area of over 3.6 lakh ha. With a view to develop the inland fisheries in the State, a Kuwaiti Fund assisted fisheries project with a project outlay of Rs.75 crores has been launched during the previous year.

1.26 The total fish catch was 6.20 lakh tonnes in 1993, out of which marine sector contributed 5.75 lakh tonnes. This is much less than the yield achieved in the eighties. In order to revitalise the fisheries development in the State, the State Government has announced a Fisheries policy in 1994. The main thrust of the policy is to chart a course of action which will restore the vitality and dynamism of the sector.

Irrigation

1.27 The total investment in irrigation upto 1993-94 amounted to Rs.1462 crores. At

the same time the irrigation potential created is only 3.71 lakh ha (net), and 6.11 lakh ha (gross). Out of this the share of major and medium irrigation projects is Rs.1036 crores with an irrigation potential of 2.05 lakh ha (net) and 4.15 lakh ha (gross). Four major and medium projects were completed in 1993-94.

1.28 Area brought under irrigation through minor irrigation projects upto the end of 1993-94 was 1.66 lakh ha (net) and 2.06 lakh ha (gross).

1.29 Anti-sea erosion works were implemented in the State with Government of India meeting 50 per cent of the cost for the period upto the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan. From the Eighth Five Year Plan onwards the programme is being implemented as a State Sector Scheme. As a result the scale of activity had to be reduced considerably to contain within the budgetary resources available. The State has invested Rs.142.94 crores till the end of 1993-94 and about 336Km. of new sea wall and reformation work of 58km. of old sea wall was completed.

Command Area Development

1.30 There are 14 completed irrigation projects under the command area development programme with a cultivable command of 1,80,000 ha. During 1993-94 field channels were constructed to benefit 0.21 lakh hectares, introduction of warabandhi system in 0.13 lakh ha. and adaptive trials and demonstrations in 7689 ha.

Energy

1.31 The installed capacity marginally increased by 7.5MW in 1993-94. With this, the total installed capacity at the end of 1993-94 increased to 1484MW. The total energy generated during 1993-94 declined to 5822.25MW from 6192.73 MW in 1992-93 due to the fact that the monsoons during the year were relatively less favourable compared to the previous year. The quantum of power imported increased from

1248 MU in 1992-93 to 2036 MU in 1993-94. The total energy sold during the year stood at 6285 MU.

1.32 The cumulative investment in power development upto the end of 1993-94 amounted to Rs.1891 crores. The total income from sale of power amounted to Rs.540.65 crores in 1993-94 as against Rs.438.75 crores in 1992-93. The performance of KSEB has shown considerable improvement in 1993-94 when it generated a rate of return of 5.59% against the 3% minimum specified.

1.33 Shortage of power continues to be a serious bottleneck for the overall development of the State. During 1993-94 there existed a demand supply gap of 154MU. The initiatives taken by the State Government for implementation of new generation projects will have to be pursued to their logical conclusion of execution and commissioning as otherwise it will be the costliest delays for the State's economy.

Industry

1.34 The policy measures formulated and implemented by the State Government for industrial development, though not at the desired speed, has started showing results. The year 1993-94 and the subsequent period have witnessed reasonable progress in terms of the investment proposals received, infrastructure facilities created and the promotional activities undertaken. The real impact of these measures is expected to be felt in the next one or two years.

1.35 During 1993-94 against a target of 10500 new industrial units, 14533 new units were registered. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 11411 units. Out of the new units registered in 1993-94, 1230 were those promoted by Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs and 3742 were promoted by women entrepreneurs. Similarly 697 new joint stock companies were registered during 1993-94, taking the total number of joint stock companies to 5925 as at the end of that year. Total num-

ber of working factories has also been increased from 13946 in December 1992 to 14399 in December 1993. Number of workers employed in these units stood at 4.13 lakhs compared to 4.06 lakhs in the previous year.

1.36 Among 44 State Public Sector undertakings, 23 were working on profit in 1993-94 as against 18 in the previous year. The Kerala Industrial Development Corporation helped 42 new projects, with financial support, involving a total investment of Rs.138.47 crores. The Corporation has also signed MOU's with private investors for establishing 27 new projects with an estimated investment of Rs.533 crores. The Electronic Technopark at Thiruvananthapuram is nearing completion where 84 companies have already registered for starting new ventures with a total committed investment of Rs.222 crores.

1.37 The Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) registered in the previous year, have started implementing nine major projects aimed at the integrated industrial development of the State. The projects include an Export Promotion Industrial Park at Ernakulam, an Industrial Township in 750 acres of land at Kanjikode in Palakkad, an International Apparel Park near Thiruvananthapuram, an International Industrial Park at Cochi, Techno Industrial Park at Kozhikode, Industrial Parks at Malappuram, etc.

1.38 The Small Scale Industries Sector showed overall improvement in its performance during 1993-94. The total number of SSI units registered in the State stood at 110384 units as at the end of 1993-94, with an aggregate investment of Rs.1175 crores. These units together provided employment to 6.30 lakh persons. The traditional industries though beset with a variety of problems have shown adequate measure of resilience and have shown reasonable growth in output and income. Coir industry the major traditional industry provides direct employment to 3.83 lakh workers and exports nearly 30% of its products. In 1993-94 there were 858 coir co-operative societies in the State. Out of this about

33% of the societies are either dormant or under liquidation. In order to modernise the coir industry, an integrated Coir Development Project has been formulated with an estimated investment of Rs.44.24 crores, with financial support from NCDC. Export of coir and coir products stood at Rs.126.85 crores in 1993-94. The major problem facing the handloom sector is the accumulation of unsold stocks, which amounted to over Rs.24 crores as at the end of March 1994, as against similar stock for Rs.18 crores in the previous year. Shortage of rawnuts has been the problem facing the cashew industry. The internal production of cashew declined during 1993-94 from the levels achieved in the previous year. Export earnings through the export of cashewnuts and cashewnut shell liquid amounted to Rs.1044.34 crores in 1993-94. The monopoly procurement of cashewnut discontinued in 1993 was reintroduced in 1994.

1.39 The progress of sericulture development which offered tremendous potential has been below the expected levels. The absence of an effective organisational arrangement was one of the reasons for the slow progress in this area. In addition to the development efforts pursued at present for stabilising the area already covered under the programme, it is necessary that the programme coverage should be increased for creating employment in the rural areas.

1.40 The share of Central Sector investment in the State as on 31-3-1993 remained at the same level of 1.3% achieved in the previous year. Investment in absolute terms increased to Rs.2275 crores in 1993 from Rs.2000 crores in 1992. The five States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar account for 50 per cent of the total Central Sector investment.

Transport

1.41 Even though Kerala enjoys a well developed transport network in several places, the road net work, road width etc., are not adequate to accommodate the fast growing motor vehicles population. Therefore road development at least

in parts will have to be degovernmentised so that the communication facilities are increased for meeting the requirement of the growing economy.

1.42 The total number of motor vehicles in Kerala increased from 7.8 lakhs in 1992-93 to 8.9 lakhs in 1993-94. Total number of passenger buses increased from 25345 in 1992-93 to 30370 in 1993-94. Number of KSRTC buses increased from 3456 to 3511 during this period. The KSRTC could make some improvement by way of reduction in operational losses, overaged houses, and also in regard to the man-bus ratio.

Tourism

1.43 The Tourism Department, and the Kerala Tourism Development Corporation are the two governmental agencies involved in the promotion of tourism. The total tourist arrivals in the State during 1993 stood at 11.22 lakhs, out of which foreign tourists were 95,206. Attention is being given for promotional aspects of tourism related activities. A comprehensive programme for the Bakel Fort and adjoining beaches has been conceived. A consultant is at work for preparing a project report for this. The Kerala Tourism Development Corporation runs a chain of hotels, motels, yattrinivas etc. Improvement in infrastructural development and marketing have been given priority as part of the overall tourism development.

Education

1.44 Kerala has attained the highest effective literacy rate in the country. The literacy rate achieved is 89.81 per cent compared to the all India rate of 52.21 per cent. The school enrolment in 1994 stood at 58.08 lakhs compared to 58.69 lakhs in 1993.

1.45 During 1993-94 there were 12096 schools, out of which 6702 were LP Schools, 2919 UP Schools and 2475 High Schools. In addition to this there were number of LP and UP sections attached to the UP and High Schools. Of the total number of schools 4446 were Government Schools.

1.46 As on 31-3-1994 the number of school teachers stood at 1.90 lakhs. The teacher pupil ratio in Kerala is 1:31 as against the all India rate of 1:35. The rise in the number of un-economic schools with enrolment less than 25 students per standard, is a peculiar phenomenon witnessed in recent years. The number of un-economic schools have increased from 1165 in 1993 to 1265 in 1994. This is an area where the State Government have to give serious consideration to the justification in continuing them in the manner they are working, particularly when the Government is facing serious fiscal constraints.

1.47 As regards higher education, out of the total 174 arts and science colleges, 41 were Government colleges and 133 were in the private sector. 45 colleges were affiliated to Kerala University, 72 to Calicut University and 57 colleges to the Mahatma Gandhi University. The total enrolment stood at 1.55 lakhs. The teaching faculty had a total strength of 13556, out of which women teachers constitute 39 per cent.

1.48 The technical education in the State consisted of 12 Engineering Colleges, 39 Polytechnics and 39 Technical High Schools. Out of the 12 Engineering Colleges, 4 are Government Colleges and 3 are self financing colleges. The total intake in Engineering Colleges stood at 2718 in 1994.

1.49 Total expenditure on education in 1993-94 amounted to Rs.1157.44 crores. The expenditure on education has risen sharply during the last few years. Since the establishment expenditures constitute the lion's share, practically very little allocation is left for essential expenditures for quality improvement. Given the resource constraint the Government is not in a position to appreciably increase the budget provision for this area for bringing about the desired improvement. This can partly be met through a rational pricing policy, in which direction the Government has taken some initiative. That has to be continued to find the much needed resources for sustaining the development already achieved in this regard.

Health

1.50 Kerala has made notable achievements in health standards which are comparable with those in the developed countries. The decadal population growth rate was 13.98 per cent as against the all India average of 23.5 per cent. Achievements in regard to birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate, couple protection rate, life expectancy at birth are all way ahead of those achieved at the national level.

1.51 The Health care infrastructure, other than those in the hospitals attached to Medical Colleges, consisted of 1249 institutions with a bed strength of 42438 in 1993-94 compared to 1240 institutions with a bed strength of 41018 in the previous year. This consisted of 148 hospitals, 924 primary health centres, 51 community health centres, 53 dispensaries, 22 TB clinics, 14 leprosy control units and one leprosy sanatorium. The number of beds per lakh of population increased to 140 in 1993-94 compared to 137 in the previous year.

1.52 Medical education and training is offered through 5 Medical Colleges, 2 Dental Colleges and 3 Nursing Colleges. All the Medical Colleges put together had a bed strength of 7451 in 1993-94.

1.53 During 1993-94 there were 107 Ayurveda hospitals with 2309 beds, 579 dispensaries, and 139 grant-in-aid Vaidysalas as on 31-3-1994. There were three Government Ayurveda Colleges and two private colleges in the State.

1.54 During the reference period there were 31 homoeopathic hospitals with 950 beds and 374 dispensaries in the State. There were 5 homoeopathic medical colleges of which two are Government Colleges.

1.55 The Family Welfare Programmes in Kerala are being implemented through a network of 924 primary health centres and 5094 sub centres. The couple protection rate is 60 as compared to 48.2 at the all India level.

1.56 Just as in education the quality of health services has deteriorated considerably as the Government is unable to set apart the required allocation for improving the quality of service. In this case also there is the imperative need for a rational pricing policy. The Resources Commission in its report in 1992 also recommended various means of raising resources from this sector. Some beginning has already been made which has to be pursued to improve the general standards of health care.

Housing

1.57 According to 1991 census there were 55.13 lakh households as against 54.59 lakh houses, resulting in a numerical shortage of 54000 houses. The projected demand for additional houses by 2000 AD is 16 lakhs.

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

1.59 Housing Board is the major public agency which implements about 28 major schemes. As on 31-3-1994, the Board has constructed/extended assistance for construction of about 2.85 lakh houses under various schemes. Public housing scheme and cash loan scheme are the important programmes implemented by the Board.

1.60 The Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST have extended financial assistance for construction of 1683 houses, the SC Department has extended assistance for construction 2030 houses and the ST Department for 880 houses during 1993-94. The Rural Development Department has constructed/assisted 16999 houses during 1993-94 under the scheme Jawahar Rozgar Joyana.

Water Supply

1.61 According to the latest estimates 44 per cent of the rural population and 65 per cent

of the urban population could be provided with protected drinking water. About 4.64 lakh houses have been connected with piped water supply. There were 1400 rural water supply schemes in operation in the State as on 1-4-1994. According to 1991 census the State had 1384 problem villages, of which 1341 have been covered with water supply. Out of the total 9776 habitations 7494 habitations have been covered as on 31-10-1994. During 1993-94, 159 water supply schemes were completed.

Banking

1.62 The credit-deposit ratio of the commercial banks has been showing declining trends. The ratio which stood at 50.9% as at the end of March 1992 declined to 43.1% by March 1994 and further to 41.73% in September 1994. The NRE deposits as at the end of September 1994 amounted to Rs. 6550 crores, which accounts for 41% of the aggregate bank deposits in the State.

1.63 To go into the reasons for the low and falling credit-deposit ratio in the State and to suggest ameliorative measures, the Reserve Bank of India appointed a Task Force constituting of representatives of banking industry and the State Government. This committee submitted its report to the RBI in August 1994. The Task Force has come out with a number of suggestions and recommendations and has listed out the necessary action points which are expected to improve the credit flow in the State's economy in the coming years. A special monitoring committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary has also been set up, as recommended by the Task Force, to review from time to time the progress of implementation of the recommendations of the Task Force.

Plan Outlay

1.64 The budgeted plan outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.1260 crores. It is expected that this outlay would be expended in full during the current year.

1.65 For 1995-96 the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs.1550 crores

which is 23 per cent higher than the current year's outlay of Rs.1260 crores. In the next year's plan the main thrust is on the development of physical infrastructure needed for stepping up industrial and agricultural investment in the state and thereby accelerate growth of the economy. Thus, power, industry, irrigation transport and communication have been given major emphasis. At the same time areas which are capable of large scale employment generation such as crop production, soil conservation, animal husbandry and dairying, fisheries, village and small scale industries etc. have been given substantially increased outlays. Tourism is another area which has been given emphasis.

1.66 Plan implementation in the State has shown improvement from year to year, both in quantitative and qualitative terms. Against an achievement of 90 per cent of outlay during 1991-92 and 91 per cent during 1992-93, the performance during 1993-94 exceeded 100 per cent. For 1994-95 also the actual expenditure would be exceeding the approved outlay. It was in view of this improved performance that the Planning Commission approved in full the State Government's proposed outlay of Rs.1550 crores for 1995-96 representing an increase of 23 per cent over the outlay approved for the current year. The State Government's performance stands out in comparison with many other states which recorded substantial expenditure shortfalls during the last two years. The likely cumulative plan performance from First Five Year Plan onwards and

the sectoral outlays in percentages during the Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1995-96 are given in Figures 1.1 and 1.2.

1.67 In terms of quality also, the plan performance of the State showed significant improvement. In the implementation of the twenty point programme the State could achieve the second rank during 1993-94 among the 25 states. During 1994-95 also, the tempo is being kept up. The monitoring of this programme is done in terms of physical achievements of the schemes which are essentially rural development programmes. Such programmes cover the IRDP, JRY, supply of drinking water in rural areas, programmes benefitting SC/ST families, provision of house sites especially to weaker sections, energisation of pumpsets, development of small scale industries etc. As a result of effective implementation of these programmes, about 1.44 lakh families could be brought above the poverty line since the launching of the Eighth Five Year Plan in 1992-93. It is also significant that more than 50 per cent of these families belonged to SC/ST groups.

1.68 In general the year under review witnessed further improvement in the state's economy and in the State Government's financial position. The improvement during the last three years is not, however, adequate to make a dent on the basic and chronic problems facing the state's economy and Government finances. This poses a challenge to policy and decision makers and to the people.

CUMULATIVE PLAN PERFORMANCE (Sector wise) FROM
FIRST PLAN (1951-56) TO EIGHTH PLAN (1992-97)
(Rs.Crores)

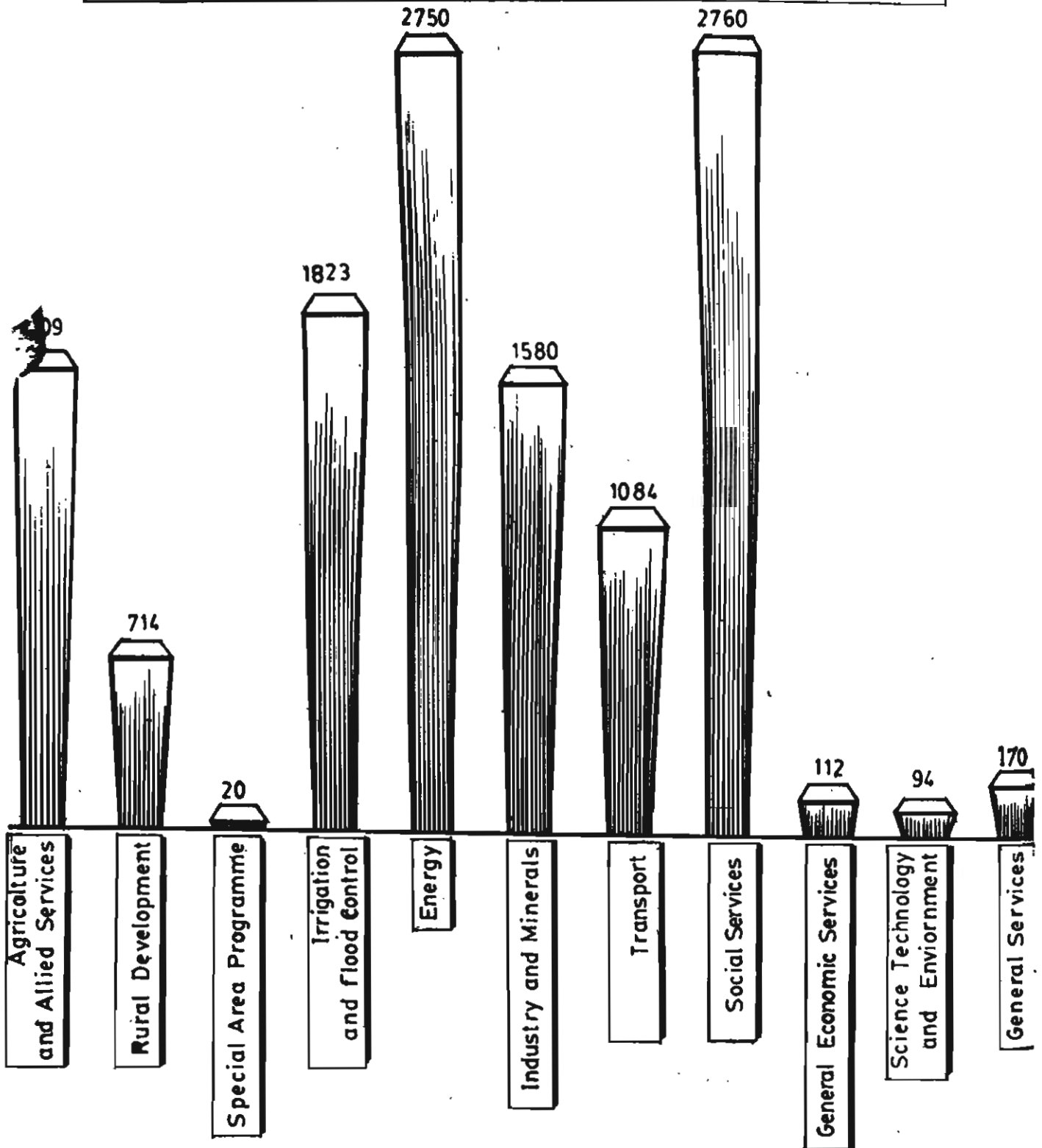


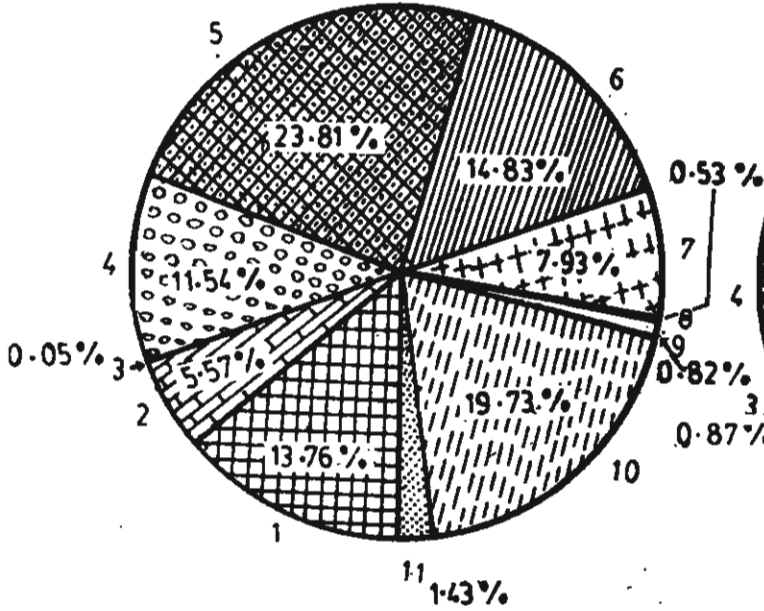
Fig. 1-1

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF OUTLAYS IN PERCENTAGES

EIGHTH PLAN

1992-97

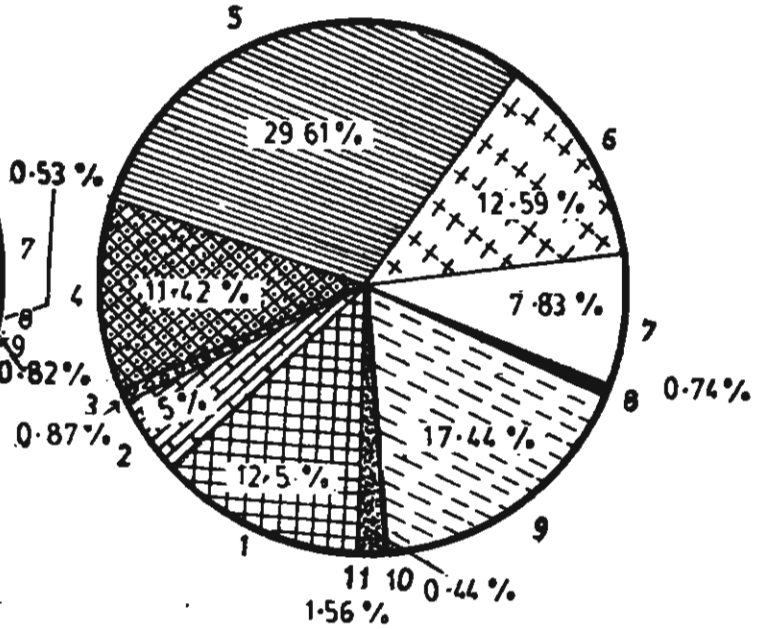
Outlay Rs. 5460 Crores



ANNUAL PLAN

1995-96

Outlay Rs. 1550 Crores



- 1 AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES
- 2 RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- 3 SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME
- 4 IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL
- 5 ENERGY
- 6 INDUSTRY AND MINERALS
- 7 TRANSPORT
- 8 SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT
- 9 GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES
- 10 SOCIAL SERVICES
- 11 GENERAL SERVICES

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

Fig. 1-2

CHAPTER - 2

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income

The overall trends in the growth of national income indicate a steady growth of the economy in the range of 3.5 per cent to 5 per cent during the first three years of the Eighth Plan period. A notable feature is the revival of the industrial sector, covering both the capital and consumer goods industries, signifying the near completion of the period of adjustment the industry has been going through as a result of the introduction of the structural adjustments and globalisation of the Indian economy.

2.2 At constant (1980-81) prices, the national income (net domestic product at factor cost) in 1993-94 is estimated at Rs. 1,99,985 crores as against Rs.1,93,222 crores in 1992-93, registering a growth rate of 3.5 per cent as against the growth rate of 4.2 per cent in 1992-93. At current prices, the net domestic product in 1993-94 is estimated at Rs.6,07,603 crores as compared to Rs. 5,44,935 crores in 1992-93, showing a growth rate of 11.5 per cent.

2.3 The national income is projected to grow by about 4.5 per cent during 1994-95 in real terms.

2.4 The per capita national income, in real terms, is estimated at Rs.2,249 for 1993-94 as against Rs. 2,216 in 1992-93 registering an increase of 1.5 per cent. At current prices, it is estimated at Rs.6,836 in 1993-94 as against Rs. 6,249 in 1992-93 showing a growth rate of 9.4 per cent (see Table 2.1). It is expected that per capita income at

constant prices for 1994-95 would be Rs.2,308 registering a growth rate of 2.6 per cent. This would amount to Rs.7,561 at current prices indicating a growth rate of 10.6 per cent.

State Income

2.5 At constant prices, the state income during 1993-94 is estimated at Rs.5,940 crores as against Rs.5,680 crores in 1992-93 indicating a growth rate of 4.6 per cent as against 5.9 per cent in 1992-93. The State income at current prices has increased to Rs. 18,133 crores in 1993-94 from Rs. 17,010 crores in 1992-93 showing a growth rate of 6.6 per cent.

2.6 The state income in real terms is expected to grow by 5.3 per cent to reach Rs.6,253 crores in 1994-95. At current prices, this would amount to Rs.19,586 crores registering an increase of 8 per cent.

2.7 The per capita income of the state at constant prices has gone up by 3.1 per cent from Rs.1,908 in 1992-93 to Rs. 1,968 in 1993-94 and is expected to grow about 3.9 per cent to Rs. 2,044 in 1994-95. At current prices, the state per capita income has increased by 5.5 per cent from Rs. 5,713 in 1992-93 to Rs.6,009 in 1993-94. It is anticipated to reach Rs.6,404 in 1994-95 indicating a growth rate of 6.6 per cent.

2.8 Although the per capita income of the State is lagging behind the national average, the gap has been steadily declining. The per capita income of India and Kerala are given in Table 2.1.

TABLE 2.1

National Income and State Income (New Series)

Item	Unit	1980-81	1990-91	Growth Rate(%)	1991-92 (P)	Growth Rate(%)	1992-93 (Q)	Growth Rate(%)	1993-94 (A)	Growth Rate(%)	1994-95 (F)	Growth Rate(%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
National Income		Rs. Crores)										
	At current Prices	110685	41695	16.4	477868	14.7	544935	14.0	607603	11.5	684768	12.7
	At Constant Prices	110685	185183	4.6	185503	(-)0.1	193222	4.2	199985	3.5	208984	4.5
State income		Rs. Crores)										
	At Current Prices	3823	1273	13.1	15101	24.1	17010	12.6	18133	6.6	19586	8.0
	At Constant Prices	3823	5162	5.4	5365	2.0	5680	5.9	5940	4.6	6253	5.3
Per Capita National Income(Rs.)												
	At Current Prices	1630	464	14.0	5583	12.5	6249	11.9	6836	9.4	7561	10.6
	At Constant Prices	1630	213	2.5	2167	(-)2.1	2216	2.3	2249	1.5	2308	2.6
Per Capita State Income (Rs.)												
	At Current Prices	1508	400	11.7	5140	22.4	5713	11.2	6009	5.5	6404	6.6
	At Constant Prices	1508	315	4.1	1826	0.6	1908	4.5	1968	3.1	2044	3.9

Note: 1. Constant prices refer to 1980-81 as base.
2. P - Provisional; Q - Quick Estimate; A - Anticipated; F - Forecast

Source: (i) Department of Economics & Statistics.
(ii) Central Statistical Organisation.
(iii) Economic Survey, 1993.
(iv) In the absence C S O estimate, the national income figures for 1993-94 and 1994-95 are taken from CMIE, December 1994.

Sectoral Distribution of Income

2.9 The share of primary sector to the State income at current prices has marginally fallen from 41.1 per cent in 1992-93 to 39.6 per cent in 1993-94. The corresponding gains were made by the tertiary sector as its share has gone up from 35.5 per cent in 1992-93 to 37.1 per cent in 1993-94. The share of secondary sector at current prices has remained more or less stagnant during this period.

2.10 However, at constant prices, there is hardly any variation in the distribution of state income originating from the three sectors. The yearly movement of the sectoral share of the state income at current and constant prices is given in Table 2.2. The sectoral distribution of net domestic product of India is given in Appendix 2.1 and that of Kerala in Appendix 2.2 and Appendix 2.3.

TABLE 2.2

Sectoral Share of Net Domestic Product - Kerala

(Per cent)

Sector	At Current Prices					At Constant Prices				
	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Primary	39.28	32.91	39.34	41.13	39.63	39.23	35.99	36.43	36.84	36.66
Secondary	24.37	26.35	24.76	23.34	23.24	24.37	23.92	23.83	23.66	23.50
Tertiary	36.40	40.74	35.90	35.53	37.13	36.40	40.09	39.74	39.50	39.84
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Regional Distribution of Income.

2.11 Trends in district-wise distribution of state income may serve as a useful indicator of the regional disparities in economic development. The district-wise distribution of state income under the three broad sectors at current and constant prices for the period from 1980-81 to 1993-94 is given in Appendix 2.4

2.12 The per capita income may be taken as one of the indicators of the economic development of a region. Ernakulam continues to have the highest per capita income followed by Idukki and Kannur. The per capita income of Ernakulam at constant prices has increased by Rs. 100 from Rs.2,880 in 1992-93 to Rs.2,980 in 1993-94. The per capita income of Malappuram, the district which continues to have the lowest per capita income has gone up by only Rs.36 from Rs.1,219 in 1992-93 to Rs.1,255 in 1993-94 indicating the growing regional disparities. Per capita income of districts with their respective ranks from 1980-81 to 1993-94 is given in Table 2.3.

Regional Variation in Sectoral Growth Rates.

2.13 District-wise growth rates of sectoral and total income at constant prices during 1993-94 is given in Table 2.4. The highest growth rate of 5.08 per cent has been secured by Alappuzha followed by Ernakulam (4.87%), Kottayam and Kollam (4.65%), Pathanamthitta (4.56%) and Thrissur (4.47%). The lowest growth rate was observed in Kasargode (3.79%) followed by Wayanad (3.93%) and Idukki (3.98).

2.14 As regards sectoral growth rate of income, marked variations are seen in primary sector with the highest growth rate of 6.33 per cent in Ernakulam and the lowest growth rate of 2.38 per cent in Kasargode. The growth rate of secondary sector has been low in all districts with growth ranging between 3 per cent and 4.5 per cent. Tertiary sector, whose growth rate has been almost uniform in all the districts, showed a higher growth rate of 6.77 per cent in Thiruvananthapuram.

TABLE 2.3

District-wise Per capita Income at Current and Constant Prices 1980-81 and 1993-94

(Rs.)

Sl. No.	District	Constant Prices										Current Prices									
		1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1	Ernakulam	2017 (1)	2749 (1)	2768 (1)	2880 (1)	2980 (1)	2017 (1)	6502 (1)	8010 (1)	8858 (1)	9538 (1)										
2	Idukki	1995 (2)	2093 (2)	2110 (2)	2244 (2)	2340 (2)	1005 (2)	4612 (2)	6073 (2)	6834 (2)	6994 (2)										
3	Kannur	1571 (4)	1665 (11)	1930 (3)	2016 (3)	2077 (3)	1571 (4)	3872 (11)	5364 (3)	5967 (3)	6220 (3)										
4	Thrissur	1462 (7)	1895 (5)	1889 (4)	1965 (4)	2025 (4)	1462 (7)	4422 (3)	5277 (4)	5822 (4)	6141 (4)										
5	Pathanamthitta	...	1981 (4)	1832 (5)	1918 (5)	1980 (5)	...	4408 (4)	5056 (5)	5642 (5)	5528 (5)										
6	Thiruvananthapuram	1484 (6)	1842 (7)	1786 (6)	1875 (6)	1945 (6)	1484 (6)	4220 (8)	4925 (8)	5449 (9)	5752 (8)										
7	Kottayam	1452 (8)	1824 (8)	1772 (7)	1856 (7)	1917 (7)	1452 (8)	4038 (9)	4945 (7)	5552 (7)	5831 (7)										
8	Wayanad	..	1999 (3)	1762 (8)	1848 (8)	1896 (8)	..	4301 (6)	4967 (6)	5574 (6)	5679 (11)										
9	Palakkad	1307 (10)	1623 (12)	1757 (9)	1836 (9)	1889 (9)	1307 (10)	3082 (13)	4922 (9)	5469 (8)	5676 (10)										
10	Kozhikode	1588 (3)	1670 (10)	1742 (10)	1817 (10)	1872 (10)	1588 (3)	3949 (10)	4837 (12)	5336 (12)	5595 (12)										
11	Kollam	1536 (5)	1866 (6)	1734 (11)	1812 (11)	1871 (11)	1536 (5)	4350 (5)	4889 (10)	5431 (11)	5721 (9)										
12	Alappuzha	1311 (9)	1815 (9)	1684 (12)	1767 (12)	1832 (12)	1311 (9)	4268 (7)	4869 (11)	5443 (10)	5849 (6)										
13	Kasarode	...	1559 (13)	1652 (13)	1721 (13)	1762 (13)	...	3659 (12)	4663 (13)	5179 (13)	5296 (13)										
14	Malappuram	1045 (11)	1094 (14)	1167 (14)	1219 (14)	1255 (14)	1045 (11)	2592 (14)	3275 (14)	3665 (14)	3817 (14)										
	State	1508	1815	1826	1908	1968	1508	4200	5140	5713	6009										

Note:- The district are ranked according to their per capita income at constant prices in 1993-94. The rankings are given in brackets.

TABLE 2.4

Growth Rate of District Income during 1993-94 (at 1980-81 Prices)

(Per Cent)

S1 No.	District	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Alappuzha	5.53	3.84	5.41	5.08
2	Ernakulam	6.33	3.73	5.12	4.87
3	Kollam	4.20	3.83	5.58	4.65
4	Kottayam	3.96	3.93	5.43	4.65
5	Thiruvananthapuram	3.43	3.88	6.77	4.57
6	Pathanamthitta	3.79	3.97	5.48	4.56
7	Thrissur	4.08	3.88	5.15	4.47
8	Kozhikode	4.02	3.89	5.34	4.40
9	Kannur	3.61	3.92	5.41	4.38
10	Malappuram	3.60	4.24	5.26	4.34
11	Palakkad	3.64	3.84	3.78	4.29
12	Idukki	3.48	4.37	5.09	3.98
13	Wayanad	3.45	3.69	5.29	3.93
14	Kasargode	2.38	4.17	4.30	3.79
	State	4.07	3.87	5.47	4.57

Unemployment

2.15 Unemployment continues to be a major problem in the State. According to the live register figures of employment exchanges, there were 19 lakh job seekers in the state in 1981. It rose to 33.2 lakhs in 1990. The figure was further pushed up to 40.2 lakhs in 1994 (as on 31-5-1994). The chronic unemployment among the educated has

been alarmingly growing. The district-wise distribution of job seekers is given in Table- 2.5

2.16 However, it may be noted that the live register figures of the Employment Exchanges may be taken only as an indicator of the magnitude of the problems of unemployment and underemployment rather than as the actual number of persons unemployed.

TABLE 2.5

District-wise distribution of job seekers as on 31-5-1994

Sl.No. Districts	No.	Per cent
1. Thiruvananthapuram	741855	18.44
2. Kollam	407564	10.23
3. Alappuzha	332540	8.37
4. Pathanamthitta	175261	4.41
5. Kottayam	324861	8.17
6. Idukki	126815	3.25
7. Ernakulam	430480	10.70
8. Thrissur	321689	8.10
9. Palakkad	259787	6.56
10. Malappuram	199575	4.96
11. Kozhikode	308383	7.67
12. Wayanad	63926	1.59
13. Kannur	223545	5.66
14. Kasargode	72085	1.89
Total	40,23,219	100.00

Distribution of job seekers by Educational Levels.

2.17 The proportion of educated job seekers (S S L C and above) has been on the increase over the years. From 50 per cent in 1983, it has gone up to 66 per cent in 1994. There were 26.6 lakh job seekers with S S L C and higher qualification as on 31-5-1994. This consisted of 21.4 lakh matriculates, 3.1 lakh P D C holders, 1.8 lakh degree holders, and 35,143 post graduates.

The distribution of job seekers by educational levels in Kerala is given in Appendix 2.6.

2.18 The number of professional and technical job seekers is also increasing in the State. In 1990, there were 1.16 lakh professional and technical job seekers in Kerala. It increased to 1.29 lakh in 1994 (as on 31-5-1994). The details are given in Appendix - 2.7.

Employment in the organised sector.

2.19 Employment trends in the public and private organised sectors are given in Appendix - 2.8. Employment in the organised sector has grown only marginally in 1980's and early 1990's. Employment in the organised sector in the state was 11.85 lakhs as on March 1993 consisting of 6.46 lakhs in the public sector and 5.39 lakhs in the private sector. A favourable trend in the organised sector employment is the reversal of the declining trend in the private sector. The private sector organised employment, which has actually declined in the 1980's, is showing signs of recovery in the 1990's.

Placement through Employment Exchanges.

2.20 Details of placement through employment exchanges are given in Table - 2.6. Through employment exchanges, 13,828 registered job seekers got placement in 1993-94 as against 17,890 persons in 1992-93. Compared to the total number of job seekers in the live register, placement through employment exchanges is negligible.

2.21 During 1993-94, on an average, about 452 employers per month have used the services of employment exchanges as against 404 employers per month during 1992-93.

TABLE - 2.6

Placement through employment Exchanges.

Year	No. of place-ments	Monthly average no. of employers using employment exchanges
(1)	(2)	(3)
1985-86	13700	403
1986-87	15571	454
1987-88	13869	492
1988-89	15504	473
1989-90	17514	441
1990-91	14280	540
1991-92	15640	392
1992-93	17890	404
1993-94	13828	452

Placement through O D E P C.

2.22 Overseas Development and Employment Promotion Consultants Limited (ODEPC) is a government agency functioning

since 1977, to help people to secure jobs abroad. During 1994, this agency helped to provide placement to 88 persons in different categories of skills in four countries - 73 persons in Saudi Arabia, 12 persons in UAE, five persons in Qatar and one in Yemen. The total includes 22 doctors, 22 para medical staff and 28 marketing and salesmen. The category wise and country wise deployment of personnel is given in Appendix - 2.9.

Self-Employment Assistance scheme.

2.23 The Self-employment Assistance Scheme was introduced in the State with effect from 1-11-1982. So far 3,03,646 applications were received under the scheme. Out of this, 1,40,274 applications were sanctioned and 61,842 applications are pending disposal at various levels. Till the end of July 1994, 1,27,570 persons were benefitted by the scheme consisting of 27,805 persons who received loans from banks, and 99,765 persons who availed lump sum assistance of Rs. 600.00. The banks have advanced a sum of Rs. 9.05 crores. An amount of Rs.7.65 crores was paid as seed money/lump sum assistance up to July 1994. The details are given in Table - 2.7.

TABLE - 2.7

Self Employment Assistance Scheme.

Year	Applications received (no)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount disbursed (Rs.lakhs)
1987-88	18241	1042	6.25
1988-89	13556	13248	79.48
1989-90	10042	4965	29.79
1990-91	10127	4665	27.99
1991-92	10279	2653	15.92
1992-93	...	45	0.27
1993-94	6382	100	0.60
1994-95*	303646	127570	7.65

*As on 31-7-1994.

source:- Directorate of Employment and Training.

Unemployment Assistance Scheme.

2.24 The Government of Kerala introduced the unemployment Assistance Scheme in 1982 to provide temporary relief to the unemployed in the state. During 1994-95 (upto 31-7-94) an amount of Rs. 68.64 crores was distributed as unemployment assistance to 4.7 lakh beneficiaries. The details are given in Appendix - 2.10.

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rate.

2.25 Among the Indian States, Kerala ranks first in containing the growth of

population. The improved sanitation, health, family welfare and higher literacy have had a very commendable impact on the Kerala's demographic trends.

2.26 During 1993, the birth and death rates per 1000 population were only 17.3 and 6.0 respectively. The corresponding figures for 1992 were 17.7 and 6.3. The infant mortality rate too had declined to 13 per 1000 during 1993 from 17 per 1000 in 1992.

2.27 The comparative position of Kerala vis-a-vis other states with respect to selected demographic indicators is given in Appendix - 2.15.

CHAPTER 3

PRICES, COST OF LIVING AND WAGES

Wholesale Prices

The prices of agricultural commodities showed a sharp decline during 1994 as reflected in the wholesale price index of these commodities. In 1994, during the first nine months for which information is available, unlike in the past few years, there was a distinct fall in the wholesale price index of agricultural commodities in Kerala. The index declined by 127.6 points, from 1580.7 to 1453.1 during January to September 1994 compared to the corresponding period in 1993, registering a marked fall of 8.1%. Such a decline was largely contributed by the fall in the index of condiments and spices and oilseeds. The low levels of farm prices of coconut prevailed throughout the year resulted in the index of oilseeds declining by 21.8%, from 2453.2 in 1993 to 1918.1 in 1994. Similarly the price index of condiments and spices also came down by 12.01%, from 2020.9 in September 1993 to 1778.2 in September 1994. At the same time, the price indices of other commodities such as rice, fruits and vegetables, molasses and plantation crops showed modest increases by 7%, 2%, 4.9% and 3% respectively. Another significant

point observed was that the price variations in 1994, in respect of the crops in general, were less than those in 1993 (see table 3.1). The trend of wholesale price indices of agricultural commodities in Kerala since 1985 is shown in Fig.3.1.

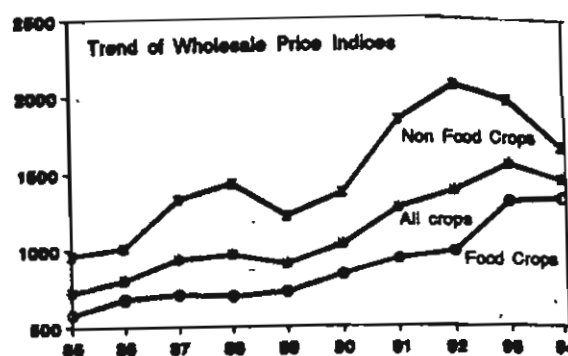


Fig 3.1: Trend of Wholesale price indices of Food Crops, Non-Food Crops and All Crops

3.2. On analysing the month-wise indices, it is observed that the price index of all crops put together witnessed more or less a steady increase from January to September 1994. The index for individual crops however witnessed a mixed trend, with molasses and oilseeds

Table 3.1

Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities 1991 - 94*

(Base 1952-53 = 100)

Crops	Weight	Wholesale Price Index					% Change over previous year		
		1991	1992	1993	1993*	1994*	1992	1993	1994*
A. Food Crops	63.5	936.1	983.6	1310.3	1324.1	1332.5	5.07	33.22	0.63
Rice	40.4	638.1	638.1	837.1	831.1	889.3	Nil	31.19	7.00
Condiments & Spices	10.4	1542.4	1688.4	1894.5	2020.9	1778.2	9.47	12.21	-12.01
Fruits & Vegetables	10.7	1449.3	1570.5	2434.2	2436.9	2485.7	8.36	55.00	2.00
Molasses	2.0	1061.2	1161.0	1802.7	1697.3	1780.9	9.41	55.27	4.93
B. Non-Food Crops	36.5	1832.0	2061.6	1966.2	2027.0	1662.9	12.53	-4.63	-17.96
Oil Seeds	25.5	2240.1	2543.3	2367.8	2453.2	1918.1	13.54	-6.90	-21.81
Plantation Crops	11.0	888.1	948.1	1037.9	1041.9	1073.1	6.76	9.47	3.00
C. All Crops	100.00	1263.1	1377.1	1549.7	1580.7	1453.1	9.03	12.53	-8.07

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala.

* Average from January to September (9 months) only.

showing a decline, while that for condiments, food crops, and plantain crops witnessed a steady increase from January to September 1994. In the case of rice the index which remained unchanged at 855.2 during the first eight months, rose to 1161.9 following the increase in the issue price of rice supplied through Public Distribution System. The prices of condiments and spices which moved up from 1348.5 in January to a peak of 2124.7 in May, declined to 2046.9 in June and further to 1864.4 in September 1994. The indices of fruits and vegetables showed an upward trend from 2382.3 in January to 2634.2 in September. The month wise wholesale price indices of agricultural commodities during 1994 is given in Appendix 3.1.

Retail Prices

3.3. The trend of average annual retail prices of twenty two essential commodities dur-

ing the period from January to September 1994 show that as many as eight commodities witnessed downward trend, significant among them being that of redgram by 6.5%, coconut oil by 12.1%, eggs by 13%, potato by 9%, and coconut by 11.6%, over corresponding period of previous year. On the other hand the prices of black gram, milk, chillies and sugar rose sharply during the period, the increase in the case of blackgram witnessing an increase of about 55 percent, followed by chillies by about 40 percent. The price levels of other commodities rice, green-gram; Dhal, refined oil, groundnut oil etc. also showed moderate to relatively large increases during the period. Comparative position is given in Table 3.2

3.4. On analysing the month-wise prices of commodities it is found that fluctuation in

Table 3.2

Average Retail Prices of Essential Commodities 1991 - 94

		Prices as at the end of December					% Changeover previous Year.		
Commodities	Unit	1991	1992	1993	1993*	1994*	1992	1993	1994*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Rice	Kg.	6.99	7.69	7.61	7.58	8.63	10.01	-1.04	13.85
2. Greengram	"	11.99	14.20	15.52	15.39	16.61	18.43	9.30	7.93
3. Blackgram	"	13.85	13.89	13.95	13.63	21.10	0.29	0.43	54.81
4. Redgram	"	9.34	10.25	14.06	14.67	13.72	9.74	37.17	-6.48
5. Dhal	"	20.28	19.53	20.96	19.49	21.02	-3.70	7.32	7.85
6. Coconut Oil	"	56.04	51.94	37.02	41.65	36.61	-7.32	-28.73	-12.10
7. Groundnut Oil	"	44.46	40.61	39.45	41.90	43.57	-8.66	-2.86	3.99
8. Refined Oil	"	65.18	62.27	58.75	52.16	58.04	-4.47	-5.65	11.27
9. Tapioca	"	2.16	2.71	2.81	2.87	2.95	25.46	3.69	2.79
10. Banana (Green)	"	6.64	6.90	7.24	8.79	11.15	3.92	4.93	26.85
11. Milk (Cow)	Ltr.	6.75	7.68	7.82	7.82	8.82	13.78	1.82	12.79
12. Egg. (Hen)	Dozen	10.57	13.02	13.93	14.67	12.76	23.18	6.99	-13.02
13. Potato	Kg.	5.79	4.55	7.96	5.48	4.98	-21.42	74.95	-9.12
14. Corriander	"	17.61	18.39	19.39	17.79	19.83	4.43	5.44	11.47
15. Chillies (dry)	"	54.14	45.48	24.14	22.79	31.80	-16.00	-46.92	39.54
16. Onion	"	4.26	6.99	8.25	6.06	5.97	64.09	18.03	-1.49
17. Sugar	"	8.46	9.66	13.09	11.34	13.47	14.18	35.51	18.78
18. Coconut (without husk)	100 Nos.	472.14	478.49	351.79	386.07	341.16	1.35	-26.48	-11.63
19. Firewood (Local split)	Qtl.	72.50	84.29	84.38	81.88	85.63	16.26	0.11	4.58
20. Washing Soap (Sunlight)	Each	4.48	5.00	5.30	5.30	5.23	11.61	6.00	-1.32
21. Electric Bulb	"	8.21	8.95	9.52	9.47	9.58	9.01	6.37	1.16
22. Baby Food	Kg.	74.08	81.50	82.00	83.36	82.31	10.02	0.61	-1.26

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala.

* At the end of September

prices were common in respect of most of the commodities. Prices of greengram, redgram, dhal, egg, vegetable etc. showed erratic trends, while that of blackgram, coffee, groundnut oil, chillies, banana witnessed more or less steady increase in prices (see Appendix 3.2)

Consumer Price Index

3.5. Consumer price index (cost of living index), a broad indicator of inflationary trend for industrial workers in selected centres witnessed a disturbing trend, when the index rose by 12 percent in 1994 compared to an increase of 8.3 percent in 1993. This shows that the rate of inflation was higher in 1994. The trend of consumer price indices in Kerala since 1985, together with their variations over the preceding years are depicted in Fig.3.2. The average annual consumer price indices in fifteen selected centres in Kerala are given in Table 3.3.

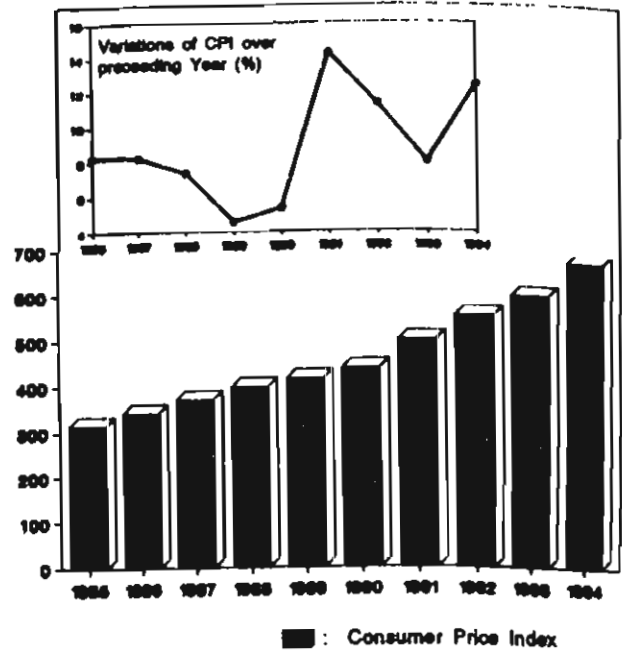


Fig.3.2: Trend of Consumer Price Indices (CPI) and their variations over preceding Year.

Table 3.3

Annual Average Consumer Price Index Numbers in selected Centres of Kerala 1991 - 1994*

Base 1970 = 100

Centres	Consumer Price Index numbers					% Change over previous Year		
	1991	1992	1993	1993*	1994*	1992	1993	1994*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Thiruvananthapuram	498	552	596	594	668	10.84	7.97	12.46
Kollam	515	571	615	613	684	10.87	7.71	11.58
Punalur	488	544	586	585	637	11.48	7.72	8.89
Alapuzha	493	552	599	597	672	11.97	8.52	12.56
Kottayam	500	555	599	597	672	11.00	7.93	12.56
Mundakkayam	497	552	599	598	671	11.07	8.52	12.21
Munnar	487	541	590	588	664	11.09	9.06	12.93
Ernakulam	481	540	589	586	656	12.27	9.07	11.95
Chalakydy	499	559	608	606	683	12.02	8.77	12.71
Thrissur	482	539	587	585	663	11.83	8.91	13.33
Palakkad	486	543	591	589	670	11.73	8.84	13.75
Malappuram	516	572	617	615	692	10.85	7.87	12.52
Kozhikode	501	553	597	595	664	10.38	7.96	11.60
Meppady	513	565	611	609	690	10.14	8.14	13.30
Kannur	499	554	602	600	676	11.02	8.66	12.67
State Average	497	553	599	597	671	11.27	8.32	12.40

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala.

* Average from January to November (11 months) only.

Parity Index

3.6. Parity index is a measure of prices received by farmers over the prices paid by the farmers. In 1994, the parity index went down by 5 points, from 82 in 1993 to 77 in 1994. During the year under review, when the prices re-

ceived by farmers increased by 1.1% only, the prices paid by farmers increased by 8.1%. Thus the index number of parity between prices received and paid by farmers continued to be less favourable to them. The parity indices from 1986 to 1994 are given in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4

Index Numbers of Prices Received and Prices paid by Farmers

(Base: 1952-53 = 100)

Year	Price Received by farmers	Farm Cultivation cost	Domestic expenditure	Price Paid by farmers	Party as col.2 to Col.5.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1986	921	1299	745	984	93
1987	1063	1413	804	1066	100
1988	1044	1520	860	1143	91
1989	1017	1604	897	1200	85
1990	1072	1728	945	1277	84
1991	1315	1910	1078	1435	92
1992	1486	2255	1202	1646	90
1993	1496	2579	1303	1834	82
1994*	1513	2785	1411	1982	77

* Average up to May 1994

Farm Commodity Prices

3.7. Prices of agricultural commodities in general fared well during 1993-94 with the exception of coconut. The price of pepper recorded a remarkable recovery from Rs.2617 per quintal in 1992-93 to Rs.3909 per quintal in 1993-94. In percentage terms, pepper recorded the highest increase in price (49.39%) followed by sugarcane (24.15%) banana (15.62%), ginger (14.76%) cashewnut (6.69%), tapioca (5.48%) and arecanut (1.94%). Paddy and coconut were two major commodities that witnessed fall in prices. In the case of paddy the fall in price was marginal (-1.49%), whereas the fall in price of coconut was so steep (22.47%) that it could wipe out the fortunes brought in by other commodities. The low levels of price of coconut, which prevailed throughout the year, had its fall out on agriculture income during the year, as the growth rate slipped back compared to the level achieved an year before. As a relief to the farmers, the Government of India declared a support price for copra for the 1994 season at Rs.2350 per quintal and procurement under this scheme

started in April 94. It continued till the 3rd week of November 1994 processing nearly 52000 tonnes of copra through Kerafed. Eventhough the procurement operations helped to avert further fall in prices and to stabilise more or less at the same levels by November 1994, the relative prices still continue to be lower than the price levels prevailed a year before and also lower than the prices of other commodities in comparative terms. It is important to note that the low levels of prices failed to generate more demand for the product, a failure of the basic economic principles. The reasons for this will have to be sought elsewhere.

3.8. Prices of paddy tend to decline especially during harvest seasons in the major paddy producing centres like Kuttanad and Palakkad due to poor market arrangements. During 1992-93 the PACS operating in these areas were motivated to organise procurement of paddy by offering an incentive of Rs.30 per quintal. The scheme also provides an additional amount of Rs.5 per quintal as incentive if the paddy is processed into rice and sold by the agency. The

scheme which was in operation in Alappuzha and Thrissur during 1992-93 was extended to Palakkad in 1993-94. During 1993-94, more than 18,000 MTs of paddy were procured under this scheme.

3.9. The monopoly procurement of cashew was reintroduced in 1993-94 and 20994

MTs of cashew nuts were procured. Market support was offered for pepper also and 2974 MTs of black pepper were procured by NAFED through MARKET FED @ Rs.33/Kg.

3.10 The trend of prices of important farm commodities is given in table 3.5.

Table 3.5
Average Farm Prices of Principal Crops

Commodity	Unit	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Change over Previous Year	% Change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Paddy	Rs./Qtl.	290.47	299.61	374.77	420.88	414.53	(-) 6.27	(-) 1.49
Tapioca	"	138.67	150.68	158.16	187.34	197.60	10.26	5.48
Coconut	Rs.100 Nos.	203.81	301.23	393.31	420.14	325.72	(-) 94.42	(-) 22.47
Pepper	Rs./Qtl.	3415.06	3212.75	2918.06	2616.59	3909.02	1292.43	49.39
Ginger	"	2201.03	2528.02	2143.71	2490.50	2858.06	367.56	14.76
Cashewnut	"	1177.51	1379.90	2093.44	2000.41	2134.22	133.81	6.69
Sugarcane	Rs./MT	308.61	328.63	338.21	354.41	440.00	85.59	24.15
Arecanut	Rs./100 Nos.	14.27	26.40	31.22	33.01	33.65	0.64	1.94
Banana	"	70.05	75.41	80.77	93.89	108.56	14.67	15.62

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Kerala.

3.11. Fluctuation in prices particularly in the commercial crop sector is a regular phenomenon in Kerala. Remunerative prices is perhaps the best form of economic incentive for stability in production. Most of the agricultural commodities raised in Kerala do not come under the purview of the price support operations at the national level. Being high value agricultural commodities, Government intervention beyond a level is a difficult and costly proposition. The State may have to pursue a different line for price management by paying more attention for improvements in marketing. The farming community has to be regularly advised on product preparation, primary processing, supply management and direction of trade. With a view to monitor the national and international market sentiments on a regular basis and to advise the Government and the farming community on the strategies to be adopted from time to time, a State Prices Board has been set up by the State Government in 1994.

Public Distribution System

3.12 Public Distribution System (PDS) plays an important role in making available essential commodities and ensuring price stability. The public distribution system in Kerala is well within the reach of almost all households in the State through a well-designed network of ration shops. This is quite important for a consumer state like Kerala deficient in food grains and other essential consumables.

3.13. As on 30-9-1994 there were 13,677 authorised retail outlets for the distribution of rationed articles. At present, a ration norm of 250 cards per outlet is adopted for sanctioning new retail outlets by de-linking the cards from existing nearby authorised retail distributors having more than 300 ration cards. Now, on an average, there is one outlet for every 405 card holders covering a population of about 2,072.

There were 55,33,221 ration cards as on 30-9-1994 covering a population of 2,83,39,429 with 2,28,06,776 adults and 55,32,653 non-adults as shown in Table 3.6.

3.14. The allotment of rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene from the central pool for the public distribution in the state for the year 1994 is given in the Table 3.7.

Table 3.6

Public Distribution System in Kerala - A profile: 1989 to 1994.

Sl.No.	Items	Unit	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994*
1.	No. of ration cards and permits							
a.	Ration Cards for families	No.	49,07,648	49,97,944	50,56,336	53,22,115	54,74,997	55,33,221
b.	Ration permits for Institution	No.	7,523	8,193	8,542	10,108	11,229	11,493
2.	No. of FCI Sub Depots	No.	19	20	19	20	20	20
3.	No. of Wholesale shops							
a.	Co-operatives	No.	47	47	50	49	49	51
b.	Others	No.	247	262	248	249	249	256
c.	Total Wholesale shops	No.	294	309	298	298	298	307
4.	No. of retail shops							
a.	Co-operatives	No.	1,252	1,234	1,183	1,160	1,134	1,123
b.	Others	No.	11,653	11,745	11,831	11,983	1,21,911	12,554
c.	Total retail shops	No.	12,905	12,979	13,014	13,143	13,325	13,677
5.	Quantity of coarse cloth allotted	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6.	Sugar allotted	M.T.	1,48,353	1,50,853	1,44,507	1,52,153	1,54,760	1,43,423
7.	Palm oil allotted	M.T.	30,500	71,000	2,900	--	--	--
8.	Kerosene allotted	K.L.	3,21,575	3,38,462	3,44,445	3,41,066	3,42,972	3,21,998

* as on 30-9-1994.

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies.

Table 3.7

Allotment of Rice, Wheat, Sugar and Kerosene oil during 1994

Month	Rice (MT)	Wheat (MT)	Sugar (MT)	Kerosene (K.L.)
January	1,50,000	30,000	12081.8	28862
February	1,50,000	30,000	12556.8	29862
March	1,50,000	30,000	11306.3	28862
April	1,50,000	30,000	10708.7	28862
May	1,50,000	35,000	10708.7	28862
June	1,50,000	35,000	10708.7	28948
July	1,50,000	35,000	11958.7	28948
August	1,50,000	35,000	11958.7	28948
September	1,50,000	50,000	15558.7	28948
October	1,50,000	35,000	11958.7	31948
November	1,50,000	35,000	11958.7	28948
December	1,50,000	50,000	11958.7	--
Total	18,00,000	4,30,000	143423.2	321998

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies.

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

3.16. The State Commission and 14 District Fora are functioning effectively to ensure the protection of consumer's interest and to pro-

vide an effective and speedy redressal to their complaints against unfair trade practices and defective goods. Out of 1,245 complaints filed, 811 complaints have been disposed of by the State Commission. Similarly, the Commission has also disposed of 1,306 appeal petitions out of the 2,593 petitions received. As regards the District Fora, a total number of 50,011 cases have been received and out of this 36,326 cases were disposed off.

3.17. With a view to providing food stuffs of good quality at reasonable rate, it was decided to open one Annapoorna Hotel each in every Assembly Constituency. At present 124 Annapoorna Hotels are functioning and action is in progress to open the remaining ones.

Table - 3.8

Distribution of Rice and Wheat through the Public Distribution System

M. Toman

Month/Year	Rice						Wheat					
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
January	125000	199950	133509	133058	132201	145119	14691	19900	28564	20241	14362	16995
February	99999	125000	125622	157474	119231	90244	15360	19679	19950	23752	14470	15084
March	100000	123809	135850	154953	132886	77297	15659	18911	23722	17096	17123	18902
April	100000	121983	136108	135277	136900	73724	14891	15269	28966	22682	12586	16973
May	100000	124999	105786	153477	130125	79995	14868	19200	28632	20840	14910	20853
June	100000	125000	133584	154506	126017	91122	14999	19718	28409	28519	16846	22890
July	100000	134616	139959	166985	137251	98923	15000	20000	28140	26167	20069	26797
August	100000	154997	162013	175579	189578	110111	15000	19974	29480	25431	18620	26600
September	120000	132382	149840	171574	109698	111752	19044	19838	29993	16930	21380	26887
October	100000	136665	149520	138772	136340	82306	24847	19931	29983	27980	27401	33108
November	124986	139014	150000	132226	139837	--	24879	19970	29994	24404	20882	--
December	100000	130858	149607	130331	156755	--	20000	19942	26873	17463	19982	--
Total	1269985	1649273	1671398	1804212	1646819	960593	209238	232332	332706	271505	218630	225090

Source: Directorate of Civil Supplies

Wages

3.18 Consequent on the increase in the wholesale price index and consumer price index

the wage rate have also gone up during the year under review. While the wage rates of skilled and unskilled workers in agricultural sector rose by about 13% and 11% respectively, those in

construction sector increased by 11% and 9%. (see table 3.9 and 3.10). The wage rates of unskilled workers in the agricultural sector and construction sector also witnessed corresponding increase during the year. Details are given in Tables 3.11 and 3.12.

Table 3.9
Average Daily Wage Rates of Skilled
Workers in Agricultural Sector

Year	Average daily wage rates		% change over previous year	
	(Rupees)			
	Carpenter	Mason	Carpenter	Mason
1980-81	19.82	19.78	--	--
1981-82	22.42	22.50	13.12	13.75
1982-83	23.40	23.52	4.37	4.53
1983-84	26.17	26.22	11.84	11.48
1984-85	38.74	38.69	48.03	47.56
1985-86	42.84	42.80	10.58	10.62
1986-87	45.93	45.93	7.21	7.31
1987-88	47.50	47.21	3.42	2.79
1988-89	49.80	49.55	4.84	4.96
1989-90	51.82	51.45	4.06	3.83
1990-91	54.47	53.98	5.11	4.92
1991-92	59.00	58.55	8.32	8.47
1992-93	68.28	67.63	15.73	15.51
1993-94	76.49	76.57	12.02	13.22

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala.

Table 3.10
Average Daily Wage Rates of Unskilled Workers
in the Agriculture Sector

Year	Average Daily wage rates				% change over previous year	
	of Paddy field workers					
	(Rupees)					
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4			
1980-81	11.13	7.91	--	--		
1981-82	12.74	8.83	14.47	11.63		
1982-83	13.29	9.55	4.32	8.15		
1983-84	15.86	11.02	19.34	15.39		
1984-85	23.60	11.89	48.80	7.90		
1985-86	26.08	15.10	10.51	27.00		
1986-87	28.36	16.39	8.74	8.54		
1987-88	30.36	17.68	7.05	7.87		
1988-89	31.95	18.59	5.24	5.15		
1989-90	33.31	19.63	4.26	5.59		
1990-91	35.77	21.11	7.39	7.54		
1991-92	41.38	26.12	15.68	23.73		
1992-93	48.40	32.31	16.97	23.70		
1993-94	54.26	35.49	12.11	9.84		

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala

Table 3.11
Average Daily Wage Rates of
Skilled Workers in the Construction Sector

Year	(Rupees)			
	Carpenter	Mason	Rural	Urban
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1980-81	18.66	19.33	18.75	19.36
1981-82	22.52	22.87	22.66	23.01
1982-83	27.99	30.68	28.15	30.80
1983-84	33.43	35.00	33.29	35.12
1984-85	36.71	37.97	36.65	38.03
1985-86	40.91	40.67	41.10	42.01
1986-87	43.90	45.39	44.24	45.91
1987-88	49.30	50.08	49.32	50.04
1988-89	51.08	51.92	51.17	52.00
1989-90	53.00	54.00	54.00	54.00
1990-91	57.00	56.00	56.00	56.00
1991-92	60.00	61.00	59.00	61.00
1992-93	68.89	70.92	60.07	70.23
1993-94	73.57	76.51	72.75	75.98

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala.

Table 3.12
Average Daily wWges of Unskilled Workers
in the Construction Sector

Year	(Rupees)			
	Men		Women	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1.	2	3	4	5
1981-81	12.30	13.07	9.62	10.22
1981-82	15.22	15.94	11.40	12.22
1982-83	17.85	19.09	13.53	14.44
1983-84	20.29	21.18	14.81	16.10
1984-85	21.90	22.80	16.37	17.38
1985-86	25.31	25.70	19.08	19.42
1986-87	27.66	28.42	21.05	21.93
1987-88	31.31	32.23	23.26	25.34
1988-89	32.92	33.55	25.32	26.79
1989-90	34.15	34.94	26.88	28.26
1990-91	37.00	37.00	30.00	28.78
1991-92	39.71	41.63	31.64	34.32
1992-93	46.34	48.66	37.23	39.38
1993-94	50.36	52.85	40.89	42.80

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala.

CHAPTER - 4

AGRICULTURE

Recent trends in the State's agricultural output and income reveal that the period of stagnation witnessed in this vital sector during the decade prior to the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan has been successfully overcome, and that the agriculture sector has shown clear signs of growth. This is demonstrated by the higher growth in agriculture income recorded in 1992-93 and 1993-94 than what was achieved at the national level during these two years. The favourable weather conditions that prevailed during the last 3 years in succession combined with the efforts of the State Government on several aspects have helped the farm front to stage a strong recovery during these years. Even the shifts in cropping pattern from seasonal and annual food crops to perennial commercial crops has slowed down considerably compared to the previous years. Productivity of major crops like rice, coconut and rubber have attained new heights. Along with the improved performance of the crop sector, livestock and fisheries also performed exceedingly well during the period. Against the overall average growth rate of 2.75 percent projected for the Agriculture sector in the Eighth Plan the actual growth during 1992-93 was 6.6%. The provisional estimates of agricultural income for 1993-94, however indicate that though it was difficult to sustain this high degree of growth in the subsequent year, it was still higher than the growth achieved in the past.

Rainfall

4.1 Rainfall data pertaining to Kerala for the year 1994 shows that the State had the benefit of a bountiful and extensive rainfall for the year. The State is getting such an excellent rainfall for the first time during the course of last 10 years. Against the normal of 3047 mm the average rainfall received by the State during the year was 3497 mm, with above normal downpour in both the seasons. Compared to the previous years the temporal and spatial variations in the distribution of rainfall during the year had been lower. The promising feature of the rainfall pattern during 1994 was that there was near or above normal rain fall in all the 12 months. Data relating to the seasonwise departure from normal monthly

distribution trend and district-wise and monthwise rainfall are given in tables 4.1 to 4.3

Table 4.1

Percentage Departure of Rain fall

Year	Annual	South West Monsoon	North East Monsoon
1	2	3	4
1983	-73	2	-33
1984	-13	-13	-30
1985	-8	-17	-26
1986	-51	-21	-20
1987	-55	-31	30
1988	-15	-1	-64
1989	-30	-9	-18
1990	-28	-25	-4
1991	-39	18	-21
1992	-37	15	35
1993	-08	-12	32
1994	11	15	13

Source : Meteorological Centre, Thiruvananthapuram.

Agricultural income

4.2 The Agricultural economy of Kerala which was in a vacillating trend throughout the eighties moved to the track of steady improvement from 1990-91 onwards. The earlier indication as per the provisional estimate by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in 1993 were that the growth rate in agricultural income for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 would be around 10 per cent. Final estimates are yet to be available. But according to firm figures now available the growth rates have been projected as 6.66 per cent in 1992-93 and 3.37 per cent in 1993-94 (see table 4.4). It is for the first time during the course of last 15 years that the agricultural income has shown positive growth trends for 4 years in succession. The average for the two years 1992-93 and 1993-94 works out to 5.1 per cent which is more than double the target of 2.5 per cent annual

Table 4.2

Month-wise Distribution of normal rainfall and average rainfall for last 9 years (in mm)

Month	Normal rainfall	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Deviation from normal rainfall during 1994
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
January	15.64	4.1	0.3	1	6	15	14	3.4	0.0	32.45	+16.81
February	16.21	15.0	0.7	19	0	5	6	1.0	18.1	30.96	+14.75
March	37.14	5.3	3.5	19	19	17	34	0.1	21.0	20.28	-16.87
April	109.78	65.3	57.6	144	107	42	97	44.8	70.6	145.69	+35.91
May	252.42	122.7	118.8	142	153	489	119	226.1	169.5	151.9	-100.52
June	711.35	264.4	559.0	585	725	603	1084	813.3	688.8	836.2	+124.85
July	720.71	318.2	187.8	608	577	652	837	802.3	804.6	940.99	+220.28
August	433.31	349.7	394.2	427	354	349	471	503.6	293.2	478.91	+45.60
September	248.57	261.7	150.7	498	294	106	50	296.5	91.7	205.84	-42.73
October	297.28	156.3	261.2	76	313	326	291	318.4	442.7	448.47	+151.19
November	162.71	200.8	214.3	79	87	174	100	338.7	169.1	163.73	+1.02
December	42.35	8.9	91.6	25	7	2	3	4.8	49.3	42.47	+0.12
Total	3047.87	1772.4	2039.7	1653	2642	2780	3106	3353	2818.6	3497.89	+450.02
Average	253.98	147.7	169.98	221	220	232	259	279.41	234.9	291.49	37.50

Source : Meteorological Centre, Observatory, Thiruvananthapuram.

Table 4.3

District-wise Monthly rainfall in (mm) for 1994

Sl. No.	District	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	26.6	57.4	16.3	106.1	209.8	256.0	282.2	242.4	128.3	392.6	182.2	66.6
2.	Kollam	36.6	43.5	43.0	170.0	306.6	540.5	476.9	376.6	213.4	479.6	216.3	60.0
3.	Alappuzha	44.2	66.1	20.8	115.7	231.1	549.7	638.5	437.6	203.9	49.9	223.9	62.0
4.	Pathanamthitta	34.3	68.0	45.5	142.3	281.1	507.3	593.0	404.4	168.4	664.7	242.3	62.0
5.	Kottayam	49.9	94.6	33.6	212.6	175.6	680.8	629.8	533.0	198.6	448.2	187.8	54.9
6.	Idukki	46.8	34.2	14.7	159.3	127.7	879.3	1028.1	639.0	330.6	448.8	182.2	52.2
7.	Ernakulam	98.3	7.4	12.0	174.2	196.6	904.6	900.4	525.8	258.0	543.2	175.0	44.1
8.	Thrissur	42.2	3.4	26.3	140.4	96.4	1042.7	1068.9	544.2	259.6	467.5	143.6	29.7
9.	Palakkad	11.4	4.6	9.9	176.7	53.5	668.8	824.4	264.3	186.5	358.6	136.4	27.8
10.	Kozhikode	1.0	0.0	23.6	237.4	97.3	1158.5	1413.8	527.1	179.9	449.3	157.5	35.6
11.	Malappuram	6.9	0.8	19.6	184.7	82.9	823.6	1136.7	411.1	176.0	470.2	156.9	29.9
12.	Wayanad	44.3	3.5	7.9	133.3	129.2	918.9	1256.6	390.8	208.7	286.0	99.5	23.5
13.	Kannur	0.0	0.0	4.4	174.3	66.6	1315.3	1421.0	615.1	183.6	358.0	97.8	23.5
14.	Kasaragod	0.5	0.0	6.3	89.3	72.2	1460.9	1503.5	793.3	185.6	380.0	90.8	22.9

Source : Meteorological Centre, Observatory, Thiruvananthapuram.

growth projected for the Eight Plan for the sector. Such an impressive performance in the farm front has been made possible by the spectacular increase in the production of Coconut and Rubber. Despite favourable weather conditions crops like cashew could not sustain the same tempo of growth during 1993-94. The other important reason for the slowing down in the overall performance by the crop sector could be the sharp decline in the consumption of fertilizers consequent to the enormous increase in their prices.

Table 4.4

Growth of agricultural income in Kerala

Year	Agricultural income in 1980-81 Prices (Rs. in Crores)	Rate of Growth (%)	Percentage contribution to State income
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1980-81	1293.84	—	34.21
1981-82	1304.83	0.84	34.94
1982-83	1286.38	-1.41	33.62
1983-84	1185.76	-7.82	32.30
1984-85	1319.75	11.29	33.86
1985-86	1379.24	4.50	34.13
1986-87	1309.49	-5.05	32.79
1987-88	1366.01	4.32	32.79
1988-89	1568.94	14.86	34.23
1989-90	1547.30	-1.38	31.67
1990-91	1761.35	13.83	33.43
1991-92	1818.16	3.23	33.89
1992-93	1939.25	6.66	34.14
1993-94	2004.60	3.37	33.75

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

4.3 As a sequel to the liberalisation and globalisation process initiated at the national and international levels, agriculture and the related activities are bound to undergo several structural operational changes. With the regime of the World Trade Organisation coming into force new avenues for export promotion would be open to developing countries like India. The global agriculture along with its export trade is thus entering into a hitherto unexposed era of competition, where quality and cost consciousness would be the determinant factors for taking advantage of the export opportunities. Identification of products in which the country has a

relative advantage, selection of product line in tune with export markets, stipulation of quality standards and fostering of processing and export infrastructure are all vital for attaining this objective. Kerala being an important producer of exportable agricultural commodities need to pay immediate attention for reorienting its production support programmes to meet these requirements.

4.4 Making the production base competitive in an environment where the operational units are predominantly small in size as it exist in Kerala is rather difficult. At the same time Kerala has no option in this respect other than motivating and organising the small growers to meet the challenges through appropriate institutional arrangements, Kerala State cannot lose sight of this important aspect while planning for export promotion. This is particularly relevant in the emerging profile of the farm front in Kerala which has revealed further reduction in the average size of holding (from 0.36 ha. to 0.31 ha.) on the one hand and increasing dependence of work force on Agriculture for sustenance on the other hand. (Appendices 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and Table 4.5)

Table 4.5

Sector-wise distribution of workforce (Nos. in Lakhs)

Year	Agricultural Workforce				
	Total Population	Total Workforce	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1961	169	56.30	11.78	9.78	21.56
1971	214	61.53	11.04	18.87	29.91
1981	254	67.91	8.87	19.17	28.04
1991	290	81.97	10.15	21.03	31.18

Source : Census 1991

Land Use

4.5 Data on Land Use Pattern in the State for 1993-94 are yet to be finalised. The latest estimates available for the year 1992-93 are presented in Table 4.6 & Fig. 4.1. The land use pattern shows that the land under cultivation constituted 57.9% of the total land area which was only marginally higher than the previous year's level of 57.86%. The area under forests remained stable at 27.83%. Compared to the previous year, area sown

Fig. 4.1
LAND UTILIZATION PATTERN IN KERALA
 (1993 - 94)

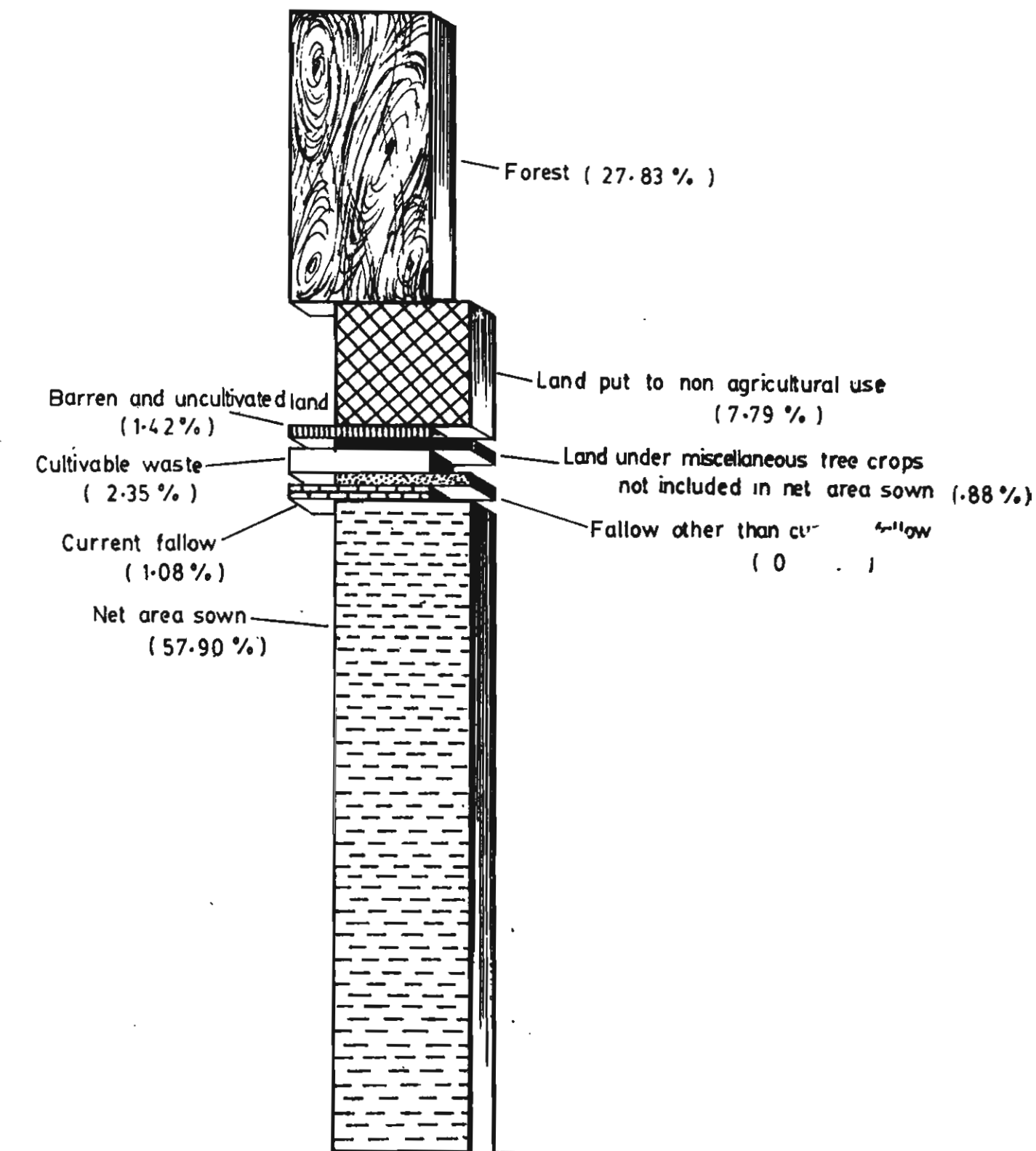


Table 4.6

Land Use Pattern in Kerala

(Area in Ha.)

Sl. No.	Classification of land	1991-92		1992-93		Change in area between 1991-92 and 1992-93	% Change
		Actual	%	Actual	%		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Total Geographical area	3885497	100.00	3885497	100.00	---	0
2.	Forest	1081509	27.83	1081509	27.83	---	0
3.	Land put to non-agricultural uses	301371	7.76	302798	7.79	1427	0.004
4.	Barren and Uncultivated land	55136	1.42	55229	1.42	93	0.17
5.	Permanent Pastures and Grazing land	1779	0.05	1699	0.04	-80	4.50
6.	Land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in net are sown	34294	0.88	34054	0.88	-240	0.70
7.	Cultivable waste	92792	2.39	91233	2.35	-1559	1.68
8.	Fallow other than current fallow	26728	0.69	27404	0.71	676	2.53
9.	Current fallow	43921	1.13	41978	1.08	-1943	4.42
10.	Net area sown	2247967	57.86	2249593	57.90	1626	0.07
11.	Area sown more than once	773149	19.90	796878	20.51	23729	3.07
12.	Total cropped area	3021116	77.75	3046471	78.41	25355	0.84
13.	Cropping intensities	134.39	---	135.42	---	---	1.03

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics

more than once increased by 23729 ha. and consequently the cropping intensity rose to 135.42% as against the previous year's estimate of 134.39%. Major highlights of the emerging land-use pattern in Kerala include sustenance of the forest cover without reduction and progressive reduction in "cultivable waste" (-1559 ha.) and "current fallows" (-1943 ha.). Along with forest cover, the percentage of land put to agriculture works out to 85.7% which is perhaps the highest for a State in the country. Land

being a scarce resource in Kerala, urgent measures are necessary for bringing atleast under farm forestry all possible lands remaining unutilised under the categories of barren and uncultivable land (55229 ha.), cultivable waste (91233 ha.) and fallow other than current fallow (27404 ha.).

4.6 Trend of area, production and productivity of important crops in Kerala during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in table 4.7.

Table 4.7

Area, Production and Productivity of Principal Crops in Kerala.
(Are in Ha, Production in tonnes and Productivity in Kg/ha)

Sl. No.	Crops	Area					Production					Productivity				
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94*	Change over previous year	%	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94*	Change over previous year	%	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94*	Change over previous year	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Rice	541327	537608	530332	-7276	-1.35	1060350	1084878	1072509	-12369	-1.14	1959	2018	2022	-4	0.02
2.	Jowar	5152	5935	3544	-391	-6.59	2623	3021	2822	-199	-6.51	509	509	509	0	0
3.	Ragi	1635	1706	1587	-119	-6.9	1323	1380	1388	8	-0.58	809	909	875	66	8.15
4.	Other Millets	1936	2629	1936	-693	-26.3	1505	2044	2055	11	-0.54	777	777	1061	284	36.55
5.	Pulses	22921	23123	20363	-2760	-11.9	16185	17070	15898	-1172	-6.87	706	738	781	43	5.83
6.	Sugar Cane	6237	6100	5551	-549	-9.00	42822	49874	44792	-5082	-10.19	6866	8176	8069	107	1.30
7.	Pepper	178126	183478	177848	-5630	-3.07	50309	49666	50367	+701	1.41	282	271	283	+12	+4.43
8.	Chillies	531	521	545	24	4.66	526	520	530	10	1.92	991	998	972	-26	-2.60
9.	Ginger	15400	13937	15331	1394	10.00	4543	45403	50411	5008	11.03	3265	3258	3288	+30	+0.92
10.	Turmeric	2738	2938	2737	-201	-6.84	5662	5662	5324	-338	-5.97	1910	1927	1945	18	-0.93
11.	Betelnuts	63437	63929	63785	-144	-0.22	131161	136431	135791	-64	-0.470	20675	213409	212887	-522	-0.24
12.	Banana	22602	25667	23458	-2209	-8.61	303620	308871	305641	-3230	-1.05	13410	12034	13029	995	8.26
13.	Other plantains	42467	44290	44042	-248	-0.56	211186	211186	217151	5965	2.82	4552	4768	4931	163	3.42
14.	Cashewnut	112059	109035	108610	-425	-0.39	104601	95623	75583	-20040	-20.96	933	877	696	-181	-20.64
15.	Tejloca	141881	135033	137636	2603	1.93	2657865	2629127	2596612	-32515	-1.24	18733	19470	18866	-604	-3.10
16.	Sweet Potato	2457	2492	2369	-123	-4.93	19951	20323	19728	-595	-2.92	5120	8155	8328	173	2.12
17.	Ground nut	14041	15535	14788	-747	-5.05	10436	11546	10749	-797	-6.90	743	743	727	-16	-2.15
18.	Sesamum	9006	8012	7964	-48	-4.81	1986	1696	2041	345	20.4	221	212	256	44	20.75
19.	Coconut	863061	877012	881642	4630	0.53	4641	5124	5586	462	9.01	5377	5843	63336	493	8.44
20.	Cotton	11922	12253	11922	-331	-2.70	19242	19776	19212	-564	-2.85	1614	1614	1611	-3	-0.19
21.	Tobacco	204	164	138	-26	-15.85	382	317	345	28	8.83	1873	1933	2500	567	29.33
22.	Coffee	84016	84016	84016	0	0	30960	25000	38000	13000	52.00	369	298	452	154	51.68
23.	Tea	34708	34719	34858	139	0.40	66803	53136	60691	5555	10.08	1925	1588	1741	153	9.63
24.	Rubber	425768	428864	437100	8236	1.92	343109	368648	408311	39663	10.76	1139	1164	1228	64	5.50
25.	Cardamom	43670	43388	43459	71	0.16	3450	2570	4430	1860	72.37	79	59	102	43	72.88

● from UPASI

* provisional

± production in million nuts, productivity in nuts/ha.

† in million nuts.

‡ based on Forecasts Report

§ Source - Rubber Board

|| Source - Spices Board

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Area Under Crops

4.7 Quite contrary to the national scenario, food crops have a lower coverage in Kerala. The share of food crops in the total cropped area of 30.46 lakh ha. reported for 1992-93 was only 22.88%. They include cereals and millets (5.39 Lakh ha.), pulses (0.20 lakh ha.) and tapioca (1.38 lakh ha.) Kerala Agriculture had been undergoing a structural transformation from annual and seasonal foodcrops like rice and tapioca to perennial cash crops like coconut and Rubber. The shift in cropping pattern which was persistent throughout the last one and a half decades is still continuing even though the degree of reduction in the area under food crops has come down considerably. Against the average annual reduction of around 25000 ha. in the area under rice recorded till the end of Eighties, the estimates for 1992-93 and 1993-94 are only 3719 and 7276 ha. respectively. Area under tapioca on the other hand has recorded an increase of 2603 ha. against the reduction of 6848 ha. observed during the previous year. The area under tapioca which reached a peak level of 3.26 lakhs ha. during 1975-76 was continuously losing the coverage since then resulted in a sharp decline to 1.35 lakh ha by 1992-93 a considerable loss of about 1.9 lakh ha. For the first time during the last Seventeen years the area under tapioca has shown marginal increase.

4.8 As a result of the shift in cropping pattern, commercial crops like Rubber and Coconut have witnessed substantial increase in area coverage. The increase in area under Rubber during the last one and a half decades has been nearly 2 lakh ha. and the trend is continuing. The increase in area during 1993-94 was 8236 ha. This was low compared to the average annual expansion of around 12000 ha. recorded in the past. Area expansion under coconut on the other hand gathered momentum only in the second half of eighties. The increase in area during 1993-94 was only 4630 ha. against 13951 ha. during 1992-93. The slow down in the degree of reduction in the area under food crops combined with the deceleration observed in the trend for expansion of area under commercial crops corroborates the view that the cropping pattern is slowly re-establishing the position it once enjoyed. Crops which show negative trends as per provisional estimates for 1993-94 include Pepper (- 5630 ha.), Arecanut (- 144 ha.) and Banana (-2209 ha.).

Production of Major Crops

4.9 Commercial crops in general with the exception of cashew present a very impressive performance during 1993-94. Coconut, Pepper & Rubber which together account for over 66 percent of the net cropped area in the State witnessed new heights in production during 1993-94. Among the other commercial crops Ginger (5008 tonnes), chillies (10 tonnes), Plantain (5965 tonnes), Sesamum (345 tonnes), Cardamom (1860 tonnes) and Coffee (13000 tonnes) recorded increase in production while Sugarcane (-5082 tonnes), turmeric (- 338 tonnes), arecanut (-64 million nuts), banana (-3230 tonnes), Cashew (-20040 tonnes) and Groundnut (-797 tonnes) declined. In the case of rice the provisional estimates for 1993-94 reveal that it was difficult to sustain the production levels achieved in 1992-93. Production of rice during 1993-94 (10.72 lakh tonnes) was marginally lower than 1992-93 (10.84 lakh tonnes). Among the food crops pulses continue to record fall in production (-1172 tonnes) consequent to the drop in area (-2760 ha.). Likewise the production of tapioca could not be sustained during 1993-94 because of the drop in productivity. Production of cashew declined substantially by 21% during the year.

Productivity of Principal Crops in Kerala

4.10 According to the provisional estimates for 1993-94 almost all the important crops such as rice, pulses, pepper, ginger, turmeric, cardamom, banana and plantain, sweet potato, sesamum, coconut, tea, coffee and rubber are expected to improve their performance in the productivity. Rice crop could sustain its positive trend in productivity during 1993-94 as well while coconut could further improve its productivity by another 493 nuts per ha. (+8%) an all time high in productivity recorded in Kerala. The productivity of rubber which was steadily improving during the last two decades scaled a new peak during the year. Sugarcane, Cashew, Arecanut, Tapioca and Groundnut are the few crops in which case there is the likelihood of decline in productivity. In respect of sugarcane, arecanut, tapioca and groundnut also a marginal drop in productivity is anticipated. Cashew is thus the only crop where sharp decline in productivity has been projected. This is possibly due to the wide spread damage caused by the attack of tea mosquito. Even though majority of

our commercial crops are on the path of revival in productivity after a prolonged period of stagnation, the fact remains that many of them are still lingering under low levels of output. This is particularly so in the case of export oriented commodities like pepper, ginger, cardamom, cashewnut, coffee and tea. Low productivity is a constraint as well as deterrent as both supply and cost are adversely affected.

Index of Area, Production & Productivity of Crops

4.11 The indices of area, production and productivity of major categories of crops for the last 3 years are given in Table 4.8. The index of overall production which was 100.17 for the triennium ending 1978-79, continued to increase in 1993-94 as well to 142.19. It was 132.67 for 1992-93. Keeping with the popular perception the area index shows more or less a stagnating trend with 104.03 for 1991-92, 104.19 for 1992-93 and a marginal decline 103.46 in 1993-94. The productivity index was on the increase from 111.14 in 1991-92 to 114.94 in 1992-93 and 121.43 in 1993-94. All these trends corroborate the view that further growth of the State's agriculture is possible only through vertical growth.

4.12 The area index for foodgrains continued to decrease from 67.22 in 1991-92 to 67.00 in 1992-93 and to 64.61 in 1993-94. Production index for foodgrains which had increased from 82.46 in 1991-92 to 84.47 in 1992-93 declined to 83.42 in 1993-94. However the productivity index for foodgrains continued to increase from 122.61 in 1991-92 to 126.10 in 1992-93 and 128.84 in 1993-94. Among foodgrains, though both cereals and pulses recorded continuous improvement in productivity, area index and consequently the production index decreased in 1993-94 over that in 1992-93. The decline in area index of cereals was from 67.10 in 1992-93 to 64.95 in 1993-94 and that of pulses was from 64.72 in 1992-93 to 57.00 in 1993-94. Production indices decreased from 84.35 in 1992-93 to 83.38 in 1993-94 in the case of cereals and from 92.40 in 1992-93 to 86.06 in 1993-94 in the case of pulses.

4.13 The indices of area, production and productivity of non-foodgrains as a whole showed increasing trend over the years. The area index increased from 101.00 in the base period to 120.96 in

1991-92, 121.30 in 1992-93 and 121.34 in 1993-94. The production index increased from 138.44 in 1991-92 to 143.85 in 1992-93 and 155.81 in 1993-94. Decline in productivity was shown only by fruits and vegetables from 93.61 in 1992-93 to 92.06 in 1993-94 and by miscellaneous crops from 76.52 in 1992-93 to 70.21 in 1993-94. This decline is also reflected on the production indices of these crops. Plantation crops, Oil seeds and condiments and spices have recorded impressive growths in production indices.

Performance of Major Crops

Rice

4.14 Rice the principal food crop of Kerala has been subjected to persistent pressure for replacement by other more remunerative crops during the last one and half decades. The crop which had a coverage of around 8.75 lakh ha. in the mid of seventies suffered severe set back in area resulting in a total loss of more than 3 lakh ha. over a period of 15 years. Eventhough the productivity of the crop was continuously rising during the period, the improvement in productivity was not adequate enough to compensate the loss in production on account of the steep fall in area. Rice cultivation was becoming less and less attractive as a result of the enormous increase in the cost of production, without commensurate increase in the product prices. Rice cultivation was thus passing through a crisis situation during this period. Eventhough there is justification for switch over from rice to more remunerative crops from the point of view of income the State cannot lose sight of the adverse consequences of such an unregulated shift can have on the availability of food employment support and ecological balance. The group farming programme introduced in 1989 with the objective of arresting the declining trend in area through reduction in cost by organising the cultivation on a group basis also failed to bring about the desired impact. The hike in fertilizer prices announced by Government of India as part of decontrol of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers also adversely affected the production of this crop. It is under such a very volatile situation that the State Government launched a very massive scheme for infrastructural development by supporting 85 per cent of the investment. The resources required for the purpose were mobilised by pooling the special assistance made available under the Prime Minister's Programme in lieu of hike

Fig. 4.2
AREA PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF
RICE IN KERALA

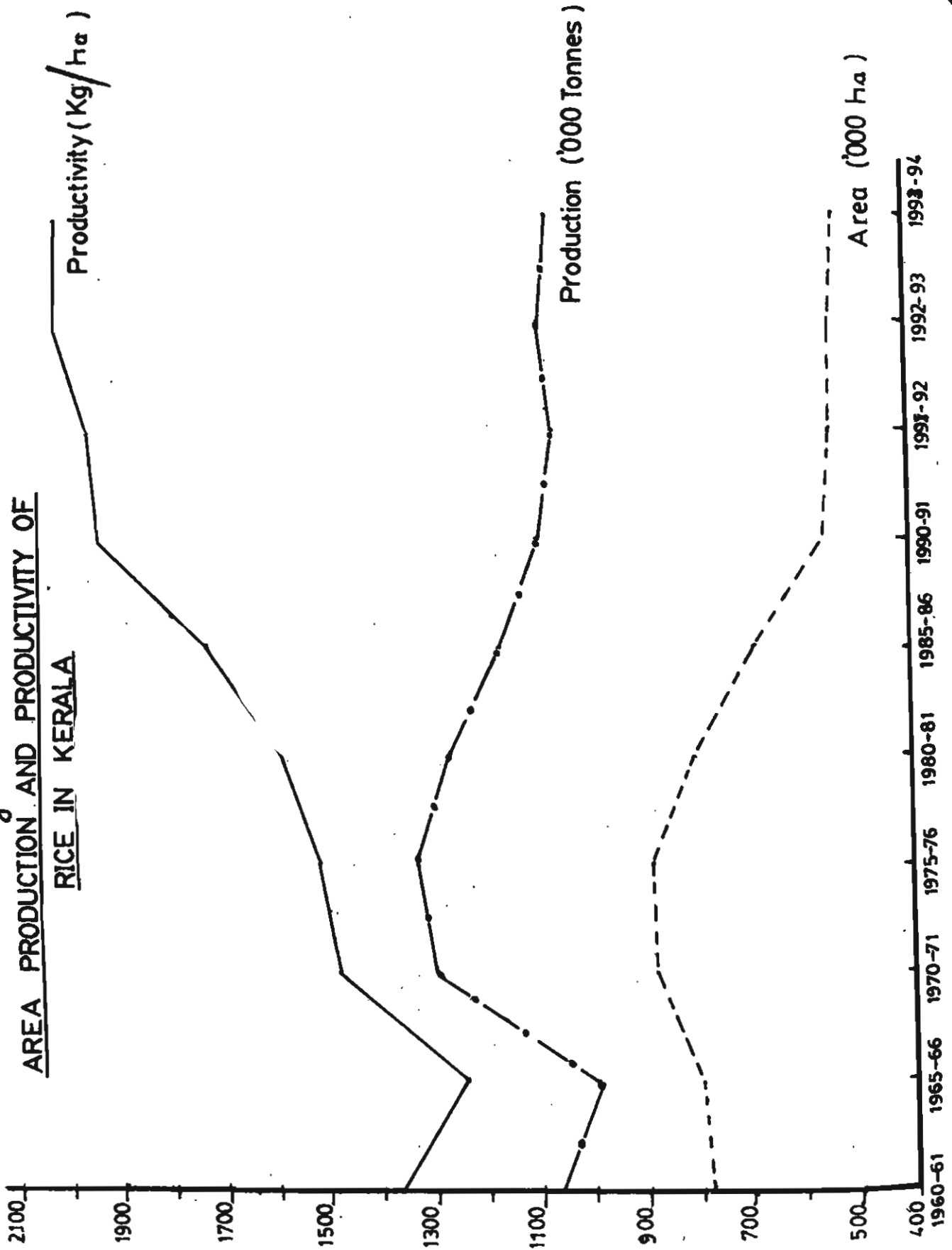


Table 4.8

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

Sl. No.	Crops	Area						Production						Productivity			
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Average of 3 years 1976-77 to 1978-79	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Average of 3 years 1976-77 to 1978-79	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Average of 3 years 1976-77 to 1978-79	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
	All Crops	101.48	104.03	104.19	103.46	100.17	127.90	132.67	142.19	98.71	111.14	114.94	121.43				
A.	Food Grains (1 + 2)	102.55	67.22	67.00	64.61	98.67	88.46	84.47	83.42	96.22	122.61	126.10	128.84				
	1. Cereals	102.59	67.36	67.10	64.95	98.85	82.39	84.35	83.38	96.35	122.40	125.84	128.49				
	2. Pulses	101.53	64.15	64.72	57.00	87.06	87.60	92.40	86.06	85.25	136.58	142.70	151.06				
B.	Non Food Grains (3 to 8)	101.00	120.96	121.30	121.34	106.52	198.44	143.85	153.81	99.52	108.48	112.35	119.71				
	3. Oil Seeds	101.66	127.26	129.34	129.90	103.48	148.67	164.11	178.80	101.79	118.11	125.37	135.78				
	4. Plantation Crops	95.04	175.30	175.22	175.27	93.84	194.74	211.52	237.80	98.74	116.40	120.90	137.31				
	5. Condiments & Spices	100.65	127.65	129.45	127.56	89.40	148.77	132.32	152.28	88.82	111.92	108.32	114.31				
	6. Drugs & Narcotics	82.29	77.83	32.66	32.27	89.34	36.58	29.82	31.40	108.85	53.67	104.52	115.82				
	7. Fruits & Vegetables	103.20	81.40	79.70	79.63	105.94	88.32	87.62	83.32	102.65	91.45	93.61	92.06				
	8. Miscellaneous Crops	103.59	140.26	141.77	139.21	98.02	106.87	120.58	110.44	94.62	68.35	76.52	70.21				

in fertilizer prices as well as deploying all funds available for input subsidies under the ongoing group farming programme. Group Farming Samithies were helped in identifying location specific infrastructural works that could augment the productivity and stabilise the crop. Areas having potential for additional cropping were given higher priority. Implementation of the programme was entirely through the Group Farming Samithies and beneficiaries' committees. The State could take up 1244 works involving an estimated cost Rs. 58.48 crores during 1992-93 and 1993-94. Likewise the State could revive the Kole Land Development Programme which almost came to a grinding halt and launch special programmes for Kari land, Wayanad and similar areas with special problems. All these special efforts appear to have helped in raising new hopes and optimism in the rice production front.

4.15 Data on area, production and productivity of the crop during the recent past (Table 4.8 & Fig 4.2) reveal that the degree of reduction in rice area has come down considerably during 1992-93 and 1993-94. Against the average reduction of around 25000 ha. per year recorded during the last one decade the fall in area during 1992-93 was only 3700 ha. Although it has increased to 7270 ha. during 1993-94 it still accounts for only 1/3 of the rate of

decline in the past. The state could also sustain its increasing trend in productivity during 1992-93 and 1993-94. The average productivity of 2022 per Kg. recorded for 1993-94 is nearly 15 percent higher than the national average of 1744 estimated for 1992-93. Despite all these positive features emerging in the rice scenario of Kerala it may not be correct to conclude that all is well with rice cultivation in the State. The fact that the State could not even maintain the 1992-93 level of production, (10.84 lakh tonnes) during 1993-94 inspite of huge investment for infrastructural support is a pointer to the need for consolidating the activities with renewed efforts.

4.16 The recent performance of rice crop at the national level shows that the shift from paddy to other remunerative crops is not a phenomenon singular to Kerala. Reduction in area under rice has been observed in the recent past in other important producing states like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra & Punjab. This is not a consolation for States like Kerala with huge food deficit and need to pay more attention in conserving the existing area under rice for ensuring food security. (Data on national production comparing it to Kerala are given in table 4.9)

Table 4.9

Area, Production and Productivity of Rice in Kerala & India

Year	Area ('000 ha.)		Production ('000 tonnes)		Productivity (Kg/ha)	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1985-86	678.281	41137	1173.051	63825	1729	1552
1989-90	583.388	42690	1141.231	74290	1956	1740
1990-91	559.450	42640	1086.578	74680	1942	1751
1991-92	541.327	42649	1060.350	74678	1959	1751
1992-93	537.608	41637	1084.878	72610	2018	1744
1993-94*	530.332	N.A.	1072.509	N.A.	2022	N.A.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics
Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad

* Provisional

4.17 Sustaining paddy cultivation in Kerala is a formidable task. Past experience with the group farming programme suggests that neither input subsidies nor infrastructural support perse can bring about sustainable change in area & production. The ultimate solution lies in improving the economics of rice production through a multi-pronged approach combining minor irrigation, selective mechanisation, scientific crop and water management, judicious nutrient and timely pest management. Applied research on emerging technologies like hybrid rice and operational projects for integrated pest management are also equally important.

Season-wise performance

4.18 Seasonwise area, production and productivity of rice during the last 3 years are given in table 4.10. Decline in area was largely in the Virippu season (-5075 ha.) followed by Punja season (-2362 ha.). The trend was just the reverse during the previous year with Mundakan season bearing almost the entire shift in area. Ironically the productivity of rice is relatively better during these seasons the highest being in the punja season (2212 Kg/ha.) closely followed by Virippu (2008 Kg/ha.). All these disturbing trends substantiate the view that rice cultivation in Kerala has not yet acquired the required resilience.

Table 4.10

Seasonwise, area, production and productivity of rice in Kerala
(Area in ha. production in tonnes and productivity in Kg/ha.)

Season	Area			Production			Productivity		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Virippu	218767	218751	213676	401610	435794	429018	1835	1992	2008
Mundakan	253981	244096	244257	507525	476748	483340	1998	1953	1979
Punja	68579	74761	72399	151215	172336	160151	2205	2305	2212
All season	541327	537608	530332	1060350	1084878	1072509	1959	2018	2022

Figure for 93-94 are provisional

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

High Yielding Variety Coverage

4.19 Data on high yielding variety coverage during 1993-94 reveal that the increasing trend observed during the last four years could not be sustained. The coverage was lower by 2678 ha. in 1993-94. By the end of 1993-94 only 1.72 lakh ha. out of 5.30 lakh ha. was under high yielding varieties which accounts for about 34 percent. Maximum coverage of high yielding varieties was in the Punja season (71.30%) followed by Viruppu (35.94%). The lowest was in the Mundakan season (21.62%). The average productivity of high yielding varieties

during 1993-94 was 2157 Kg/ha. which again was lower than the level of 2280 Kg/ha. achieved in 1992-93. It is important to note that productivity declined during all the 3 seasons, namely (-) 133 Kg. in Viruppu season, (-) 123 Kg in Mundakan season and (-) 194 Kg. in the Punja season. This implies that the high yielding varieties are not receiving the needed attention and scientific management for securing optimal productivity as there still exists a wide gap between potential yields as established in experimental farms and those actually realised under field conditions. Trend of HYV coverage during the last ten years is given in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11

Coverage of HYV rice in Kerala 1981-82 to 1993-94

Year	Coverage in HYV (ha.)				Percentage to total coverage in HYV area under rice			
	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1983-84	101810	62063	48477	212350	47.94	29.23	22.83	100
1984-85	112400	63687	44452	220539	50.97	28.88	20.15	100
1985-86	83782	40650	38846	163278	51.31	24.90	23.79	100
1986-87	80076	44604	41253	165933	48.26	26.88	24.86	100
1987-88	54760	33763	31311	119744	45.70	28.20	26.10	100
1988-89	62354	37971	36691	137016	45.52	27.71	26.77	100
1989-90	78997	36910	39718	155625	50.80	23.70	25.50	100
1990-91	80025	40005	42786	162816	49.15	24.57	26.28	100
1991-92	73304	49745	43287	166336	44.07	29.91	26.02	100
1992-93	78090	45417	51589	175096	44.60	25.93	29.46	100
1993-94*	73243	51192	47983	172418	42.48	29.69	27.83	100

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

* Provisional

Production Programmes for rice

4.20 Sustaining the area under rice cultivation by arresting the shift from the crop was one of the major strategies approved under the Eight Plan. Promotion of group farming activity supported by infrastructural development and a technological package of services that would make rice cultivation more remunerative had been accepted as the major programme for attaining this objective. Group farming samithies constituted for the purpose were given financial assistance for taking up long term improvements in padasekharams for augmenting productivity. The scheme was modified during 1993-94 restricting the assistance to infrastructural works aimed at permanent improvement in productivity. The assistance made available by Government of India under the Prime Minister's Programme was also dovetailed into the Group Farming Programme. Thus during the period there was a shift in emphasis from input to infrastructure and accordingly 1244 works identified by the Group Farming Samithies

with an estimated cost of Rs. 58.48 crores were taken up. The execution of the works were through beneficiary committees. So far 183 works were completed and about 756 works are in different stages of execution. It is anticipated that on completion of these programmes would help to obtain additional crop in 40,000 ha. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated rice development which was extended to all the districts of Kerala has also come in handy for supplementing the efforts towards development of rice.

4.21 Farm Mechanisation is another area given emphasis during the Eighth Plan. During the last two years 1348 power tillers and 980 threshers were supplied with 85% subsidy under the Prime Minister's Programme. The programme is being continued under State plan with an outlay of Rs. 2.50 crores. The details of the development support given to rice through the different schemes are presented in Table 4.12

Table 4.12

Details of Development Support given for Rice Production

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Activities supported	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Group Farming for Rice Production	a. Community nurseries b. Distribution Weedicides i. Solid ii. Liquid iii. Granules c. Area covered under plant protection d. Distribution of Sprayers protection e. Distribution of Power tillers f. Distribution of Tractors g. Distribution of Petty & Para h. Pump Set i. Soil Ameliorants j. No. of Threshers distributed	19619 ha. 20052 Kg 15064 Ltrs. 1832 Kg. 109091 ha. 3921 Nos. 175 Nos. 117 Nos. 45 Nos. 4300 Nos. 2731 MT 25	Infrastructure Development and works in conjunction with Prime Minister's Programme. Powertillers 1048 Nos. Threshers 965 Nos. Works 350 Nos.
	Targets (Rs. lakhs)		600.00	800.00
	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		639.69	1107.99
2.	Seed Programme for Food crops through group farming samithies/service Co-operatives. Target (Rs. in lakhs) Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	a. Registered seed growers programme (ha.) b. Paddy seeds distribution (MT)	1817 2866 100.00 97.67	1517 2955 200.00 202.45
3.	Integrated programme for rice development (CSS 25% later 75%) Target (Rs. in lakhs) Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	a. Certified seeds distributed (Qtls.) b. PP Equipments distributed (Nos.) c. Power tillers (Nos.) d. Area covered under herbicide use (ha.) e. Area covered under pesticide use (ha.)	10627 5339 408 15939 44127 42.00 41.46	24660 6954 274 16000 44246 100.00 20.84
4.	Minikit of rice (100% CSS) Targets (Rs. in lakhs) Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of kits distributed (Nos.)	4992 10.00 1.34	3765 2.00 0.91
5.	Development of rice in areas with special problems. Targets (Rs. in lakhs) Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Development authorities have been constituted for Kari and Kole lands and infrastructural works facilitating additional cropping are supported.	150.00 150.00	200.00 290.00

4.22 District-wise details of area, production and productivity of rice and high yielding varieties are given in Appendix 4.4 & 4.5.

Coconut

4.23 Coconut is the mainstay of Kerala's rural economy in view of its multifarious contribution in income and employment. Nearly six percent of the vegetable oil production in the country is accounted for by coconut oil a lion's share of which originates from Kerala. The Coir industry which provides direct employment for more than 5 lakh workers depend on this crop for its raw material. Export of coir and coir products earns considerable foreign exchange every year. In Kerala State alone, coconut processing and related activities provide direct employment to over one million people. Coconut and its products constitute the major commodity of inter state trade involving a gross annual turn over of about 5400 million rupees. As per the estimates for 1993-94 the crop covers around 8.81 lakh ha. in the State accounting for nearly 39 percent of the net cropped area. The highly favourable rainfall received during the last 4 years in succession combined with the development initiatives of the

State has helped the crop to make a dramatic turn around in production and productivity during the last 3 years (Fig. 4.3).

4.24 Data on area, production and productivity of the crop in the State and the country are given in table 4.13. The emerging picture is very much encouraging. The production of 5586 million nuts forecast for the year 1993-94 is the highest ever recorded in Kerala. Coconut production which was hovering around 3500 to 4000 million nuts throughout the last decade has recovered strongly during 1993-94. The incremental production achieved during the last two years alone works out to 945 million nuts accounting for an average annual growth of more than 10 percent. The increase in production is largely contributed by improvement in productivity. In respect of productivity also the year 1993-94 witnessed a record level of 6336 nuts per ha. with a growth rate of 8.44%. Despite continuous improvement in productivity during the last six years in succession there still remains a large gap between the national average (7032 nuts/ha.) and the State average. It is hoped that the massive scheme now launched by the State with emphasis on irrigation and scientific management would help to reduce the gap further.

Table 4.13

Area, Production and Productivity of Coconut in Kerala and India

Year	Area ('000 ha.)		Production (Million nuts)		Productivity (nuts/ha.)	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1985-86	704.68	1225.6	3377	6770.3	4792	5524
1990-91	870.02	1513.9	4232	9700.2	4864	6407
1991-92	863.06	1528.9	4641	10079.6	5377	6593
1992-93	877.012	1617.6	5124	11375.4	5843	7032
1993-94*	881.64	---	5586	---	6336	---

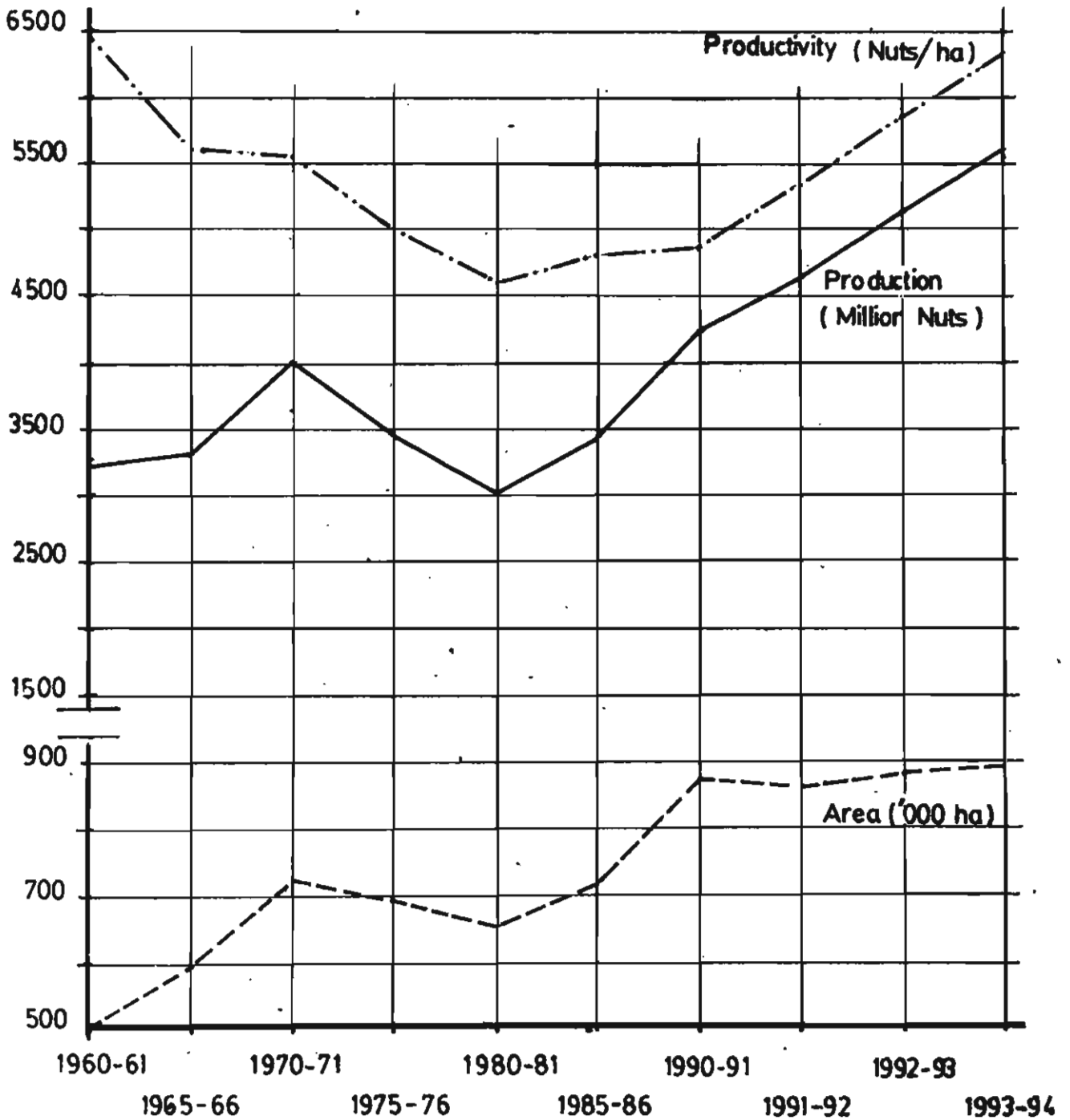
Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Kerala, Govt. of India.

*Provisional

4.25 A direct fall-out of the spurt in production has been the steep fall in prices. The average price of coconut which was more or less stable at around Rs. 4 per nut during the past two to three years has plummeted to Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3.00 during 1993-94. Even the market intervention programme operated by the Government with a support price of Rs. 2350 per qtl. of copra through the

Kerfed could not salvage the price situation despite a massive procurement of around 52000 tonnes of copra. The present production of coconut oil in the country is around 3.5 lakh tonnes. Indications are that the State is heading for another bumper harvest during 1994-95 which is likely to create a further glut in the market. A conscious shift in favour of product diversification and by-product utilisation is needed.

Fig. 4.3
AREA PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF
COCONUT IN KERALA



sary for ensuring further growth and development of the commodity on a commercial footing.

4.26 Details of development support given for coconut production are given in table 4.14

Table 4.14
Details of Development Support given for Coconut Production

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Activities Supported	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1)	Comprehensive Coconut Development Programme on Area basis	a) Coconut seedlings supplied (Nos.)	9900	
		b) Pumpsets (Nos.)	2610	
		c) Sprayers (Nos.)	548	
		d) Mg. sulphate distributed (MT)	2990.35	
		e) Green manure seed (MT)	32.78	103.83
		f) Climbing device supplied (No.)	---	631
		g) Training	2859	2038
	Financial target (Rs. lakhs)		300.00	400.00
	Financial expenditure (Rs. lakhs)		244.98	401.89
2)	Production and distribution of quality seedlings	seedlings distributed (lakh nos.)	3.90	10.87
	Financial target (Rs. lakh)		100.00	100.00
	Financial expenditure (Rs. lakh)		129.83	105.03
3)	Coconut Board Scheme for Integrated Farming in coconut small holdings (CSS 50%) (later to 100% CSS in 1993-94)	a) Area covered (ha.)	10000	10000
		b) No. of diseased/ senile palms cut and removed	139961	87500
		c) Replanting with quality seedlings (Nos.)	126000	87500
		d) Wells (Nos.)	545	---
		e) Pumpsets (Nos.)	1360	---
		f) Multi species cropping (ha.)	6012	10500
	Financial target (Rs. lakh)		70.00	490.00
	Financial expenditure (Rs. lakh)		67.19	432.60
4)	Production and distribution of T x D seedlings (50% CSS)	T x D Coconut seedlings produced (lakh nos.)	0.55	1.26
	Financial target (Rs. lakh)		8.00	15.00
	Financial expenditure (Rs. lakh)		13.70	13.57
5)	Coconut Development Board Scheme for providing irrigation facilities (50% CSS)	No. of pumpsets installed	1375	---
	Financial target (Rs. lakh)		7.00	7.00
	Financial expenditure (Rs. lakh)		6.79	0.17

Source : Directorate of Agriculture

Pepper

4.27 Pepper is one of the major export oriented commodity in which the State has certain inherent and established strengths over other producing regions. Unfortunately, very little has been done for strengthening the production base on scientific and systematic lines. Area, production and productivity of pepper in the State and the country are given in table 4.15. The State accounts for 98% of the country's production. According to available

information, production of pepper for 1993-94 is estimated at 50370 tonnes, which is marginally higher than the production of 49670 tonnes recorded in 1992-93 (Fig. 4.4). The productivity continues to be low at around 280 Kg. per ha. The rapid spread of the quickwilt disease in important producing areas in Kannur, Wayanad and Idukki district during 1993-94 has further deteriorated the production potential. Future Programmes for this crop therefore be aimed at systematic improvement in productivity of the vast area under the crop.

Table 4.15

Area, Production and Productivity of Pepper in Kerala & India

Year	Area ('000ha.)		Production ('000 tonnes)		Productivity (Kg/ha.)	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1988-89	157.01	16.74	43.24	44.16	275	275
1989-90	167.10	171.49	54.14	55.19	323	322
1990-91	168.51	173.43	46.80	47.95	278	276
1991-92	178.13	184.20	50.31	52.01	282	282
1992-93	183.48	177.36	49.67	54.93	271	310
1993-94*	177.85	—	50.37	—	283	—

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics (Government of India, Govt. of Kerala)

*Provisional

4.28 Being an export commodity earning substantial foreign exchange, it is for the Government of India to provide the required technical and financial help for organised efforts in this direction. The Central sector scheme launched for pepper development during the Eighth Plan provides for a major step up in physical coverage and financial assistance. Government of India also provided financial support for organising a massive plant protection programme for the control of quick wilt disease covering 47000ha. during 1993-94. The State could implement the programme successfully in close collaboration with NRCS & Directorate of Arecanut and Spices covering nearly 86000ha. during 1993-94

and early 1994-95. Scheme-wise details of production support given for the commodity are given in table 4.16.

4.29 Export of pepper from the country picked up considerably during 1993-94. The total quantity exported during the year was 46650 tonnes against 23752 tonnes in 1992-93. More than 93 per cent of the exports were from Kerala. It should be possible for the country to regain the lost glory in pepper trade by giving sharper focus on post harvest activities like quality control, value addition and marketing and concentrating such activities in Kerala.

Fig. 4.4

AREA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF
PEPPER IN KERALA

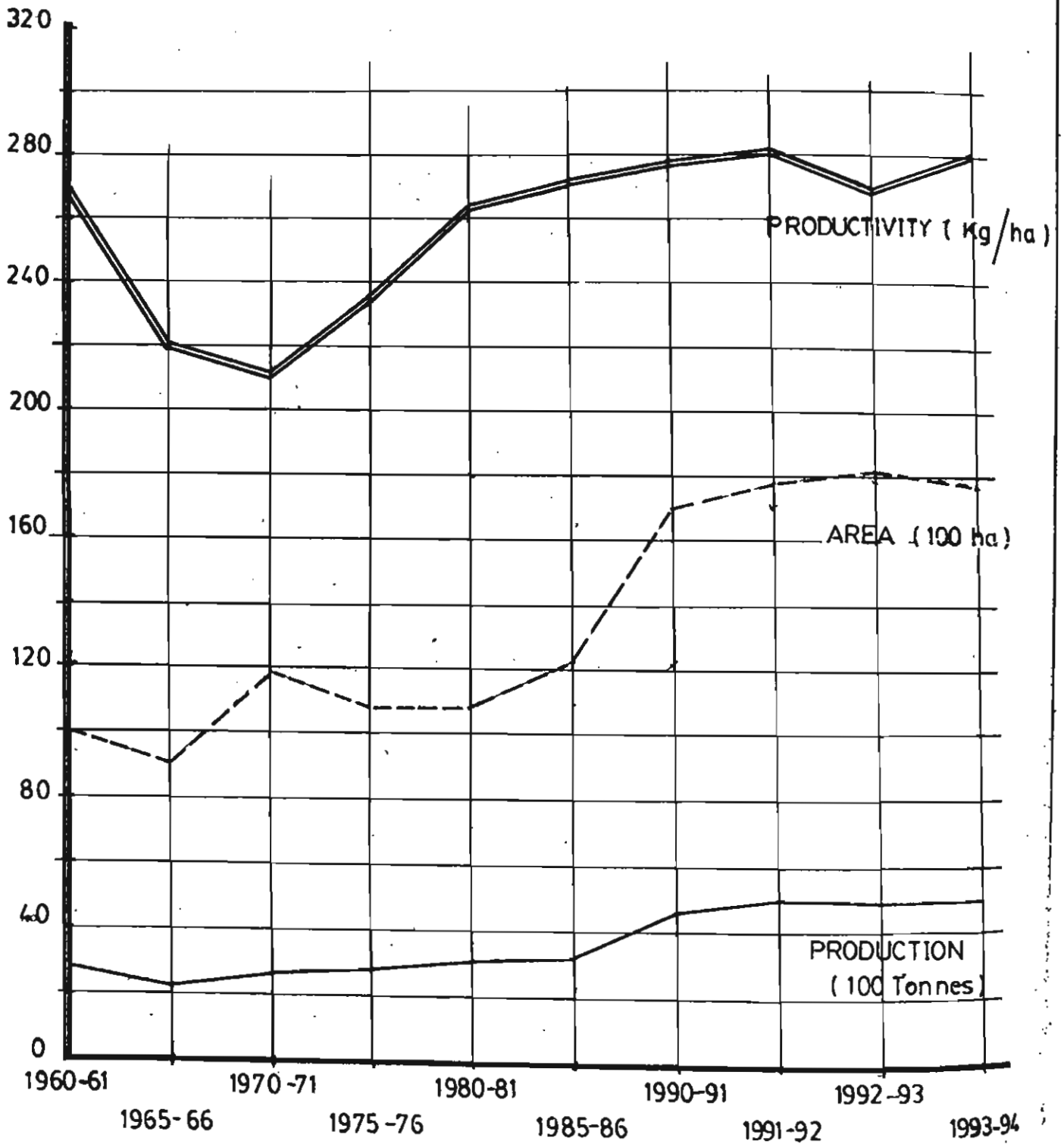


Table 4.16

Details of Development Support given for Pepper/Spices Production

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Activities Supported	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1)	Development of Spices	a) Area rehabilitation (ha.)	1905	6939
		b) Pepper cuttings distributed (lakh Nos.)	41.24	17.50
		c) Ginger minikits (Nos.)	---	4490
		d) Turmeric minikits (Nos.)	---	4500
		e) Cinnamon minikits (Nos.)	---	1700
		f) Chillies Area (ha.)	---	600
	Financial target (lakh Rs.)		150.00	300.00
	Financial expenditure (lakh Rs.)		88.75	279.45
2)	Integrated Programme for development of spices (C.S)	a) Production of rooted Pepper cuttings (lakh Nos.)	50.00	59.10
		b) Area rehabilitation (ha.)	8213	9415
		c) Minikits distributed (lakh nos.)	3.19	---
		d) Clove seedlings produced (lakh nos.)	0.44	0.33
		e) Spraying against quick wilt (lakh ha.)	---	0.47
	Financial target (lakh Rs.)		370.00	1000.00
	Financial expenditure (lakh Rs.)		807.95	843.00

Source : Directorate of Agriculture

Cashew

4.30 Cashew is an important foreign exchange earner for the nation. The cashew industry built up in the country comprises of 690 processing units with an installed capacity of 6 lakh tonnes employing about 3 lakh workers. The internal production of cashew is only around 3.5 lakh tonnes and the import used to be around 1.7 lakh tonnes. Thus there is a wide gap between demand and supply. In Kerala there are 196 factories in the private sector and another 70 owned by the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation. They together have an installed capacity of 5 lakh tonnes employing over 2.5 lakh workers. Kerala has all the agroclimatic endowments for producing high quality and premium brand cashew which has a ready international market. Still the performance of cashew in Kerala is disappoint-

ing. Despite the implementation of a series of programme is aimed at expansion of area during the last 2 decades there is no visible impact by way of improvement in area. On the contrary there is a declining trend in the area under this crop. So also is the productivity which is not only low but also highly unstable. The estimates for 1993-94 indicates that there is the likelihood of a marginal fall in area (from 1.09 to 1.08 lakh ha.) and drastic reduction in production (table 4.17). The drop in production estimated is around 21% (95620 tonnes to 75580 tonnes). The drop is attributed entirely due to the sharp decline in productivity from 877 Kg. to 696 Kg. per ha. Cashew is perhaps the only crop which presented such a dismal performance during 1993-94. So far the development thrust has been on expanding the area. According to the Directorate of Cashew development more than 50 per cent of the cashew trees in the

Table 4.17

**Area, Production and Productivity of
Cashewnut in Kerala**

Year	Area ('000 ha.)	Production ('000 tonnes)	Productivity (Kg/ha.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1980-81	141.27	81.90	580.00
1985-86	137.74	80.20	582.25
1989-90	123.66	106.25	859.20
1990-91	115.62	102.77	888.86
1991-92	112.05	104.60	933.00
1992-93	109.04	95.62	877.00
1993-94*	108.61	75.58	696.00
India*			
1992-93	560.290	349.390	623.59
1993-94	565.420	348.150	615.73

*Source : Directorate of Cashew Development,
Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Kerala*

*Provisional

State requires replanning because of old age and sinility. High yielding cultivars developed in Kerala with yield potentials of more than 20 Kg. per tree are available. Vegetative propagation techniques for upgrading the existing stock have also been perfected. A systematic programme for selective replanting of low yielding trees is urgently required. Loss in production due to the attack by tea mosquito is another deterrent for enhancing productivity. Here again the solution lies in organising mass plant protection campaigns on a regular basis with people's participation. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme currently under implementation covers only a meagre area of around 7500 ha. State Government has to be supplement this effort if additional central assistance is not forthcoming. Scheme-wise details of development support are given in table 4.18

Table 4.18

Details of Development Support given for Cashew Production

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Activities Supported	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1)	Area expansion and replanting	a) New area brought under cultivation (ha.)	516	2976
		b) Seedlings distributed (nos.)	84000	320000
	Financial target (Rs. lakhs)		10.00	25.00
	Financial expenditure (Rs. lakhs)		8.50	24.94
2)	Better management of young plantations	a) Area covered (ha.)	---	5620
	Financial target (Rs. lakhs)		---	36.00
	Financial expenditure (Rs. lakhs)		---	36.00
3)	Integrated Development of Cashew (100% CSS)	a) New area planted (ha.)	150	172
	Financial target (Rs. lakhs)		2.00	6.50
	Financial expenditure (Rs. lakhs)		4.98	7.49
4)	Plant protection measures for cashew (100% CSS)	Area covered (ha.)	6000	7520
	Financial target (Rs. lakhs)		10.00	30.00
	Financial expenditure (Rs. lakhs)		25.85	62.97

Source : Directorate of Agriculture

4.31 The price situation for cashew remained buoyant during 1993-94 ranging from Rs.25 to Rs. 30 per Kg. against the average of around Rs. 20 that prevailed in the previous year. State Government have reintroduced the procurement scheme during 1993-94 after allowing a free trade during 1992-93. Eventhough the procurement through Government agency was a meagre 20000 tonnes it appears that it could create favourable impact on stabilising farm prices at relatively higher levels. The export of cashew from the country also has made spectacular improvement from 53241 tonnes in 1992-93 to 64000 tonnes in 1993-94.

Plantation Crops

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

4.33 Rubber is the predominant plantation crop in Kerala accounting for more than 85% of the area and 93% of the production in the country. Thanks to the strong leadership given by Rubber Board the crop has been on the path of steady and stable growth during the last 2 decades. The year 1993-94 witnessed further increase in area, production and productivity. Production rose from 3.68 lakh M.T. in 1992-93 to 4.08 lakh MT in 1993-94 (10.8%).

Through systematic efforts the country has moved closer to self sufficiency in natural rubber production. The import during 1993-94 was only 21284 tonnes which includes 17253 tonnes allowed for production of goods for export.

4.34 The average price of natural rubber in Kottayam market during 1993-94 was Rs. 2569 for RSS - IV grade against Rs. 2550 that prevailed in 1992-93.

4.35 Though Kerala accounts for a major chunk of the area under Rubber in the country, consumption within the State is only 12% (54,108 tonnes).

4.36 The development support given by the Rubber Board includes financial and technical assistance for new planting and replanting, distribution of high yielding planting materials, popularising rain guarded tapping, spraying against pests/diseases etc. A World Bank assisted Rubber Project is also under implementation from 1993-94. Replanting of old and low yielding rubber in 40,000 hectares, new planting in 30,000 hectares which includes 23,000 hectares in Kerala, productivity enhancement in 60,000 hectares of mature areas of small holdings through adoption of improved agro management & establishment of processing facilities are the activities envisaged in the project. Production, consumption and price statistics are given in Table 4.19, 4.20 and 4.21.

Table 4.19

Area, Production and Productivity of Rubber, Kerala and India

Year	Area (^{'000} ha.)	Kerala Production (M.T.)	Productivity (Kg/ha.)	Area (^{'000} ha.)	India Production (M.T.)	Productivity (Kg/ha.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1987-88	355.0	216,562	942	406.4	235197	944
1988-89	383.562	233,414	967	440.5	259172	974
1989-90	396.467	275,397	1025	460.341	297300	1029
1990-91	407.821	307,521	1079	475.083	329615	1076
1991-92	419.174	343,109	1139	488.514	366745	1130
1992-93*	428.864	368,648	1164	499.374	393490	1154
1993-94*	437.100	408,311	1228	508.420	435160	1215

Source : The Rubber Board, Kottayam

* Provisional

Table 4.20

Consumption of Rubber, Kerala & India (In Tonnes)

Year	Kerala			India		
	N.R.	S.R.	R.R.	N.R.	S.R.	R.R.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1991-92	51,197	14,893	4,853	350,150	105,650	54,015
1992-93	52,462	15,646	5,365	414,105	107,440	62,470
1993-94*	54,108	16,441	5,333	450,480	109,895	63,110

N.R. - Natural rubber
S.R. - Synthetic rubber
R.R. - Reclaimed rubber

Source : Rubber Board, Kottayam
*Provisional

Table 4.21

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

Year & Month	RMA4	Ungraded
(1)	(2)	(3)
1986-87	1660	
1987-88	1791	
1988-89	1815	
1989-90	2131	
1990-91	2129	
1991-92	2141	
1992-93	2550	
1993-94	2569	2437
April 1994	2621	2514
May 1994	2749	2645
June 1994	2851	2685
July 1994	3014	2882
August 1994	3559	3112
September 1994	4148	3517
October 1994	3548	3350
Average	3213	2958

Source : Rubber Board, Kottayam.

4.37 Next to Rubber, Coffee covers the largest area in Kerala. As per 1993-94 statistics the coverage is 84000 ha. accounting for 31% of the

area in the country. The area is more or less stationary while the production is cyclical with biennial variation. 1993-94 appears to be an year of boom resulting in larger production of around 38000 tonnes which is 53% higher than the previous year's level. The increase is due to the improvement in productivity from 431 to 562 Kg. per ha. of bearing area.

4.38 During 1993-94 the international coffee situation has undergone tremendous changes shaking the very structure of demand and supply pattern. The widespread frost in Brazil followed by a drought has resulted in a crop loss of around 40 per cent during 1993-94 season. This has led to a sharp contraction in supplies and consequent boom in international prices. The commodity which was facing a severe crisis on the marketing front consequent to the collapse of the international coffee agreement had a sigh of relief by way of ready market and enhanced prices. The international prices quadrupled during the period. The free market allowed by Coffee Board as part of the new policy also helped in boosting exports. Government of India was compelled to cap the exports by imposing a maximum limit of 1.1 lakh tonnes with a view to ease the availability of the commodity for internal consumption and to bring the domestic prices under control.

4.39 Cardamom ranks third in area coverage under plantation crops. The area under the crop during 1993-94 was 43459 ha. which is more

less stagnant. In respect of production it has recorded an all time high of 4430 tonnes which is very much encouraging. However the productivity is very low hovering around 55 to 60 Kg per ha. in 1992-93 and around 100 Kg/ha. in 1993-94. Kerala accounts for about 60 to 70 percent of the country's production. With the advancement of bio-technology it is possible to upgrade the productivity of our plantations through micro propagation of selected high yielding cultivars and making them available for large scale replanting.

4.40 During 1993-94, export of small cardamom from the country was 342 MT against 190 tonnes for 1992-93. The average price has come down from Rs. 465 per Kg. in 1992-93 to Rs. 340 per Kg. in 1993-94.

4.41 As per 1993-94 estimates by UPASI, tea covers nearly 35000 ha. in Kerala with a production of 60690 tonnes. This accounts for nearly 8% of that in the country in both area and production. Tea cultivation in Kerala is spread over 132 estates, 90 per cent of which are above 50 ha. in size. New initiatives are lacking in the tea production front for timely replanting and upgradation of existing stock and consequently the area and production are remaining almost static during the last few years.

4.42 The tea industry particularly in South India is facing a crisis following the glut in the market consequent to the drop in exports to Soviet Union which was the main consumer of the South Indian tea. Tea exports from the country dropped from 180.7 million Kg in 1992-93 to 142 million Kg. in 1993-94.

Table 4.22

Plantation Crops - Area, Production, Productivity and Export

	1990 / 91		1991 / 92		1992 / 93		1993 / 94	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
Area (Hectare)								
Tea	34,612	416,563	34,708	420,500	34,719	422,592	34,858	425,026
Coffee	84,016	270,513	84,016	270,513	84,016	270,513	84,016	270,513
Rubber	407,821	475,083	419,174	488,514	428,864	499,374	428,864	499,374
Cardamom	44,008	81,113	44,008	81,113	44,008	81,113	44,008	81,113
Production (Tonnes)								
Tea	60,665	720,338	66,803	754,192	55,136	703,931	60,691	758,063
Coffee	21,884	169,726	30,960	180,000	25,000	161,500	38,000	208,000
Rubber	307,521	329,615	343,109	366,745	368,648	393,490	406,375	435,160
Cardamom	3,450	4,750	3,460	5,000	1,400	3,000	4,250	6,700
Productivity (Kgs/Hect.)								
Tea	1,753	1,729	1,925	1,794	1,588	1,666	1,913	1,784
Coffee	330	756	466	801	377	719	672	926
Rubber	1,079	1,076	1,139	1,130	1,164	1,154	1,284	1,276
Cardamom	78	59	79	62	32	37	97	83
EXPORT*								
Quantity (Tonnes)								
Tea	38,229	199,165	55,820	216,449	43,168	180,690	48,600	142,021
Coffee	100,110	100,110	111,457	111,457	113,602	113,602	128,929	128,929
Rubber	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cardamom	400	400	553	553	190	190	342	342
Value (Rs. Crores)								
Tea	182.77	1071.10	258.42	1212.27	218.54	1058.70	N.A.	978.38
Coffee	278.89	278.89	349.01	349.01	380.00	380.00	550.00	550.00
Rubber	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cardamom	10.87	10.87	16.07	16.07	7.51	7.51	13.86	13.86

(* Since state-wise export figures are not available, Kerala figures refers to South India)

Note : Figures relating to tea refer Calendar Year.

Productivity for Coffee and Rubber is based on bearing area and tappable area respectively.

The area figures for Coffee & Cardamom from the year 1990/91 are repeated.

4.43 Production statistics for plantation crops as estimated by UPASI are given in table 4.22

Horticulture

4.44 Although the natural endowments in Kerala are highly suited for a wide variety of horticultural crops a significant beginning is yet to be made. By adopting a market linked production strategy on commercial lines with the support of appropriate institutional arrangements for agro processing and export the State could emerge as a major player in fruits and floriculture. Programme planning and organisation requires a new orientation for locating potential pockets and concentrating the development efforts in selected commodities with necessary forward and backward linkages. Assistance available under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for drip irrigation could be suitably dovetailed with such efforts. The only bright spot in the otherwise dismal picture is the systematic ground work being completed step by step under the EEC aided Horticultural Development Project which is expected to be fully operational during 1994-95. Vegetables, mango, banana and pineapple are likely to get a boost under this project.

4.45 Kerala has about 3645 ha. of area under oil palm plantations, owned by the Oil Palm

India Ltd. All the areas have started yielding and 2949 MT of crude palm oil was produced in 1993-94. Year-wise production and sale of crude palm oil over the last six years are given in Table 4.23.

4.46 As part of the Eight Plan development support was extended to almost all the important crops in Kerala though on a limited scale. Scheme-wise details are given in table 4.24.

Table 4.23

Production and Sale of Crude Palm in Kerala

Year	Quantity of Oil produced	Quantity sold by Oil Palm India Ltd. (Tonnes)	Revenue (Rs. Lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1988-89	2035	2196	314.56
1989-90	2108	1986	307.06
1990-91	2518	2478	376.98
1991-92	2323	2482	518.00
1992-93	2232	2121	403.00
1993-94*	2949	2970	531.00

Source: Oil Palm India Limited

*Provisional

Table 4.24

Details of other programmes implemented by the Department of Agriculture

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Activities Supported in 1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Development of Vegetables	1) No. of vegetable seed packets distributed - 13.92 lakhs 2) Irrigation sources developed - 108 nos. 3) Pumpsets installed - 95 nos. 4) Land Development works - 45 ha. 5) Implements distributed - 162 nos. 6) Trainings - 71 nos. 7) Cultivation of hybrid tomato - 200 ha.
2.	Central Sector Scheme for fruits and vegetables (100% CSS)	1) No. of minikits of vegetable seeds and fertilizers distributed - 3500 nos.
3.	Development of fruits	1) Planting materials of fruit plants distributed - 43917 nos. 2) Pumpsets distributed - 993 nos.

4.	Development of Pulses	1) Subsidised distribution of seeds	-	258	MT
		2) Area covered by plant protection measures	-	10772	ha.
5.	National Pulses Development Project (50% CSS)	1) Minikits distributed	-	2890	nos.
		2) Block demonstration (10 ha.) conducted	-	919	ha.
		3) Sprayers distributed	-	164	nos.
		4) Rhizobium packets distributed	-	1127	nos.
		5) Plant Protection measures	-	1131	ha.
6.	Central Sector Scheme for Development of Arecanut (100% CSS)	1) Irrigation units established	-	102	nos.
		2) Control of fruit rot disease	-	7254	ha.
		3) Eradication of palms affected with yellow leaf disease	-	6908	nos.
		4) Sprayers distributed	-	91	nos.
		5) Seednuts procured	-	75000	nos.
7.	Central Scheme for Development of Cocoa (100% CSS)	1) New demonstration plots laid out	-	50	nos.
		2) Irrigation units established	-	264	nos.
		3) Rejuvenation of unproductive gardens	-	237	ha.
8.	National Biogas Development Programme (100% CSS)	1) Biogas plants constructed	-	2446	nos.
		2) Users Training conducted	-	29	nos.
9.	Contingency programme to meet natural calamities	1) Paddy seeds distributed	-	3925	Qtl.
		2) Pulses seeds distributed	-	68	Qtl.
		3) Vegetable seeds distributed	-	22	Kg.
10.	Soil Testing and Quality Control	1) Fertilizer samples analysed	-	4826	Nos.
		2) Pesticide samples analysed	-	1250	nos.
		3) Seed samples analysed	-	2932	nos.
		4) Soil samples analysed	-	1.87	lakh nos.
11.	Development of organic manures through Farmer's Organisation	1) Green manure seeds distributed	-	262	MT
		2) Production and distribution of urban compost	-	7080	MT
		3) Production and distribution of rural compost	-	1.153	lakh MT
		4) Trainings conducted	-	4535	nos.
		5) Bio-fertilizer demonstration	-	126	nos.
		6) Rhizobium cultures distributed	-	2.7	MT
12.	Community action against serious pest/disease outbreak	1) Area covered against Mahali disease	-	635	ha.
		2) Trees covered against bud rot disease	-	1.14	lakh
		3) Area covered against tea mosquito	-	5555	ha.

Supplies and Services

Improved Seeds

4.47 Seed industry in Kerala continues to be weak with Government farms dominating the scene. Functional linkages in the production front and supply arrangements are not adequate.

4.48 Private approved nursery programme introduced during 1992-93 requires further follow up for making all the 496 nurseries established fully operational.

4.49 Distribution of seeds and seedlings arranged by the Department of Agriculture during 1993-94 includes 2865 tonnes of paddy seeds, 258 tonnes pulses, 10 lakh coconut seedlings, 55 lakh pepper cuttings, 3.95 lakh cashew layers and 0.67 lakh nutmeg seedlings.

Manures and Fertilizers

4.50 The decontrol of P & K fertilizers with effect from August 1992 had its adverse conse-

quences in the farm front. The total N, P & K consumption per hectare of cropped area fell from the peak of 80.92 Kg/ha. in 1990-91 to 67.2 Kg in 1992-93 and further to 58.04 Kg in 1993-94. The percentage reduction over two years works out to 28. At the All India level per hectare consumption of N, P & K was 70.7 Kg. in 1991-92 and 67.1 Kg. in 1992-93. The overall consumption in the State also came down from 2.02 lakh tonnes in 1992-93 to 1.76 lakh tonnes in 1993-94. It appears that there is an increasing trend among the farming community to rely more on the use of nitrogenous fertilizers in substitution of P & K which have become costly. In effect it has spoiled the past efforts made by the agricultural extension machinery in propagating the balanced use of nutrients. Excess use of nitrogen will have far reaching deleterious effects on crop productivity.

4.51 Fertilizer consumption statistics given in table 4.25 and 4.26

Table 4.25

Consumption of Fertilizers per ha. of cropped area in Kerala

Year	N	P	K	Total		N : PK %
				Kerala	India	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1990-91	31.06	18.35	31.51	80.92	69.70	62.29
1991-92	27.43	16.92	30.44	74.79	70.70	57.92
1992-93	27.55	15.51	23.57	66.63	67.10	70.50
1993-94*	25.47	10.87	21.70	58.04	N.A.	78.20

*Provisional

Source : 1) Fertilizer Statistics, FAI, New Delhi
2) Directorate of Agriculture, Kerala
3) Economic Survey 1991-92 and 1993-94

Table 4.26
Selected Indicators of Agricultural Development

Sl. No.	Programme	Unit	1990-91	91-92	92-93	93-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Fertilizer Consumption					
a)	Nitrogen	Tonnes	93805	82874	83296	77599
b)	Phosphorus	"	55420	51109	47250	33122
c)	Potash	"	95155	91954	71792	66110
2.	Plant protection					
a)	Fungicide (Liquid & Solid) in terms of technical grade	Tonnes	46585	374.46	394.01	264.50
b)	Insecticides (Liquid & solid) in terms of technical grade	"	436.93	325.24	302.17	297.64
c)	Weedicide (in terms of technical grade)	"	29.84	20.46	36.72	20.46
d)	Rodenticides (in terms of technical grade)	"	12.88	4.09	17.65	21.10
e)	Area under plant protection coverage	Lakh ha.	8.310	7.25	8.10	8.70
f)	Rodent control operation	"	1.069	0.989	0.81	0.97
g)	Biological control of Nephantic Serinopa parasites liberated	Lakh Nos.	225.576	233.814	200.93	207.278
h)	Weed control	"	1.345	1.432	1.39	1.42
3.	High yielding varieties of paddy seeds distributed	Tonnes	2344	1675	2865.74	4500
4.	Quality planting materials distributed					
a)	Coconut seedlings	Lakh No.	17.9	14.16	3.95	10.04
b)	Rooted Pepper cuttings	"	45.49	39.00	35.00	55.00
c)	Cashew layers	"	0.14	---	0.79	3.95
5.	Soil testing					
	Soil samples analysed	"	212685	213441	186400	187740

Source: Directorate of Agriculture.

*Provisional

Plant Protection

4.52 Keeping with the strategy of need based application of plant protection chemicals pursued by the state the consumption of chemicals has declined from 687.9 tonnes in 1992-93 to 582.60 tonnes in 1993-94. The only item which has shown remarkable increase is rodenticides, the consump-

tion of which increased from 4.09 tonnes in 1991-92 to 17.65 tonnes in 1992-93 and 21.10 tonnes in 1993-94.

4.53 The average price of agriculture inputs shown an increasing trend, especially the prices of fertilizers. Relevant data are presented in Appendix 4.6

Soil Conservation

4.54 The high rainfall of around 3000 mm with its high intensity makes Kerala soils vulnerable to erosion. In view of the undulating terrain the nature and magnitude of soil erosion also vary from region to region. Excepting the organised plantations particularly for rubber and tea the initial plantings in respect of traditional crops have been done without proper soil conservation. This makes the soil conservation programme all the more difficult. There is no authentic data on the extent of agricultural land requiring protection. However rough estimates indicate that about 12 to 15 lakh ha. including forest lands are prone to soil erosion. The conservation measures will be effective and perfect only if they are organised on a watershed basis. In view of the predominance of small and marginal holdings massive operations on a contiguous area basis are feasible only with Government support. With the meagre resources that could be made available in the plan it is difficult to make any appreciable dent on this problem. The cumulative coverage so far made under the departmental programme is only 1.1 lakh ha. With the implementation of the 100 percent centrally sponsored national programme for watershed management as well as the Kundah project the scale of operation could be stepped up. About 10000 ha. could be additionally brought under soil conservation through this scheme during the last 3 years. The total area brought under soil conservation through various departmental programmes during 1993-94 works out to 9017 ha. against 7700 ha. covered in 1992-93. The implementation of the centrally sponsored scheme for watershed management need to be accelerated so as to cover the entire 52000 ha. targeted for the Eighth Plan on schedule. In the context of Kerala where almost all cultivable lands are under some crops it may not be proper to consider soil conservation in isolation. It should form an integral component for all crop development programmes.

Soil Survey

4.55 Soil survey work is in progress covering 2.45 lakh ha. under reconnaissance survey and 0.60 lakh ha. under detailed soil survey during 1993-94. A collaborative project with the Kerala Agricultural University on Adaptive Research on Benchmark Soils of the State to evolve crop and fertility management recommendations was also under implementation during the year.

4.56 Land capability study of Kasaragod and Palakkad districts has been completed by the Land Use Board and soil and other thematic maps were published. Land capability classification of the State suggested by the Land Use Board based on the recent soil resource map brought out by the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land use Planning and the State Soil Survey organisation is given in Table 4.27

Table 4.27

Land Capability of Kerala

Land capability sub-class association	Area	
	Ha.	%
IIIe - IIe	254930	6.57
IIIw - IIIsw	34560	0.88
IIIw - IIIes	123380	3.17
IIIsw - IIIs	1840	0.04
IIIsw	118410	3.06
IIIes	1125630	29.50
IIIs - IVw	11480	0.30
IIIes - IVes	294990	7.59
IVes - IIIs	12010	0.30
IVsw - IIIsw	44940	1.15
IVe -	136850	3.52
IVsw - IVs	174010	4.49
IVes	329520	8.48
IVsw - VIsw	43000	1.11
IVes - VIes	83160	2.14
IVes - VIII	275330	7.07
VIe - VIes	458520	11.79
VIe - VIII	333850	8.60
Thiruvananthapuram urban area and water bodies	29140	0.74

KEY to land capability classes

Class II	good cultivable land
Class III	Moderately good cultivable lands
IV	Fairly good, cultivable lands
VI	Well suited for forestry or grazing
VIII	Lands suited only for wildlife and recreation
KEY to land capability sub class symbols	
e	- erosion and runoff; s - soil;
w	- wetness/drainage

4.57 The resource survey and mapping taken up by the Centre for Earth Science Studies

with people's participation has been completed in 85 panchayats and maps and reports have been made available for 15 panchayats. Survey work is in progress in the remaining 78 panchayats.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

4.58 Livestock development as a household activity had a long tradition in Kerala. The density of livestock population in Kerala is higher than the national level. According to the latest livestock census conducted 1987 the state accounts for 1.75% of cattle, 0.43% of Buffaloes 1.59% of Goats, 1.27% of Pigs and 6.62% of Poultry in the country. Kerala is thus holding a cattle population beyond its carrying capacity. (table 4.28).

Table 4.28
Livestock Population of Kerala
Vis-a-Vis All India

Species	(No. in lakhs)					
	1982			1987		
	India	Kerala	%	India	Kerala	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cattle	1924.50	30.97	1.61	1968.70	34.24	1.75
Buffalo	697.80	4.09	0.59	767.70	3.29	0.43
Goats	952.50	20.04	2.10	994.10	15.81	1.59
Pigs	100.70	1.27	1.26	107.60	1.37	1.27
Poultry	2077.40	145.10	6.98	2583.40	170.92	6.62

Sources: (i) *Livestock Census 1992 and 1987*
(ii) *Report of the Technical Committee of direction For Improvement of Animal Husbandry and Dairying Statistics, Government of India.*

A gradual reduction in the cattle population without in any way affecting the production of milk through systematic improvement in productivity of the remaining stock was the right approach to be pursued in such a situation. Productivity improvement could be aimed through either herd improvement or better management. The State opted for the first one and genetic improvement through artificial insemination with exotic breeds was accepted as the main strategy. Expansion of cross breeding facilities and strengthening veterinary services are the two important support facilities contemplated for the

purpose. The frozen semen technology perfected under the Indo-Swiss Project paved the way for a silent transformation of the low yielding indigenous dairy cattle into high yielding cross bred cows. As on today 62% of the breedable dairy cattle are cross-breeds in Kerala. The herd improvement efforts thus set the ground for increased milk production. The production of milk in Kerala was thus in an increasing trend during the last 3 decades. The production which was 10.78 lakh tones in 1982-83 increased to 20.01 lakh M.T. in 1993-94. The percapita per diem availability of milk also increased from 126 gm to 184 gm during the period. The KLD Board has been entrusted with the responsibility for large scale production and distribution of frozen semen and the Department of Animal Husbandry is responsible for insemination through its ICD Projects and AI Centres. Till the end of 1993-94 the ICDP supported 2037 Artificial Inseminations Centres and the number of artificial insemination done through these centres was 13.52 lakhs. It is reported that there is about 3 lakh calvings of cross bred animals in a year now in Kerala. Progress of work under these programmes is given in Table 4.29.

Table 4.29
Number of Artificial Inseminations done
and the calving recorded during the period
from 1987-88 to 1993-94

Year	AI done	Calvings recorded
1987-88	1170887	195929
1988-89	1203755	238473
1989-90	1251492	243055
1990-91	1312613	221876
1991-92	1376761	262549
1992-93	1233760	261286
1993-94	1351831	303331

Source: *Animal Husbandry Department.*

4.59 Apart from the frozen semen technology, the KLD Board is also engaged in livestock research and development activities like embryo transfer, production of liquid nitrogen, fodder seed production and conducting training programmes. During 1993-94 the KLD Board introduced a new programme namely Premium Bull AI Programme

with people's participation has been completed in 85 panchayats and maps and reports have been made available for 15 panchayats. Survey work is in progress in the remaining 78 panchayats.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

4.58 Livestock development as a household activity had a long tradition in Kerala. The density of livestock population in Kerala is higher than the national level. According to the latest livestock census conducted 1987 the state accounts for 1.75% of cattle, 0.43% of Buffaloes 1.59% of Goats, 1.27% of Pigs and 6.62% of Poultry in the country. Kerala is thus holding a cattle population beyond its carrying capacity. (table 4.28).

Table 4.28
Livestock Population of Kerala
Vis-a-Vis All India
(No. in lakhs)

Species	1982			1987		
	India	Kerala	%	India	Kerala	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cattle	1924.50	30.97	1.61	1968.70	34.24	1.75
Buffalo	897.80	4.09	0.59	787.70	3.29	0.43
Goats	962.50	20.04	2.10	994.10	15.81	1.59
Pigs	100.70	1.27	1.28	107.80	1.37	1.27
Poultry	2077.40	145.10	6.98	2583.40	170.92	6.62

Sources: (i) *Livestock Census 19982 and 1987*
(ii) *Report of the Technical Committee of direction For Improvement of Animal Husbandry and Dairying Statistics, Government of India.*

A gradual reduction in the cattle population without in any way affecting the production of milk through systematic improvement in productivity of the remaining stock was the right approach to be pursued in such a situation. Productivity improvement could be aimed through either herd improvement or better management. The State opted for the first one and genetic improvement through artificial insemination with exotic breeds was accepted as the main strategy. Expansion of cross breeding facilities and strengthening veterinary services are the two important support facilities contemplated for the

purpose. The frozen semen technology perfected under the Indo-Swiss Project paved the way for a silent transformation of the low yielding indigenous dairy cattle into high yielding cross bred cows. As on today 62% of the breedable dairy cattle are cross-breeds in Kerala. The herd improvement efforts thus set the ground for increased milk production. The production of milk in Kerala was thus in an increasing trend during the last 3 decades. The production which was 10.78 lakh tones in 1982-83 increased to 20.01 lakh M.T. in 1993-94. The percapita per diem availability of milk also increased from 126 gm to 184 gm during the period. The KLD Board has been entrusted with the responsibility for large scale production and distribution of frozen semen and the Department of Animal Husbandry is responsible for insemination through its ICD Projects and AI Centres. Till the end of 1993-94 the ICDP supported 2037 Artificial Inseminations Centres and the number of artificial insemination done through these centres was 13.52 lakhs. It is reported that there is about 3 lakh calvings of cross bred animals in a year now in Kerala. Progress of work under these programmes is given in Table 4.29.

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Source : *Animal Husbandry Department.*

4.59 Apart from the frozen semen technology, the KLD Board is also engaged in livestock research and development activities like embryo transfer, production of liquid nitrogen, fodder seed production and conducting training programmes. During 1993-94 the KLD Board introduced a new programme namely Premium Bull AI Programme

Table 4.33

Year-wise estimates of Milk, Egg and Meat production in Kerala during the past five years (from 1989-90 to 1993-94)

Year	Milk (Lakh tonnes)	Egg (million Nos.)	Meat other than Poultry (tonnes)	Poultry Meat (tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1989-90	16.00	1500	90,000	20000
1990-91	16.90	1550	95,000	22000
1991-92	17.85	1605	96,645	24000
1992-93	18.89	1661	1,05,000	26000
1993-94	20.01	1844	1,06,255	28000

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry.

4.63 Though the infrastructure and supporting facilities built up over the years helped in attaining a break through in production of milk, the productivity remained far below the potential. The average productivity of cross breeds in Kerala is 5.26 Kg. which is far below the potential. Obviously care and management of the cross bred animals need better attention for securing optimum results. Kerala State has a very fragile fodder base and the scope for further improvement in production and supply is also limited. The steep fall in area under rice has further aggravated the problem by reducing the supplies of paddy straw. In the matter of concentrated feed also the State is not self-sufficient and the supplies are erratic and costly.

4.64 The KLD Board multiplied and supplied 68 MT of fodder seed, identified 51 superior cross breeding bulls after progeny testing and produced 21 calves adopting the embryo transfer technology using imported embryos from Denmark.

4.65 The Animal Health Care Programmes are implemented by the department of Animal Husbandry through the network of veterinary institutions comprising veterinary poly clinics, veterinary hospitals, Mobile Farm Aid Units and District Veterinary Clinics. In Veterinary services the increasing trend has been by and large maintained. During 1993-94 animals treated increased from 32.98 lakhs cases in 1992-93 to 33.26 lakhs; operations performed increased from 1.10 lakhs to 1.12 lakhs, castrations from 11782 to 12245, vaccinations for livestock from

20.10 to 23.49 lakhs. Poultry vaccination is the only item showing a decrease from 65.15 to 46.47 lakhs during the year. The production of livestock inputs from the departmental units present a very dismal picture with a decline from 20.96 lakhs to 18.16 lakhs which includes that from 113.02 to 90.70 lakhs in poultry vaccine and from 21.23 to 14.89 lakhs in livestock vaccine and from 36959 tonnes to 30227 tonnes in poultry feed production. Details are furnished in appendix 4.7.

4.66 In accordance with the policy of establishing one veterinary institution in each panchayat 50 new dispensaries have been started during 1993-94, 200 infertility camps and 2000 Goreksha camps were organised to manage the infertility problems. During 1993-94, 2.12 lakh systematic vaccinations and 76531 containment vaccinations were administered against Foot and Mouth disease. The containment vaccinations and ring vaccination are being carried out in order to prevent the spread of disease.

4.67 In the case of egg production the State could not make any breakthrough thus making it dependent on neighbouring States to meet substantial portion of its demand. The traditional backyard system of poultry rearing needs a new orientation and commercial touch to make it viable and sustainable. Distribution of day old chicks is the only activity now being supported and during 1993-94 about 7.5 lakh chicks were distributed.

4.68 Livestock Insurance Scheme for cattle introduced through the United India Insurance Company is getting popular among the small and marginal farmers. Under the scheme 92407 calves were enrolled till the end of 1993-94. Details are furnished in the table 4.34.

Table 4.34

Year-wise Details of calf insurance

Year	No. of calves insured under feed subsidy	Amount subsidised (Rs. in lakhs)
1987-88	1432	0.645
1988-89	2186	0.992
1989-90	4115	2.007
1990-91	4769	2.385
1991-92	11431	11.43
1992-93	1673	1.67
1993-94	25000	25.00

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry.

4.69 The average market price of the live-stock products as well as livestock feeds for the last three years are given in appendix 4.8. Both the product prices and feed prices showed an increasing trend.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

4.70 Promotion of fodder cultivation is one of the major responsibilities assigned to the Dairy Department. The fodder base in Kerala is very weak and the scope for bringing substantial area under cultivation is also limited. Enrichment of the fodder base through a multi pronged approach of encouraging homestead cultivation, commercial production through milk co-operatives, conservation of house wastes for feeding cattle, preservation of green matter etc. is being pursued. Commercial fodder production initiated by the Dairy Department involving selected dairy co-operatives and arranging the market tie-up through them is slowly picking up. During 1993-94 nearly 650ha. was brought additionally under fodder cultivation. In the sewage farm Valiyathura 88 acres were brought under fodder cultivation and 4937 MT of fodder was produced. Details of fodder production are furnished in table 4.35.

Table 4.35

Production Procurement of fodder and Area under Fodder Cultivation

Year	Qty. of seed produced (MT)	Qty. of seed supplied to farmers (MT)	Area covered under fodder (Ha)	Qty. of fodder produced (MT)
1989-90	36.16	150.00	4060	101500
1990-91	45.01	100.00	3800	100000
1991-92	50.73	100.00	3750	99500
1992-93	56.50	100.00	6844	151000
1993-94	67.00	106.90	6500	171000

Source: KLD Board and Dairy Development.

4.71 Both Dairy Department and KLD Board have continued their training programmes during 1993-94. In the training institutions of KLD Board at Mattuppatty and Dhoni 472 professionals and technicians were given training. In the four Dairy Training Centres of the Department viz., Kozhikode, Palakkad, Kottayam and Thiruvananthapuram 4068 persons were trained.

4.72 Milk Co-operatives have emerged as strong movement in Kerala. There are 2379 societies by the end of 1993-94 with a membership of 5.28 lakhs.

Supply of Cattle Feed

4.73 The KC.M.M.F has raised the processing capacity of its Cattle Feed Plant at Thuravoor from 100 MTD to 300 MTD during the year. The total production sale during 1993-94 was about 50,000 MT.

Milk Marketing

4.74 Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation is the implementing agency of Operation Flood III Programmes in Kerala with technical and financial assistance from National Dairy Development Board. The Federation operates through its 1709 Anand Pattern Milk Co-operative Societies with a membership of 4.33 lakhs. The performance of KCMMF in the field of procurement and sale of milk during the year is commendable. It recorded a growth rate of 12.7% in procurement and 10.5% in sale during 1993-94. The details are furnished in appendix 4.9.

4.75 The services rendered by KCMMF in the field of veterinary health care is noteworthy. The Federation operates 17 regular veterinary routes for free veterinary aid to the members of the milk societies. During 1993-94 about 3188 animals were treated. Further more 17 emergency routes were also operated. The performance of KCMMF is furnished in the table 4.36.

4.76 The price paid by KCMMF for procurement and received for sale of milk during the last three years are given in table 4.37.

Table 4.36

Performance of KCMMF

Sl.No.	Particulars	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1.	No. of Apcos registered (cum)	1151	1305	1500	1619	1709
2.	No. Apcos functional	1068	1283	1471	1523	1606
3.	No. of Members in apcos (cum)	254183	300433	351883	382898	432793
4.	No. of Women in Apcos	27419	35083	44287	47600	58554
5.	No. of SC/ST Members in Apcos	16984	18952	22976	25121	24878
6.	Average Milk procured/day by KCMMF (litre)	233739	224818	309732	355200	486679
7.	Average Milk marketed/day	269765	291685	320763	390700	409434
8.	Direct Employment Generated (persons)	2595	2903	3283	3608	3600
9.	Average price paid to SOC/LL/(Rs./Ps)	4.27	5.31	6.34	6.34	7.10
10.	Average price paid to producers/litre(Rs./Ps)	4.15	5.18	6.15	6.15	6.97
11.	Mobile regular vety route	19	19	18	18	17
12.	No. of cases treated by regular routes (Yearly)	25103	29686	35205	38348	31883
13.	No. of emergency vety route	13	13	13	19	17
14.	No. of cases treated yearly	225132	194444	206718	557698	189528
15.	Cattle feed sales (MT)	45931	44139	47439	42626	50000
16.	QTY of ghee produced	616086	794990	830805	862060	1080000

Table 4.37

Average price of milk paid by KCMMF

Year	Procurement/litre (Rs)	Sale/litre (Rs.)
1991-92	4.95	7.00
1992-93	5.66	8.00
1993-94	6.95	9.00

FISHERIES

4.77 Kerala with a coast line of over 590 km plays a very significant role in the Fisheries Industry of India. The extent of the continental shelf zone upto a depth of 200 metres in the Kerala Sea is roughly 36000 sq.km which includes 13000 sq.km of inshore

and 23000 sq.km of off shore area. As the slope of this zone is gradual particularly upto the depth of 80 to 90 meters it is considered to be suitable for all types of fishing operations. The world famous Wadge Bank is situated within the exploitable limit of Kerala. the mud banks ('chakara') surfacing abundance of particular species of fish recurring from year to year at many a place between Kollam and Kannur is a phenomenon peculiar to Kerala. The State is also endowed with vast area of Inland water spread extending over 3.61 lakh ha. Kerala thus possesses all the natural endowments required for a vibrant fish industry. But unfortunately fisheries development in the State has been mostly confined to capture fisheries and related activities in the inshore sector.

4.78 The total fishermen population in Kerala is estimated to be 9.85 lakhs (1991) which accounts for 3.36% of the total population in the State. the per

capita availability of fishable area in the marine sector is only 10 ha in Kerala as against the national average of 37 ha. Details of district-wise distribution of fishermen population in Kerala is furnished in appendix - 4.10.

4.79 The total marine fish catch by both mechanised and non-mechanised vessels along Kerala coast touched a peak of 6.63 lakh tonnes in 1990, but declined thereafter and reached level of 5.75 lakh tonnes in 1993. This clearly shows that indiscriminate exploitation of fisheries wealth beyond a certain limit is not sustainable. There are reports in recent times about declining trends in the catch and effort and catch per unit effort in Kerala coast which are clear indications of overfishing. Even though the fish production in physical terms is more or less stagnant during the last 5 years, it has not reflected to that extent in the income stream from the sector. The income from fisheries sector for the period, on the other hand, shows an increasing trend. The increase was from Rs. 93.80 crores in 1990-91 to 120 crores during 1993-94. The increase in income despite fall in output may be due to the shift observed in the composition of fish catches from low value high volume fishes to high value low volume types. At the same time the fact remains that the State could not exploit the full potential of around 56000 tonnes of prawns which is a high value exportable item. The statistics for 1993 reveal that the prawn catch has further come down to 48000 tonnes. Species-wise landings of marine fish for the period 1992, 1993 and 1994 (from January to March) are furnished in appendix 4.11.

4.80 The Inland water spread is estimated to be around 3.6 lakh ha. They include back waters, lakes and estuaries (2.42 lakh ha) reservoirs (29635 ha) tanks and ponds (3300 ha) and rivers (85000 ha.). Inland sector is still following the traditional lines without any serious effort for induction of appropriate technology leading to commercialisation. Activities contemplated under the Kuwaiti fund assisted project and supported in a limited scale under the fish farmers development agencies are perhaps the only exception. Consequently the inland fish production is hovering around 0.4 lakh tonnes during the last decade. It was 40365 tonnes during 1991-92 which rose to 42390 tonnes in 1992-93 and 45482 tonnes in 1993-94. Species-wise details of inland fish production are furnished in Appendix 4.12.

4.81 Fisheries development pursued by the State in the past was not backed by a well laid down policy paradigm. For want of clear direction and transparency some of the issues which have a vital bearing on the development of the sector remain unresolved. Governments in power from time to time preferred to postpone the issues rather than finding settlements on rational basis. A stage has come where further growth of the sector is possible only through clear cut policies supported by time bound action plans. It is on this basis the State Government has come out with a policy statement on fisheries in 1994. The thrust of the new policy is to chart a course of action which will restore the vitality and dynamism of the sector. A number of measures have been announced as part of the policy with focus on sustainability of the resource base, viability of the industry, provision of a decent level of living to the fishermen and ensuring adequate supply of fish for consumption and export.

4.82 The important highlights of the policy are:

- (i) Introduction of a system for regular assessment and monitoring of the marine and inland fishery resource potential and sustainable yield.
- (ii) Promotion of cage and pen culture in reservoirs and tanks.
- (iii) Setting up of seed production and feed production centres to meet the growing demand.
- (iv) Priority and tariff concession for electric connection for aquaculture on par with agriculture.
- (v) New incentives for off shore and deep sea fishing.
- (vi) Making the inland water bodies Pollution Free through "Polluter pays" principle.
- (vii) Strict enforcement of the clause for registration of all fishing crafts.
- (viii) Ceiling on the number fishing units owned by a family.
- (ix) Setting up of fishery banks.

- (ix) amendment of Kerala Fishing Regulation Act 1980 to meet the emerging challenges.
- (xi) Setting up of permanent fishery stations for the strict enforcement of the Act.
- (xii) Banning of bottom trawling during monsoons.
- (xiii) Introduction of a unified Act for inland fisheries regulation.
- (xiv) Allowing a short term lease period of 5 to 7 years and a long term lease period of 15 years and above for fish farming in water bodies owned by local bodies.
- (xv) Enactment of a comprehensive Fish and Fish products Market Act.
- (xvi) Setting up of fisheries service centres in all the fishing villages.
- (xvii) Vesting the management of fishing harbours with a Fisheries Terminal Authority.
- (xviii) Transfer of public sector ice plants to co-operatives.
- (xix) Setting up of 'Bhavana Nirmithi Fund for supporting the housing programme of fishermen.
- (xx) Establishment of Malsya Bhavans on the line of Krishi Bhavan by bringing all the agencies connected with fisheries under one roof.

4.83 The Kuwait Fund assisted Kerala Fisheries Development Project for Prawn culture implemented through ADAK is a major step in the inland sector. Though the project faced a setback in the beginning, now it has gained momentum. Under the project micro level surveys have been completed to identify the potential areas for culture fisheries on commercial lines. As per the survey the area available for immediate exploitation for brackish water prawn culture has been estimated to be around 65000 ha. District-wise details are given in table 4.38

Table 4.39

Sl.	Name of Dist.	Area Available Brackish water prawn culture (ha.)	Area which can be utilised immediately (ha.)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	1423.98	-
2.	Kollam	8603.62	24.00
3.	Alappuzha	16222.92	475.35
4.	Kottayam	4326.72	15.38
5.	Ernakulam	16212.71	10597.01
6.	Thrissur	4271.94	898.21
7.	Kozhikode	4162.44	-
8.	Kannur	5944.10	501.51
Total		61168.43	12511.46

4.84 Identification of the locations for the four hatcheries envisaged under the project as well as development of appropriate models for commercial operations have been completed. Trial runs of the commercial cultural operations have been made in 90 ha. in Thrissur and Kannur districts. The trials have brought out very encouraging results. The Agency for Development of Aquaculture Kerala (ADAK) has already received over 100 applications from private entrepreneurs for participation in the project availing the technology and other assistance under the project.

4.85 Out of 61000 ha. of potential areas identified by ADAK through their survey nearly 16000 ha. are in Ernakulam district. The traditional pokkali lands where a traditional system of paddy and prawn filtration combined system is in vogue constitutes around 12000 ha. In order to give a commercial setting for this traditional system a new scheme was announced in 1993-94. Preliminary studies for launching the scheme are in progress.

4.86 The German assisted Reservoir Fisheries Development Project under implementation in five reservoirs of Palakkad and Thrissur districts was another major activity taken up in the inland sector during the last 2 years. The implementation of the project is in progress and the German team which visited the State in 1993 evinced interest in extending the scheme to few more reservoirs.

4.87 Export of marine products from the country reached an all time record of 2.43 lakh tonnes in 1993-94 compared to 2.08 lakh tonnes in 1992-93. The share of Kerala was 63809 tonnes and 49094 tonnes respectively. Kerala's contribution during 1993-94 showed an increase of 14715 tonnes (30%) over the previous year, whereas the all India increase was only 35358 tonnes (16.95%). In terms of value also the share of Kerala has increased from Rs.414.25 crores (23.43%) to Rs. 621.53 crores (24.83%). Details of exports for the last ten years are furnished in Appendix 4.13.

4.88 Matsyafed an apex body of the Fishermen Welfare and Development cooperatives implement schemes for the development of inland as well as marine fisheries in the state. The Federation has 5 district offices and 317 village level (marine and inland) Fishermen Development and Welfare cooperatives in the State. The details are furnished in appendix 4.14.

4.89 Among the various schemes implemented by Matsyafed the NCDC assisted 'Integrated Fisheries Development Project is the most important one. The main objectives of the scheme are increasing marine fish production and improving the welfare of traditional fishermen. The first and second phases of the project are over. Now the third phase is under implementation at a total cost of Rs. 3560 lakhs. Under phase I an amount of Rs. 556 lakhs was spent as subsidy and loan for the supply of inputs to 850 groups covering 4577 fishermen. Under phase II an amount of Rs. 1034 lakhs was spent as subsidy and loan benefiting 591 groups covering 7373 fishermen. Under phase III an amount of Rs. 1311 lakhs has been spent as on 31.3.94 for the benefit of about 6048 fishermen. Details of achievement under the Integrated Fisheries Development project are provided in Appendix 4.15.

4.90 Housing is another important activity among the Welfare activities of the Federation. HUDCO assisted 'Subsidised Housing Scheme' is implemented by Matsyafed. A total of 28302 houses have been completed by march 1994 under this scheme. Another Housing scheme, 'NFWF assisted housing with 50% central assistance is also under implementation. A total of 914 houses have been completed by March 1994.

4.91 The Welfare activities supported by Fishermen Welfare Fund Board during 1993-94

include old age pension for 27000 persons, Special assistance to 440 fishermen for the marriage of their daughters, Group Insurance claims for 72 death cases and assistance for 28 cases of deaths during fishing. Under the various relief and Welfare Schemes implemented by the Welfare Board an amount of Rs. 3.14 crores was spent for the benefit of 28969 persons. The details of physical and Financial achievements of the Board are furnished in appendix 4.16.

Fishing Harbours and Landing Centres

4.92 Vizhinjam, Ncendakara, Thankassery, Puthiyappa, Munambam, Chombal and Mopla Bay are the Fishery Harbours under construction. All these harbour projects are targeted to be completed by the end of VIII Five Year Plan. The work of Fish Landing Centres for traditional fisherman at Chaligopalpettah, Arthungal and Quilandy are in progress and is expected to be completed during 1995-96. Fish Landing Centres for mechanised boats at Chettuvai is in progress and will be completed during 1995-96. Since the inception of these projects an amount of Rs. 5086 lakhs has been spent. Details of physical and Financial Achievements under Harbour Engineering are given in appendix 4.17.

FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

4.93 Kerala is endowed with a magnificent and versatile forest ecosystem covering nearly a quarter of its geographical area. The area under Forest as per the forest statistics 1994, is 11241.97 sp. Kms. comprising of 9162.19 Sq. Kms. of Reserve Forests, 183.08 Sq. Kms. of proposed Reserve and 1896.70 Sq. Kms. of vested forests. A marginal increase of 21.35 sq.kms. of forest area over 1993 has been reported. the details of division-wise forest area in Kerala is furnished in Appendix 4.18.

4.94 Eventhough in overall forest cover, the State is in a much better footing compared to other regions in the country, the percapita availability of forest is a meagre of 0.04 ha. which is less than 50 percent of the all India percapita forest area of 0.09 ha.

4.95 The dichotomy between the area classified as forests as per land records and the actual forest cover had always been a matter of controversy in the past. The assessments made by the Forest Survey of India from time to time using

remote sensing data bring to light interesting observations in this regard. The State Forest Report published by them for the years 1991 and 1993 indicates that Kerala is in a better position compared to many other States in the country. The variation in recorded forest area and actual vegetation cover as published by the Organisation for the years 1991 and 1993 are given in table 4.39.

Table 4.39
Recorded Forest Area and Actual Vegetation Cover,
Comparative situations
(Area in Sq. Kms.)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Recorded Forest Area		Actual Vegetation cover	
		1991	1993	1991	1993
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhrapradesh	63726	63726	47290	47256
2.	Himachal Pradesh	37591	37591	11780	12502
3.	Assam	30708	30708	24751	24508
4.	Kerala	11222	11222	10292	10336
5.	Mdhya Pradesh	155414	155414	135785	135396
6.	Maharashtra	63861	63861	44044	43859
7.	Tamil Nadu	22699	22699	17713	17726
8.	Uttar Pradesh	51502	51502	33609	33961
	All India	770078	770078	639182	640107

4.96 The report of the Forest Survey of India also reveals that there is slow but steady quality and quantity improvement in the forest cover of Kerala in recent years. The assessment for 1993 shows that there was an increase of 44 Sq. Km. in the forest cover over the assessment in 1991. The increase has been in the category of forest with a crown density of 10 to 40 percent. It rose from 1971 Sq. Kms. in 1991 to 1915 Sq. Kms. in 1993.

4.97 The Revenue from the forest Department has increased considerably in recent years. It was Rs. 29.67 crores during 1990-91. It rose to Rs.46.31 crores in 1991-92, Rs. 78.71 crores in 1992-93 and to Rs. 102.95 crores in 1993-94. This remarkable achievement is due to the management policy adopted during the VIII Plan. Under the policy importance was given for the conservation of natural forests, increasing their productivity, regeneration of degraded forests etc. The details of forest revenue during the last two years are given in appendix 4.19.

4.98 Among the various forest produces Reeds, Bamboo and Sandalwood showed considerable increase over the last year, whereas Timber,

Charcoal and Cardamom registered decrease over 1992-93 production. Major produces from the Kerala forest in 1993-94 include reeds (6.47 crores), bamboo (15.19 lakhs), honey (66.00 tonnes). Details of production of major forest produce for the last four years are furnished appendix 4.20.

4.99 The area under forest plantations has been estimated to be 1.55 lakh ha. Teak is the prominent species occupying 48.33% followed by Eucalyptus (18.74%). The details of species-wise area under forest plantations are furnished in appendix 4.21.

4.100 In order to implement the forest protection and fire control measures effectively, 88 forest stations were started at important forest areas. These forest stations were equipped almost in line with that of Police Stations and the required infrastructure facilities were also provided. Fire control measures have been taken in 6747 ha. and 7887 cairns have been erected for protecting the forest boundaries.

Wildlife

4.01 There are about 11 wildlife sanctuaries, one Tiger Reserve and two National Parks in the State, covering an area of 224716 ha. which accounts for about 20% of the total recorded forest area in the State. Thekkady Wildlife Sanctuary is the largest with an area of 77754 ha., Chimmony is the smallest with an area of 1000 ha. Sanctuary-wise details are furnished in appendix 4.22 Steps have been taken to protect and preserve the Wildlife, especially those species which are on the verge of extinction. New programmes like 'Project Elephant' for the protection of elephants 'Establishment of Biodiversity Centre' for the overall development of the Wildlife system in the State have also been taken up during 1993-94 with 100% assistance from the Central Government.

Social Forestry

4.102 The World Bank aided Kerala Social Forestry, Project started in 1984 was completed in March 1993, with a cumulative expenditure of Rs.91.55 crores and physical achievement of 32028 ha. of Government plantations and 73087 ha. equivalent of farm forests.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

4.103 In the absence of an organised industrial net work for processing the agricultural products, most of the commodities produced in the State move out of Kerala in their raw form for processing and distribution. As the cropping pattern of Kerala is predominated by export oriented cash crops and their production is concentrated in the small farm sector, marketing support is critically important for Kerala Agriculture. In the context of the fast changes that are taking place in the farm front towards commercialisation and multilateral trading arrangements the State is finding it extremely difficult to maintain its share in the market for commodities like pepper, ginger, rubber, cardamom and cashewnut in which the State had a near monopoly in the past. Many of them are facing severe competition in the global market as well as domestic markets. As the production is spread over millions of tiny holdings, mobilising marketable surpluses, primary processing, transport etc. are all becoming difficult as well as costly. Eventhough co-operatives are operating in the market they are yet to gain any effective control on the market forces.

4.104 The main agencies functioning in the co-operative sector for marketing of agricultural produce are The Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited (MARKETFED). The Kerala State Co-operative Rubber Marketing Federation Ltd., (RUBBERMARK) the Regional Agro Industrial Co-operative of Kerala Ltd. (RAIDCO), Central Arecanut and Cocoa Marketing and Processing Co-operative Limited (CAMPCO), Kerala Kera Karshaka Co-operative Federation Limited (KERAFED) and Cashew Apex Industrial Co-operative Society (CAPEX). The commodities handled by the Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. include copra, pepper and other spices. The business handled by MARKETFED during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in Table: 4.40.

Table 4.40

Commodities handled by MARKETFED

Sl.No.	Commodity	1992-93		1993-94		
		Quantity MT.	Value Rs. lakhs	Quantity MT	Value Rs. lakhs	
				Open Mar ket	Govt. Procure ment	
I Purchase						
1.	Copra	2006	406.00	1792	998	2748.00
2.	Pepper	202	41.00	300	.	210.00
3.	Cardamom	7	28.00	10	.	35.00
4.	Cashew	25402	6388.00	.	20994	4876.00
Sales						
1.	Fertilizer	44022	1554.00	36174	.	1229.00
2.	Pesticides	.	191.00	.	.	1007.00
3.	Coconut oil	615	266.00	.	.	402.00
4.	Coconut Oil Cake	420	17.00	.	.	33.00

4.105 The Rubber Marketing Federation together with 35 member societies is engaged in procurement and Marketing of rubber. The activities of the Federation include procurement and marketing of Rubber, distribution of fertilizer and agricultural inputs. The RUBBER MARK has considerably increased its volume of business during 93-94 compared to the previous year as could be seen in Table 4.41.

Table - 4.41

Details of Procurement of RUBBER MARK during 1992-93 & 1993-94

Sl.No.	Commodity	92-93		92-94	
		Quantity (Rs. in lakhs)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (Rs. lakhs)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
	Rubber	29184	7675.00	41500 MT	10419.00

4.106 The Central Arecanut and Cocoa Marketing and Processing Co-operative Limited (CAMPCO) is a joint venture which has its area of operation in Kerala and Karnataka. The Governments of Kerala and Karnataka are the shareholders of the organisation. The Head Office of the organisation is at Mangalore in Karnataka state. CAMPCO is mainly engaged in the procurement and sales of Cocoa and Arecanut. It has also one Chocolate Factory and one Factory for production of

Copper sulphate. The activities of CAMPCO during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are presented in Table 4.92.

Table 4.42

Business of CAMPCO during 1992-93 & 1993-94					
Sl. No.	Commodity	1992-93		1993-94	
		Qty. MTs.	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Qty. MTs.	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Areca nut	1628	10839.00	1795.73	9467.03
2.	Cocoa				
	a) Cocoa pods	13	4.00	4.98	1.80
	b) Wet Beans	85	127.00	215.19	286.66
	c) Dry beans	147	977.00	7.85	16.03
3.	Copper Sulphate	---	---	92.775	41.50

Table 4.43

Production and Sales of Chocolate by CAMPCO during 1993-94					
Sl. No.	Item	Production		Sales	
		Qty (MTS)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Qty (MTS)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chocolates	356.508	407.668	376.60	
2.	Semi finished	390.955	403.390	397.98	

CAMPCO is manufacturing chocolate for NESTLE INDIA LIMITED. CAMPCO has produced 116 MTS. of Copper Sulphate during 1993-94.

4.107 The Regional Agro Industrial Cooperative of Kerala Ltd. (RAIDCO) is a Cooperative Organisation engaged in the production and distribution of agricultural implements. During 1993-94, RAIDCO distributed 4931 pump sets, 3068 sprayers 573 Rubber Rollers and 60 tillers.

4.108 The Kerala Kerakarshaka Sahakara Federation (KERAFED) is the agency created for the integrated development of coconut through procurement, processing and marketing of coconut and its products. Primary Agricultural credit societies (898) are the members of this Federation. Production enhancement efforts are handled by 18 mobile teams operating under the project. Share capital assistance of Rs. 1766.00 lakhs were given to PACS for organising procurement of Copra. Details of procurement of Copra by KERAFED is given in Table 4.44.

Table 4.44

Procurement of Copra by KERAFED (Tonnes)

Year	Price Support	Commercial	Total
1	2	3	4
1989-90	5039	4045	9084
1990-91	19564	8926	28490
1991-92	Nil	24482	24482
1992-93	Nil	20091	20091
1993-94	Nil	22169	22169
1994-95	52100	Nil	52100

Source: KERAFED

Government of India declared support price for Copra in 1994 season as Rs. 2350/- per Quintal and procurement under this scheme started in April 1994 which continued till the 3rd week of November 1994. KERAFED is selling coconut oil in bulk all over the country. It is also selling coconut oil in container packets under the brand name 'KERA' in packs of sizes 1000 gms, 1000 ml, 500 ml, 200 ml, and 100 ml. Medium size packages of 5 kg. and 15 kg. are also available. The details of Marketing of Coconut oil by KERAFED is given in Table: 4.45.

Table 4.44

Marketing of Coconut Oil by KERAFED

(in Tonnes)

Year	Bulk Oil	Small packs	Total
1	2	3	4
1992-93	10087	270	10357
1993-94	8399	353	8752
1994-95 (Till November 94)	5650	526	6176

Source: KERAFED

4.109 As regards the processing units, the first oil mill was commissioned at Karunagappally in Kollam district with capacity of 200 Tonnes of copra per day. The civil works and land Development works are completed for the other two units at Naduvannur in kozhikkode District and Vyttila in Ernakulam District. KERAFED's first product "2 stage

filtered Kera" has captured the market. Copra processed at Karunagappally factory was 15,220 Tonnes during 1992-93 and 14,641 Tonnes during 1993-94. The capacity utilisation so far achieved is hardly 25 per cent. The reasons for such a poor performance that too at a time when the commodity is of additional processing support for stabilising prices need to be examined for appropriate measures for correction. The scope for going in for another two plants needs to be reviewed and some modifications perhaps be considered for utilising the infrastructure being created for product diversification.

4.110 The Kerala State warehousing Corporation provides scientific storage facilities for agricultural commodities to farmers, co-operatives, producers, public sector undertaking etc. At present the corporation has 64 warehouses with a storage capacity of 2,22,149 MTs. Which includes 1,47,181 MTs owned by the corporation. Besides providing storage facilities the corporation has diversified its activities in areas such as clearing, fumigation service, transportation, procurement of agricultural produces, disinfection extension services and construction of buildings for other institutions.

4.111 The grading of agricultural commodities under 'Agmark' scheme was continued through the state Agmark Grading Labs functioning in the state, The grading of the agricultural commodities done through these labs and private laboratories are furnished Table - 4.46

Table 4.46

Commodities graded under Agmark, 1986-87 to 1993-94

Year	(Quantity in Quintals)				
	Coconut Oil	Gingely	Honey	Ground spices	Ghee
1986-87	33697	7459	366	1391	---
1987-88	66990	10270	1496	1157	---
1988-89	27840	404	615	511	---
1989-90	27294	842	1964	511	---
1990-91	15239	698	1467	1069	---
1991-92	13289	4504	868	5117	164
1992-93	21005	851	777	3906	344
1993-94	6062	1591	513	1423	153

Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Kerala.

Agricultural Credit

4.112 In Kerala credit needs of agricultural and allied sectors are largely met by the organised sector consisting of co-operatives and commercial banks. The credit operation of the sector include those financed from the funds raised by the banks and refinanced by NABARD.

4.113 NABARD provides financial support for both co-operatives and commercial banks. The refinance assistance through NABARD has steadily increased from Rs. 58.06 crores 1987-88 Rs. 125.25 crores in 1993-94 in Kerala. In percentage terms of the all India requirements, it works out to 4.56. It was only Rs. 103.91 crores in 1992-93 accounting for 4.40% of the all India total. The refinance disbursements in the state has been showing continuous increase over the years. During the year 1993-94 the growth rate recorded by the state was 20.6% as against 16.5% recorded at all India level. The agency-wise disbursements are given in appendix-4.23. The Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development bank Ltd. has absorbed the largest share of refinance (43.11%) followed by commercial banks (31.90%), Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd. (15.22%) and Regional Rural Banks (9.75%). During 1993-94 the share of the Kerala State Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd. improved by 5% where as Commercial Banks and State Co-operative bank declined by 4% each respectively. Purpose-wise disbursement during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in Appendices 4.24 & 4.25. The farm sector accounted for about 60% of the disbursement which is around 10% less than the share in previous year. The disbursement in Non-farm sector was 40% against 31% during 1992-93. The shift from farm to non farm financing is becoming more and more pronounced. Purpose wise analysis of refinance disbursement shows that major share was absorbed by plantation and Horticulture (18.57%) followed by Minor Irrigation (16.02%). However Plantation and Horticulture declined from 27% in 1991-92 to 20% in 1992-93 and 19% in 1993-94. Minor Irrigation declined from 18% in 1991-92 to 14% in 1992-93 and increased to 16% in 1993-94. These categories have critical importance in the states Agricultural economy. The sharp decline in the flow of investment finance to the plantation of horticulture sector which is starving from capital investment, is a matter of serious concern.

4.114 During the year 1993-94, commercial banks performed well in the dispensation of Rural Credit. The loan disbursement to the priority sector during 1993-94 was to the tune of Rs. 1542.40 crores against Rs. 1202.44 crores during 1992-93; presenting a commendable growth performance of 28%. The Agriculture and allied sectors accounted for the major share Rs. 757.06 crores (49.08%) followed by tertiary sector Rs. 495.64 crores (32.14%) and SSI sector Rs. 289.70 crores (18.78%). Compared to the previous year even though there was a decline in the share of agriculture it was only marginal. The share of tertiary sector increased marginally from 30.20 to 32.14 and SSI sector from 18.71 to 18.78. The relevant data from 1989-90 is given in Table 4.47

Table 4.47
Loan Disbursement under Priority sector by
Commercial Banks

Sl. No.	Year.	Priority Sectors				(Rs. crores)
		Agriculture	SSI	Tertiary	Total	
1.	1989-90	502.17	118.83	293.15	914.15	
2.	1990-91	488.87	148.09	346.45	983.41	
3.	1991-92	622.99	171.76	344.28	1139.03	
4.	1992-93	614.26	225.05	363.16	1202.44	
5.	1993-94	757.06	289.70	495.64	1542.40	

Source: State level Bankers Committee, Kerala.

4.115 The Kerala State co-operative Bank Ltd. with 14 District Co-operative Banks and 1580 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies cater to the short term and medium term co-operative credit requirement. Being the apex Bank. The Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd. co-ordinates the working of the District Co-operative Banks and the primaries in their lending programmes as also in the mobilisation of deposits. A comparative statement of the working of the bank for the last three years is given in Table 4.48.

Table 4.48
Statement showing working of the Kerala State
Co-operative Bank Ltd. for the years
1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 (Rs. lakhs)

Sl.No.	Particulars	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Share Capital	1209.50	1256.49	1277.06
2.	Reserves	1881.20	1983.28	2100.20
3.	Deposits	27098.19	35667.56	50250.60
4.	Borrowings	15203.45	15421.95	17735.37
5.	Working Capital	44966.62	53934.74	70980.00
6.	Loans & Advances	27970.68	34327.78	41132.89
7.	Investments	7461.00	9354.00	15107.12
8.	Net profit	69.51	79.87	84.02

Source :- The Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd.

4.116 The Loan outstanding during 1993-94 were to the tune of Rs. 411.33 crores against Rs. 343.28 crores in 1992-93, which represents a growth of 19.82%. During the year 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 3.18 crores were disbursed to District Co-operative Banks for IRDP. The Disbursement of loan during 1993-94 was Rs.521.61 crores against Rs.495.49 crores during 1992-93 showing a growth of 5%. The disbursement for Agricultural purpose for 1993-94 was Rs. 118.11 crores which is 22.64% of the total disbursement, compared to 16.5% during 1992-93. The purpose wise disbursement of Loans during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in Table 4.49.

Table 4.49

Purpose wise Disbursement of the Kerala State
Co-operative bank Ltd. during 1992-93 & 1993-94

Sl. No.	Purpose	Loan Disbursement	
		1992-93	1993-94
		(Rs. crores)	
1.	Agriculture (Production & Investment)	81.94	118.11
2.	Procurement/Marketing/ Distribution	297.29	211.01
3.	Cottage & Small Scale Industries	5.32	4.00
4.	Other Industries	0.71	61.29
5.	Consumer Activities	11.04	9.52
6.	Consumption purposes	10.02	33.21
7.	Housing	14.13	15.64
8.	Other purposes	74.99	68.83
	Total	495.48	521.61

Source :- K.S.C. Bank Ltd.

4.117 The primary agricultural credit societies are the institutions at the grassroot level for dispensation of short term credit to agriculturists. As on 30-6-1993, 1580 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies with a membership of 100.87 lakhs and a resource base (share capital deposits and working capital) of Rs. 4392.70 crores were engaged in providing credit to the farmers. The performance of the credit societies during 1992-93 was encouraging. The average membership per society was 6372 with an average share capital base of Rs.7.33 lakhs and an average working capital of Rs.169.56 lakhs. The

average deposit per society has increased to Rs. 95.35 lakhs in 1992-93 from Rs. 74.48 lakhs in the previous year. The average loan per member has increased from Rs.1336/- to Rs.1488/-. The percentage of borrowing members increased from 39.10 to 40.61. The Loan disbursed through the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies during 1992-93 was to the tune of Rs. 1498.44 crores registering a growth of 21.84% over the previous year. Out of the total deployment of loans, short term loans comprise more than 80.24% (Rs. 1202.30 crores) Medium Term 16.78% (Rs. 251.44 crores) and Long Term 2.98% (Rs. 44.70 crores). The dispensation of short term, Medium Term and Long Term recorded 21.39%, 28.93% and 0.68% growth rates during 1992-93. the credit for agricultural purpose increased from Rs. 531.77 crores (43.24%) to Rs.540.13 crores (36.05%) Non-farm sector lending is still dominating. At time when the commercial banks are able to maintain their lead performance in the farm sector why the co-operatives are not able to do this also requires careful study and corrective measures.

The remarkable progress showed by the co-operatives in their functioning was due to the successful deposit mobilisation drive launched by co-operatives with the active support of the Government. The target of Deposit mobilisation for 1993-94 was Rs.200 crores and the achievement was Rs. 475.15 crores. The data on working of primary agricultural co-operative societies reveals that during 1992-93 out of 1580 PACS, 663 societies were running on profit, 43 societies without profit or loss 874 societies were on loss, 24 societies were dormant. 1548 societies have paid secretaries and 1429 societies have own godowns. The selected indicators of the credit operations and performance of the primary agricultural credit societies are given in Appendices 4.26 and 4.27.

Long Term Credit

The long term credit structure consists of the Kerala State Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd. and 43 Primary Agricultural Development banks at the Taluk level. The various development activities covered by the banks lending includes minor irrigation, farm mechanisation, land development including soil conservation, cultivation of horticulture plantation crops like coconut, Rubber, Cashew, Coffee, Pepper Cardamom etc. The bank also advances non farm lending consisting of composite loan, small road transport operation scheme and integrated loan scheme with 100% assistance from NABARD. During 1993-94 the bank had disbursed a sum of Rs. 84.90 crores against Rs. 69.48 crores during 1992-93. The advances include Rs. 11.80 crores under ordinary lending Rs.31.75 crores under schematic lending Rs. 27.64 crores for non farm sector lending and Rs. 13.71 crores for Rural Housing. The increase is mainly in schematic and non farm lending. The purpose wise classification at the KSCARDB Level and Loan advanced and debentures floated by the bank are given in Appendices 4.28, 4.29 and 4.30.

4.120 National Co-operative Development Corporation is an agency providing finance for the development of Co-operative movement. The finance from the corporation is mainly for funding long term projects covering, production, procurement, processing, storage and marketing of agricultural commodities as well as for the supply of consumer goods in rural areas. The flow of credit from NCDC for activities in Kerala during 1993-94 was Rs. 23.18 crores compared to Rs.9.00 crores during 1992-93. The percentage share of Kerala in the all India disbursement of NCDC assistance stood at 4.96. The Fund flow from NCDC and purpose wise release are shown in Appendices 4.31 and 4.32.

CHAPTER 5

IRRIGATION AND POWER

IRRIGATION

Despite copious rainfall of over 3000 mm a year the State faces acute water scarcity during summer months. As the rainfall is mostly concentrated in the months of June to November, supplementary irrigation is needed for stabilising crop production. The strategy adopted by the State in the earlier phase of development for providing this critical support was to go in for major irrigation projects and the emphasis was mainly on irrigating paddy crop. As a result major irrigation projects received the largest investment support accounting for nearly 71% of the investment for irrigation. Cumulative investment so far made in the irrigation sector amount to Rs.1462.74 crores and the irrigation potential created is only 6.11 lakh ha. (gross). Due to escalation in costs and delayed completion of projects, the costs of the projects have soared up considerably without any commensurate increase in irrigation potential. The backlog in the execution of major irrigation project is so heavy that the State is finding it extremely difficult to carry on with even the projects which are in advanced stages of completion. Out of 19 ongoing projects under execution at the beginning of Eighth Plan 6 were started in III Plan, 4 in IV Plan, 5 in V Plan and 4 in VI Plan. The strategy adopted for the 8th Plan was to complete and commission all the projects taken up during the 3rd and 4th Plan periods in a time bound manner by giving priority to their funding. It was also decided not to go in for any new major or medium projects during the plan and to gradually shift the emphasis to minor irrigation.

Progress of Major & Medium Projects

5.2 Against 10 major projects targeted for completion during the plan period, four projects namely Pamba, Periyar Valley, Chitturpuzha and Kuttiyadi have already been completed by the end of 1993-94. In regard to the execution of another 5 projects such as Chimmoni-mupli, Pazhassi, Kanhirrapuzha, Muvattupuzha and

Kallada there is considerable progress. It is anticipated that all these project will be completed before the end of the Plan.

5.3 As regards the physical achievements, the area brought under irrigation by major and medium projects fell short of the target during the first two years of the plan due to delay in commissioning the projects as per the schedule drawn up at that time. As against the target of 148000 Ha. (gross) to be additionally brought under irrigation during the plan period, the actual achievement during the first two years of the Plan was only 17470 Ha. The cumulative area benefited by the projects as on 3/94 comes to 2.05 lakh Ha. (net) and 4.15 lakh Ha. (gross) including the area serviced by the 14 completed projects. (Appendix 5.1) During 1993-94, additional irrigation support created was only in 4 major and medium projects namely Periyar Valley 2870 Ha. (net), 7542 Ha. (gross), Pamba 11 Ha. (net), Chitturpuzha 2096 ha. (gross), Pazhassi 224 ha. (net), 448 ha. (gross). All other schemes were under various stages of execution. Among the ongoing projects six are in a very preliminary stage of investigation and execution. Most of them have been conceived in early Eighties. Since then many changes have taken place in their projected commands. It is worthwhile making a reappraisal of these projects with reference to the current ground situation before proceeding further so that their relative priority for further funding could be decided accordingly. Project-wise details are given in table 5.1.

Minor Irrigation

5.4 Eventhough minor irrigation and ground water development deserve priority attention, the State is not in a position to allocate adequate resources for them as the past commitments under major irrigation continues to be the first charge on the available resources. There is increasing realisation about the need for taking up more and more minor irrigation schemes that too with people's participation. A number of schemes have been introduced during the Eighth

Table 5.1

Project-wise details of the ongoing Projects

Rs. in lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of Project & Year of starting	Original estimate	Latest estimate	Year in which latest revision made	Total Exp. upto 3/94	Expected Area Irrigated (Ha.)		Physical Achievement till 3/94 (Ha.)	
						Net	Gross	Net	Gross
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Kallada (1961)	1328	45,780	1990	43,424	61630	92800	23087	34630
2.	Chimmoni - Mupli (1975)	633	3,615	1990	4,033	13000	26000	6500	13000
3.	Kanhirapuzha (1961)	365	7,500	1991	6,347	9713	21853	7266	16349
4.	Pazhassi (1962)	442	7,736	1986	8340	11525	23050	6348	12696
5.	Muvattupuzha (1974)	2086	10,426	1990	8297	17737	34737	--	--
6.	Vamanapuram (1981)	1982	3640	1986	514	8057	16436	--	--
7.	Idamalayar (1981)	1785	10700	1992	3175	14060	43190	--	--
8.	Kuriyarkutty - Karapara (1978)	1036	6018	1990	197	11736	23470	--	--
9.	Chaliyar (1981)	1061	70,000	1992	269	7324	108035	--	--
10.	Kakkadavu (1979)	1335	9885	1986	226	13986	41760	--	--
11.	Attappady (1975)	476	5839	1986	742	4500	8378	--	--
12.	Karapuzha (1975)	760	4066	1986	3682	4650	9300	--	--
13.	Meenachil (1980)	3500	6814	1986	225	9950	14510	--	--
14.	Banasuresagar (1979)	800	1798	1990	175	2800	4800	--	--
15.	Bridge-cum-regulator at Chamaravattom (1985)	875	1765	1990	--	--	8660	--	--
Total		18464	195582	--	79646	190668	476979	43201	76675

plan with this perspective. They include the Janakeeya Jalasechana Padhathi and the Jaladhara Padhathi. The Dutch assisted community irrigation and the EEC assisted minor irrigation projects that started implementation during 1993-94 are also intended for implementation through beneficiaries; committees.

5.5 The area brought under minor irrigation including ground water development during 1993-94 was 11207 ha. (net) and 20260 ha. (gross) and an amount of Rs.2357.43 lakhs has been expended to bring this area under irrigation. The average per hectare cost of minor irrigation works out to Rs.25,000/-. During the year under report, 70 works were completed under minor irrigation class I benefiting an area of 3828 ha. (net) and 5742 ha. (gross), 40 works under class II benefiting 995 ha. (net), 11 lift irrigation works irrigating an area of 1545 ha. (net) and 2310 ha. (gross). Under community irrigation programme, 3 works were completed benefiting 28 ha. (net) and 4 works under I.P.D. Yelah programme bringing 100 ha. under irrigation. Under Special Component Plan 35 works were completed benefiting 513 ha. (net) and under Tribal sub plan 7 works bringing an additional area of 123 ha. (net) under irrigation. The cumulative area brought under irrigation through minor irrigation schemes as on 3/94 as per the estimates of the Minor Irrigation Department is 1.66 lakh ha. (net) and 2.07 lakh ha. (gross). The physical and financial achievement of the minor irrigation programmes are given in Appendix 5.2

5.6 Ground water development offers tremendous potential in Kerala. The activities of the Ground Water Department include ground water exploitation, resources evaluation and management, ground water development for purposes like irrigation, domestic and industrial requirements. Exploratory studies made by the Department show that the State has so far tapped only 16% of the groundwater potential in Kerala. According to the survey, the total utilisable ground water for irrigation is assessed as 6586.80 Mcm. and the total net draft as on 31.3.1993 is 1063.28 Mcm. The district-wise

groundwater potential of Kerala as on 31.3.1993 is given in Appendix 5.3

5.7 During 1993-94, 166 bore wells, 296 filter point wells and 11 tubé wells were constructed creating an irrigation potential of 6176 ha. Technical clearance was given for 3903 new wells and 4068 pumpsets. A new project for providing irrigation support through groundwater development is under implementation in Thrissur District with Dutch assistance. The project envisages establishment of 219 bore wells and entrusting the management of the units with the farmers organisations. The duration of the project is five years. Under the Janakeeya Jalasechana Padhathi implemented with the objective of providing groundwater support for commercial crops, sites were cleared for 87 irrigation units, 34 irrigation units were completed creating an irrigation potential of 198 hectares.

FLOOD CONTROL AND ANTI-SEA EROSION

5.8 The flood control activities undertaken are construction of embankments, retaining walls, bed bars and permeable groynes etc. to protect the banks of the rivers from the ravages of floods. During 1993-94 twenty four works were completed and an area of 18000 ha. have been protected.

5.9 Anti-sea erosion through construction of sea wall was an activity for which Government of India was providing 50 percent Central assistance till the end of Seventh Plan. Government of India have discontinued the Centrally Sponsored Scheme and transferred the activity to State sector for continuance during Eighth Plan. Consequently the State had to scale down the physical coverage to contain within the available budgetary resources. The construction during 1993-94 was only 4.98 Kms. of new sea wall and 5.005 Km. of reformation. The State has invested Rs.142.94 crores till the end of 1993-94 constructing 336.40 Km. of new sea wall and reformation of old damaged sea wall to the tune of 58.20 km. The physical and financial achievement of the flood control and anti-sea erosion programmes are given in Table 5.2.

Table - 5.2

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

Sl. No.	Item	Achievement during 1993-94			Cumulative till the end of 3/94	
		Expdr. (Rs. lakhs)	Area benefited (Ha.)	No. of works completed	Expdr. (Rs. lakhs)	Area benefited (Ha.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Flood Control Programmes	223	1800	24	2960.9	41492
2.	Anti-sea Erosion	1996.70	New Sea wall 4.98 km. Reformation of old damaged Sea wall 5.005 km.	---	14294.90	New Sea wall 336.4 km. Reformation of old damaged sea wall 58.20 km.

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

5.10 The 14 completed projects namely Malampuzha, Walyar, Pothundy, Gayathri, Mangalam, Peechi, Vazhani, Cheerakuzhy, Chalakudy, Neyyar, Pamba, Periya valley, Chtturpuzha, and Kuttiyadi are included under the 50% Centrally Sponsored command area development programme. The total cultivable command area under the above projects comes to about 180,000 ha. The main activities under this programme include construction of field channels, field drains, land development programmes, introduction of Warabandhi system, demonstration and adaptive trials for better water management practices and scientific and improved methods of water use etc. During 1993-94, field channels were constructed to benefit 0.21 lakh hectares, introduction of warabandhi system in 0.13 lakh hectares, adaptive trials and demonstrations in 7689 ha. The physical achievements under CAD programmes are given in Appendix 5.4

5.11 According to the assessment of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, the irrigated area in Kerala accounts for only 15% (1992-93) of the net cropped area. In terms of gross cropped area it works out to 12.4%. This is against the overall percentage of 33% for the country (1990-91). There is variation in the area irrigated as estimated by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and the Department of

Irrigation. This has to be reconciled. The source-wise and crop-wise data on irrigation published by the Directorate are given in Appendices 5.5. and 5.6. It shows that the public irrigation systems covering Government canals, Government tanks and wells as well as minor and lift irrigation programmes contribute only 38% of the irrigation support in Kerala. Among the crops paddy receives the maximum support accounting for 56% of the gross irrigated area followed by Coconut (28%).

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

5.12 The financial performance of Kerala State Electricity Board continued to be good during 1993-94, for the second year in succession. The Kerala State Electricity Board could achieve a rate of return of about 5.6 per cent during 1993-94. The installed capacity was marginally increased, by 7.5 MW, after about seven years of stagnation in this respect, with the commissioning of the Kallada Small H.E. project in January 1994. Generation of power, however, declined by 5.9% from 6192.73 MU in 1992-93 to 5822.25 in 1993-94 MU, due to relatively less favourable monsoons. Alongwith 2036 MU units of imported power, being the share from central sector projects, the total energy sold during 1993-94 stood at 5838 MU. The Major achievements in the Kerala power system during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are shown in appendix 5:7.

5.13 The state continues to be deficient in power supply, the gap between demand and supply widening with the passage of time. The progress of this vital infrastructure for the development of the state has been rather inadequate forcing industrial units to shy away from making investment in the State. The total requirement of power during 1993-94 was placed at 7990 MU. Against this the availability was only 7836 MU, a deficit of 154 MU. The near saturation in the hydel potential of the State, on which the state is entirely depended on, and the delay in commissioning the projects on hand are the important reasons for the power shortage being faced by the State. Prompted by these limitations a beginning has been made for setting up thermal power stations in the state. The coming two years are expected to make remarkable progress in this direction. The projected

demand and availability of power in the State for the period upto 2001 AD is depicted in Fig. 5.1

5.14 The percapita power consumption, considered as an index of the level of economic development, in Kerala is 211 KWh, the lowest among the southern states and far below the national average of 330 Kwh. In comparison, the percapita power consumption in Punjab is 863 Kwh, the highest in the country followed by Maharashtra with 524 Kwh, Tamilnadu 430 Kwh and Karnataka 356 Kwh. A graphic presentation of the number of consumers, connected load and percapita consumption for the period from 1970-71 to 1993-94 is given in Fig. 5.2.

5.15 Energy loss as percentage of Energy available for sale has come down from 21% in 1992-93 to 20.17% in 1993-94 whereas the All India average is 21.8%. T & D loss is 18.7% in Karnataka, 17.5% in Tamilnadu and 16.2% in Maharashtra. Schemes are being implemented in the State for system improvement and renovation works so as to minimise the transmission and distribution losses and operational costs. The installed capacity, generation and system loss for the period from 1980-81 to 1993-94 is graphically represented in Fig. 5.3

5.16 The project wise details of power generation in the State during 1993-94 is presented in appendix 5.8. Except in the case of Pallivasal and Kuttiady all other projects have shown a declining trend in respect of power generation.

5.17 The details regarding total cost, expenditure till the end of March 1994, energy potential and expected year of commissioning of the ongoing power projects are given appendix 5.9 Undue delay in commissioning of the projects has resulted in tremendous cost escalation in the case of most of the projects. Labour trouble and such other factors continue to create bottlenecks in accelerating the pace of execution of the projects.

5.18 Reasonable progress has been achieved in completing the transmission and distribution works, a major part of which is funded

by World Bank. Four 110 KV transmission lines, viz Tapline to Kavanad, Sasthamcotta, Aroor Mararikulam line, and Tapline to Maniyar (88.8 CKT. Km) and one 66 KV line from Ranni to Kozhancheri were commissioned during the year. Similarly three 110 KV substations and three 66 KV sub-stations were also commissioned during 1993-94.

5.19 As regards distribution, 10759 agricultural connections, 3939 industrial connections, 29592 non-domestic connections and 179924 domestic connections were given during 1993-94. 508 scheduled caste colonies and 45 tribal colonies were electrified during the year under review. In addition to this 899 Kms. of LT three phase line were installed and 15564 street lights were also installed during the year.

5.20 The total investment on power development till the end of 1993-94 stood at Rs.1891 crores. The outlay during 1994-95 is Rs.307 crores. Outlay and expenditure on power development during the period 1951-52 to 1993-94 are given in Appendix 5.10.

5.21 The pattern of energy consumption in the State shows that the industrial sector continues to be the largest end user, with a percentage share of 43.98% during 1993-94. The consumption pattern of power by various categories of consumers is given in Fig. 5.4 and Appendix 5.11.

5.22 Tariff revision was imposed to all categories of consumers with effect from 1-6-1993 and to certain categories of consumers from 1-4-1993. These revisions had a positive impact on the revenue position of the KSEB. Average revenue realisation from sale of power from various categories of consumers during 1993 and 1994 is given in Appendix 5.12.

5.23 During 1993-94 no load shedding or power cut were resorted to, except on exigencies. However, low voltage has been a major cause for concern. Generation of adequate power, strengthening and modernisation of the entire power system only can provide an answer to this problem.

DEMAND AND AVAILABILITY OF POWER IN KERALA

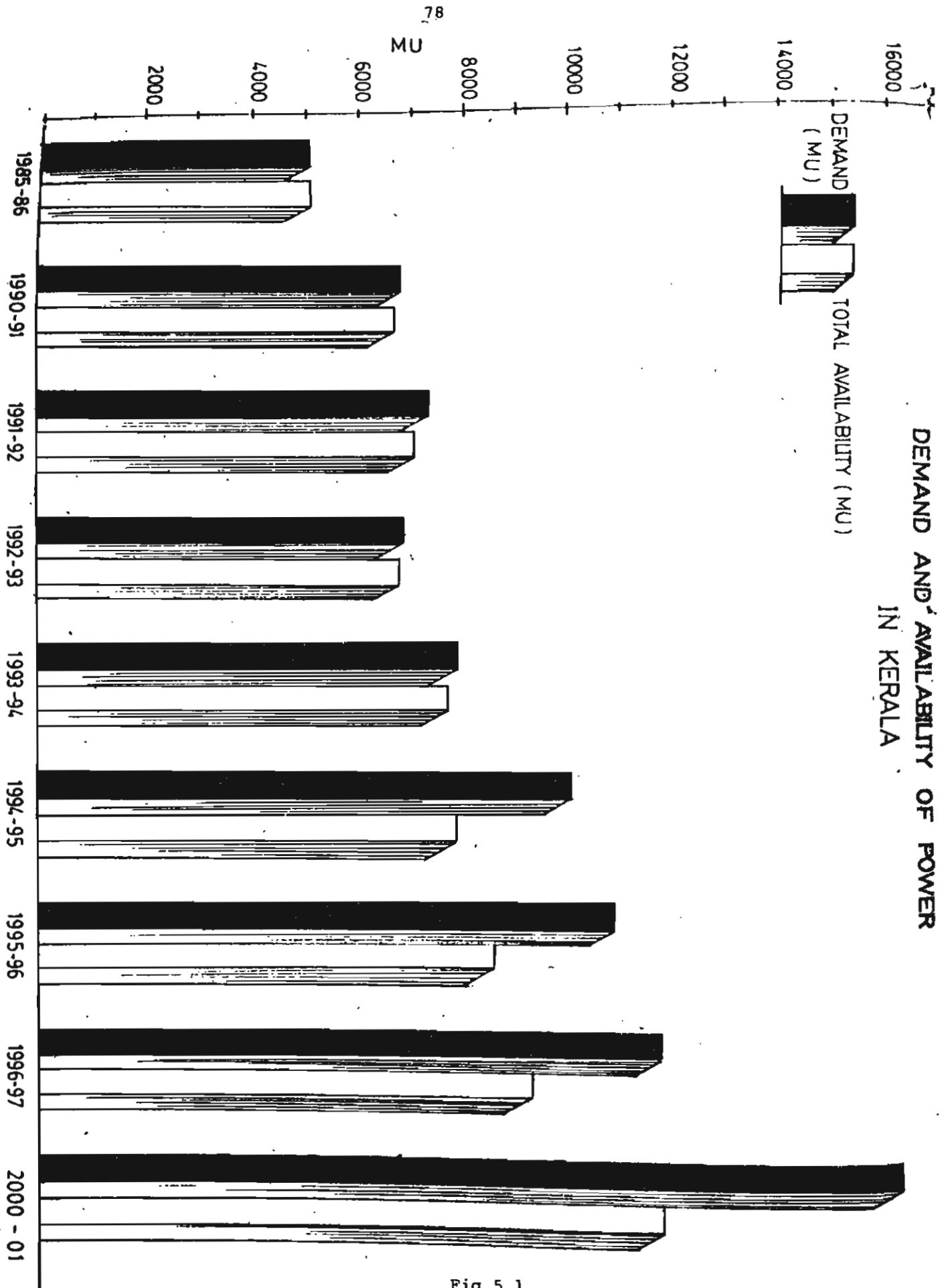


Fig 5.1

CONSUMERS, CONNECTED LOAD AND PERCAPITA CONSUMPTION

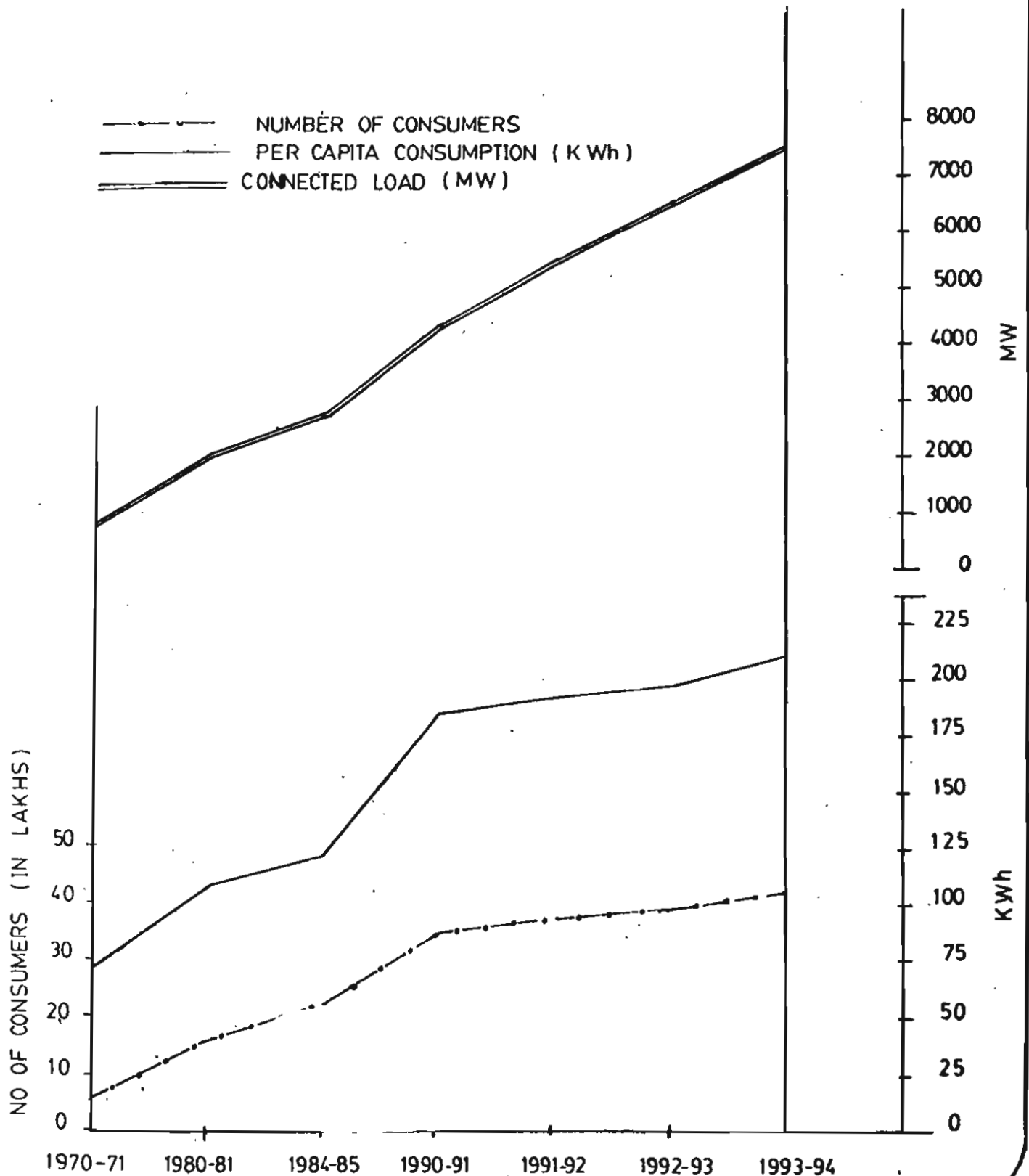


Fig. 5.2

INSTALLED CAPACITY, GENERATION AND SYSTEM LOSS

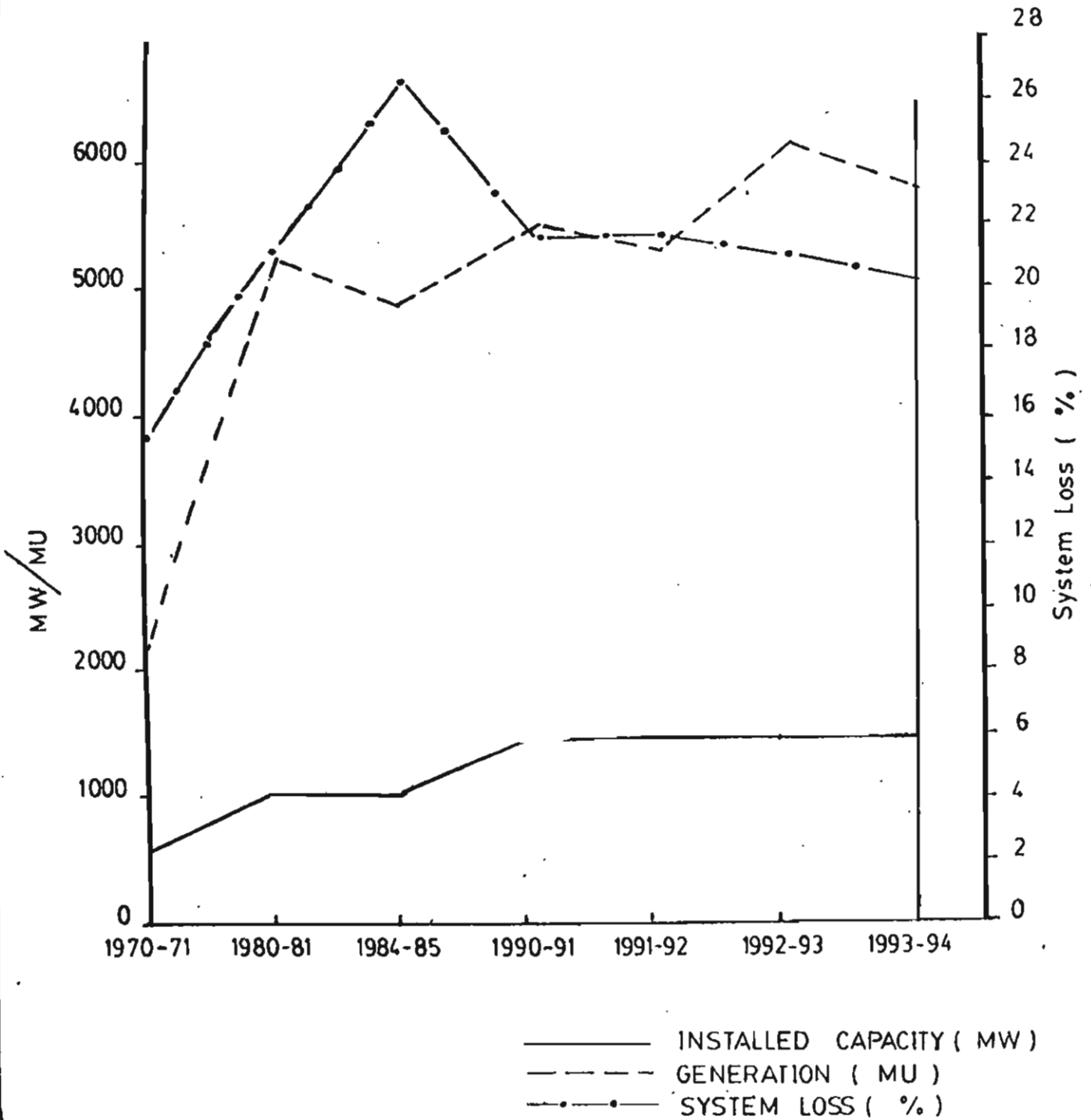


Fig. 5 · 3

PATTERN OF POWER CONSUMPTION
(in percentage)

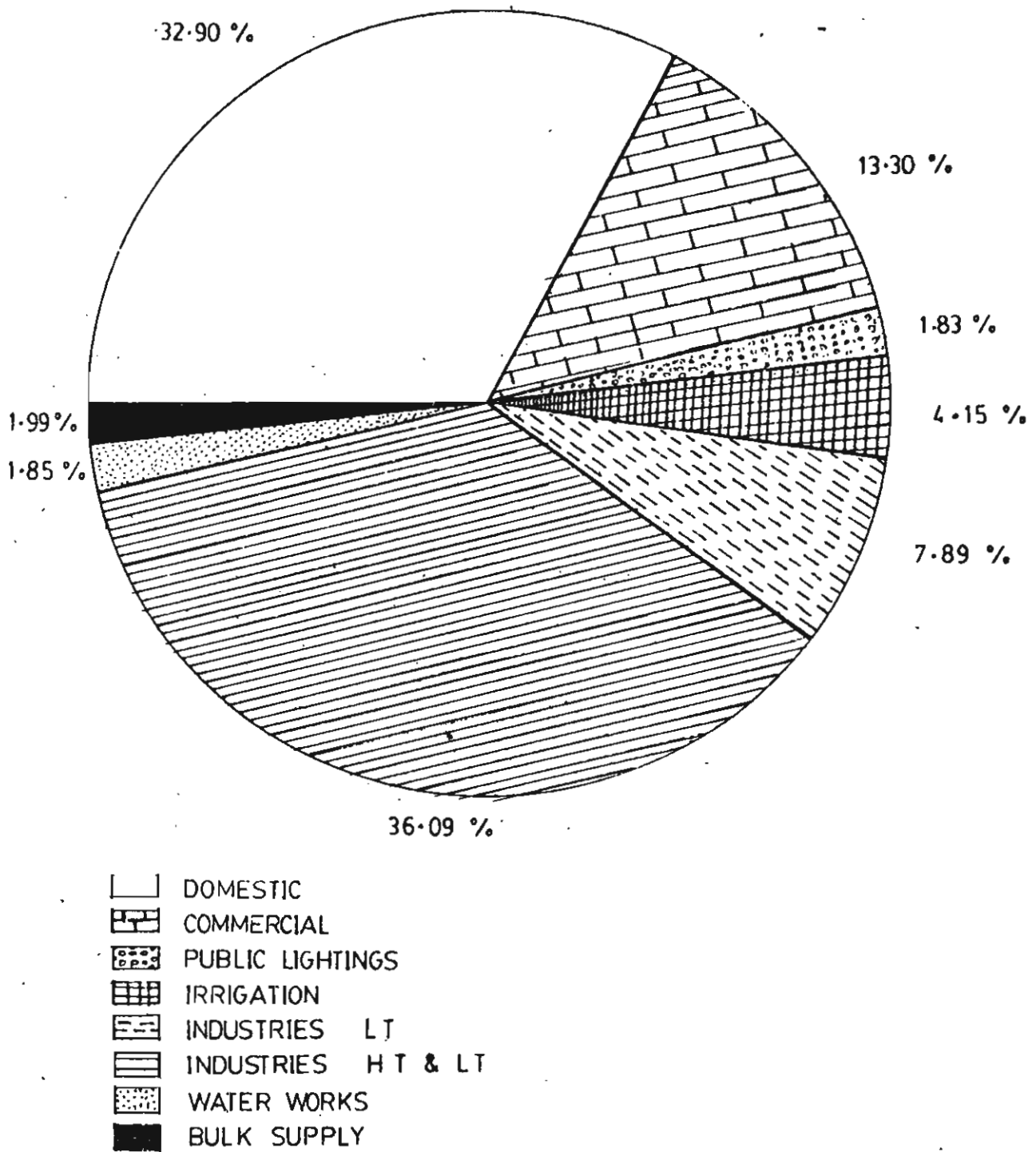


Fig 5.4

Financial Position of KSEB

5.24 The total income of KSEB from the sale of power during 1993-94 amounted to Rs.54064.77 lakhs as against Rs.43875.28 lakhs during the previous year. Total revenue of KSEB during 1993-94 including the subsidy and grants and other income stood at Rs.54827.62 lakhs. This was Rs.10363.29 lakhs higher than the previous year registering an increase of 23.3%. On the expenditure side the major chunk was on employees cost Rs.19333.34 lakhs i.e. about 31% of total expenditure was on employees cost. For the purchase of power an amount of Rs.18295 lakhs was spent in 1993-94 as against Rs.9714 lakhs in 1992-93 registering 88% increase. This was mainly due to increase in cost and quantity of power imported. There was 9% increase in the expenditure on interest and finance charges during 1993-94 over the previous year.

5.25 The surplus of the KSEB as on 31st March 1994 works out to Rs.3672.27 lakhs as compared to Rs.1841.87 lakhs during the corresponding period in the previous year. The surplus as a percentage of the value of fixed assets of KSEB during 1993-94 works out to 5.59% against the 3% minimum specified. The net assets of K.S.E.B. as on 31st March 1994 is Rs.195415 lakhs as against Rs.162381 lakhs during the corresponding period in the previous year, registering an increase of Rs.33034 lakhs. The total income and expenditure of KSEB over a period from 1970-71 to 1993-94 is graphically represented in Fig.5.5.

5.26 As stated earlier, power shortage is a major problem facing the state, hampering economic development. On the one hand there is very limited scope for exploiting hydel potential and on the other hand investment of a massive nature is required for ensuring adequate supply of power which the State Government is hard pressed to mobilise. Considering these aspects efforts are on to set up a number of thermal power projects in the State, implementation of a couple of them have already started. Similarly private participation has been accepted as a matter of policy, and a number of agreements have been entered into with various private agencies to generate power. Three agreements have

already been executed and agreements for 11 other schemes would be signed in the near future. Over 100 MW of power is expected to be generated through private sector participation. Prospects of starting of works on setting up the long awaited Kayamkulam thermal power project by NTPC appear to be bright. All these put together would go a long way in reducing the demand supply gap in power substantially within a reasonable period of time.

Non-Conventional Sources of Energy

5.27 The Agency for Non-conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT) functions as a nodal agency engaged in the process of spreading the message of renewable sources of energy and energy conservation among various sections of the society. The major activities undertaken by ANERT is given below.

- 1) National Programme on Improved Chulahs;
- 2) Solar Thermal Extension Programme
- 3) Solar Photo Voltaic Programme
- 4) Integrated Rural Energy Programme
- 5) New and Renewable Source of Energy Programme
- 6) Wind Programme

5.28 The aggregate amount spent till the end of 1992-93 was Rs.763.95 lakhs for the implementation of above programmes. The expenditure during 1993-94 was Rs. 324.76 lakhs. Thus the cumulative expenditure till the end of March 1994 amounted to Rs.1088.71 lakhs.

National Programme on Improved Chulahs

5.29 This was partially a Centrally assisted programme for providing improved chulahs to households through 16 IREP block offices and 12 Voluntary Organisations. This scheme was 100 per cent centrally assisted till 1991-92. But there has been drastic reduction of subsidies towards Central assistance during 1992-93 which affected this scheme also. During 1993-94, a total number of 41857 households were provided with improved chulahs as against the target of

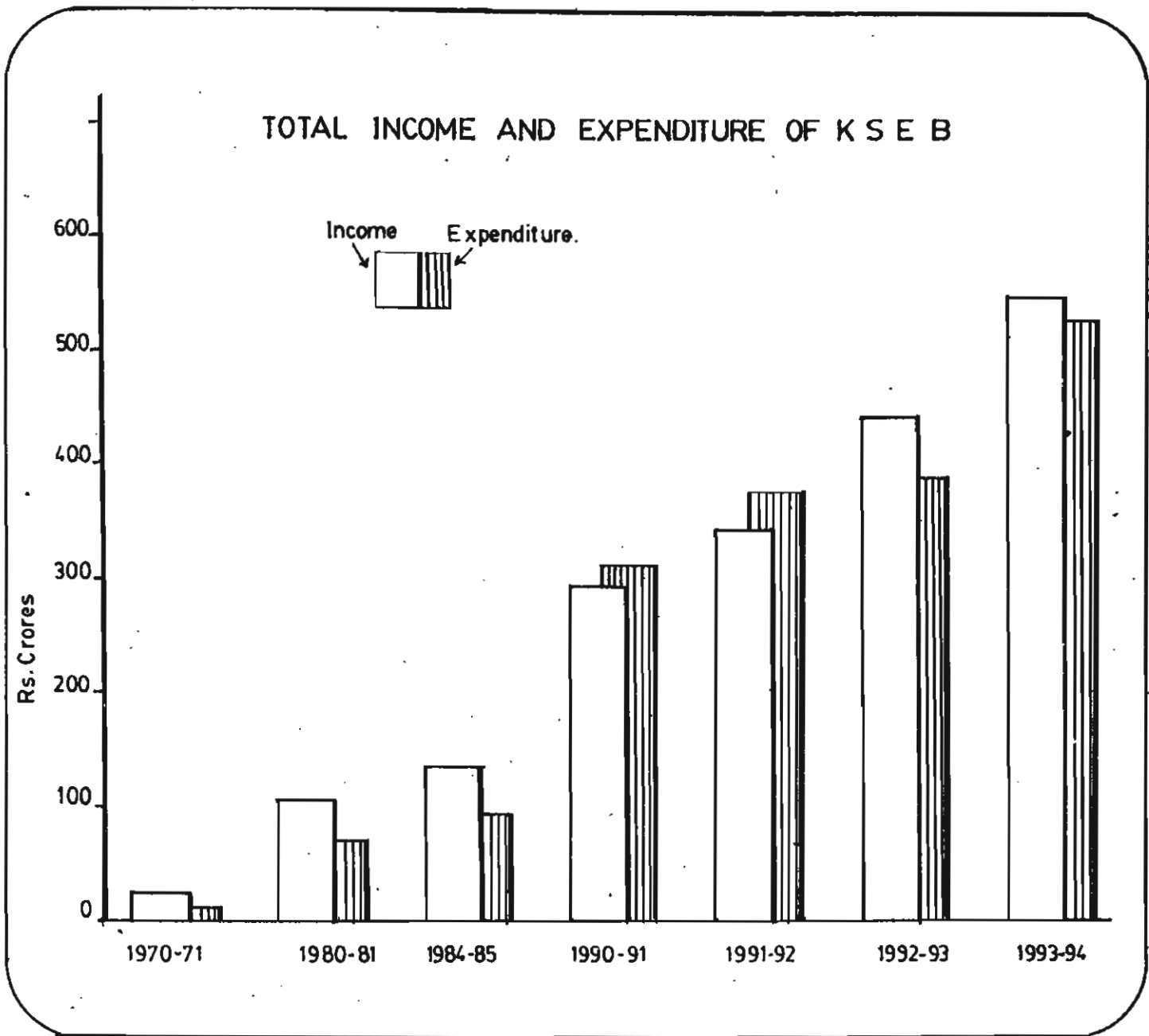


Fig 5.5

35000 numbers. A total number of 1343 improved chulahs for community purposes were also constructed. As a part of employment generation, 4 training camps were conducted for imparting training to rural youth in the construction of improved chulahs. For creating awareness among the rural youth in using improved chulahs, 4 major and 20 minor exhibitions were conducted.

Solar Photo Voltaic Programme

5.30 The major activities coming under this programme are distribution of SPV lanterns and installation of SPV Pumps for agricultural purposes. During 1993-94, more than 3000 SPV lanterns were distributed and 32 pumps were installed in the State. The ANERT was successful in developing Electronic control units for SPV lights, Solid State Invertor for Solar T.V., Electronic charge controllers for SPV systems etc. during the year under review. Solar Street lights and Solar Domestic lights are also popularised under this scheme.

Wind Programme

5.31 Under this programme, 30 Wind mapping stations were in operation during 1993-

94. The data collected is sent to the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology for compilation and analysis. The Agency has also set up seven Wind monitoring stations which collect data on wind speed and direction. The data which is processed at IITM, Bangalore is made use of in selecting sites for setting wind farms. The Agency has installed 45 Wind Mill Water Pumping Systems during the year under review.

Integrated Rural Energy Programme

5.32 The main activity under IREP is the propagation of improved chulahs and New Energy devices. During 1993-94, the programme was extended to three more blocks viz., Nedumangad, Puzhakkal and Mulanthuruthy, thereby increasing the IREP blocks to sixteen. Under this programme, 33820 improved chulahs were distributed in rural areas during 1993-94. In the same year, 252 SPV lanterns, 36 solar cookers, 254 electronic chokes, 141 compact Fluorescent Lamps, 5 community wind Mills, 424 Pressure Cookers, 1754 High Efficiency Kerosene Stoves and 46 Domestic SPV lighting systems were distributed through the above blocks as a part of new energy and energy saving devices programme.

CHAPTER 6

INDUSTRY**AN OVERVIEW**

The industrial policy statement of the State Government in 1991 paved the way for initiating several measures for bringing out the structural changes to the State's industrial scene. Eventhough some of the measures have been relatively slow, as always happens with any change in the existing situation, efforts to speed up the policy initiatives have been well received as revealed by the response and interest evinced by investors in various fields. The year 1993-94 being only the second year of the policy reforms, the impact was not very discernible. But the subsequent period has witnessed tremendous improvement and if pursued vigorously would definitely transform the State's industrial scenario. Government on its part, while refraining from making direct investment in industrial ventures, has considerably stepped up its more justified role of providing the necessary promotional services and infrastructural facilities for setting up industrial units. If the initiatives already taken are relentlessly pursued, there are very positive signs of the pace of industrial growth picking up its momentum in the short period ahead.

6.2 During this period, 14533 new small scale industrial units have been registered in the State against the target of 10500 units making the total number of small scale units to 110384 by the end of March 1994. The total number of new units registered in the previous year was 11411. Of the total number of units registered during 1993-94, 1230 were those promoted by SC/ST entrepreneurs and 3742 were those by women. Similarly, 697 new joint stock companies have been registered in Kerala during 1993-94. Thus

by the end of March 1994 the total number of joint stock companies stood at 5925. Total number of working factories has also increased from 13946 in December 1992 to 14399 by the end of 1993. Number of workers engaged there on has also increased from 4.06 lakhs to 4.13 lakhs in 1992.

6.3 Among the 44 State Public Sector undertakings, 23 were working on profit during 1993-94. This includes 16 manufacturing units also. As regards the promotion of medium and large scale units in the State, the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation has played its role effectively. 42 new projects involving a total investment of Rs. 138.47 crores were completed during 1993-94 with the financial support of this Corporation against 33 projects involving a total cost of Rs. 84.80 crores in the previous year. During 1993-94, the Corporation has signed Memorandum of Understandings with private parties for establishing 27 new projects involving an estimated investment of Rs. 533 crores.

6.4 The State Government have taken active steps for the speedy completion of the Technopark at Thiruvananthapuram. The infrastructure development activities at the Park are nearing completion and 84 companies have registered for starting industrial ventures with a total committed investment of Rs. 222 crores in the Park. The Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation incorporated in the previous year with statutory powers for providing infrastructure facilities required by new industries in the State have started implementing 3 major projects and 6 other major schemes aimed at the overall integrated infrastructure development of the State.

6.5 The Central Sector industrial investment in Kerala has increased to Rs. 2275 crores by the end of March 1993 from Rs. 2000 crores in March 1992. The percentage share of the State in the total Central Investment in the Country by the end of March 1993 remained stationary at 1.3 same as that in March 1992.

6.6 Under the traditional industries sector, reasonable improvements have been noticed during the period under review. The performance in terms of production and sales turnover under this sector was encouraging during 1993-94 though several problems such as scarcity of raw materials, shortage of working capital and hike in material cost were experienced. Reforms are on the card for the faster and healthy development of handloom and coir sectors, through some of the measures initiated by the Government for modernisation and integrated development of these sectors.

Index of Industrial Production

6.7 The index of industrial production in Kerala, according to the latest information available marginally increased to 217.31 in 1992-93 (Base year 1980-81) from 216.21 in 1991-92, an increase of only half a percent. The index declined to 183.29 during the quarter ended in June 1992 from the level of 220.48 in the quarter ended March 1992. It reached the highest level of 232.10 during the quarter ended in September 1992. But it decreased to 221.91 in the third quarter and again increased to 231.49 in the quarter ended in March 1993. In the case of group indices for the quarters however have a mixed trend with some group indices showing a steady increase or decrease in general and a few other showing an erratic trend. A small rise in the General Index was mainly due to increased production in major manufacturing industry groups like Food Products Beverages, Tobacco and related products, wool, silk and man made fibre textiles, wood and wood products, basic chemicals and chemical products

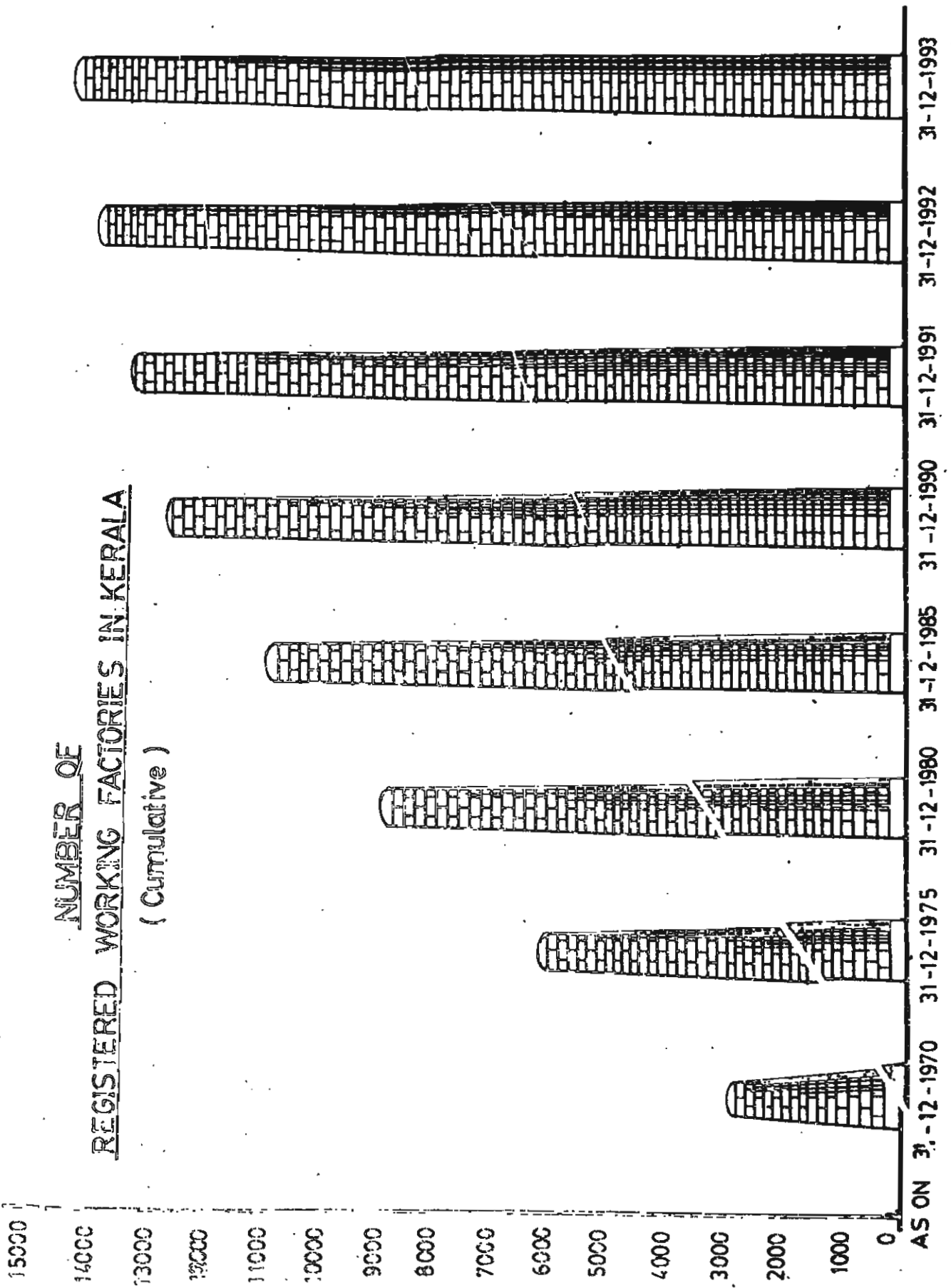
(except production of petroleum and coal), non metallic mineral products transport equipment and parts; Electricity generation transmission and distribution. The remaining major industry groups reported a decrease in their production level during the year. The industry-wise indices for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 are furnished in Appendix 6.1.

Working Factories and Employment

6.8 There were 14399 registered working factories in Kerala at the end of December 1993. The total number of factories increased by 453 during the year 1993 from the previous year's level of 13946. (Fig. 6.1). It shows an increase of 3.25 per cent over the previous year. The growth in the number of factories during the period has been noticed in all districts except Thrissur and Wayanad. While there was a shortfall of 3 factories in Thrissur district during 1993 from the previous year's level, Wayanad district had the same number as in 1992. In the case of total number of factories, Ernakulam district continued to remain on top in 1993, with 2217 factories. Kollam district witnessed the largest increase in the number factories, from 1318 in 1992 to 1402 by the end of December 1993.

6.9 The total number of workers employed in the registered factory sector in the State has increased by 7133 to 4.13 lakhs in 1993 over the previous year's level of 4.06 lakhs, showing an increase of 1.78 per cent (Fig. 6.2). The number of workers in all districts except Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Malappuram and Wayanad increased during the year. Maximum increase in the number of workers was noticed in Kollam district with an increase of 1956 from 39943 in December 1992 to 41899 as on 31st December 1993. The district-wise distribution of registered working factories and workers employed there on during 1992 and 1993 is furnished in Table 6.1

**NUMBER OF
REGISTERED WORKING FACTORIES IN KERALA
(Cumulative)**



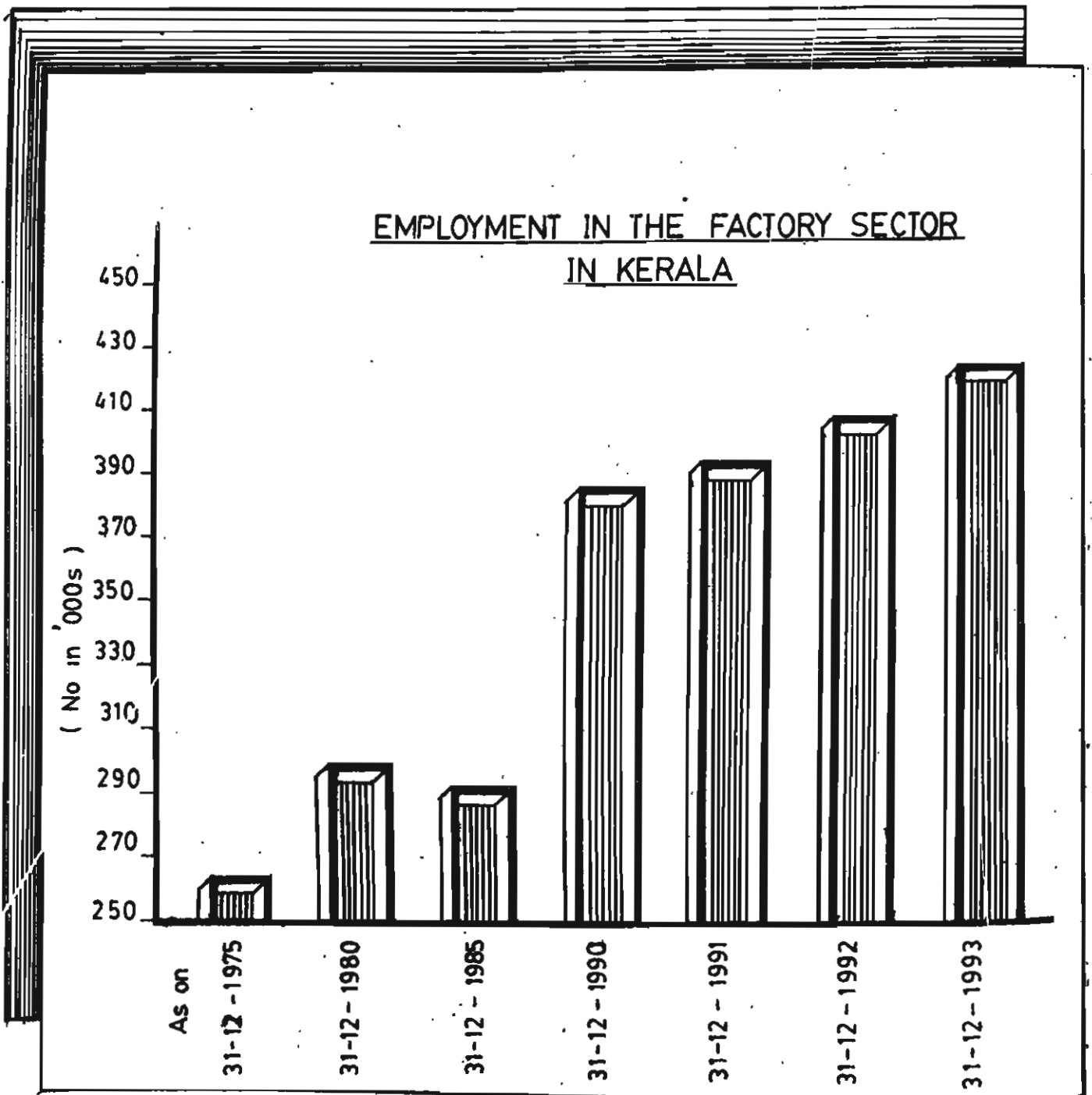


Fig. 6.2

Tables 6.1

Number of Registered Working Factories and Employment in Kerala as on 31st December 1993

Sl. No.	District	No. of Factories		Employment (Nos.)	
		1992 (R)	1993 (P)	1992 (R)	1993 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	713	745	28062	27976
2.	Kollam	1318	1402	139943	141899
3.	Pathanamthitta	304	344	8432	9796
4.	Alappuzha	823	867	21277	21797
5.	Kottayam	1080	1136	17197	17819
6.	Idukki	283	285	7137	7196
7.	Ernakulam	2137	2217	63843	65543
8.	Thrissur	1898	1895	29667	29464
9.	Palakkad	1467	1504	22385	22794
10.	Malappuram	762	765	9549	9507
11.	Kozhikode	1512	1562	29536	29960
12.	Wayanad	123	123	2139	2059
13.	Kannur	1322	1348	23829	24310
14.	Kasaragod	204	206	2842	2851
Total		13946	14399	405838	412971

R : Revised, P : Provisional

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram.

Industrial Disputes

6.10 The number of industrial disputes, covering more than 36 different types of industries, handled in the State decreased from 13356 in 1991-92 to 12500 in 1993-94. This is an indication of the declining trend in the occurrence of industrial disputes during the period. While 7888 fresh disputes arose in the State during 1991-92, it declined to 6578 in 1993-94. However the percentage of disputes settled showed

a decline of 2.29 in 1993-94 compared to that in 1991-92. While 59.70 per cent of the disputes were settled in 1991-92, in 1993-94 only 57.41 per cent were settled. The number of disputes that led to strikes and lock outs increased from 70 in 1991-92 to 78 in 1993-94, while the workers affected by strikes and lockouts decreased from 125925 in 1992-93 to 63094 in 1993-94. The total number of mandays lost due to strikes and lock outs during 1993-94 was 26.24 lakhs as against 28.83 lakhs in 1992-93 and 19.37 lakhs in

1991-92. The details of disputes arose, handled etc. in the State during the period from 1991-92 to 1993-94 are furnished in Table 6.2

Table 6.2

Industrial Disputes Arose, Handled etc. in Kerala, 1991-92 to 1993-94

Sl. No.	Particulars	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	No. of Disputes at the beginning of the year	5468	5383	5922
2.	No. of Disputes arose during the year	7888	7234	6578
3.	No. of Disputes handled during the year (1 + 2)	13356	12617	12500
4.	No. of Disputes settled during the year			
	a) By Voluntary Negotiation between parties	3157	2449	2229
	b) By Conciliation	1543	1578	2106
	c) By withdrawal	2756	2084	2162
	d) Referred for Arbitration	—	—	—
	e) Referred for Adjudication	517	584	679
	f) Total number of Disputes settled (a to e)	7973	6695	7176
5.	No. of Disputes pending at the end of the year (3-4)	5383	5922	5324
6.	No. of Disputes led to :			
	a) Strike (including pending previously)	41	43	47
	b) Lock out (including pending previously)	29	29	31
	c) Total	70	72	78
7.	No. of workers affected due to :			
	a) Strike	20409	115198	51209
	b) Lockout	7243	10727	11885
	c) Total	27652	125925	63094
8.	Mandays lost due to			
	a) Strike	561747	1785205	518396
	b) Lock out	975670	1098163	2105226
	c) Total	1537417	2883368	2623622

Source : Labour Commissioner, Thiruvananthapuram.

Joint Stock Companies

6.11 There were 5925 Joint Stock Companies consisting of 5040 private limited and 885 public limited companies in Kerala at the end of March 1994. While 745 companies comprising 676 private limited and 69 public limited companies were newly registered in the State during 1993-94, 43 private limited and 6 public limited companies were either wound up or struck off or amalgamated. When one of the private limited companies working in the State was transferred

to another State during the year under review, 2 private limited companies were transferred to Kerala from other States. Thus the net addition to the total number of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala during 1993-94 was 697. The total number of Government Companies in Kerala during 1993-94 remained the same as that in the previous year, at 102 companies consisting of 80 private limited and 22 public limited companies. The details of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala as at the end of March 1993 and 1994 are furnished in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3

Joint Stock Companies in Kerala

Sl. No.	Particulars	Private Limited	Public Limited	Total
1.	Number of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala as on 31-3-1993	4406	822	5228
2.	Number Companies Newly Registered during 1993-94	676	69	745
3.	Number of Companies Transferred to Kerala from other States during 1993-94	2	—	2
4.	Number of Companies wound up/Struck off/ Amalgamated during 1993-94	43	6	49
5.	Number of Companies transferred to other States from Kerala during 1993-94	1	—	1
6.	Net addition to the Total Number of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala during 1993-94 [Items (2+3) - (4+5)]	634	63	697
7.	Total Number of Joint Stock Companies in Kerala as on 31-3-1994 [Items (1+6)]	5040	885	5925
8.	Total Number of Government Companies in Kerala as on 31-3-1993	80	22	102
9.	Number of Government Companies registered in Kerala during 1993-94	—	—	—
10.	Number of Government Companies wound up during 1993-94	—	—	—
11.	Net addition to the number of Government Companies during 1993-94 [Items (9-10)]	—	—	—
12.	Total Number of Government Companies in Kerala as on 31-3-1994 [Items (8+11)]	80	22	102

Source : Registrar of Companies, Kerala.

Industrial Promotion Agencies

Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation

6.12 The Corporation, registered as a Government undertaking with the prime objective of organising, stimulating and assisting industrial development of Kerala, continues to promote, finance and develop large and medium industries in the State, besides assisting Government in effecting its policies and programmes in stepping up industrial investment in the State. There has been substantial improvement in the various facets of K.S.I.D.C.'s development activities during the last three years. This is evident from the trends in the number of projects completed, number of projects taken up for implementation and in the financial sanctions and disbursements, the details of which are furnished in tables 6.4 and 6.5. As at the end of March 1994, as many as 55 projects with an

aggregate estimated cost of Rs. 218 crores were under various stages of implementation. Besides, 12 other projects having a total cost of Rs. 202 crores were under different stages of finalisation. With the financial and promotional assistance of the Corporation 37 projects have been completed and commissioned in the joint sector in the State. Out of these the Corporation's share holding in as many as 11 companies have since been partly/fully disinvested as at the end of March 1994. Thus only 26 companies are currently on the 'Joint Sector' roll of KSIDC with the Corporation's share holding amounting to 26 per cent or more. The Corporation's total recovery of principal and interest on loans from assisted units amounted to Rs.16.38 crores during 1993-94 as against Rs.16.31 crores during the previous year. The net profit of the Corporation for 1993-94 was Rs.211.07 lakhs as against Rs. 122.36 lakhs in the previous year.

Table 6.4

Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited - Physical Performance, 1991-92 to 1993-94

Sl. No.	Particulars	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Projects Completed			
	a) Number of Projects	18	33	42
	b) Aggregate cost (Rs. crores)	26.32	84.80	138.47
	c) Employment Potential (Nos.)	1561	2907	3888
2.	Projects taken up for implementation			
	a) Number of projects	29	39	46
	b) Aggregate cost (Rs. crores)	63.30	274.24	147.99
	c) Employment Potential (Nos.)	3195	5060	2870
3.	Projects cleared by KSIDC Board			
	a) Number of projects	40	51	47
	b) Aggregate cost (Rs. crores)	167.83	489.41	253.62
	c) Employment Potential (Nos.)	4817	6985	2946
4.	Memorandum of Understanding signed with Private Parties			
	a) Number of projects	36	54	27
	b) Aggregate cost (estimated) (Rs. crores)	1553	983	533

Source : K.S.I.D.C. Limited, Thiruvananthapuram.

Table 6.5

Trends in Financial Assistance Sanctioned and Disbursed by Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited during the period from 1991-92 to 1993-94

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mode of Assistance	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		Gross sanction	Disbursement	Gross sanction	Disbursement	Gross sanction	Disbursement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Share Capital	591.67	392.21	1763.67	379.58	1303.21	2984.55
2.	Loan	2852.47	2012.57	3785.77	2344.07	3570.18	
3.	Guarantee	977.83	977.83	—	—	—	
Total		4421.97	3382.61	5549.44	2723.65	4873.39	2984.55

Source : *KSIDC Ltd., Thiruvananthapuram.*

Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.

6.13 The Corporation has been managing eight subsidiary and five associate units during the period under review. It was operating nine manufacturing divisions of its own as well. In the year 1993-94, the Corporation could achieve a turn over of Rs. 130 crores against the target of Rs. 152 crores. 35 to 40 per cent of the turn over was expected from communication products. Facility to manufacture communication equipment was extended to other divisions also in view of the potential then existed. But changes in DOT policies resulted in a reduction in demand and lack of orders for these products had its impact on the total turn over. However, the Corporation could reach a turn over level as attained in 1992-93, and generate profit of Rs. 106.65 lakhs during 1993-94, slightly less than the level of Rs. 117.51 lakhs achieved in the previous year. The accumulated loss could be reduced to Rs. 6722.65 lakhs at the end of March 1994 from the level of Rs.6829.27 lakhs during the previous year.

Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Ltd.

6.14 Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Ltd. is a holding company that has been engaged in the management of the affairs of its subsidiary companies viz. The Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd., Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,

Kerala State Salicylates and Chemicals Ltd. and Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd., Operation of Air Cargo Complexes and Trading. However most of its subsidiary companies have been defunct for more than two years and they have been listed for disinvestment by Government of Kerala. The other activities of the company are operation of Air Cargo complexes at Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi. The Thiruvananthapuram Air Cargo Complex that has been operated by IAAI for some time has been returned to the Company in October 1993. There was a total turnover of Rs. 29.27 lakhs in respect of sale of crockery, Glass ware etc. and Note Books during 1993-94 as against Rs. 19.50 lakhs in 1992-93. Besides, an amount of Rs. 69.03 lakhs was earned by the Company as income from Air Cargo Complexes during the year under review. The Company is running on profit and the net profit increased from Rs. 0.23 lakh in 1992-93 to Rs. 1.29 lakhs in 1993-94. The Company could also reduce its accumulated loss to Rs.12.06 lakhs at the end of March 1994 from the level of Rs. 13.35 lakhs in the previous year.

Kerala State Industrial Products Trading Corporation Ltd.

6.15 The main activity of the Corporation is confined to the trading of the monopoly products of Government Companies and industrial concerns. It has been functioning as the sole selling agent for the products of Travancore

Titanium Products Ltd. since 1979. The Corporation has been running on profit from 1979-80 onwards continuously and paying dividend from 1981-82. The sales turn over of the Company during the year 1993-94 was Rs. 5492.72 lakhs as against Rs. 7547.23 lakhs in 1992-93. The decline in sales during the year under review was due to loss of production of titanium products on account of lockout of the Company. However, the Corporation was able to achieve a net profit of Rs. 58.18 lakhs in 1993-94 as against Rs. 59.23 lakhs in the previous year on effective financial management. An amount of Rs. 18.61 lakhs has been remitted to Government by way of service charges during 1993-94 in addition to the payment of dividend at 20 per cent.

Kerala State Textile Corporation Ltd.

6.16 This Corporation was managing four textile mills, viz., the Kottayam Textiles, Prabhuram Millis, Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills and Edaricode Textiles during 1993-94. These four mills together produced 27.06 lakh kgs. of cotton yarn during 1993-94 as against 23.34 lakh kgs. in 1992-93. This shows an increase of 6.79 per cent in the production of cotton yarn over the previous year. An increase of 12.83 per cent was also noticed in the value of production of cotton yarn to Rs.2659.48 lakhs in 1993-94, com-

pared to the previous year's level of Rs.2354.04 lakhs. The trend in increase of production of cotton year and its value for the last five years are given in Table 6.6. But the value of production in the Knitwear and Elastic division of the Corporation declined from Rs.19.65 lakhs in 1992-93 to Rs.2.19 lakhs in 1993-94. The total sales turn over of the Corporation during the period under review reached Rs.2821.60 lakhs from the previous year's level of Rs.2400.78 lakhs, an increase of 17.53 per cent. The working results of the Corporation during the year 1993-94 has showed a net profit of Rs.191.47 lakhs and a cash profit of Rs.345.45 lakhs as against budgeted net profit of Rs.38.44 lakhs and budgeted cash profit of Rs.177.19 lakhs. This achievement has been mainly contributed by the favourable prices of cotton and yarn that prevailed. The improved working result of the Corporation enabled it to reduce its accumulated loss to Rs.394.28 lakhs at the end of March 1994 from Rs.574.76 lakhs of the previous year.

6.17 The Corporation has drawn up a scheme for capacity enhancement of Edaricode Textiles, Malappuram district from 15,360 spindles to 24,960 spindles with a total capital cost of Rs.588 lakhs. It also proposes to set up a new spinning mill project of 6000 spindles at Kozhikode district involving a capital outlay of Rs.355 lakhs during the Eighth Plan Period.

Table 6.6

Consolidated production details of Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kottayam Textiles, Prabhuram Mills and Edaricode Textiles managed by the Kerala State Textile Corporation

Year	Cotton Yarn		Cloth/other items		Total Value of Production (Rs. lakhs) (Rs. lakhs)
	Production (lakh. kg.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Production (lakh. kg.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1989-90	19.57	1349.94	—	11.34	1361.28
1990-91	26.08	1673.77	—	16.50	1690.27
1991-92	23.89	1822.79	—	16.93	1839.63
1992-93	25.34	2357.04	—	19.64	2376.68
1993-94	27.06	2659.48	—	2.19	2661.67

Source : Kerala State Textile Corporation Limited

Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)

6.18 Set up in the year 1992 as a Statutory Body for accelerating the industrial development of Kerala by providing all the necessary infrastructure facilities, KINFRA is implementing 3 major projects and have initiated 6 other major schemes aimed at the overall integrated industrial infrastructure development of the State. An Export Promotion Industrial Park is being established at Kakkanad, Ernakulam for which around 200 acres of land has been acquired during 1993-94. A joint venture Company viz., Western India Kinfra Limited has been formed with M/s. Western India Services & Estates Limited for the promotion of Integrated Industrial Township in 750 acres of land at Kanjikode in Palakkad district. Kinfra is also setting up an International Apparel Park at Kazhakkuttom in Thiruvananthapuram district for which around 90 acres of land has been acquired. This park is envisaged to provide all facilities for more than 50 garment export units. The International Apparel Park would provide employment to around 26,000 people. The Corporation also plan to set up an International Industrial Park at Kochi, Techno Industrial Park at Kakkancherry, Calicut University Campus, and Industrial Parks at Malappuram, Kozhikkode and Ernakulam. It is expected that the measures initiated by KINFRA will greatly contribute to the overall industrial growth of the State in the coming years.

State Public Sector Manufacturing Industrial Enterprises

6.19 As at the end of March 1994, there were 44 manufacturing units in the State Public Sector under the administrative control of the Industries Department. Among these, the State Government was holding the entire share capital of 20 units, while the majority shares of the remaining 24 units were jointly held by the State Government and its holding Companies. The Kerala Special Refractories Ltd. and the Kerala Hitech Industries Ltd. had not commenced commercial production during the period under review. The performance of Foam Mattings (India) Ltd. has been dealt with elsewhere in this chapter. Some of the units are yet to finalise their accounts for the year 1993-94. The performance

of 29 companies for which data are available for this period has been attempted below.

6.20 Among the public sector manufacturing units whose shares are fully owned by the State Government, the Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd., Malabar Cements Ltd., Kerala Automobiles Ltd. and Sitaram Textiles Ltd. continued to turn out reasonable better performance in terms of value of production and sales turnover during 1993-94. The performance of Kerala Clays and Ceramic Products Ltd., Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Ltd., Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd., and Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd. was also encouraging. While the sales turnover of Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. increased in 1993-94 from the level of 1992-93, its value of production declined sharply. The units with poor performance in production and turnover during 1993-94 were Autokast Ltd., Scooters Kerala Ltd., the Kerala Ceramics Ltd., and Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd. The Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd. and Malabar Cements Ltd., showed better capacity utilisation during 1993-94 than that in the previous year. Relevant data relating to these units are given in Appendix tables 6.2 to 6.4. Among the public sector units in which Government is holding majority shares, 5 subsidiary companies of the Kerala State Electronic Development Corporation Ltd., Kerala Construction Components Ltd., Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd., Traco Cable Company Ltd. and United Electrical Industries Ltd., showed better working results in terms of value of production and sales turnover during the period under review. The rate of capacity utilisation in all these units, except for the production of PVC covered and Bare Copper Conductors and Jelly Filled Telephone Cables in Traco Cable Company Ltd., also increased during 1993-94 from the previous year's level. While the value of production of Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd., increased, a marginal decline in its sales turnover was noticed in the year compared to those of in the previous year. Performance of seven companies with majority shares of the State Government were poor in terms of value of production and sales turnover during the period under review. Details of the units under the Government majority group are furnished in Appendix tables 6.5 to 6.7

6.21 Out of the 29 manufacturing units, 14 units had witnessed mandays loss and loss of production on account of various reasons during 1993-94, while 16 units had to face these problems in 1992-93. 128419 mandays were lost

during 1993-94 which resulted in a production loss of more than Rs.914 lakhs. Certain units have not yet estimated their production loss due to loss of their mandays. Table 6.7 gives these details with comparative figures for 1992-93.

Table 6.7

Details of Mandays Lost and Production Loss in State Public Sector Manufacturing Industrial Enterprises during 1992-93 and 1993-94

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Main Reasons	Mandays lost (Nos)		Production loss (Rs. lakhs)	
			1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. Government Owned Companies						
1.	Autokast Ltd.	Absence of Employees and Bandh	18683	23098	N.E	N.E
2.	Kerala Automobiles Ltd.	Bandh	3302	—	14.58	—
3.	Kerala Electrical & Allied Engineering Company Ltd.	Bandh, Power Failure and Lay off.	1280	977	N.E	N.E
4.	Kerala State Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Various Reasons	24775	25748	N.E.	N.E
5.	Sitaram Textiles Ltd.	Bandh	1364	1370	7.27	6.51
6.	Steel & Industrial Forgings Ltd.	Raw Material shortage, Machine Break down, Power Failure etc.	251	406	268.00	565.00
7.	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd.	Bandh, Power Failure, Machine Break down etc.	10230	11180	42.69	40.32
8.	The Kerala Ceramics Ltd.	Various Reasons	545	294	2.03	1.15
9.	Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd.	Various Reasons	37225	40430	208.16	206.52
Sub Total (A)			97655	103503	542.73	819.50
B. Government majority Companies						
1.	Keltron Counters Ltd.	Various Reasons	3096	4460	N.E.	N.E.
2.	Keltron Power Devices Ltd.	Various Reasons	10950	12400	6.07	5.26
3.	Steel Complex Ltd.	Power Problem, Raw Material Shortage, Maintenance work etc.	227	—	291.10	—
4.	The Metal Industries Ltd.	Raw Material Shortage, Power Failure Lay off etc.	3845	5203	60.00	32.00
5.	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.	Lock out	1375	521	N.E.	N.E.
6.	Traco Cable Company Ltd.	Irregular supply of Aluminium Rods, machine Break down, Raw material shortage, Power failure etc.	4104	2186	58.88	35.61
7.	Kerala Construction Components Ltd.	Power Failure, Machine Repair, Heavy Rain, Shortage of workers etc.	149	146	21.55	21.24
Sub Total (B)			23746	24916	437.60	94.11
Total (A + B)			121401	128419	980.33	913.61

N.E : Not Estimated.

6.22 On reviewing 44 State Public Sector Industrial Enterprises including manufacturing units, for which information is available, it is seen that 23 units were working on profit during 1993-94. This included 16 manufacturing units. Among the Holding Companies, Kerala State Electronic Development Corporation Ltd; Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Ltd., and the Kerala State Textile Corporation also earned profit during the year under review. These 23 units together earned a net profit of Rs.43.46 crores, major contributors being the Chemical Industries Group. Out of the remaining 19 units, 17 units together incurred a total loss of about Rs.28 crores. The other two units have not yet started

commercial production. Among the 44 units 35 were having accumulated losses amounting to Rs.566.08 crores as against their total paid up capital of Rs.468.57 crores as on 31-3-1994. The accumulated loss of 21 companies had exceeded their paid up share capital and the total accumulated loss of these 21 companies stood at Rs.462.48 crores as against their total paid up share capital of Rs.141.26 crores as at the end of March, 1994. The details of these units are given in table 6.8. The group-wise and unit-wise working results of the 44 Public Sector Undertakings coming under the administrative control of the Industries Department are furnished in Appendix table - 6.8.

Table 6.8

Details of Public Sector Industrial Undertakings whose Accumulated Loss Exceeded their paid up capital

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of undertaking	Paid up capital as on 31-3-1994	Accumulated loss as on 31-3-1994
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Electronics			
1.	Keltron Counters Ltd.	393.90	1003.24
2.	Keltron Magnetics Ltd.	25.09	66.72
3.	Keltron Resistors Ltd.	139.81	163.73
4.	Keltron Power Devices Ltd.	410.23	1836.90
5.	Keltron Rectifiers Ltd.	274.36	1171.62
KSIE Group			
6.	Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	430.00	2546.49
Chemicals			
7.	The Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd.	3093.27	9225.88
Textiles			
8.	Sitaram Textiles Ltd.	420.00	1441.95
9.	Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd.	264.99	766.52
Electricals and Cables			
10.	The Metropolitan Engineering Company Ltd.	192.91	371.50
11.	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd.	1347.51	4026.12
Engineering			
12.	Scooters Kerala Ltd.	229.99	316.85
13.	Astral Watches Ltd.	8.00	55.63

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
14.	Kerala Automobiles Ltd.	323.00	1560.00
15.	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd.	450.00	1479.00
16.	Autokast Ltd.	1310.00	5264.56
Ceramics and Refractories			
17.	Kerala Construction Components Ltd.	28.07	58.00
18.	The Kerala Ceramics Ltd.	1031.98	1206.11
Traditional			
19.	Kerala State Coir Corporation Ltd.	242.54	268.47
20.	The Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation Ltd.	3058.95	12318.15
Promotional			
21.	Kerala Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd.	451.59	1100.54
Total		14126.19	46247.98

Central Sector Industrial Investment in Kerala

6.23 As on 31st March 1993, the Central Investment (in terms of Gross Block) in the industrial sector of Kerala has increased to Rs.2275 crores from Rs.2000 crores in March 1992 (Fig.3). The share of Central Sector Investment in Kerala has been steadily declining since 1975 from 3.2 per cent to a low of 1.3% as on 31st March 1992 (Fig.4). The share remained stationary at 1.3 per cent as at the end of March 1993. The total central sector industrial investment in the Country has increased from Rs.153893 crores in March 1992 to Rs.173501 crores by the end of March 1993, showing an increase of Rs.19608 crores during the financial year 1992-93. Out of this Kerala received Rs.275 crores constituting 1.4 per cent of the incremental investment made by the Central Government in the industrial sector in the Country as a whole. The five States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar together continued to account for more than 50 per cent of the total Central investment in the Country as on 31-3-1992. (see Appendix 6.9). The data relating to the central sector investment in the Country and Kerala at different intervals are furnished in table 6.9.

Table 6.9

Central Sector Industrial Investment in Kerala (Rs. crores)

Year	Investment (Gross Block) as on 31st March		Percentage of Column (3) to Column (2)
	All India	Kerala	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1970	3795	116	3.1
1975	6242	202	3.2
1980	18161	423	2.3
1985	47323	831	1.8
1990	113430	1701	1.5
1991	130657	1853	1.4
1992	153893	2000	1.3
1993	173501	2275	1.3

6.24 Eighteen Central Sector Undertakings including five textile mills managed by the National Textile Corporation Ltd. were functioning in Kerala during 1993-94. They were :

1. Cochin Refineries Ltd., Kochi.
2. Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Kochi.
3. The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Aluva.

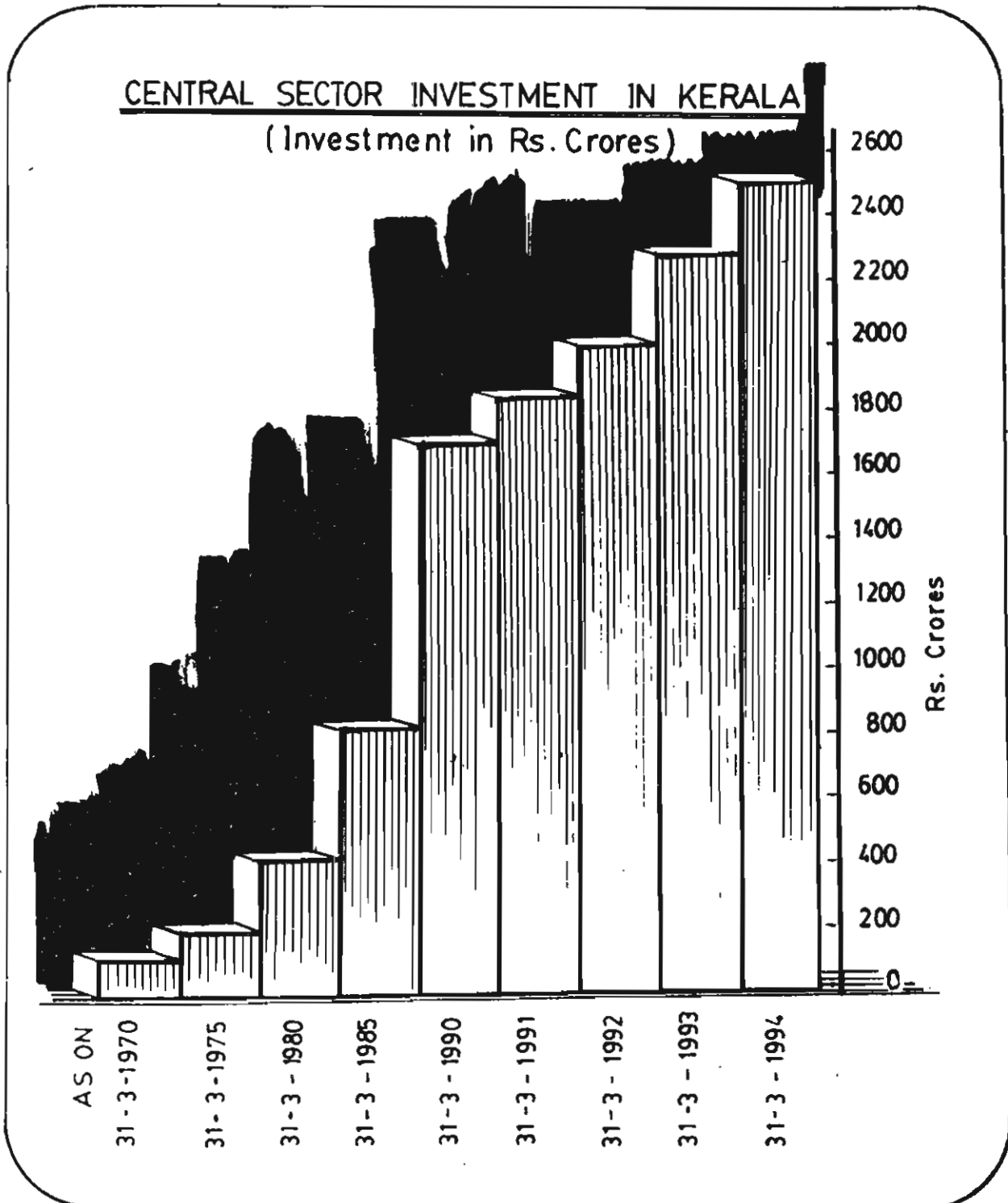


Fig. 6.3

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF KERALA IN THE TOTAL
CENTRAL SECTOR INVESTMENT IN THE COUNTRY

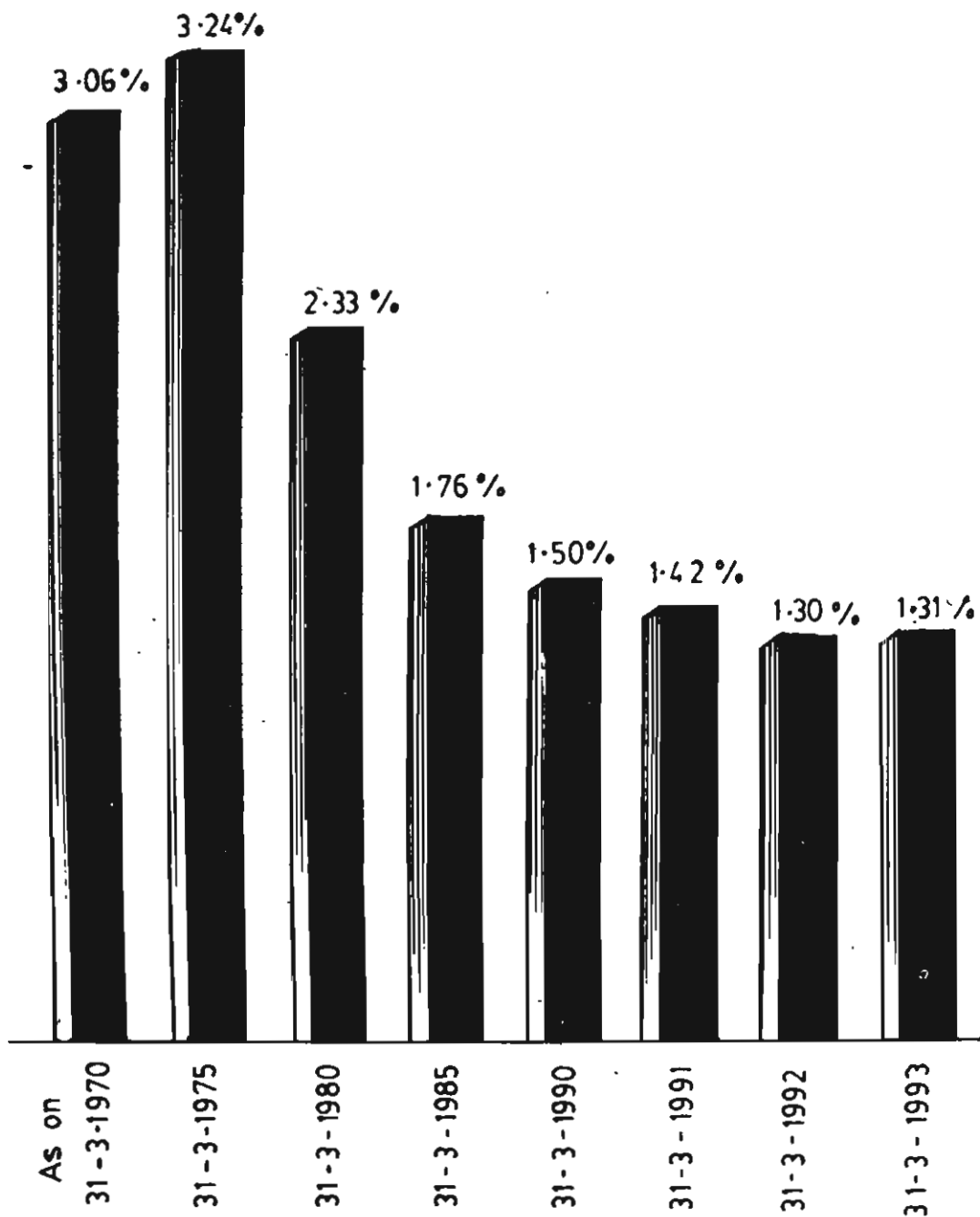


Fig. 6.4

4. Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Kottayam.
5. Hindustan Latex Ltd., Thiruvananthapuram.
6. Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Rare Earths Division, Aluva.
7. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Palakkad.
8. Instrumentation Ltd., Palakkad.
9. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Udyogamandal.
10. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., Edappally.
11. H.M.T. Ltd., Kalamasseri.
12. Balmer lawrie and Company Ltd., Aroor.
13. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Kochi.

Units under National Textile Corporation Ltd.

14. Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kannur.
15. Vijayamohini Mills, Thiruvananthapuram.
16. Parvathi Mills, Kollam.
17. Kerala Lakshmi Mills, Thrissur.
18. Alagappa Textile (Cochin) Mills, Thrissur.

6.25 Certain salient features of the central sector manufacturing units working in Kerala are furnished in Appendix tables 6.10 to 6.13.

Small Scale Industries

6.26 The Small Scale Industries Sector showed tremendous growth during 1993-94 in regard to number of industrial units registered. The number of new small scale industrial units registered in the State during the financial year 1993-94 was 14533 against a target of 10500 units. The capital invested by these units amounted to Rs.16627.75 lakhs and created new employment opportunities to 60945 persons. The value of goods and services produced in the SSI Sector has also registered noticeable improvement as the estimated amount was as high as Rs.622 crores in 1993-1994 as against Rs.263 crores in the previous year. Of the total number of 14533 SSI units registered during 1993-94, 3742 units were run by women entrepreneurs and 1230 by SC/ST entrepreneurs. The District-wise performance indicates that the two districts of Ernakulam and Thiruvananthapuram continue to maintain their top

position: Ernakulam district accounted for 13 per cent of the total number of new SSI Units registered during the year followed by Thiruvananthapuram with 11 per cent. Idukki and Wayanad districts accounted for the lowest number of new SSI Units with only 430 and 250 units respectively. District-wise details of the Small Scale Industrial Units registered in Kerala during the year 1993-94 are furnished in Appendix 6.14.

6.27 The total number of SSI units registered in the State as on 31st March 1994 was 110384 (Fig. 6.5). The aggregate investment of all these units, which provided employment to 6.30 lakh persons, was Rs.1175.16 crores. The value of goods and services produced by these units during 1993-94 (excluding those in Kasaragod district) was estimated at Rs.3607.94 crores. District-wise details of registered small scale units in Kerala as on 31-3-1994 are given in Appendix 6.15. The average investment per unit, value of goods and services produced per unit in the small scale sector in the State have been worked out at Rs.1.06 lakhs, Rs.3.27 lakhs and six numbers respectively. On an average each small scale unit created employment for six persons.

6.28 Under the Intensive Industrialisation Programme (IIP) launched by the State Government on 1st February 1993, the main objective was to set up 30,000 new SSI units to provide employment to 1.5 lakh persons over a period of two years. The target for the first year was to set up 13,800 new SSI Units, but the State could achieve registration of 14383 new units during the first year itself. The capital invested by these units amounted to Rs.166.77 crores and provided employment to an estimated number of 63858 persons during the year 1993-94.

6.29 Under entrepreneurship Development Programme, a total number of 465 prospective entrepreneurs were trained during the year 1993-94 which included 108 SC/ST entrepreneurs also. Details of Entrepreneurship Development Programme conducted during 1993-94 is given in Appendix 6.16. Under Self Employment Programme, an amount of Rs.530.14 lakhs was sanctioned to 2924 persons for establishing their own ventures under Industry, Service and Business category during 1993-94. Out of this Rs.307.84 lakhs has been disbursed to 1683

NUMBER OF REGISTERED SMALL SCALE UNITS IN KERALA

(Cumulative)

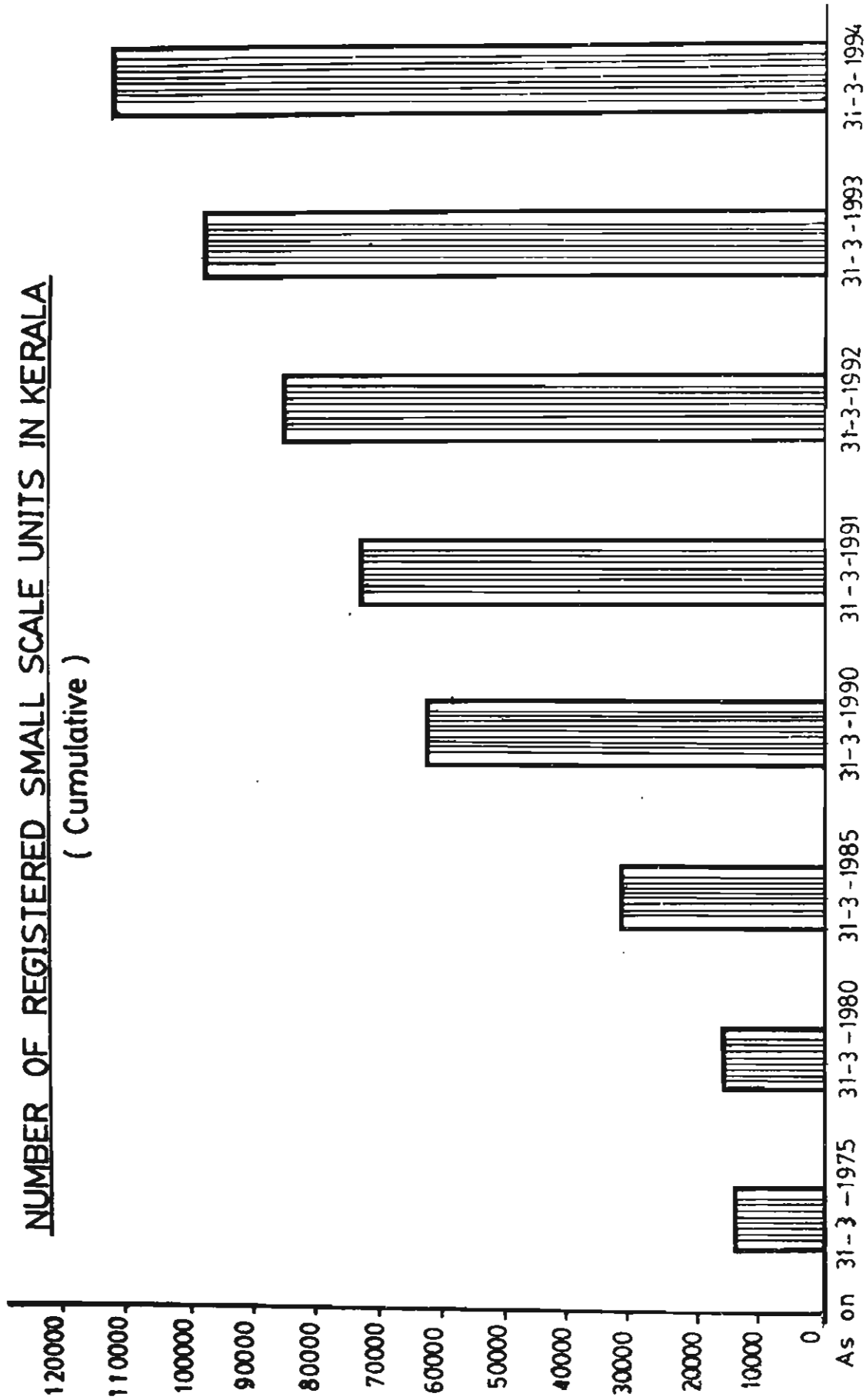


Fig. 6.5

beneficiaries during the year. Details of achievements under self employment are furnished in Appendix 6.17. The Government of India have also launched a new scheme namely 'Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) on 2nd October 1993 for providing self employment to the educated unemployed youth in Urban area. Under PMRY Scheme an amount of Rs.730.51 lakhs was sanctioned to 1595 persons and Rs.499.99 lakhs was disbursed to 1002 beneficiaries during the year.

6.30 Under the Sick Unit Rehabilitation Programme, of the total number of 110384 units, 2588 units were identified as sick and about 2071 units were closed down during the year 1993-94. Steps had been taken by the District Industries Centres for the revival of the sick units and about 55 industrial units were revived during the year. District-wise details of the working status of SSI units is given in Appendix 6.18. During the year 1993-94 about 775 Artisan Units were established. The District-wise performance indicates that about 13.4 per cent of the total number of artisan units were started in Thiruvananthapuram district, followed by Kannur (12.4%) and Wayanad (11.9%) districts. District-wise details of Artisan units started during 1993-94 is furnished in Appendix 6.19. Under the Co-operative Sector, 76 Co-operative Societies were newly registered in the State during 1993-94 enhancing the total number of industrial co-operative societies (excluding Beedi Societies) to 1775 as on 30th June 1994. For details regarding the classification of industrial Co-operative Societies as on 30-6-1994 See Appendix 6.20.

Kerala Financial Corporation

6.31 The Kerala Financial Corporation is a public sector financial institution which provides long term loans to small and medium scale industries in the State. The Corporation received 2165 applications for an aggregate loan amount of Rs.105.29 crores during 1993-94 as against 2337 applications for Rs.110.44 crores received during the previous year. The gross sanctions during 1993-94 amounted to Rs.84.10 crores from 1993 parties as against Rs.93.11 crores for 2150 parties for the year 1992-93. The disbursement of loan during 1993-94 amounted to Rs.68.42 crores

to 1696 units against Rs.65.10 crores disbursed to 1879 units of the previous year. With the net effective sanction of Rs.77.34 crores during 1993-94, the cumulative effective sanction by the Corporation as at the end of March 1994 aggregated Rs.623.54 crores. The summary statement showing the operations of the Corporation is given in Appendix 6.21.

6.32 The industrially backward areas in the State consist of Idukki, and Wayanad (Category A); Alappuzha, Malappuram, Kannur and Kasaragod, (Category B), and Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur, (Category C). Top priority has been given by the Corporation both in sanction and disbursement of loans for industrial units started in the above areas) Of the total amount of Rs.68.42 crores disbursed for 1696 units during 1993-94, an amount of Rs.31.08 crores (45.43 per cent) for 875 units (51.59 per cent) was disbursed to industrial units in backward districts. The details of district-wise disbursement of loan by Kerala Financial Corporation during the year 1993-94 is given in Appendix 6.22.

6.33 As in the earlier years, the Kerala Financial Corporation continued to support the small scale sector during 1993-94 also. Out of the total net effective sanction of Rs.77.34 crores to 1856 units, sanctions to the small scale units amounted to Rs.50.21 crores (64.92 per cent) to 895 units (48.22 per cent) like wise the amount disbursed to the small scale sector during the year was Rs.44.49 crores (65.02 per cent) for 847 units (49.94 per cent) where as the aggregate disbursement was Rs.68.42 crores to 1696 units. The cumulative amount of loan sanctioned (net) since the beginning to small scale industries was Rs.405.77 crores at the end of March 1994, as against the total sanction of Rs.623.54 crores to all units. The disbursement of loans to small scale industries amounted to Rs.353.94 crores out of the total disbursement of Rs.522.31 crores since its inception upto 31-3-1994. This means 65.08 per cent of the total amount sanctioned and 67.76 per cent of the total amount disbursed since the beginning was to small scale industries. The details of industry-wise classification of loan sanctioned and disbursed by the Corporation as on 31-3-1994 is furnished in Appendix 6.23.

6.34 Recovery of loan, being an important source of funds for the Corporation, was given the highest priority during the year under review. The total amount of arrears at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs.137.04 crores. With the addition of the current demand of Rs.108.02 crores, the total receivables during the year 1993-94 was Rs.245.06 crores. Against this the recovery during the year was Rs.83.62 crores representing just 34 per cent of the total receivables. Recovery during the year increased by 12 per cent over the recovery of Rs.74.32 crores during 1992-93. The total amount of arrears at the end of the year was Rs.155.81 crores.

6.35 The total share capital of the Kerala Financial Corporation including share advance as on 31-3-1994 is Rs.46 crores. The net profit after provision and transfer to reserve is Rs.56.33 lakhs. Progress of the working of Kerala Financial Corporation for the past nine years since 1985-86 is furnished in Appendix 6.24.

Kerala Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO)

6.36 The main activities of the Small Industries Development Corporation are to aid, counsel, finance, protect and promote the interests of small scale industries in the State. Apart from the general functions, the functional activities of the corporation are being carried out by its various divisions. The achievements in respect of the functional activities of various divisions are given below.

6.37 The Raw Material Division of SIDCO procures and distributes scarce raw materials to the registered SSI units in the State through the raw material depots in each district. The quantity of various raw material supplied through various depots amounted to 16041 tonnes and the number of small scale beneficiaries was 1779 during the year 1993-94. During 1993-94, this division registered a turnover of about Rs.27.41 crores and earned a profit of Rs.29.52 lakhs. The Production Division having 12 production and service units producing wooden furniture, survey instrument and similar other items is running on loss. Lack of working capital facility, obsolete machinery, lack of marketing facilities are the main reasons for the loss incurred by the

division. During 1993-94, this division registered a turnover of Rs.235.42 lakhs.

6.38 SIDCO is having 17 conventional INDUSTRIAL ESTATES, AND 36 MINI INDUSTRIAL ESTATES. DURING 1993-94, ALL 527 SHEDS IN THE CONVENTIONAL INDUSTRIAL ESTATES ARE IN OCCUPATION BY 323 UNITS. The revenue received from these estates is not adequate to meet the maintenance charges of these estates. The Planning and Development Division is engaged in the dealings with those units including recovery action and correspondence with financing institutions, Government, District Industries Centres etc. Total amount of arrears collected during 1993-94 from the entrepreneurs who had availed rehabilitation/margin money loan by enforcing Revenue Recovery action and other methods was Rs.4.09 lakhs and Rs.10.24 lakhs respectively. The outstanding amount to be collected as on 31-3-1994 is Rs.190.02 lakhs. More than 650 units have been extended financial assistance by the Corporation during the year.

6.39 The Marketing Division renders marketing assistance to registered SSI units in the State. The sales Emporia working under this division at Kannur, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Thiruvananthapuram have recorded a total turnover of Rs.204 lakhs. During the year this division has assisted a total of 800 SSI Units in marketing of their products and earned a profit of Rs.0.75 lakh. The construction Division of SIDCO has executed civil works amounting to Rs.225 lakhs during 1993-94. This division also takes civil works of other public sector undertakings. The centage charges levied by SIDCO are comparatively less and has been affecting adversely the working of the division. The authorised share capital of the Corporation on 31-3-1994 was Rs.500 lakhs and the paid up share capital Rs.451.59 lakhs. The Corporation has provided employment to a total number of 886 persons under various category. The total turnover of the Corporation amounted to Rs.30.84 cores during 1993-94 and the working ended with a loss of Rs.1.24 crores.

Small Industries Service Institute (SISI)

6.40 The main objective of the Small Industries Service Institute is to provide

Techno-economic, Managerial consultancy services to the existing and prospective small scale industrial units located in Kerala and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. Promotional and developmental activities are implemented under the overall guidelines issued by the Government of India as per an Action Plan chalked out for each year. The Institute imparts regular training courses in Machine shop practice, electric and gas welding, Footwear and leather goods manufacture and fruits and vegetable preservation. Other activities include implant studies, diagnostic studies for rehabilitation of sick units, modernisation studies, technology upgradation, quality control, energy conservation, specialised training programmes on exports financial management etc.

6.41 During the year 1993-94, the

Institute undertook a total number of 685 job works by providing common facility services and earned a revenue of Rs.1.87 lakhs towards service charges, sale proceeds and consultancy charges. The programme has benefited a total number of 351 units during the period. The Institute also prepared a lot of technical literature/publication for the benefit of existing and prospective entrepreneurs in the State. The various technical divisions of the Institute provided consultancy services in about 4441 cases, out of which 2407 (54%) were dealt with at SISI premises, which included 1485 cases of a purely technical nature. Managerial assistance was provided to 198 cases and assistance to start new industries was provided to 246 prospective entrepreneurs. Details of technical assistance given to existing and prospective entrepreneurs may be seen from Table 6.10.

Table 6.10

Details of consultancy Services offered by SISI during 1993-94

Sl. No.	Type of Assistance	At Unit premises	At SISI	Through correspondence	Total
1.	Technical	686 (601)	1485 (1925)	108 (961)	2279 (3487)
2.	Managerial	37 (13)	198 (15)	36 (1)	271 (29)
3.	Economic and Statistical	521 (80)	379 (480)	69 (360)	969 (920)
4.	Assistance to start new Industries	280 (42)	246 (832)	43 (402)	569 (1276)
5.	Others	38 (127)	99 (352)	216 (370)	353 (849)
Total		1562 (863)	2407 (3604)	472 (2094)	4441 (6561)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate the achievements in 1992-93.

6.42 The Institute also conducted training programmes on welding, machine shop practices, leather foot wear, industrial management, packaging for exports and one month training programme each on synthetic gem cutting and polishing and on Entrepreneurship Development Programme. Three motivation seminars at Kozhikode, Pathanamthitta and Lakshadweep islands were also conducted during the year to

motivate the educated unemployed youth in these areas to take up self employment ventures under the self employment scheme of the Government of India. Under the programme of modernisation, the Institute conducted a comprehensive study of the cluster group of Industries covering Roofing Tile Industries and similar products. Under the programme of Auxiliary Development, the Institute attended plant level

committee meetings held at KAMCO, HMT, FACT and ITI during the year 1993-94. A Buyers sellers meet was also arranged with the active participation of SSI Association and SSI units at Ernakulam.

6.43 Under the programme of Marketing Assistance to SSI units, large number of units were given marketing intelligence information relating to paints and varnishes, builders hardware, cosmetics and toiletries, plastic and rubber items. Further during the year 133 SSI units were provided with tender enquiries received from large and medium scale undertakings. The SISI provided comprehensive information relating to export enquiries to 179 exporting and export worthy units. The Economic Investigation Division of the Institute conducted three Industry potential surveys in respect of three districts of Palakkad, Idukki and Kasaragod during the year. The statistics Division of the Institute is engaged in conducting the Diagnostic study based on 2% sample units in the State. Data entry is almost completed in respect of frame data for all the fourteen districts covering the period 1988-92. The division is also conducting an exercise for substitution of the closed units with functioning units keeping the product and areas of location in tact.

6.44 The SISI also extends assistance to the District Industries Centres, both in the technical and other spheres. Other assistance include selection of beneficiaries under PMRY scheme, training of PMRY beneficiaries, seminars, open house discussions, intensive industry development campaigns etc. Assistance to the weaker sections and women entrepreneurs are also offered by the SISI in the form of preferential treatment for selection to undergo training conducted by the Institute under Entrepreneurship Development Programmes. Special Programme and specific courses were conducted by the Institute for the benefit of weaker sections and women entrepreneurs. An awareness Programme on energy conservation of roofing tiles and similar products was conducted by the Institute at Thrissur. It also undertook energy audits in respect of three tile units during the last two years and prepared a study report under Modernisation Programme which

covers diversification programmes and replacement of obsolete plant to save energy and other manufacturing costs.

Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation Ltd. (KITCO)

6.45 The Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation (KITCO) aims at the promotion of large, medium and small scale industries through its operations like preparation and appraisal of project reports rehabilitation and diagnostic studies, monitoring of project implementation, modernisation of industries, engineering and other consultancy services. During the financial year, 1993-94 KITCO had gross earnings of Rs.64.11 lakhs against Rs.59.21 lakhs in 1992-93, a growth of 8.28 percent. The company earned Rs.62.48 lakhs by way of consultancy fees as against Rs.58.08 lakhs for the previous year, registering a growth rate of 7.56 percent. During the year 1993-94, assignments of KITCO consisted of project reports, feasibility studies, market surveys, special studies, detailed engineering works turnkey assignments, energy audit and various training programmes. The project consultancy Division completed 68 project reports, one revival report and two market survey reports. KITCO also received a prestigious assignment for the preparation of a Detailed Project Report for setting up the proposed Cochin International Airport (CIA) at Nedumbassery. The Detailed Engineering Division has undertaken 24 assignments during 1993-94, of which ten works were completed and the rest are at various stages of completion. The one lakh litre per day capacity Dairy Project at Villupuram for National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) costing Rs.3 crores has been commissioned. The other important projects completed include commercial complexes at Belgaum for Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum, the interim processing facilities for Oil Palm India Ltd. the various civil works at Rehabilitation Plantations Ltd, (RPL), Punalur, the interior decoration work for Air India offices at Thiruvalla and Trichur etc. KITCO acts as the local consultants and co-ordinating agency for City Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO), Bombay and the newly formed Gosri Island Development Agency (GIDA). KITCO is

also the co-ordinating agency for the environmental impact study which is being continued.

6.46 In the sphere of special studies too, KITCO has done commendable work. Thirteen special studies were undertaken during the year under review, out of which ten studies have been completed and reports for three studies are in final stages. Industrial potential surveys had been conducted by KITCO in all the districts, surveys in respect of ten districts had been completed and the work in four districts is in progress. In the area of energy audit, KITCO has completed 46 assignments during the year under review. The organisation has now entered into a new field viz., housing and infrastructure development project and has promoted a housing project called (KITCO Gardens) consisting of ten independent villas. Under the Management Consultancy Division, thirteen Entrepreneurship Development Programmes were conducted for various target groups and refresher courses for the officials in the Industries Department. KITCO had also rendered the services of the library and data bank in disseminating information regarding industries, utilisation of IFCI promotional schemes for new entrepreneurs etc. The Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Hindustan Latex Limited, Rehabilitation Plantation Ltd., NDDB, KERAFED etc. continue to utilise the services of KITCO by entrusting to it various assignments.

Handicrafts Industry

Handicrafts Development Corporation of Kerala Ltd.

6.47 The Handicrafts Development Corporation of Kerala is the nodal agency for promotion and development of handicrafts industry in the State. Procurement and distribution of raw materials and marketing of finished products are the main activities of the Corporation. During 1993-94, the Corporation had procured raw materials such as sandal wood, rose wood etc. and distributed the above items worth Rs.16.93 lakhs to handicrafts artisans. The authorised share capital of the Corporation during the year was Rs.250 lakhs. The total sales turn over of the Corporation for the year 1993-94 was Rs.646.94 lakhs as against

Rs.554.73 lakhs in the previous year, which registered an increase of about 17 percent over the previous year. During the year 1993-94, handicrafts goods valued at Rs.19.91 lakhs was exported by the Corporation.

6.48 The total income of the Corporation during the year 1993-94 was Rs.541.33 lakhs while expenditure during the year amounted to Rs.5267.79 lakhs. The Corporation has earned a profit of Rs.13.54 lakhs during the year 1993-94. It has received financial assistance to the tune of Rs.17 lakhs from Government of Kerala and Rs. 7 lakhs from Government of India for implementation of ongoing projects. The total number of employees on the roll of the Corporation as on 31-3-1994 was 197. The Corporation has conducted a number of exhibition cum sales during the year in important places such as Simla, Coimbatore, Ooty, Madras, Bangalore, Bombay, New Delhi, Goa and Kodaikanal.

Bamboo Industry

6.49 The Kerala State Bamboo Corporation Limited is the sole agency engaged in the promotion and development of bamboo industry in the State. The procurement and distribution of bamboo reeds to traditional workers and collection and marketing of their finished products are the main functions of the Corporation. Major raw materials valued to the tune of Rs.165.65 lakhs was consumed by the Corporation during the year 1993-94. It collected and distributed 23.72 lakh sq.feet of bamboo ply valued at Rs.171.97 lakhs during 1993-94, as against 23.10 lakh sq.feet valued at Rs.143.50 lakhs during the previous year. Mats produced and sold during the year was 755 lakh sq.feet as against 723 lakh sq. feet of the same during the previous year. The total turn over of the Corporation during 1993-94 was Rs.629.68 lakhs registering an increase of 22.33 percent over Rs.514.72 lakhs of the previous year. During the year the Corporation received financial assistance amounting to Rs.35 lakhs. (Rs.15 lakhs as share capital and Rs.20 lakhs as loan) from the State Government. The share capital of the Corporation during the year 1993-94 was Rs.335.86 lakhs and it earned a profit of Rs.49 lakhs during the year after providing for income tax.

Beedi Industry

6.50 The Kerala Dinesh Beedi Workers' Central Co-operative Society play a significant role in promoting the Beedi industry. The central society collects raw materials in bulk and distributes to primary societies. It also provides advance and purchases the finished products from the members and helps in marketing. During the year 1993-94, all the 22 primary beedi workers Co-operative Societies functioning under the central society were working on profit. The total number of members in the primary societies as on 31-3-1994 was 45775. The central and the primary societies together provided employment to 31439 workers as on 31-3-94. The paid up share capital of the primary societies during the year 1993-94 was Rs.72.04 lakhs. An amount of Rs.144.35 lakhs had been disbursed towards salary during 1993-94 by the primary societies, while it was Rs.26.89 lakhs for the central society. Under the Welfare-cum-pension scheme an amount of Rs.3.10 lakhs had been disbursed for 600 beneficiaries during 1993-94 towards assistance for the family of the deceased beedi workers and Rs.2.49 lakhs lumpsum retirement benefit for 83 workers.

6.51 The paid up share capital of the central society amounted to Rs.35.75 lakhs which consisted of Rs.15.65 lakhs contributed by primary societies and Rs.20.10 lakhs given by the State Government. A total number of 729.32 crore beedies valued at Rs.70.12 crores were purchased by the central society from the member societies during 1993-94 as against 669.67 crore beedies valued at Rs.62.15 crores of the previous year. Major raw materials valued to the tune of Rs.13.84 crores were purchased by the Central society during 1993-94. The gross income earned by the Dinesh Beedi Society amounted to Rs.87.78 crores during 1993-94. The sales turnover of the society during the year amounted to Rs.71.44 crores and had earned a net profit of Rs.48.21 lakhs during the year 1993-94.

Khadi and Village Industries

6.52 Promotional activities for extending financial and technical assistance to artisans engaged in Khadi and Village Industries through

co-operative societies, charitable institutions and individuals were continued by the Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Board during 1993-94 also. The funds required for this purpose was mainly received as grant and loan from Khadi and Village Industries Commission. During the year 1993-94, the Board has received an amount of Rs.610 lakhs under plan and Rs.50 lakhs for rebate from the State Government. The establishment expenditure of the Board was met by the State Government as grant under Non-Plan. Further, the State Government have sanctioned Rs.69 lakhs to Khadi Workers' Welfare Fund Board towards Government share.

6.53 As on 31-3-1994 there were 384 Khadi production centres including polyvastra units and 13 village industries units under the direct control of the Board. The Board has financed 1992 co-operative societies, 1904 charitable institutions and 12195 individuals to run various Khadi and village industries units during the year under review. The Federation for rubber was registered for the development of rubber based industries during 1993-94 in addition to the existing federations.

6.54 The Board has also undertaken programmes for the betterment of the economically weaker sections especially those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the year under review, the Board has disbursed a sum of Rs.40 lakhs under Special Component Plan and Rs.20 lakhs under Tribal Sub Plan as grant to the co-operative societies and institutions exclusively registered for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The physical achievements made under SCP was for 1104 families against the target of 800 families and under TSP 414 families against the target of 400 families. During the year 1993-94, the Board has disbursed a sum of Rs.506.44 lakhs as loan and grant to the beneficiaries. In addition to this, applications for Rs.659.62 lakhs was recommended to various banks under interest subsidy scheme of the Board and Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Board has sanctioned 1049 units under various village industries and could create 16000 employment opportunities during 1993-94. The production and sales of the Board in 1993-94 amounted Rs.97.28 crores and Rs.110.78 crores respectively. Employment

as on 31-3-1994 was 1.76 lakh persons. The sales outlets of the Board consists of 14 Khadi Grama Soubhagyas, 106 Khadi Soubhagyas, 34 G.S. Depots and 30 Gramasilpas as on 31-3-1994. Particulars of programmes formulated by the Board and its performance during the year 1993-94 are furnished in Appendix 6.20.

Kerala State Palmyrah Products Development and Workers' Welfare Corporation Limited (KELPALM)

6.55. The Kerala State Palmyrah Products Development and Workers' Welfare Corporation Limited (KELPALM) was registered in 1985. The main objectives of the Corporation were the development of palmyrah products and improve the welfare of the workers engaged in the palmyrah industry in the State. The Corporation has facility centres at Palakkad, Alathur and Parasala for processing fibre. In addition to this, it has started two more facility centres during 1993-94. As part of its programmes the Corporation has imparted training to 100 women artisans in palmyrah fibre processing during the period under review. The Corporation has submitted a welfare scheme to palmyrah artisans in line with the welfare scheme to fishermen and is under active consideration of the Government. During 1993-94, the Corporation has exported processed palmyrah fibre valued at Rs.7.75 lakhs to U.S.A. Total income of the Corporation has shown a notable increase during 1993-94 - to Rs.34.56 lakhs in 1993-94 from Rs.23.34 lakhs of 1992-93. The Corporation has produced palmyrah products worth of Rs.20.15 lakhs during 1993-94. The total sales turnover of the Corporation during 1993-94 was Rs.22.55 lakhs as compared to Rs.8.43 lakhs during 1992-93. Various projects of expansion and modernisation of the Corporation are under different stages of implementation.

Sericulture

6.56. Considering the immense potential of sericulture in providing employment opportunities in the rural and semi-rural areas of Kerala, the Government decided to develop sericulture in a big way in the State during the Eighth Plan period. In 1989 Government declared sericulture as a Village Industry and since then the scheme

was being implemented by Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Board. But in October, 1994 the Government ordered to constitute Kerala State Sericulture Co-operative Federation Ltd. exclusively to undertake the sericulture development programmes in the State and the Federation came into existence on 16th December 1994.

6.57. The target was to cultivate mulberry in 50,000 acres during the Eighth Plan period. But it was found that while mulberry cultivation was expanding, there was no corresponding increase in the production of cocoons in Kerala. The low production rate was largely due to the inadequate infrastructure for marketing and processing. Hence a cautious strategy was evolved, where stress was given to increase the productivity of the established mulberry gardens, than to expand mulberry acreage. Priority is given to strengthen the cocoon marketing facilities, silk reeling, silk processing and even silk weaving, so that the industry can be well established in Kerala and thereby cocoon prices also can be improved.

6.58. Mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing are undertaken in all the districts in Kerala. More than 5000 acres are under mulberry cultivation in about 6100 holdings in different parts of the State. Two silk reeling centres - one at Pattanakkad in Alappuzha and the other at Uduma in Kasaragod are operating under government sector, and 12 other silk reeling units of varying capacity are functioning in the State under private/voluntary/Co-operative sector. Two sericulture complexes - one at Elamadu in Kollam and the other at Uduma are nearing completion. Cocoon collection centres are functioning at all the fourteen district headquarters. The two government silk reeling centres are also functioning as cocoon markets.

6.59. Progress of sericulture development programmes in the state during 1993-94 and 1994-95 (3 months) are given in table - 6.11.

Coir Industry

6.60. Coir industry occupies the foremost place among traditional industries in Kerala which provides direct employment to 3.83 lakh workers mostly in rural areas and exports nearly

Table 6.11

Progress of Sericulture Development Programmes of the State

Sl. No.	Items	1993-94 (As on 30-6-94)	1994-95	Remarks
1.	Mulberry cultivation in acres. (Additional area)	743	87.5	
2.	Number of farmers	531	115	
3.	Number of Rearing Unit	287	—	
4.	Production of Cocoon (MT)	100.86	11.7	
5.	Silk worm Seed Production Centres (No.)			
	a) State Sector	NIL	NIL	
	b) Private Sector	1	1	Voluntary
	c) Co-op. Sector	Nil	Nil	
	d) Central Sector	1	1	C.S.B.
	Total (5)	2	2	
6.	Cocoon purchase Centre			
	a) State Sector	14	14	
	b) Co-op. Sector	—	—	
	c) Private Sector	—	—	
	Total (6)	14	14	
7.	Silk Reeling units			
	a) State Sector	2	2	
	b) Co-op. Sector	—	1	
	c) Private Sector	12	11	
	Total (7)	14	14	
8.	Demonstration-cum-Training Centres.			
	a) State Sector	—	—	
	b) Central Sector	1	1	
	Total (8)	1	1	
9.	Production of raw silk yarn	2000 Kg.	300 Kg.	Most of the cocoon sold outside States not available
10.	Sericulture co-operative Societies organised (Nos.) (Additional Societies)	Nil	Nil	

30% of its production. It has a large net work of coir co-operative societies in the State. As on 31.3.1994, there were a total number of 858 coir co-operative societies in the State. Out of this 472 are working, 104 are new societies which have not started working, 77 are

dormant societies and 205 are those under liquidation.

6.61. In order to modernise the coir industry a new scheme viz., Integrated Coir Development Project has been formulated on the

basis of the recommendations of the Special Task Force on coir industry. The total cost of the Project is estimated as Rs.4424 lakhs and the Project is implemented with the financial support of Government of India and N.C.D.C. During the year under report the N.C.D.C. has sanctioned financial assistance to 31 defibering mills and 12 spinning units of which one defibering mill at Kannur District has already been established and started production. The setting up of other units are in progress. A total amount of Rs.354.74 lakhs was disbursed to 31 defibering mills and 12 spinning units towards 25% state and 20% Central Subsidy under the Integrated Coir Development Project.

6.62. During the year 1993-94 this industry could export 37020 tonnes of coir and coir products worth Rs.12685.26 lakhs which shows about 15% increase in the quantity of exports and 32% increase in its value over the previous year.

6.63. The objective of the formation of the Kerala State Co-operative Coir Marketing Federation Ltd. (COIRFED) is to procure and sell the produce of the member societies thereby giving regular employment to the workers at reasonable wages throughout the year. The marketing infrastructure consists of the four regional offices at Kollam, Alappuzha, Kochi and Kozhikode and 83 showrooms spread all over India. Coirfed has started a defibering unit at Thavam, Rubber Backing Unit at Alappuzha and a Rubberised Coir Products Manufacturing Plant at Alappuzha. Coirfed is also the implementing agency of the scheme viz. Integrated Coir Development Project designed to modernise the coir industry. Procurement and sales turnover of COIRFED during 1993-94 have shown marked improvement compared to the previous year. During 1993-94 the Federation procured 7302.80 metric tonnes of coir and coir products valued at Rs.1194.17 lakhs and sold 7178 MT worth Rs.15.59 crores. The total sales turnover of the Federation during the year 1993-94 was Rs.15.59 crores registering about 50% increase over the previous year. During the year the Federation made a profit of Rs.59.31 lakhs.

6.64. The Kerala State Coir Corporation Ltd. was set up in 1969 with the specific objective of uplifting the coir industry in the

State. The main objective of the company was to act as an export house for coir and coir products and step up international and domestic sales by maintaining quality standards. The Model Coir Factory at Alappuzha, the Modern Dye house and the Beypore Division of the company are the important production units under the Kerala State Coir Corporation. The overall performance of the company for the year 1993-94 has shown significant improvement when compared to the previous year. The sales turnover has increased to Rs.226.97 lakhs as against Rs.190.46 lakhs in the previous year. As per the provisional working results, the net loss for the year 1993-94 has been reduced to Rs.19.45 lakhs as against Rs.28.26 lakhs in the previous year. With the collapse of the USSR, the main export market of our coir goods, the company's exports have reduced to almost nil during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93. As a result of an aggressive export development programme launched by the company, it could re-enter in the field of export worth Rs.13 lakhs in 1993-94 and Rs.29 lakhs in the first half of the current year 1994-95.

6.65. Eventhough Foam Mattings (India) Ltd. was incurring losses since its inception in 1980 till 1991, performance of the company since its reopening in April 1990 is commendable. The sales turnover, capacity utilisation and export performance achieved during 1993-94 were the highest ever by the Company since its inception in 1980. During 1992-93, the Company earned a net profit of Rs.19.68 lakhs for the first time. The company improved its overall performance during 1993-94 and earned a net profit of Rs.52.25 lakhs. It achieved a sales turnover of Rs.354.88 lakhs during 1993-94 compared to Rs.202 lakhs of the previous year. The company also improved its capacity utilisation figures. The Matting Plant achieved capacity utilisation of 25.78% against the previous best of 22.18%. Latex Backing Plant achieved a capacity utilisation of 59.38% against the previous best of 41.91%. The company improved its export performance by exporting coir and sisal mattings worth Rs.55 lakhs to European Countries during 1993-94.

6.66. Details regarding the coir co-operative societies in Kerala, export of coir and coir

products from India, activities of coir co-operative societies are given in Appendix 6.26 to 6.28

Handloom Industry

6.67. The total number of Handlooms in the State increased to 57345 by the end of March 1994 from 55093 in March 1993 registering an increase of 4.09 per cent over the previous year. Of these, 45709 looms were in the co-operative sector constituting about 83 per cent of the total handlooms in Kerala. The number of looms in the co-operative sector shows an increase of 5.15 per cent over the previous year's level of 43472. The procurement and marketing of Handloom fabric in the State is being undertaken by the two State level organisations viz., Hantex and Hanveev. The production of Handloom cloth in the co-operative fold increased to 51.37 million metres as on March 1994 from 48.60 million metres in March 1993 registering an increase of 2.77 million metre during the year under review. The value of production also increased to 146.40 crores during the year under review from 97.20 crores in March 1993 and the productivity of Handloom cloth in the Co-operative sector also shows improvement over the previous year. The total number of Co-operative Societies under the Handloom Sector increased to 610 consisting of 130 factory type and 480 cottage type societies in March 1994 from 605 in the previous year. Of the 610 societies, 479 (115 factory type and 364 cottager type) were working societies, 50 (13 factory type societies and 37 cottage type), were dormant societies and the remaining 81 (2 factory type and 79 cottage type) were under liquidation.

6.68. The total number of handlooms under the Corporate sector increased to 6252 as on March 1994 from 6236 of the previous year. The production of Handloom cloth also increased from 0.88 million metres in March 1993 to 1.22 million metres by the end of March 1994. The productivity of handloom cloth under the corpo-

rate sector increased by 1 metre/loom/annum during 1993-94 with 534 metre/loom/annum from the previous year's level of 533 metre/loom/annum. The number of looms in the unorganised/private sector also increased from 5385 in March 1993 to 5400 in March 1994 showing an increase of 15 looms over the previous year. The value of production in this sector also increased to Rs.2.75 crores during 1993-94 from 2.09 crores in the previous year. The productivity in this sector per loom showed a slight increase over the previous year from 1800 metres/loom/annum to 1805 metres per loom per annum in March 1994.

6.69. The total production of Handloom cloth in the State thus increased from 59.17 million metres in 1992-93 to 62.30 million metres during the year under review. The value of production of handloom cloth in the State also increased from Rs.128.12 crores in March 1993 to 152.63 crores by the end of March 1994. The total productivity of handloom cloth during the year under review marked a remarkable change from 1074 metres/loom/annum in 1992-93 to 1154 metres/loom/annum in 1993-94.

6.70. An amount of Rs.549.50 lakhs spent towards the scheme for giving rebate for the sale of handloom cloth during the year 1993-94 as against Rs.499.65 lakhs in the previous year. The unsold stock of handloom cloth worth Rs.24.45 crores was accumulated in this sector by the end of March 1994 as against a stock valued at Rs.17.55 crores in March 1993. The details regarding production and productivity in the Handloom sector is given in appendix 6.29.

6.71. The Kerala State Handloom Weavers Apex Co-operative Society (HANTEKX) was established in 1961 with the objective of developing Handloom Industry of the Co-operative Sector on commercial lines. It has 414 primary societies in the State as members. Total paid up share capital of Hantex is Rs.620.74 lakhs as on March 1994. It is the

main Agency for the marketing of finished materials of its 414 member societies through its 245 sales depots at different levels. The total sales turnover of the society during the year under review was Rs.1405 lakhs showing an increase of Rs.281 lakhs compared to the previous year. The working results of Handloom Apex Society (Hantex) is given in appendix 6.30.

6.72. The Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation (Hanveev), an agency for the development of handlooms outside the Co-operative sector had 31 clusters covering 1965 looms besides 24 weavers co-operative societies during the year under review. The Corporation has a processing house at Chirakkal and a dye house at Kalliassery and most of the processing and printing work of the Corporation are done at Chirakkal and dyeing of yarn required for the clusters at Kalliassery. The total paid up share capital of the Corporation as on 31.3.1994 was Rs.458.03 lakhs as against Rs.428.03 lakhs in March 1993. The total number of sales outlets was 63 as on March 1994. Total value of items produced by this Corporation during 1993-94 was Rs.347 lakhs where as its total sales income during this period stood at Rs.516.79 lakhs as against Rs.344.95 lakhs during 1992-93. Total expenditure for raw materials during the year under review was Rs.397.58 lakhs and expenditure on personnel payments was Rs.102.36 lakhs. The net loss of the Corporation during 1993-94 stood at Rs.74.74 lakhs and the accumulated loss at the end of the March 1994 amounted to Rs.332.70 lakhs. The reason for the loss was increase in cost of materials increase in interest and financial charges on overdraft, and increase in overhead expenditure.

6.73. During the period under review, the Corporation was entrusted with the implementation of certain projects under the welfare schemes for the betterment of the handloom.

weavers in different regions. The major schemes among them are (1) the project package scheme, (2) Health package scheme and (3) Integrated Handloom Village Development scheme. Recently, sanction was accorded to extend the project package scheme in the districts Kozhikode, Kottayam, Kollam, Ernakulam and Thrissur by covering 300 weavers in each of these districts during the year under review. The Integrated Handloom Village Development scheme in Tanur village of Malappuram district was also implemented during the year 1993-94 for the betterment of the Handloom weavers with an estimated cost of Rs.24.40 lakhs.

6.74. The details on the performance of the Corporation during 1993-94 are furnished in Appendix 6.31 and the production and productivity under powerloom Industry are given in Appendix 6.32.

Cashew Industry

6.75. During 1993-94 a total quantity of 68968 M.T. of Cashew Kernels valued at Rs.1041.54 crores was exported as compared to 53436 M.T. valued at Rs.745.49 crores during 1992-93, registering an increase of 29.07 per cent in quantity and 39.71 per cent in value. By exporting 3482 MT of cashew nut shell liquid, Country could earn foreign exchange equal to Rs.2.80 crores during 1993-94. Thus the total foreign exchange earned by the cashew Industry during the year 1993-94 was Rs.1044.34 crores constituting 1.5 per cent of the total export earnings of the country. The additional foreign exchange earned through the export of cashew kernels and cashew shell liquid during 1993-94 was Rs.295 crores showing an increase of 39.7% over the previous year.

6.76. The details regarding foreign exchange earnings of India from Cashew Industry and the Import of Raw cashewnuts into India are given in Appendix 6.33 and 6.34.

6.77. The Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation came into being for the purpose of running the closed down cashew factories, on behalf of the State Government during the year 1969-70. The installed capacities of the Corporation during the year under review was 42000 M.T. In respect of cashew Kernels, 6000 M.T. in respect of cashew shall liquid and 900 M.T. in respect of Tannin. The total production of cashew kernels of the Corporation during 1993-94 was 5500 M.T. valued at Rs.1303.63 lakhs. It marked a decrease in production compared to the previous year's level of 10229 M.T. of cashew kernels valued at Rs.139.29 crores. The Corporation could not utilise its full capacity during this period due to lack of sufficient quantity of rawnuts. There were 49343 employees in the roll of the Corporation on 31st March 1994.

6.78. The total sales turnover of the Corporation increased to Rs.3023.46 lakhs during the year under review from Rs.1193.19 lakhs in the previous year. The Corporation has imported 5500 M.T. of cashew nuts valued at Rs.1393.63 lakhs during the year 1993-94. The Corporation incurred a net loss of Rs.10.68 crores. The loss of the Corporation during the year under review was due to the non availability of rawnuts, increase in the cost of production and fluctuations in the price of cashew kernels in the international market. As on 31st March 1994, the accumulated loss of the corporation increased to Rs.123.18 crores.

6.79. With the main objectives of organising cashew industries in the state on a commercial footing, rendering assistance to its affiliated societies in the procurement and distribution of rawnuts and making available funds for processing and marketing of kernels and other items produced in the factories of the affiliated societies, the Kerala State Cashew Worker's Industrial Co-operative Society (CAPEX) was registered in the year 1984 with

an authorised share capital of Rs.181.59 lakhs. Total quantity of rawnuts procured during the year under review by the society was 7031.32 tonnes valued at Rs.1945.95 lakhs as against 5198.82 tonnes valued at Rs.1311.93 lakhs in 1992-93. Of which 2168 tonnes of cashew kernels valued at Rs.3221.54 lakhs was sold during the year under review. The CAPEX provided employment to 50 persons during 1993-94. The details of the working results of the Cashew Workers Apex Industrial Co-operative Society (CAPEX) and the districtwise quantity of rawnuts procured in 1994 cashew season are given in Appendix tables 6.35 and 6.36.

Mining

6.80. The State Department of Mining and Geology, Kerala Mineral Exploration and Development Project (KMEDP) and the Kerala State Mineral Development Corporation, were the State level agencies, engaged in the activities connected with exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources of the State. The developmental activities of the Mining and Geology Department in the mineral sector include 73 mining leases in respect of major minerals, 61 quarrying leases for dimension stones, 45 for building stones and 129 Dealers Licences in minor minerals during this period. Total revenue collected during 1993-94 by the Department on minerals was Rs.452.13 lakhs. Revenue collection on minerals from 1985-86 to 1993-94 are given in Appendix - 6.31

6.81. The Kerala Mineral Exploration and Development Project conducted investigation for gemstones at Koduvazhannur in Thiruvananthapuram district during the period under review which revealed the presence of garnet and Komerupine in that area. The Project also carried out detailed investigation for dimension and decorative stones in Idukki, Kozhikkode, Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram districts during the field seasons. The survey has

enabled the project to identify a few occurrences of dimensions and decorative stones in Government Poramboke lands in the above districts. The project has established adequate reserves of gold bearing gravels in Chaliyarpuzha and Punnapuzha in Malappuram district. The technical and financial assistance for commercial exploitation of these reserves will be made available by the BRGM, France through Government of India. A protocol was signed for this purpose during the period of review.

6.82. Exploratory drilling and mining at Maruda in Nilambur Valley for gold was completed during the period and the results were encouraging. Investigation taken up for probing the existence of lignite and assessing the China Clay deposits at Palayi in Nilswaram area of Kasaragod district was completed during 1993-94. Of the 16 boreholes drilled over an area of one sq.km, 14 of them intersected lignite seams and the cumulative thickness of the seams measured was 4.20 Mts. Besides, five boreholes had also indicated white Kaolinitic clay zone of 8.80 Mts. thickness underlying the sedimentary sequence in the area.

6.83. In the previous field season the project had carried out a detailed investigation for lignite and clay which included drilling, sampling and mapping at Madai area in Kannur district. During the period under review,

topographic map of the area was prepared. Analytical studies conducted on core samples of lignite had shown encouraging results with indications of calorific value ranging from 1100 to 4500 K.Cal/Kg. The investigation for kaolinitic clay taken up at Methonnakkal-Pallippuram area of Thiruvananthapuram district was continued during the period under review. The project had conducted a reconnaissance to assess the silica sand deposits of Kazhakuttammenamkulam village of Thiruvananthapuram taluk and district and at Pallippuram village of Cherthala taluk of Alappuzha district in order to promote silica sand based industries in the State.

6.84. The Kerala State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., has formulated a project for producing 4200 cum of rough dimension blocks and 2500 cum of processed granite. It could obtain mining lease for 28.20 acres for five years in Vazhichal Village in Thiruvananthapuram district. Lignite deposits of about 5 million tonnes have been located in Madayi area in Kannur district. The Corporation has made arrangements to exploit the lignite deposit with the association of Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited.

6.85. The details of production and sale of mineral resources in the State during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are furnished in Appendix tables 6.32 and 6.33.

7.8 Road length of public works department increased by 988 kms in 1993-94, from 20663 kms in 1992-93. Out of the total PWD road length of 21651kms in 1993-94, 2186 kms (10%) were state highways, 5959 kms (27.5%) major district roads, 10070 kms (46.5%) other district roads and 3436 kms (16%) village roads.

Nearly 87 percent of the total PWD roads in the state were black topped. But in the case of village roads maintained by PWD, only nearly 44 per cent is blacktopped. Table 7.3 shows the category wise and type wise length of PWD roads in Kerala during 1993-94.

Table - 7.3
Category-wise and type-wise length of PWD roads as on 1-4-1994.

Category					Kms
	Cement	Black topped	Water Bound mecadam	Others	Total
1. State Highways	9.00	2161	13	3.00	2186
2. Major District Roads	3	5872	67	17	5959
3. Other District Roads	--	9487	83	500	10070
4. Village Roads	--	1498	203	1735.00	3436
Total	12	19019	365	2255	21651

7.9 During 1993-94 expenditure on road works was Rs.7054 lakhs. Out of it Rs.843 lakhs (12%) were on state highways and Rs.1300 lakhs (18%) were on major district roads. Amount spent on village roads was Rs.30.37 crore (43%). In respect of state high ways 16 road works and 19 bridge and culvert works were completed in 1993-94. On the major district roads, 26 road works and 25 bridge and culvert works were completed. Number of road and bridge works

on other district roads were 46 and 24 respectively during 1993-94. Road works on village roads made significant progress in 1993-94. 298 road works and 65 bridge and culverts were completed in 1993-94 on the village roads sector. Under special component plan in scheduled caste settlements, 17 road works and under Tribal Sub Plan 5 road works were completed in 1993-94. Five road works in Corporation areas were also completed in 1993-94.

Table - 7.4
Division-wise and category-wise length of PWD roads in Kerala as on 1-4-94

Division					(Kms)
	State Highways District Roads	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
1. Thiruvananthapuram	81	295	1357	98	1831
2. Kollam	168	447	1071	11	1697
3. Alappuzha	112	287	514	128	1041
4. Pathanamthitta	174	459	759	112	1504
5. Kottayam	288	702	968	40	1998
6. Idukki	330	420	392	427	1569
7. Ernakulam	54	290	464	--	808
8. Muvattupuzha	93	517	535	32	1177
9. Thrissur	208	518	803	108	1637
10. Palakkad	143	749	537	366	1795
11. Manjeri	184	388	955	311	1837
12. Kozhikode	116	250	245	726	1337
13. Wayanadu	91	277	148	169	685
14. Kannur	102	225	946	419	1692
15. Vada kara	12	50	--	8	
16. Kasaragod	29	84	376	483	972
Total	2186	5959	10070	3436	21651

Source: Public Works Department

Road Transport

7.10 Total number of vehicles increased by 1.06 lakhs in 1993-94. Thus by 1993-94 end there were 8.88 lakh motor vehicles in Kerala as against 7.81 lakhs in 1992-93. Out of the total vehicles 94059 vehicles were newly registered during 1993-94. Out of the total vehicles in the State 48 per cent were two wheelers, 25.5 per cent cars and station wagons, 10 per cent goods vehicles and 3 per cent were passenger buses. Although the number of motor vehicles in all categories increased during 1993-94, increase was

the highest for buses (19.8%) followed by two wheelers (16%) and goods vehicles (14.4%). Number of cars and three wheelers increased by 10.3 per cent each. Table 7.5 gives major category-wise vehicles in 1993-94 and its increase over 1992-93. Out of the total motor vehicles newly added during 1993-94, nearly 56 per cent were scooters and 20 per cent were cars and station wagons. Category-wise increase in the motor vehicles shows that personal modes of transport, particularly two wheelers are increasing rapidly in the State.

Table - 7.5

Increase in the number of motor vehicles in Kerala

Sl. No.	Type of vehicle	Year		Addition during 1993-94	Increase (%)
		1992-93	1993-94		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Goods vehicles	77336 (10)	88455 (10)	11119 (10.5)	14.4
2.	Buses	25345 (3.2)	30370 (3.4)	5025 (4.7)	19.8
3.	Cars & Station Wagons	205564 (16.3)	226806 (25.5)	21242 (20)	10.3
4.	Three wheelers	83773 (10.7)	92376 (10.4)	8603 (8.1)	10.3
5.	Two wheelers	369600 (47.3)	428704 (48.3)	59104 (55.6)	16
5.	Tractors, tillers and others	19780 (2.5)	20961 (2.4)	1181 (1.1)	6.0
Total		781398 (100)	887672 (100)	106274	13.6

Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total

7.11 In terms of increase in the number of vehicles in 1993-94 in the districts the highest increase was in Kottayam (33.5%) followed by Malappuram (20.2%) and Palakkad (18.7%). The lowest increase was in Kollam. Table 7.6 shows the district-wise increase in motor vehicles in 1993-94 over 1992-93 and the share of each district. Out of the total vehicles in the state in 1993-94, 15.8 per cent were in Ernakulam, and 14.9 per cent were in Thiruvananthapuram. Nearly one third of State's total vehicles are thus in these two districts. Lowest shares of vehicles were in Wayanad (1.2%) and Idukki (1.9%) districts. Appendix 7.4 shows the districtwise vehicles newly registered during 1993-94.

7.12 Regional Transport Authority issued stage carriage permits to 3509 vehicles during 1993-94 as against 2465 in 1992-93. Out of the total permits issued 2708 were temporary and 801 were pucca. Vehicles registered in other states having permit to operate in Kerala were 8000 in 1993-94. In order to promote tourism in the State, tourist permits were granted to 5377 cars in 1993-94 as against 4314 in 1992-93. Thus by March end 1994, there were 25398 tourist taxis in the State. Motor driving licences were issued to 255407 as against 255651 in 1992-93. Thus by the end of 1993-94 there were 22.13 driving licence holders in Kerala.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Transport and Communications sector registered reasonable progress during 1993-94. Total road length increased from 139,042 kms in 1992-93 to 141,010 kms in 1993-94. This shows that the total road length increased by 1.4 per cent. Road length maintained by Public Works Department increased by 988 kms and panchayats increased by 2389 kms. Total number of motor vehicles in Kerala increased by 13.6 per cent in 1993-94 as against 10.3 per cent in 1992-93. Passenger buses and goods vehicles increased significantly during 1993-94, by 19.8 per cent and 14.4 per cent respectively. Two wheelers registered 16 per cent increase, whereas the increase in three wheelers was 10.3 per cent. Thus by 1993-94 end, there were a total of 8.88 lakh vehicles in Kerala. Buses owned by KSRTC was 3511 in 1993-94. During 1993-94 KSRTC replaced 413 buses. Gross revenue earnings of KSRTC increased by 8.8 per cent and expenditure by 7.9 per cent. Operating loss of KSRTC in 1993-94 was Rs.28.27 crores as against Rs.28.26 crore in 1992-93.

7.2. Railway route length remained at 1198 kms in 1993-94. Four train services were newly started from Kerala in 1993-94. Goods traffic and passenger traffic through Thiruvananthapuram Division decreased by 10.7 per cent and by one per cent respectively during 1993-94. But total revenue receipts during 1993-94 increased by 8.9 per cent. Receipts from passenger traffic increased by 12.2 per cent and from goods traffic by 6.1 per cent.

7.3. The three Regional Passport Offices together in Kerala issued 5.98 lakh passports in 1993-94. Applications received were only 4.41 lakhs. The overall port activities in Kerala declined during 1993-94. Cargo traffic through major, intermediate and minor ports in Kerala decreased by 4.7 per cent in 1993-94. While cargo handled through Kochi port decreased by 4.5 per cent cargo handled through intermediate ports decreased by 22.5 per cent. But the cargo handled

through minor ports increased marginally during 1993-94. Number of vessels called at major and intermediate and minor ports, also decreased by 1.4 per cent during 1993-94. While the decrease was 1.8 per cent in Kochi port, it was 3.1 per cent in intermediate ports/Vessels called at minor ports increased by 9 per cent. During 1993-94, 1733 harbour crafts were registered in the intermediate and minor ports. Intermediate and minor ports collected a revenue of Rs.79 lakhs in 1993-94.

7.4. The three inland water transport agencies together owned 106 passenger boats in 1993-94. Out of this 71 boats were being operated. The fleet utilised increased to 67 per cent in 1993-94 from 58 per cent in 1992-93. Three agencies together carried 302 lakhs passengers in 1993-94 which shows an increase of 14 per cent over 1992-93. Volume of cargo carried by these agencies decreased by 3.5 per cent. Revenue receipts increased by 16 per cent and revenue expenditure by 8.6 per cent. SWTD and KSRTC incurred loss and KSINC made profit during 1993-94. Total loss of these three agencies together decreased from Rs.227 lakhs in 1992-93 to Rs.212 lakhs in 1993-94.

7.5. Number of post offices newly opened under Kerala Circle during 1993-94 were 31. As a result by 1993-94 end there were 5040 post offices in Kerala Circle. Number of speed post centres were 6. Area served by one post office is 7.73 sq.kms and 5774 people by 1993-94 in Kerala.

7.6. Twenty seven telephone exchanges were started in 1993-94 in Kerala Circle as against 13 in 1992-93. Consequently total equipped capacity was increased to 5.24 lakhs in 1993-94. Total working connections increased from 377,805 in 1992-93 to 436,741 in 1993-94. Applicants in the wait list for telephone connection increased from 293,043 in 1992-93 to 314,442 in 1993-94. Number of public call of-

fices increased by 2,374 in 1993-94 from 8,229 in 1992-93. The overall progress made in the

transport and communication sector from 1975 to 1994 is given in Table 7.1.

Table - 7.1

Growth of Transport & Communications in Kerala

Item	Unit	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1. Road length PWD	Kms	14870	17408	19107	19836	20283	20414	20663	21651
2. Road length (PWD) per	"	0.38	0.45	0.49	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.56
3. Road length (Panchayats)	"	54812	66158	81515	96951	99022	101067	103888	106277
4. Motor Vehicles	Nos	119720	174704	319259	581054	647742	708172	781398	887672
5. Motor Vehicles per 100 Sq.km	"	308	450	821	1495	1667	1822	2011	2276
6. Passenger buses	"	7828	8705	12910	20290	21454	22833	25345	30370
7. Goods Vehicles	"	15875	211215	40879	61106	66190	71089	77336	88455
8. Buses under KSRTC	"	2212	2935	3239	3313	3413	3534	3456	3511
9. Railway Route Length	Kms.	896	916	941	998	998	1055	1198	1198
10. Post Offices	Nos.	4024	4512	4751	4861	4911	4978	5009	5040
11. Telephone Exchanges	"	286	441	561	636	649	675	688	715
12. Total Equipped Capacity	"	70410	104595	144462	246190	281607	344536	428212	524006
13. Public Call Offices	"	2352	2292	2766	3794	4958	6246	8229	10603

Roads

7.7 Total road length in Kerala was 141010 Kms as on 1-4-94 as against 139042 kms as on 31-3-1993. Thus during 1993-94, the road length in Kerala increased by 1968kms (1.4%). Out of the total road length, 21651 kms (15.4%) is maintained by PWD (Roads & Bridges). Roads maintained by panchayats were 106277 Kms (75.4%). Roads maintained by panchayats were 106277 Kms (75.4%). Roads maintained by

Municipalities and corporations were 7115 kms (4.9%). Out of the total roads maintained by Municipalities and Corporations nearly 1854 kms are in three corporation areas namely; Thiruvananthapuram (331 kms) Kochi (1099 kms) and Kozhikode (434 kms). The road length maintained by public works department increased by 4.8 per cent and roads maintained by panchayats increased by 2.3 per cent during 1993-94. Length of roads maintained by different departments are given in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2

Length of roads maintained by different departments/agencies in Kerala

Sl. No.	Department/Agencies	Road length (Kms)	
		As on 31-3-93	As on 31-3-94
1.	Public Works Department (National Highways)	1011 (0.7)	1011 (0.7)
2.	Public Works Department (Roads & Bridges)	20663 (14.9)	21651 (15.4)
3.	Panchayats #	103888 (74.7)	106277 (75.4)
4.	Municipalities & Corporations*	8672 (6.2)	7115 (5.0)
5.	Forests	3027 (2.2)	3154 (2.2)
6.	Others	1781 (1.3)	1802 (1.3)
	Total	139042 (100)	141010 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

#- provisional

* during 1993-94 six municipalities were degraded to Panchayats.

Table - 7.6

District-wise distribution of Motor Vehicles

Sl. No.	Districts	1992-93	1993-94	Addition during 1993-94	Increase (%)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	120868 (15.50)	132119 (14.90)	11251 (10.6)	9.3
2.	Kollam	62871 (8.0)	68474 (7.7)	5603 (5.3)	8.9
3.	Pathanamthitta	43047 (5.5)	47121 (5.3)	4074 (3.8)	9.5
4.	Alappuzha	46560 (6.0)	51406 (5.8)	4846 (4.6)	10.4
5.	Kottayam	56996 (7.3)	76105 (8.6)	19109 (1.8)	33.5
6.	Idukki	15300 (2.0)	16908 (1.9)	1608 (1.5)	10.5
7.	Ernakulam	124951 (16.0)	140732 (15.8)	15781 (14.8)	12.6
8.	Thrissur	89989 (11.5)	101847 (11.5)	11858 (11.1)	13.2
9.	Palakad	46055 (5.0)	54683 (6.2)	8268 (8.1)	18.7
10.	Malappuram	40439 (5.2)	48642 (5.5)	8203 (7.7)	20.2
11.	Kozhikode	68973 (8.8)	77447 (8.7)	8474 (8.0)	12.3
12.	Wayanadu	9082 (1.2)	10492 (1.2)	1410 (1.3)	15.5
13.	Kannur	37716 (4.8)	41490 (4.7)	3774 (3.5)	10.0
14.	Kasaragod	17900 (2.3)	19756 (2.2)	1856 (1.7)	10.4
	State	781398 (100)	887672 (100)	106274 (100)	13.6

7.13 Motor vehicle department continued the modernisation measures during 1993-94. Accordingly, a computer together with accessories at a cost of Rs.7.10 lakhs has been installed in the Regional Transport Office, Thiruvananthapuram for the issue of driving licence and registration of motor vehicles during 1993-94. Department introduced laminated type driving licences in the Regional Transport Office, Thiruvananthapuram in 1993-94. With a view to control pollution from vehicle exhaust, department initiated steps to procure smoke meters. Steps have also been initiated for procuring three analysers for the conduct of road checks during 1993-94.

7.14 Revenue collected by Motor Vehicles Department was Rs.151.15 crore during 1993-94 as against Rs.112.82/- crores during 1992-93. It shows that revenue from motor vehicles increased by 34 per cent in 1993-94. Out of the total revenue Rs.133.23 crores (88%) was

from motor vehicle road tax and Rs.17.81 crores (11.8%) was from registration fees.

Goods Transport

7.15 In 1993-94, 11119 goods vehicles were added newly in Kerala. Thus by 1993-94 end there were 88455 goods vehicles in Kerala as against 77336 in 1992-93. This shows an increase of 14.4 per cent in 1993-94 as against 8.8 per cent in 1992-93. In 1993-94, out of the total goods vehicles in Kerala, 78514 (88.8%) were four wheelers and 9941 (11.2%) were three wheeler including tempos. It shows that four wheeler goods increased by 15.2 per cent and three wheelers goods vehicles increased by 8.5 per cent during 1993-94. See Fig 7.1

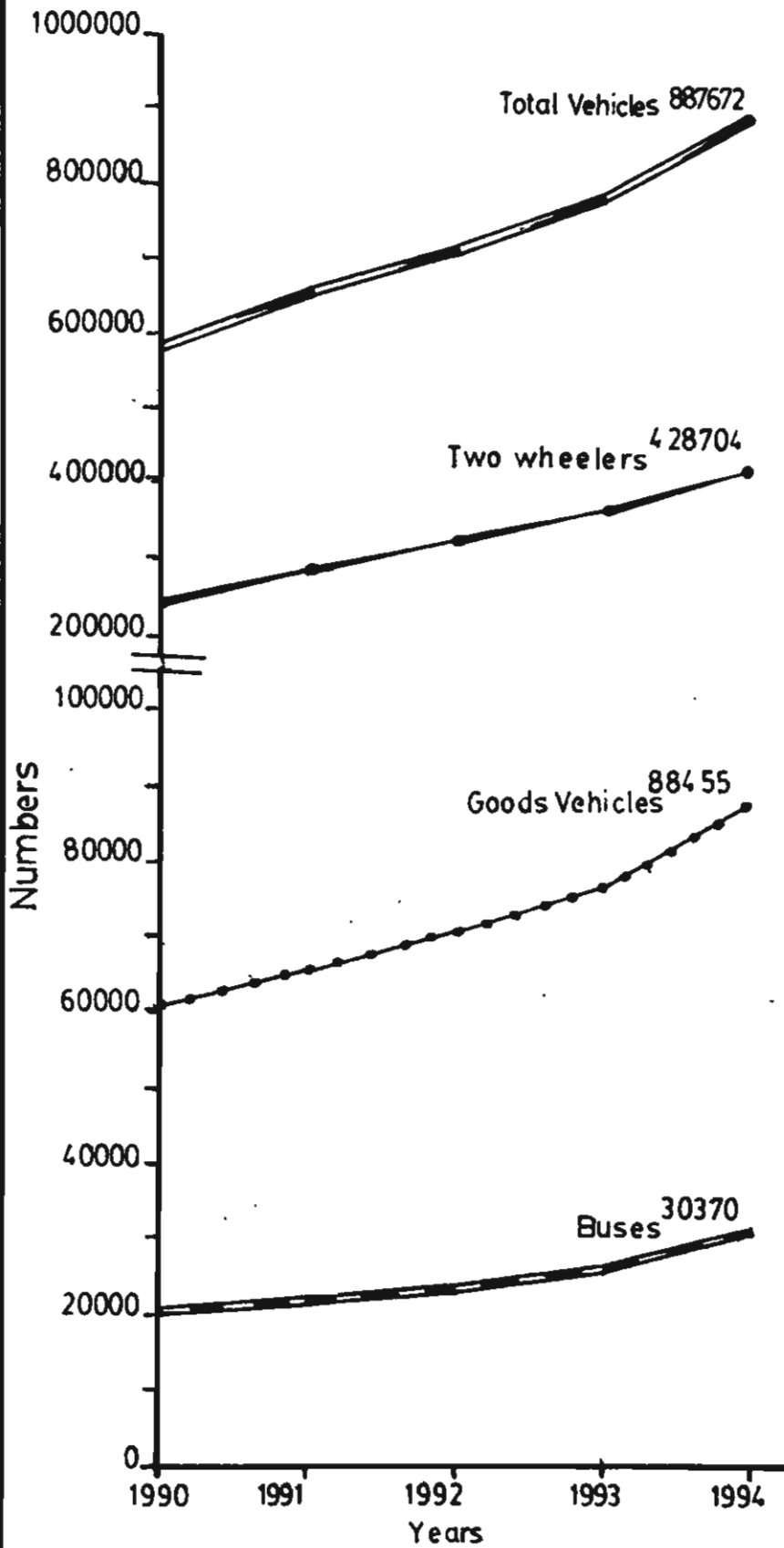
Passenger Transport

7.16 In 1993-94 there were 30370 buses in Kerala. Out of it 5025 buses were newly added during 1993-94, an increase of 19.8 per cent in 1993-94 as against 11 per cent in 1992-93. Out of the total buses newly added during 1993-94, 1380 (27.5%) were stage carriages and 3645 (72.5%) were contract carriages/Omni buses. While the number of stage carriages increased by 8.2 per cent the number of contract carriages increased by 43 per cent in 1993-94.

Kerala State Road Transport Corporation

7.17 Total fleet strength of KSRTC as on March 1994 was 3511 as against 3456 on March 1993. Fleet strength of KSRTC has thus increased by 55 during 1993-94. Corporation initiated several measures to improve its efficiency and productivity during 1993-94. The measures included replacement of over aged buses, improved maintenance, re-arranging low paying service, reduction of bus staff ratio, ban on fresh recruitment and revised work norms. Eventhough KSRTC replaced 413 buses during 1993-94, operational ratios show that its efficiency and productivity as compared to 1992-93 have not improved. Number of schedules operated decreased from 3032 in 1992-93 to 3013 in 1993-94. Average earning per vehicle on road per day decreased by Rs.253 from Rs.2176 in 1992-93 to Rs.1923. But average earnings per km of vehicle operated increased from paise 752 in

GROWTH OF MOTOR VEHICLES



1992-93 to paise 787 in 1993-94. Similarly average earnings per passenger also increased from paise 234 in 1992-93 to paise 248 in 1993-94. Average kms run per bus per day also decreased by 53 kms from 298 kms in 1992-93 to 245 kms in 1993-94. But average number of buses held daily increased from 3464 in 1992-93 to 3484 in 1993-94. Reduction in staff ratio per bus on road from 10:6 in 1992-93 to 8.02 in 1993-94 was a major achievement of KSRTC in 1993-94.

7.18 Gross revenue earnings increased by 8.8 per cent from Rs.230 crore in 1992-93 to Rs.250 crores in 1993-94. Gross revenue expen-

diture increased by 7.9 per cent from Rs.258.11 crore in 1992-93 to Rs.278.48 crore in 1993-94. Consequently the operation of KSRTC ended in a loss of Rs.28.27 crore in 1993-94 as against Rs.28.26 crore in 1992-93. (See Fig 7.2) The passengers carried in 1993-94 were 9852 lakhs as against 9610 lakhs in 1992-93 which shows an increase of 2.5 per cent. The vehicular utilisation was 78.5 per cent in 1993-94. Table 7.7 shows the details regarding the operational efficiency of KSRTC in 1992-93 and 1993-94.

7.19 In 1993-94 out of the total vehicles owned by KSRTC, 44 per cent were less than

Table - 7.7

Major indicators of the operational efficiency of KSRTC in 1993-94 over 1992-93.

Sl. No.	Items	Year		Increase (+) Decrease (-)
		1992-93	1993-94	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Fleet strength(Nos.)	3456	3511	1.6
2.	Gross Revenue Earnings(Rs.crores)	229.85	250.20	8.8
3.	Gross Revenue Expendr. (Rs. crore)	258.11	278.48	7.9
4.	Gross operating Loss (crores)(5-4)	28.26	28.28	neg.
5.	Number of schedules operated (Nos)	3032	3013	-0.6
6.	Average earning per vehicle on road per day (Rs.)	2176	1923	-11.6
7.	Average earnings per km of bus operated (Paise)	752	787	4.6
8.	Average Earnings per passenger (Paise)	234	248	6.0
9.	Average route length(kms)	44.8	44.8	-
10.	Average kms run per bus per day (kms)	298	245	-17.8
11.	Average number of buses held daily (Nos)	3464	3484	0.6
12.	Passengers carried (Lakhs)	9610	9852	2.5

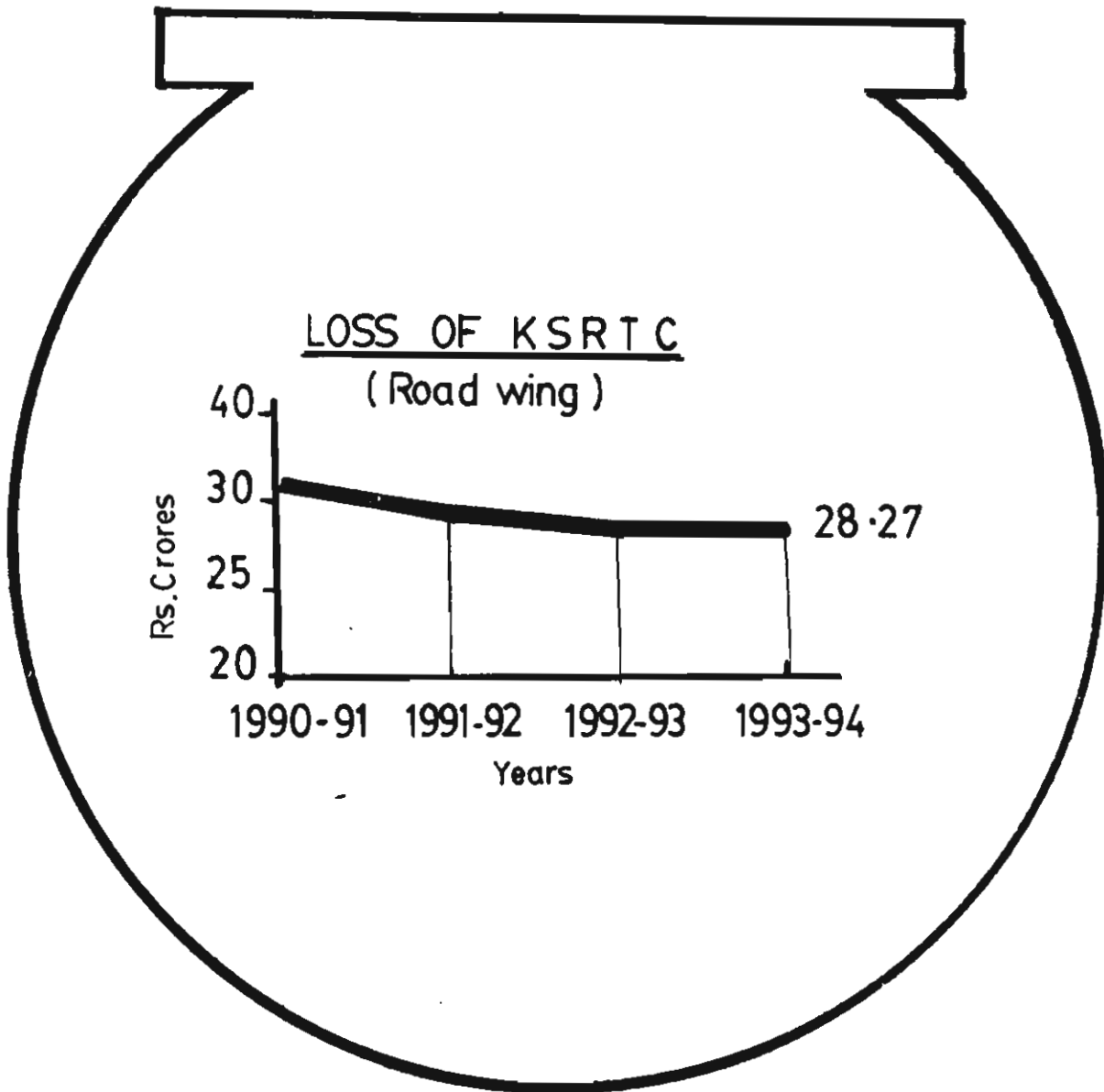


Fig. 7.2

five years old as against 42 per cent in 1992-93. Vehicles of 10 years and old and above were only 17.4 per cent in 1993-94 as against 22.5 per cent in 1992-93. Out of the total vehicles of

KSRTC in 1993-94, 65 per cent were less than 7 years old as against 60.4 per cent in 1992-93. Table 7.8 gives the age-wise classification of vehicles owned by KSRTC.

Table - 7.8
Age-wise details of Vehicles owned by KSRTC

Sl. No.	Age	No. of buses as on	
		31-12-1993	31-12-1994
1.	10 years and above	808 (22.5)	614 (17.4)
2.	Above 7 years and below 10 years	615 (17.1)	611 (17.4)
3.	Above 5 years and below 7 years	669 (18.7)	730 (20.8)
4.	Below 5 years	1495 (41.7)	1561 (44.4)
Total		3587 (100)	3516 (100)

(Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total)

7.20 Revision of bus fare in December, 1993 helped KSRTC to increase its earnings. Bus fare was again revised in April, 1994. Mini-

mum fare as well as per km fare were increased. Table 7.9 shows fare structure in KSRTC.

Table - 7.9

Fare structure in KSRTC

Sl. No.	Type of Service	(Paise)					
		Basic fare per km as on			Minimum fare as on		
		31-12-91	31-12-93	1-4-94	31-12-91	31-12-93	1-4-94
1.	City	13	15	18	70	80	80
2.	Ordinary	13	15	18	70	80	100
3.	Fast Passenger	16	18	20	150	150	150
4.	Super Fast	--	20	24	--	200	300
5.	Express	18	22	27	400	400	500
6.	Super Express	--	23	28	--	400	500
7.	Deluxe Express	20	25	30	500	500	1000
8.	Super Deluxe	--	--	32	--	--	1000

7.21 KSRTC decreased its staff strength substantially during 1993-94. By the end of March 1993, the staff strength of KSRTC was 29716. It has again been reduced to 28160 by March 1994. It shows that the total staff strength

during 1993-94 has been reduced by 1506 (5.1%).

Category-wise staff strength during 1992-93 and 1993-94 is given table 7.10.

Table - 7.10

Category-wise staff position of KSRTC

Sl. No.	Category	As on 31-3-92	As on 31-3-93	As on 31-3-94	Decrease (Nos.)	Decrease as on 31-3-94 over 31-3-93 (%)
1.	Administrative Staff (including watch & ward)	4543 (14.9)	4392 (14.8)	4021 (14.3)	371 23.8)	8.4
2.	Traffic personnel	19151 (62.6)	18601 (62.6)	17522 (62.1)	1079 (69.4)	5.8
3.	Maintenance personnel	6878 (22.5)	6723 (22.6)	6617 (23.6)	106 (6.8)	1.6
Total		30572	29716 (100)	28160 (100)	1556	5.1

Kerala Transport Development Finance Corporation.

7.22 KTDFC raised Rs.44.48 lakhs as public deposit in 1993-94 as against Rs.4.86 lakhs in 1992-93. Government of Kerala provided Rs.775 lakhs as share capital contribution during 1993-94. The Corporation has released Rs.8.20 crore to KSRTC as loan for the purchase of new vehicles. The working of KTDFC in 1993-94 ended with a profit of Rs.88.92 lakhs before tax and Rs.43.26 lakhs after tax. The net profit in 1992-93 was Rs.21.11 lakhs before tax and Rs.10.55 lakhs after tax. This shows that KTDFC performed relatively well during 1993-94.

Road Accidents

7.23 The tremendous growth in the number of vehicles had its associated problem of ever increasing road accidents. Total number of road accidents in Kerala increased from 26925 in 1992-93 to 32504 in 1993-94. Number of persons injured in road accidents also increased from 37050 in 1992-93 to 44876 in 1993-94. Number of persons killed in road accidents increased from 2049 in 1992-93 to 2264 in 1993-94. This shows that road accidents, persons injured in accidents and persons killed in accidents increased significantly in 1993-94 when compared to 1992-93. While road accidents increased by nearly 21 per cent, persons injured increased, by 20 per cent and persons killed increased by nearly 11 per cent. Table 7.6 shows

the details on road accidents, persons injured and killed in 1992-93 and 1993-94.

Table 7.1

Motor vehicle road accidents and persons injured and killed in Kerala

Sl.	Particulars	1992-93	1993-94	Increase (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Road Accidents	26925	32504	20.7
2.	Persons Injured	37503	44876	19.6
3.	Persons Killed	2049	2264	10.5

7.24 Road accidents were the highest in Ernakulam district followed by Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode. Persons injured and killed in road accidents were also the highest in Ernakulam district (see Appendix 7.7).

Out of total motor vehicle road accidents in 1993-94 23 per cent were caused by buses and out of it KSRTC buses were involved in 4 per cent. Road accidents involved by two wheelers and Auto rickshaw were 21 per cent and 18.6 per cent respectively. Road accidents by motor cars and taxis were 7 per cent and 9.4 per cent respectively. Thus in the total road accidents in the State buses and two wheelers top the table followed by autorickshaws (see Appendix 7.8). Out of the total road accidents 77.5 percent occurred in day light and 22 per cent in darkness (See Appendix 7.9).

Railways

7.25 The railway route length in Kerala was 1198 kms as on March, 1994. Out of it 1069 kms were broadgauge and 129kms were metregauge. There are ten railway routes and 185 stations in Kerala. Number of trains operated were 101 during 1993-94 as against 93 in 1992-93. Four trains were started from Kerala during 1993-94 namely, Thiruvananthapuram-Madurai, Nagercoil-Guruvayur, Thiruvananthapuram-New Delhi and Thiruvananthapuram-Bombay.

7.26 The passenger traffic and goods traffic through Thiruvananthapuram Division showed a down trend in 1993-94. The Division carried only 709 lakh passengers in 1993-94 as against 716 lakhs in 1992-93. This shows that the total passenger traffic through this Division decreased by nearly one per cent in 1993-94. Out of the total passenger traffic in 1993-94, passengers originated from Thiruvananthapuram Division were 394 lakhs and passengers terminated were 315 lakhs. The originating and terminating passenger traffic through this Division were 398 lakhs and 318 lakhs respectively during 1992-93. Thus both originating and terminating passenger traffic declined in 1993-94. Both originating and terminating traffic decreased by nearly one per cent in 1993-94.

7.27 Goods traffic also showed a down trend during 1993-94. In 1993-94 total goods traffic was only 62.12 lakh tonnes as against 69.55 lakh tonnes during 1992-93. This shows a decrease of nearly 11 per cent. Good traffic originated decreased by 10.7 per cent from 33.12 lakh tonnes in 1992-93 to 29.58 lakh tonnes in 1993-94. Similarly goods traffic terminated also decreased by nearly 11 per cent from 36.43 lakh tonnes in 1992-93 to 32.54 lakh tonnes in 1993-94. Table 7.12 shows passenger and goods traffic through Thiruvananthapuram Division during 1992-93 and 1993-94.

Table 7.12

Passenger and goods traffic in Kerala (Thiruvananthapuram Division)

Sl. No.	Traffic	Years 1992-93	1993-94	Decrease (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Passenger traffic (lakhs)			
i.	Originating	398	394	1.0
ii.	Terminating	318	315	0.9
	Total	716	709	1.0
2.	Goods Traffic (Lakh tonnes)			
i.	Originating	33.12	29.58	10.7
ii.	Terminating	36.43	32.54	10.7
	Total	69.55	62.12	10.7

7.28 Revenue receipts from Thiruvananthapuram Division increased from Rs.17350 lakhs in 1992-93 to Rs.18901 lakhs in 1993-94, which shows an increase of Rs.1551 lakhs (8.9%). While the revenue from passenger traffic increase by 12 per cent in 1993-94, revenue from goods traffic increased by only 6 per cent. Out of the total revenue receipts in 1993-94, receipts from passenger traffic was 48 per cent and 52 per cent from goods traffic. (see Table 7.13)

Table 7.13

Revenue receipts from Thiruvananthapuram Railway Division 1992-93 and 1993-94

Sl. No.	Items	Receipts Rs.lakhs		Increase
1	2	1992-93	1993-94	3
1.	Passenger	8064	9047	12.2
2.	Goods	9286	9854	6.1
	Total	17350	18901	8.9

Air Transport (Indian Airlines)

7.29 Both goods and passenger traffic through Indian Airlines in Kerala increased in 1993-94 over 1992-93. Passengers carried increased from 5.8 lakhs in 1992-93 to 6.7 lakhs in 1993-94. Out of these total passengers, 3.18

lakhs originated from Kerala and 3.53 lakhs terminated in Kerala. Goods traffic through Indian airlines also increased from 4098 tonnes in 1992-93 to 5121 tonnes in 1993-94. Out of the total goods traffic 2920 tonnes originated from Kerala and 2201 tonnes terminated in Kerala. (See Table 7.14).

Table 7.14

Air Traffic (Indian Airlines) through Kerala from Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi & Kozhikode

Items	Years		Increase (%)
	1992-93	1993-94	
1. Passengers (nos.'000)			
i. Originating	277.97	318.0	14.4
ii. Terminating	302.28	363.0	16.8
Total	580.25	671.0	15.6
2. Goods (Tonnes)			
i. Originating	2304.05	2920	26.7
ii. Terminating	1793.49	2201	22.7
Total	4097.54	5121	25.0

Ports and Harbours

7.30 The overall port activities in Kerala during 1993-94 declined when compared to

1992-93. The cargo handled and vessels called at major and intermediate ports declined during 1993-94. The total cargo handled through major, intermediate and minor ports together decreased by 4.7 per cent from 81 lakh tonnes in 1992-93 to 77.2 lakh tonnes in 1993-94. While the cargo handled through major port decreased by 4.7 per cent during 1993-94 the cargo handled through intermediate ports decreased by 22.5 per cent. But the cargo handled through minor ports increased by 10 per cent from 5282 tonnes to 5790 tonnes. The share of cargo handled through major port increased marginally during 1993-94 and the share of intermediate and minor ports decreased. Total number of vessels called at the various ports also decreased by 1.4 per cent in 1993-94. While the vessels called at major and intermediate ports decreased the vessels called at minor ports increased. Table 7.15 shows the cargo handled and vessels called at the major, intermediate and minor ports of Kerala during 1993-94 and 1992-93. Out of the total cargo handled during 1993-94 the share of intermediate and minor ports together was only 1.3 per cent in 1993-94 as against 1.5 per cent in 1992-93.

Table 7.15

Cargo handled and vessels called at the major, intermediate and minor ports of Kerala

Ports	Cargo handled (lakh tonnes)		Increase/Decrease (%)	Vessels called (Nos.)		Increase/Decrease (%)
	1992-93	1993-94		1992-93	1993-94	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Major Port	79.78 (98.5)	76.20 (98.7)	-4.7	783 (63.7)	769 (63.4)	-1.8
2. Intermediate Ports	1.20 (1.4)	0.93 (1.2)	-22.5	359 (29.2)	348 (28.7)	-3.1
3. Minor Ports	0.05 (0.1)	0.06 (0.1)	+20.0	88 (7.1)	96 (7.9)	+9.1
Total	81.03 (100)	77.19 (100)	-4.7	1230 (100)	1213 (100)	-1.4

Major Port

7.31 The major port Kochi, handled only 76.2 lakh tonnes of cargo in 1993-94 as against 79.78 lakh tonnes during 1992-93. the number of ships called at the major port were 769 in 1993-94 as against 783 in 1992-93. This shows a decrease of 1.8 per cent.

Intermediate and Minor Ports

7.32 Landing and shipping operations took place only in four intermediate and minor ports during 1993-94. They are namely Neendakara, Kozhikode (including Beypore) Vizhinjam and Azheekal. These ports together handled only 0.99 lakh tonnes of cargo during

1993-94 as against 1.25 lakh tonnes during 1992-93. Out of this total cargo, 0.06 lakh tonnes (6%) were imports and 0.93 lakh tonnes (94%) were exports. While the cargo handled during 1993-94 over 1992-93, cargo handled through intermediate ports fell down substantially (See Fig 7.3). Out of the total cargo handled during 1993-94, 0.59 lakh tonnes (60%) were handled at Neendakara, 0.34 lakh tonnes (34%) at Kozhikode and 0.06 lakh tonnes (6%) at Azheekal. While the entire cargo handled through Neendakara was ilmenite, it was entirely timber in Azheekal. Cargo handled through Kozhikode included items like timber, cement, river sand granite metal, HSD oil, bricks, rice etc. (see Appendix 7.12). A passenger ship called at Vizhinjam port with foreigners twice during 1993-94 with 99 passengers during the first time and 111 passengers during the second time.

7.33 444 vessels called at intermediate and minor ports in 1993-94 as against 447 vessels in 1992-93. Out of them 55 were steamers and 389 were sailing vessels. Five steamers were foreign. Out of the total vessels that called, 345 were at Kozhikode and 95 were at Azheekal (See Appendix 7.13). Three steamers called at Neendakara and two at Vizhinjam. During 1993-94, 1733 harbour crafts were registered at the intermediate and minor ports of Kerala as against 514 in 1992-93. Out of the newly registered harbour crafts, 1610 were mechanised fishing vessels, 120 were canoes including boats and 3 were cargo boats. Out of the total mechanised fishing vessels registered in 1993-94, 835 (52% were at Neendakara and 453 (28%) were at

Kasaragode. (See Appendix 7.14) Port Department conducted 12 search and rescue operations at sea during 1993-94 and rescued 37 persons and 3 fishing vessels.

7.34 Dredging was conducted in three ports, namely, Neendakara, Munambam and Ponnani during 1993-94. Dredging was conducted for 294 hours and the quantity dredged was 83855 M3. Including the dredging for others, the total quantity dredged was 277055 M3. The total value of dredging was Rs.31.37 lakhs in 1993-94 as against Rs.21.30 lakhs in 1992-93 (see appendix 7.15).

7.35 Total revenue collected by intermediate and minor ports of Kerala during 1993-94 was Rs78.96 lakhs as against Rs.72.23 lakhs in 1992-93. Out of the total revenue collected in 1993-94, Rs.52.86 lakhs (67%) were from Neendakara port (see appendix 7.16). The revenue collection thus shows an increase of 9.3 per cent in 1993-94 over 1992-93.

Passports and Emigration

7.36 There are three Regional Passport Offices in Kerala at Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode. These three passport offices together received 441249 applications during 1993-94. But the number of passports issued were 598069. Among the three passport offices applications received and passports issued were the highest in Kozhikode in 1993-94. While Kozhikode office received 2.01 lakh passport applications, Kochi office received 1.22 lakhs and Thiruvananthapuram office received 1.18 lakhs in 1993-94. (See Table 7.16).

Table 7.16

Passport Applications received and Passports issued from the Regional Passport Offices in Kerala.

Passport Offices	Year and Numbers			
	1992-93		1993-94	
	Applications received	Passports issued	Application received	Passports issued
1. Thiruvananthapuram	166653	116737	117630 (26.6)	174493 (29.2)
2. Kozhikode	206917	341000	201146 (45.6)	286744 (47.9)
3. Kochi	NA	NA	122473 (27.8)	136832 (22.9)
Total			441249 (100)	598069 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total. Similarly while Kozhikode office issued 2.87 lakh passports, Kochi office issued 1.37 lakhs and Thiruvananthapuram office issued 1.74 lakhs in 1993-94. This shows that Kozhikode office alone issued nearly 48 per cent of the total passports issued from Kerala in 1993-94. Share of Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi office were 29 per cent and 23 per cent respectively. (See appendix 7.17)

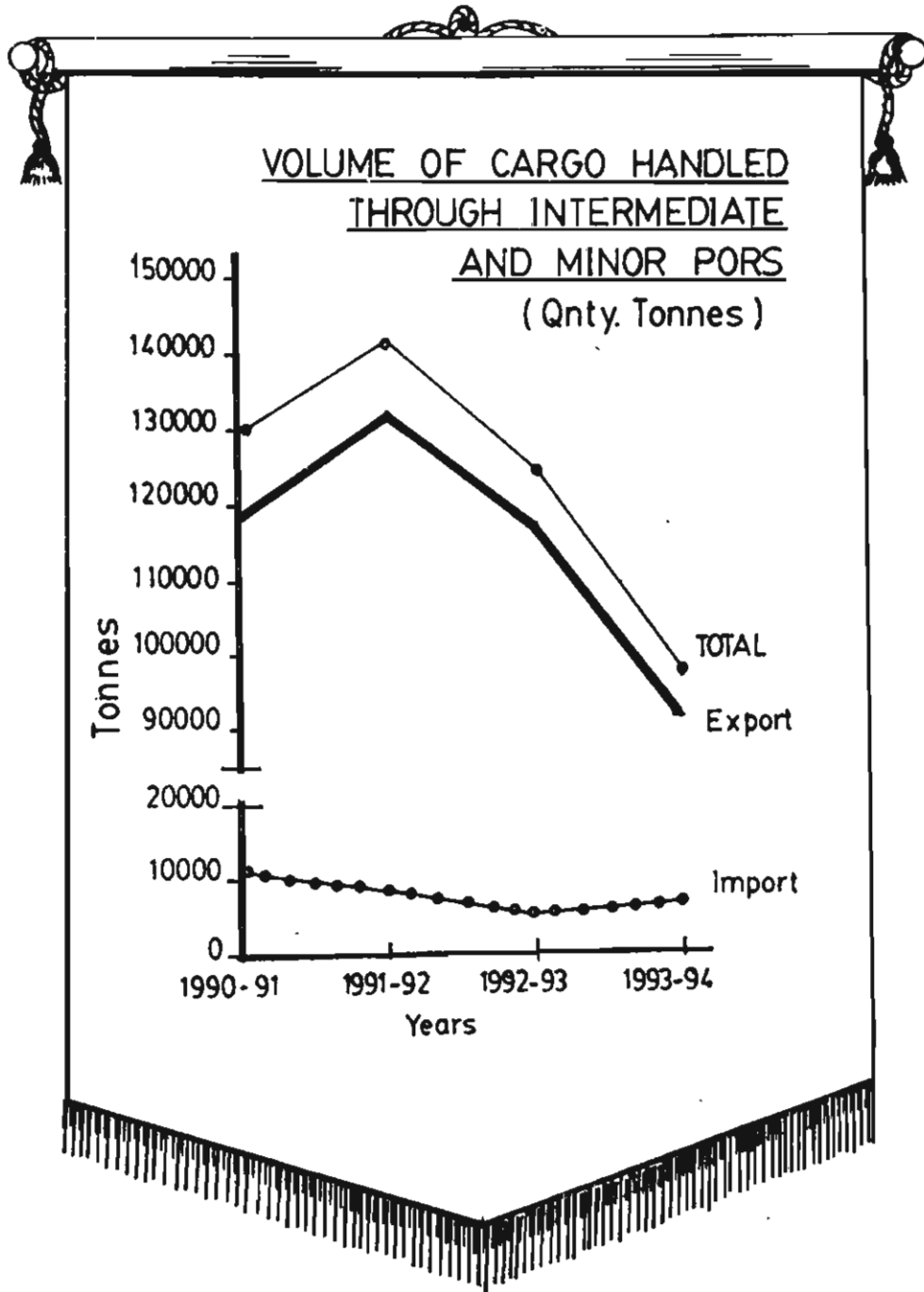


Fig. 7.3

Inland Water Transport

7.37 State Water Transport Department, Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation and the Water Transport Wing of KSRTC are the three public sector agencies that carry out the Water Transport operations in the State. These three agencies together owned 106 boats in 1993-94 as against 108 in 1992-93. Of the total 106 boats in 1993-94 only 71 were in operation. The fleet utilisation of these three agencies were 67 percent in 1993-94, as against 58 percent in 1992-93. It shows that despite a fall in total fleet strength its utilisation has increased. The passengers carried also increased from 265 lakhs in 1992-93 to 302 lakhs in 1993-94 which shows an increase of 14 percent. Agency-wise analysis shows that while SWTD carried 50 percent of the total passengers in 1993-94. KSINC

carried 21 percent and KSRTC carried 29 percent. SWTD and KSINC together carried 2.75 lakh tonnes of cargo in 1993-94 as against 2.85 lakh tonnes in 1992-93 which shows a decrease of 9.6 percent. These three agencies together collected a revenue of Rs.546 lakhs in 1993-94 as against Rs.471 lakhs in 1992-93 which shows an increase of Rs.75 lakhs (16 percent) Mean while revenue expenditure increase by only Rs.60 lakhs from Rs.699 lakhs in 1992-93 to Rs.759 lakhs in 1993-94 which shows an increase of 8.6 percent. During 1993-94 only KSINC made profit while the other two agencies incurred loss.

7.38 Table 7.17 shows the operational statistics of Inland Water Transport Agencies in Kerala.

Table 7.17

Operational statistics of Inland Water Transport agencies in Kerala

Particulars	1992-93				1993-94				% Variation over the previous year.
	SWTD	KSINC	KSRTC	Total	SWTD	KSINC	KSRTC	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Total No. of Boards	85	11	12	108	85	11	10	106	- 1.85
2. No. of boats in operation	42	9	12	63	53	8	10	71	+ 12.70
3. No. of Passengers carried (in lakhs)	120	59	86	265	152	62	88	302	+13.96
4. Volume of Cargo carried (thousand tonnes)	.022	285.00	--	285.022	0.009	275.00	--	275.009	(-) 3.51
5. Total Revenue Receipt (Rs.in lakhs)	160.00	249.00	62.00	471.00	199.00 (24.4)	284.00 (14.06)	63.00 (1.6)	546.00	15.92
6. Total Revenue Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	350.00	232.00	117.00	699.00	436.00	230.00	93.00	759.00	(-) 8.58
7. Loss/Profit (Rs. in lakhs)	(-) 190.00	(+) 17.00	(-)54.00	277.00	237.00 (24.7)	(+)517.00 (217.65)	(-)29.00 (-) 413	(-) 212.00	(-) 6.61

+ Profit/increase (-) Loss/decrease

State Water Transport Department

7.39 State Water Transport Department owned 85 boats in 1993-94. Out of them, 53 boats were in operation as against 42 in 1992-93. The number of boats thus operated to total boats increased from 49 percent in 1992-93 to

62 percent in 1993-94. This shows 26 percent increase in fleet operation as compared to 1992-93. SWTD operated 533 schedules in 1993-94 and carried 152 lakh passengers. This shows that a passengers carried by SWTD increased by 26.7 percent in 1993-94 over 1992-93. Volume of Cargo handled decreased to 8.9 tonnes in 1993-

94 from 22.04 tonnes in 1992-93 which shows a decrease of 59 percent. (See table 7.17).

7.40 Revenue receipts increased to Rs.199 lakhs in 1993-94 from Rs.160 lakhs in 1992-93 which shows an increase of Rs.39 lakhs (24.4 percent). Revenue expenditure increased by Rs.86 lakhs (24.6%) from Rs.350 lakhs in 1992-93 to Rs.436 lakhs in 1993-94. The working of the SWTD ended in a loss of Rs.237 lakhs in 1993-94 as against Rs.190 lakhs in 1992-93. This shows that the loss incurred by SWTD increased by 24.7 percent in 1993-94 over 1992-93.

Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation.

7.41 Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation is engaged in both passenger and cargo transport. It has 11 passenger boats. Out of them 8 boats were operated in 1993-94 as against 9 in 1992-93. The passengers carried by the corporation increased to 62 lakhs from 59 lakhs in 1992-93 which shows an increase of 5 percent. The volume of cargo carried by the corporation decreased from 2.85 lakhs tonnes in 1992-93 to 2.75 lakhs tonnes in 1993-94 which shows a decrease of 3.5 percent. Revenue receipts of the corporation increased by Rs.35 lakhs from Rs.249 lakhs in 1992-93 to Rs.284 lakhs in 1993-94. Revenue expenditure decreased by Rs.2 lakhs from Rs.232 lakhs in 1992-93 to Rs.230 lakhs in 1993-94. This shows that while revenue receipts increased by 14 per cent during 1993-94, revenue expenditure decreased by nearly one percent. Consequently Corporation made a profit of Rs.54 lakhs in 1993-94 as against Rs.17 lakhs in 1992-93. (See Table 7.17).

Water Transport Wing of KSRTC

7.42 Water Transport Wing of KSRTC operates only passenger boat services. It had a fleet strength of 10 boats in 1993-94 and all these boats were operated. Number of schedules operated were 216 in 1993-94 and 1992-93. The passengers carried increased to 88 lakhs in 1993-94 from 86 lakhs in 1992-93.

7.43. Revenue receipt only marginally increased from Rs.62.37 lakhs in 1992-93 to Rs.62.73 lakhs in 1993-94. This shows only an

increase of 1.6 percent. Revenue expenditure decreased to Rs.93 lakhs in 1993-94 from Rs.117 lakhs in 1992-93. Marginal increase in revenue and a substantial decrease in expenditure helped to reduce the loss from Rs.54.23 lakhs in 1992-93 to Rs.28.95 lakhs in 1993-94. (See table 7.17 and Fig 7.4).

COMMUNICATIONS

7.44 During 1993-94, 31 new post offices were opened in the Kerala circle. Out of them 29 were branch offices. Thus by 1993-94 end there were 5040 post offices in Kerala circle as against 5009 in 1992-93. Out of the total post offices 51 (1 per cent) head post offices 1970 (39 percent) were sub post offices and 3019 (60 percent) were branch offices. Of the total post offices in the Kerala circle 10 were in Lakshadweep and 4 in Mahie. Excluding these 14 post offices, the number of post offices in Kerala in 1993-94 were 5026 as against 4995 in 1992-93.

7.45 There were six Speed Post Centres in Kerala at Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Kochi, Alwaye, Thrissur and Kozhikode in 1993-94. Table 7.18 shows the growth of post offices in 1993-94 over 1992-93 in the Kerala circle.

Table 7.18

Category-wise distribution of Post Offices

Post Offices	1992-93	1993-94
1. Head Post Offices	51	51
2. Sub Post Offices	1968	1970
3. Branch Offices	2990	3019
Total	5009	5040

There were three other postal services under Kerala circle. They are:-

- i. Railway Mail Service
- ii. Mail Motor Service and
- iii. Central Stamp Depot

7.46 The total number of Post Offices under these three other postal services divisions in 1993-94 were 94 as against 89 in 1992-93.

LOSS/PROFIT OF INLAND WATER TRANSPORT AGENCIES IN KERALA

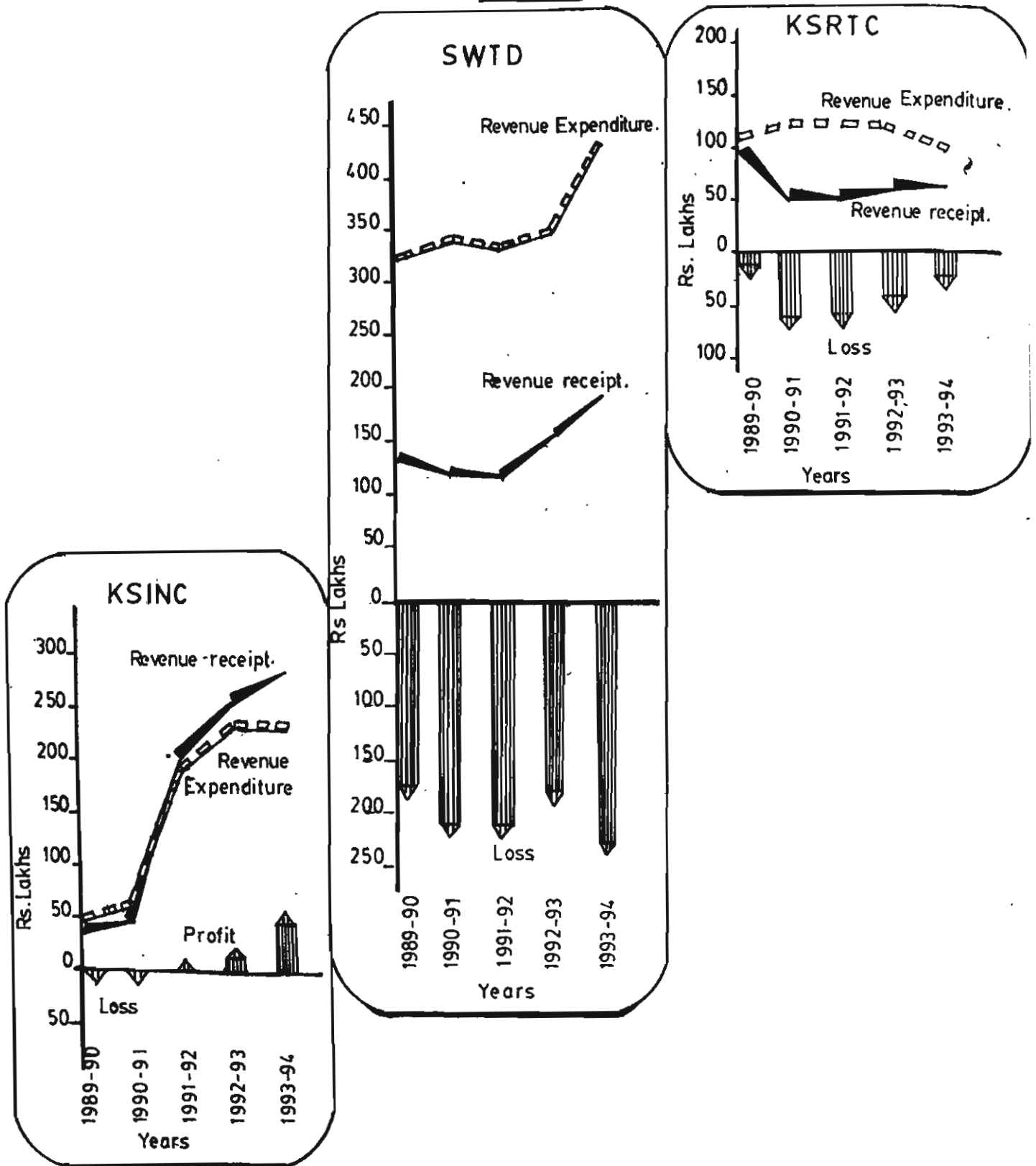


Fig. 7.4

7.47 District-wise distribution of post offices show that area served by one post office differ between districts from 4.00 sq.kms. in Alappuzha to 16.78 sq. kms. in Idukki during 1993-94. In all the districts the area served by one Post Office decreased marginally in 1993-94 over 1992-93. Similarly population served by one post office varies from 7363 in Ernakulam to 3602 in Idukki in 1993-94. In Kerala, on an average one post office served 7.72 sq. kms and 5773 persons during 1993-94 as against 7.77 sq.kms and 5984 persons in 1992-93. This shows that area and population served by each post office decreased in Kerala during 1993-94 over 1992-93. District-wise details of area and population served by one post office during 1993-94 are given in Appendix 7.22.

Telecommunications

7.48 Kerala telecom circle achieved good progress in 1993-94. Total number of telephone exchanges in Kerala increased to 715 in 1993-94 from 688 in 1992-93. This shows that 27 telephone exchanges were opened in Kerala during 1993-94. Consequently total equipped capacity increased by 95794 from 428212 in 1992-93 to 524006 in 1993-94. This was against a net addition of 83676 lines in 1992-93. Number of working connections also increased from 377805 in 1992-93 to 436741 in 1993-94. But the number of working connections increased by only 58936 in 1993-94 as against 72200 in 1992-93. Table 7.19 shows the equipped capacity and working connections in 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Kerala.

Table 7.19

Area-wise improvement in Telephone system in Kerala

Sl. No.	Secondary Switching Areas	No. of Exchanges (Nos)		Total Equipped capacity (Nos)		Total Working connections (Nos)	
		1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
1.	Alappuzha	35	37	22400	27268	20707	23512
2.	Kozhikode	109	115	55584	70062	49885	59929
3.	Kannur	99	105	47420	58692	39734	46294
4.	Ernakulam	143	146	99428	121972	88150	100161
5.	Kottayam	58	58	39424	44680	34834	39953
6.	Palakkad	63	64	25116	27880	21309	24339
7.	Pathanamthitta	37	38	18168	23480	15836	18494
8.	Kollam	53	56	29248	35536	25351	30077
9.	Trissur	49	52	38820	51732	33548	38821
10.	Thiruvananthapuram	42	44	52604	62704	48451	55161
Total		688	615	428212	524006	377805	436741

Source: Department of Telecommunications.

7.49 Despite an increase in the total equipped capacity applicants in the wait list for telephone connections have increased. By 1992-93 end the number of applicants in the wait list were 293043. This number increased to 314442 by 1993-94 end. Out of the total applicants in the wait list in 1993-94, 21 per cent were in

Kozhikode followed by 15 percent in Ernakulam and 14 percent in Kannur. It shows that 50 per cent of the total applicants in the wait list are in these three areas. Number of public call offices increased by 2374 in 1993-94. In 1992-93 there were 8229 public call offices in Kerala and their number increased to 10603 in 1993-94.

Highest number of public call offices were in Ernakulam (2396) followed by Calicut 1656) and Trissur (1124). Table 7.20 shows the applicants

in the wait list for telephone connections and the public call offices in Kerala.

Table 7.20

Number of applicants in the wait list for Telephone connections and public call offices

Sl. No.	Secondary switching Areas	Applicants in the wait list		Public call offices	
		1993	1994	1993	1994
1.	Alappuzha	16498	17575	425	514
2.	Kozhikode	59642	67021	1238	1656
3.	Kannur	41656	45453	974	1096
4.	Ernakulam	45407	46649	1699	2396
5.	Kottayam	26288	26033	722	953
6.	Palakkad	12425	14457	592	719
7.	Pathanamthitta	15105	16029	354	513
8.	Kollam	16522	16828	482	609
9.	Trissur	32386	34339	926	1124
10.	Thiruvananthapuram	27114	30058	817	1023
	Total	293043	314442	8229	10603

Source: Department of Telecommunications.

TOURISM

7.50 The tourist arrivals in the state have shown a positive trend during the year 1993. As the latest information regarding tourist arrivals to the state for 1994 is not available with the Department of Tourism, the year 1993 is taken for comparison. The number of foreign tourist and domestic tourist arrivals to the state in the year 1993 stood at 95,206 and 1,027,236 respectively compared to 90,635 foreign tourists and 994,140

domestic tourists in 1992, an increase of 3.5%. During the same period the tourist arrivals at the national level registered only a marginal increase of 0.5%. The disturbed conditions in the northern parts of the country might have contributed for a larger flow of tourists to Kerala.

7.51 The number of foreign and domestic tourists flow to the state from 1986 to 1993 is given below. (See Table 7.21, Table 7.22 and Fig.7.5)

Table 7.21

Arrival of Foreign Tourists in Kerala

Years	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Number	50841	51816	52083	62952	66139	69309	90635	95209
Percentage variation over the previous year	--	+1.92	+0.52	+20.87	+5.06	+4.79	+30.77	+5.05

Table 7.22

Arrival of Domestic Tourists in Kerala

Years	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Number	423756	510619	582050	634248	866525	948991	994140	1027236
Percentage variation	--	+20.50	+13.99	+8.97	+36.62	+9.52	+4.76	+3.33

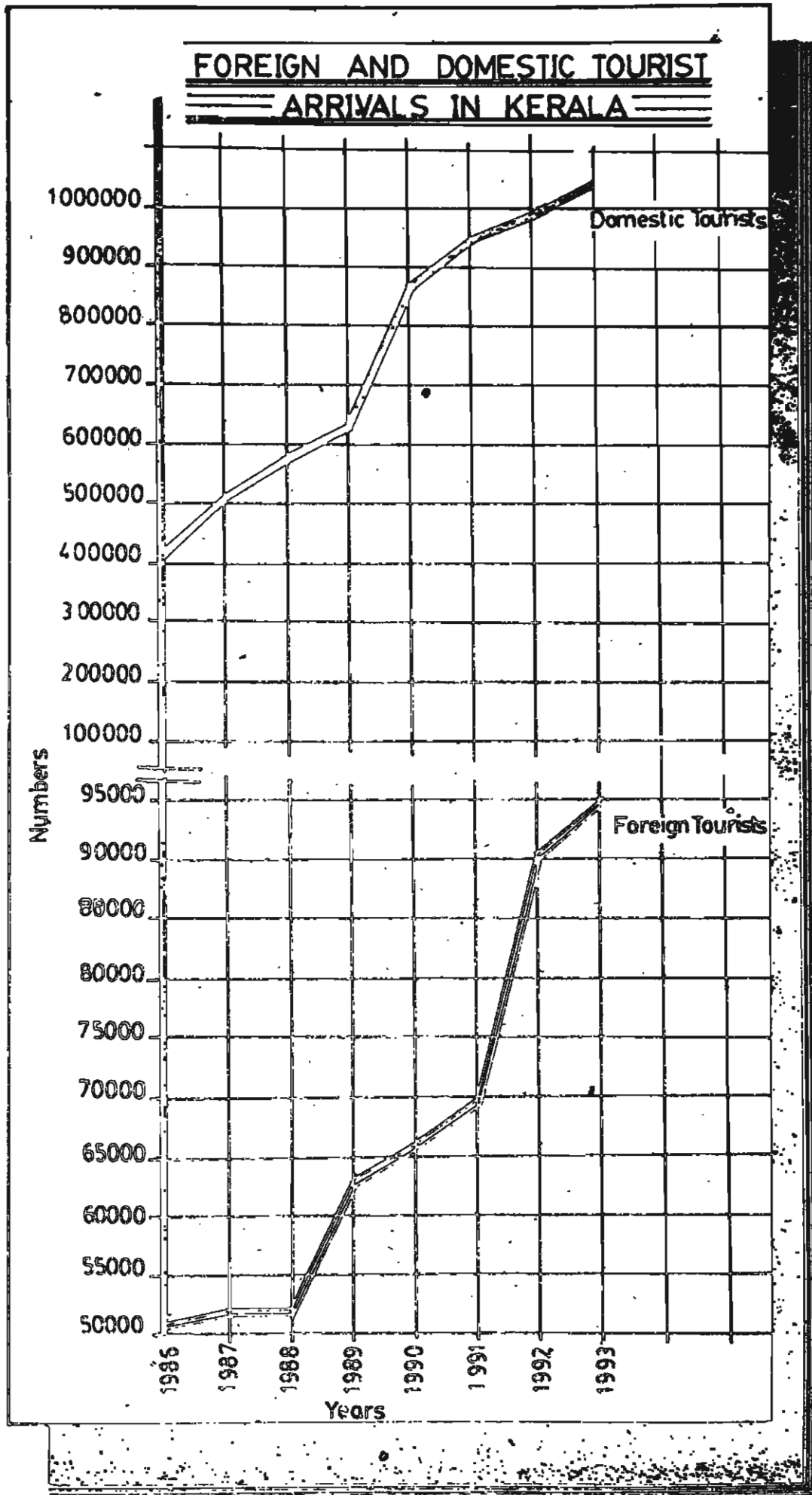


Fig. 7.5

7.52 The Department of Tourism, Kerala Tourism Development Corporation and the Department of Forests together incurred an expenditure of Rs.482.22 lakhs in 1993-94 which constitutes about 88 per cent of the total outlay earmarked for tourism under State Plan. While the Department of Tourism could spend about 82% of the outlay under state plan during the year under report, the financial achievement under centrally sponsored schemes is far from satisfactory. Out of the total outlay of Rs.283.90 lakhs earmarked for centrally sponsored schemes the Department could spend only 4 per cent in 1993-94.

7.43 The development of tourist infrastructure and publicity formed the core of activities of the Department of Tourism. While the Department could spend the entire amount under publicity the expenditure under infrastructure development fell short of the target.

7.54 The activities carried out by the Department of Tourism during 1993-94 can be categorised into three viz. publicity, infrastructure development and other schemes which are of a general nature.

7.55 Greater attention was given for publicity both within the country and outside through attractive brochures, picture cards, news papers and magazines. 30,000 post cards, 25,000 ITB posters, and 500 German brochures were printed during the year under report. Twenty five organisations and three travel agents and tour operators were given assistance for conducting local cultural programmes and printing brochures respectively. The Department also participated in Travel Trade fair at New Delhi. The publicity efforts made by the Department of Tourism apparently have not created the desired impact given the fact that some parts of the country, considered as prime tourist spots were not able to attract tourists as in the past.

7.56 Renovation of guest houses at Peerumedu and Ponmudi, building up of certain sculptures at Veli, development works such as construction of bathing ghats and toilets at Athirappally were the main activities carried out by the Department of Tourism for the development of tourist centres. Six investors were given

subsidy for construction of motels in the private sector. A consultant was engaged for preparing a comprehensive tourism project report for Bakel fort and adjoining beaches which started the work on project preparation. The provision made in the budget has been placed at the disposal of the Bakel Tourism Authority for meeting the initial expenses. The development works of Erumely, Vilangankunnu, Munnar and Devikulam as envisaged for the year 1993-94 were not implemented. The development of Veli too could not be carried out effectively due to the delay in completion of the land acquisition procedures.

7.57 The District Tourism Promotion Councils actively participated in tourism promotion activities during the period under review. Construction of water park at Akkulam, cafeteria at Aruvikkara, organisation of food festivals by the DTPC, Trivandrum, opening of information centre at Munnar, organisation of conducted tours and boat services at Alleppey, rock garden by DTPC, Palghat and formation of a 'dream city' by DTPC, Kozhikode were some of the main activities of the DTPC's in the year 1993-94.

7.58 The Kerala Institute of Tourism and Travel Studies has conducted 5 courses, and 9 training programmes related to tourism altogether benefiting 455 persons.

7.59 The programmes implemented with central support during the period were organisation of tourism festivals, purchase of tents for providing tendend accommodation at Ponmudi, purchase of mountain cycles for use by the tourists in selected tourist centres and completion of the Transportation study of Guruvayur township by NATPAC. But another scheme for starting flying centres for tourists could not be implemented for want of permission from the Ministry of Civil Aviation, eventhough microlyte flying equipment for this purpose was procured. So also the construction of tourist lodge at Guruvayur could not be started due to difficulty in transferring the land.

7.60 Under 'wild life tourism' the Department of Forests could spend only 80% (35.81 lakhs) of the outlay (Rs.45 lakhs). some of the programmes implemented under this category

include development of information centre and trekk path at Vazhachal, construction of animal cages and training wall in mini zoo at Kodanad and maintenance of snake park at Malampuzha. There was shortfall of expenditure under this item due to delay in getting sanction from Government for some of the projects.

7.61 At present the Kerala Tourism Development Corporation owns 34 units out of which 12 are hotel units and others motels, Yatrinivasas, beer parlours etc. The bed capacity of these units shows a decline over the previous year on account of the fact that certain rooms were blocked for renovation. During the year 1993-94, five hotel units and one yatrivas showed an occupancy ratio of more than 50 per cent. Altogether 12979 foreign tourists and 97,181 domestic tourists availed of the facilities in these units. This shows a fall in the number of foreign tourists by 8.5%. The domestic tourist flow to these hotels increased by 0.6% during the year under report.

7.62 The income of the Corporation stood at Rs.1187 lakhs during 1993-94 where as the expenditure amounted to Rs.990 lakhs only resulting in a net profit of Rs.197 lakhs. This shows a 137% increase in the profits (Rs.83 lakhs) of the Corporation over the previous year. In contrast to the previous year the operating expenses of the Corporation were higher (Rs.535.30 lakhs) than the administrative expenses (Rs.454.70 lakhs) mainly due to the introduction of beer parlours. The operational details of the Corporation are given in the Appendix No.7.25.

7.63 The working results of the Kerala Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. had been steadily improving over the last few years. The major factors that led to the improvement in working results are; the effective budgetary control, massive improvement works made in the

units, marketing efforts made by the Corporation, training to staff at all levels and introduction of a large number of restaurant and beer parlours all over the State. The above activities were initiated without adding to the permanent strength of employees. Simultaneously, qualified trainees were deployed to the extent possible and best use of existing man power was targeted. All these made it possible for the Corporation to reduce losses and make the Corporation profitable from 1993-94 onwards.

7.64 The Corporation has signed MOUs with the Taj Group and Oberoi Group and two joint sector companies, viz; Taj Kerala Hotels & Resorts Limited and Oberoi Kerala Motels & Resorts Limited have come into being. The Taj Kerala Hotels & Resorts Ltd. has already commissioned two hotels Taj Residency, a 4-star hotel at Kochi and Taj Garden Retreat, a modest backwater hotel at Kumarakom. They are in the process of completing Beach Resort at Varkala. Land has been acquired for a hotel at Kumily and Government have agreed to transfer suitable land for construction of a 5-Star hotel at Thiruvananthapuram. The Oberoi Kerala Hotels & Resorts Ltd. which was incorporated on the 1st of June 1994 has not so far started any project. But they are working out preliminary details on establishment of hotels at Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi, Kozhikkode and Pathiramanal. The Corporation and TRKL could mobilise Rs.8 crores for tourism development for which the budgetary support towards capital contribution was only 0.76 crore.

7.65 In addition to operating hotels, transport services, central reservation operations and promoting joint ventures, the Corporation also attempted tourism publicity by participating in international Tourism Marts like ITB, Berlin and London Tourism Mart and also other programmes organised by the World Tourism Organisation.

EXPORT - IMPORT TRADE**India's Foreign Trade**

8.1. As per the latest available statistics, India's overall balance of payments shows a surplus of \$ 4.5 billion strengthening the external payment position. The surplus in the capital account of \$ 4.9 billion has been partly off set by the current account deficit of \$ 0.4 billion. The foreign exchange reserves comprising foreign currency assets of RBI, gold and SDRs rose by 8.7 per cent from Rs. 47,287 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 51,429 crores in 1994-95 (as on June). The invisible account also showed improvement during the first half of 1994-95 which has helped to partly offset the widening trade deficit. The trends in India's foreign exchange reserves are given in Table 8.1.

8.2. The world trade in 1994 is estimated at \$ 3,700 billion. With the establishment of World Trade Organisation (WTO) the world trade is expected to reach \$ 5,200 billion by 2000 A.D. Considering the country's prospects in agro-exports, textiles and the service sector etc., a sustained growth rate of at least 20 per cent of its export seems to be quite feasible which could carve out a share of 1.5 per cent of the world trade. Statistics available for the first half of 1994-95 show a reversal in the growth pattern of exports and imports compared to the corresponding period last year. Exports have grown at a much lower rate whereas imports have shown real surges widening the trade gap. Exports have grown by about 14 per cent during the first half of 1994-95 compared to 20 per cent during the corresponding period last year. However, from a virtual stagnation during 1993-94, imports have grown by 18.4 per cent during April - September 1995. A favourable trend in the imports is the spectacular growth in the non-oil imports, thanks to the sluggish world oil market and increased domestic production, signalling the revival of the industrial sector. The budget deficit, currently estimated at Rs. 3,402 crores is expected to reach Rs. 6,000 crores by the close of the current financial year. The trends in exports, imports and trade deficits are given in Table 8.2.

Trade through Kochi Port

8.3. The total traffic handled at the Kochi Port during the year 1993-94 recorded a fall of about 4.5 per cent from 79.78 lakh M.T. in 1992-93 to 76.20 lakh M.T. during 1993-94. Though the volume of exports went up substantially, a drastic fall in the imports has caused the volume of total trade to decline. The foreign cargo exported from the Port during 1993-94 recorded an increase by 22.2 per cent to 7.25 lakh M.T. from 5.93 lakh M.T. during the previous year whereas the foreign cargo imported has fallen by 10.7 per cent from 26 lakh M.T. in 1992-93 to 23.2 lakh M.T. in 1993-94. The details of cargo handled by Kochi Port from 1989-90 to 1993-94 are furnished in Table 8.3.

8.4. The total export traffic handled through Kochi Port during 1993-94 has shown an increase of 14 per cent as against a decline of 7 per cent in the import trade. Yet, this has led to a fall in the total trade due to its higher share of imports.

8.5. An analysis of the commodity-wise export through Kochi Port shows that in 1993-94 export of all items except tea have registered an increase over the previous year as shown in Table 8.4. It also gives the variations in the relative shares of major commodities in terms of their volume of exports in recent years.

8.6. The total value of foreign export during 1993-94 has registered a growth rate of 41 per cent over the previous year. The value of export of all items has increased during the period except for ginger which showed a decrease of about 7 per cent. The commodity wise value of foreign export through Kochi Port from 1986-87 to 1993-94 is furnished in Table 8.5.

8.7. The total imports have decreased during 1993-94 by 7.75 per cent over the previous year. The increase was reflected only in the case of newsprint and cashewnuts. The commodity-wise details of major imports from 1989-90 to 1993-94 are given in Table 8.6.

TABLE 8.1

Foreign Exchange Reserves: 1980-81 to 1994-95

(Rs. crores)

Year	Foreign currency assets of RBI at the end of the year	Annual growth rate(%)	Foreign exchange reserves at the end of the year@	Annual growth rate(%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1980-81	4822	-	5544	-
1981-82	3355	-30.42	4024	-27.41
1982-83	4265	27.12	4782	18.83
1983-84	5498	28.90	5972	24.88
1984-85	6817	23.99	7243	21.28
1985-86	7384	8.32	7820	7.96
1986-87	7645	3.53	8151	4.23
1987-88	7287	-4.68	7687	-5.69
1988-89	6605	-9.36	7040	-8.42
1989-90	5787	-12.38	6251	-11.21
1990-91	4388	-24.17	11416	82.63
1991-92	14578	232.22	23850	108.92
1992-93	20140	38.15	30744	28.91
1993-94 (P)	47287	134.79	60420	96.53
1994-95 (*)	51429	8.76	64408	6.60

Notes: @ Includes foreign currency assets of RBI gold holdings of RBI and SDR holdings of Government

(P) Provisional

(*) As at the end of June 1994

** Effective from October 17, 1990 gold is revalued closer to international market price at the end of every month. For earlier periods gold is valued at official rate of Rs. 84.39 per 10 grams

Source: Reserve Bank of India

TABLE 8.2

India's Foreign Trade: 1980-81 to 1994-95

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Export	Growth rate	Import	Growth rate	Balance of Trade
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1980-81	6711	-	12549	-	-5838
1981-82	7806	16.32	13608	8.44	-5802
1982-83	8803	12.77	14294	5.04	-5491
1983-84	9771	10.99	15831	10.75	-6060
1984-85	11744	20.19	17134	8.23	-5390
1985-86	10895	-7.23	19658	14.73	-8763
1986-87	12452	14.29	20096	2.23	-7644
1987-88	15674	25.87	22244	10.69	-6570
1988-89	20232	29.08	28235	26.93	-8003
1989-90	27658	36.70	35328	25.12	-7735
1990-91	32553	17.69	43193	22.26	-10640
1991-92	44042	35.29	47851	10.78	-3809
1992-93	53688	21.90	63375	32.44	-9572
1993-94P	69547	29.50	72806	14.90	-3259
1994-95P April-Oct.	42994	14.00	46396	20.00	-3402
1994-95F	80000	15.00	86000	18.00	-6000

Note : P - Provisional; F - Forecast

Source: (upto 1993-94) Reserve Bank of India

TABLE 8.3

Cargo Handled by Kochi Port: 1989-90 to 1993-94

(in Lakh M.T.)

Traffic	Export					Import					Total				
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Coastal	5.89	6.44 (9.34)	5.94 (-7.76)	5.21 (-12.29)	5.44 (4.41)	35.70	41.13 (15.21)	38.67 (-5.98)	42.63 (10.24)	40.29 (-5.49)	41.59	47.57 (14.37)	44.61 (-6.22)	47.84 (7.26)	45.73 (-4.41)
Foreign	4.83	3.81 (-21.12)	4.54 (19.16)	5.92 (30.40)	7.25 (22.47)	24.83	21.37 (-13.93)	25.66 (20.07)	26.01 (1.36)	23.22 (-10.73)	29.66	25.18 (-15.10)	30.20 (19.94)	31.94 (5.76)	30.47 (-4.80)
Total	10.72	10.25 (-4.38)	10.48 (2.26)	11.13 (6.20)	12.69 (14.02)	60.53	62.50 (3.25)	64.13 (12.60)	68.64 (7.03)	63.51 (-7.47)	71.25	72.75 (2.11)	74.81 (2.83)	79.78 (6.64)	76.20 (-4.49)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year.
Source : Cochin Port Trust

TABLE 8.4

Commodity-wise Exports through Kochi Port 1990-91 to 1993-94

(Quantity in M.T)

Commodity	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93			1993-94		
	Quantity	Percentage to total	Quantity	Percentage to total	Quantity	Percentage to total	Growth rate (%)	Quantity	Percentage to total	Growth rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Tea	9530	0.9	17906	1.7	32313	2.90	80.46	31408	2.4	(-)2.8
Cashew Kernels	49970	4.9	36630	3.5	31268	2.81	(-)14.64	35271	2.7	12.8
Sea foods	58598	5.7	65800	6.3	62227	5.59	(-)5.43	81183	6.4	39.5
Coir Products	24198	2.4	21639	2.1	22971	2.06	6.16	29710	2.4	29.3
Spices	35976	3.5	29710	2.8	28266	2.54	(-)4.86	48395	3.9	71.2
Coffee	35892	3.5	42008	4.0	45761	4.11	8.93	60330	4.7	31.8
Miscellaneous*	810822	79.1	834038	79.6	890778	80.00	6.80	982781	77.5	10.3
Total	1024986	100.0	1047731	100.0	1113584	100.00	6.29	1269078	100.0	14.0

*Includes P.O.L
Source : Cochin Port Trust

TABLE 8.5

Commodity-wise Value of Foreign Export Trade through Kochi Port, 1986-87 to 1993-94
(Rs. Crores)

Commodity	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	Annual Gr. Rate(%)		
								1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Tea	37.10	33.35	43.46	32.38	30.02	42.38	94.43	118.10	122.82	25.07
Pepper	191.65	233.65	156.23	148.00	99.97	72.49	69.72	168.00	-3.82	140.84
Cardamom	3.99	0.56	1.41	0.90	2.13	4.00	0.20	10.10	-95.00	4950.00
Cashew Kernels	302.81	278.42	251.23	334.58	391.83	432.82	383.82	451.00	-11.32	17.50
Coffee	112.84	111.35	127.05	136.35	79.70	118.60	131.75	184.17	11.09	39.79
Ginger	2.47	3.84	7.83	9.42	7.85	12.69	9.01	8.36	-2.90	-7.21
Sea foods	167.11	187.47	224.15	236.72	317.44	443.02	459.28	705.50	3.68	53.61
Coir products	33.10	20.97	20.94	23.95	28.25	29.04	43.06	69.05	4.83	60.36
Misc.	327.77	164.10	248.53	295.28	357.31	492.97	566.46	767.27	14.91	35.45
Total	1178.84	1033.71	1080.83	1217.58	1314.50	1648.01	1757.73	2481.55	6.66	41.18

Source : Cochin Port Trust

8.8. An exhaustive list of commodities exported through Kochi Port during 1993-94 is given in Appendix 8.1.

Marine Products

8.9. Export of marine products from India has registered a growth rate of 17 per cent in terms of quantity and 42 per cent in terms of value during 1993-94. It was 2,43,960 M.T. in 1993-94 valued at Rs.2,504 crores as against 2,09,025 M.T. valued at Rs.1,769 crores during 1992-93.

8.10. The percentage share of Kerala in terms of quantity exported has improved significantly to 26 per cent in 1993-94 from 23 per cent during the previous year. In terms of value realisation this corresponds to a two per cent

improvement from 23 per cent in 1992-93 to 25 per cent during 1993-94. The quantity and value of export of marine products from India and Kerala from 1980-81 to 1993-94 are furnished in Table 8.7.

8.11. Although the export of marine products have shown an impressive growth on all India basis, the growth of export through Kochi Port has not been quite significant. A number of entrepreneurs have come forward to establish shrimp and fish culturing units and to set up processing plants because of the new liberalised economic policy of the Government of India. Such developments improved the exports from Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Scientific fish/shrimp farming has yet to gather momentum in Kerala.

TABLE 8.6

Commodity-wise Imports through Kochi Port : 1989-90 to 1993-94

(Quantity in M.T.)

Commodity	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94				
	Quantity share	Percentage share	Quantity share	Percentage share	Quantity share	Percentage share	Quantity share	Percentage share	Quantity share	Percentage share			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Fertilizers &	889429	14.7	864431	13.8	969498	15.1	12.2	936492	13.6	-3.40	743525	11.7	- 21.5
Raw materials													
Food grains	42881	0.7	27308	0.5	16463	0.3	-39.7	87482	1.3	431.39	5658	0.1	- 93.5
Iron, Steel &	20772	0.4	6549	0.1	2058	..	-68.6	6737	0.1	227.60	4446	..	- 34.0
Machinery													
News print	13060	0.2	19819	0.3	20134	0.3	1.6	9748	0.1	-51.58	11324	0.2	16.2
Cashewnuts	21060	0.3	4809	0.1	1361	..	-71.7	11358	0.2	734.50	31158	0.5	174.3
Misc. *	5065957	83.7	5327401	85.2	5423870	84.3	1.8	5812492	84.7	7.17	5554914	87.5	- 4.5
Total	6053159	100.0	6250317	100.0	6433384	100.0	2.9	6864309	100.0	6.70	6351025	100.0	- 7.5

* Includes P.O.L

Source : Cochin Port Trust

TABLE 8.7

*Exports of Marine Products: Kerala and India - 1980-81 to 1993-94**(Qty. in M.T., Value in Rs. lakhs)*

Year	India		Kerala		Share of Kerala(%)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1980-81	75591	23484	29148	9534	39	41
1981-82	70105	28601	32006	12513	46	44
1982-83	78175	36136	32525	14147	42	39
1983-84	92691	37302	32840	14086	35	38
1984-85	87187	38429	31570	14798	36	39
1985-86	83651	39800	29580	13808	35	35
1986-87	85843	46067	33906	16457	39	36
1987-88	97179	53120	35576	18394	37	35
1988-89	99777	59785	45614	22131	46	37
1989-90	110843	63499	47245	24094	43	38
1990-91	139419	89337	50997	31379	37	35
1991-92	171820	137589	58743	44447	34	32
1992-93	209025	176856	49094	41425	23	23
1993-94	243960	250362	63809	62153	26	25

Source: The Marine Products Export Development Authority, Kochi

8.12. India exports marine products to over 59 countries all over the world. Japan continues to be the major market for India's marine products accounting for 18.4 per cent in terms of quantity and 47.4 per cent in terms of value of total exports during 1993-94. The average unit value realised was Rs. 102.62 per kg. during 1993-94 as against Rs. 84.61 per kg. during 1992-93.

8.13. An analysis of the pattern of marine products export from India during 1993-94 shows that about 35 per cent of the quantity exported was frozen shrimp which accounted for about 70 per cent of the export earnings from the marine products. The pattern of marine products export from India from 1985-86 to 1993-94 is given in Table 8.8.

Export of Spices

8.14. India is a major producer of spices in the world. Among the Indian states, Kerala occupies the prime role in spices production and export. Pepper, cardamom, ginger and turmeric are the important spices grown in Kerala. A major share of spices produced in Kerala caters to the export demand. In the case of cardamom, till mid-eighties Kerala had substantial exports, but since it has declined considerably due to severe competition from Guatemala and high domestic demand. The total export earnings from spices during 1993-94 has been 540.12 crores of which Kerala's share is estimated to be around Rs.262 crores.

TABLE 8.8

Pattern of Marine Products Export from India (1985-86 to 1993-94)

Items	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
Frozen shrimp	50349 (60.1)	32981 (82.9)	49203 (57.3)	37793 (82.0)	55736 (57.4)	42578 (80.1)	56835 (57.0)	47033 (78.7)	57819 (52.2)	46331 (73.0)	62395 (44.8)	66333 (74.3)	76107 (44.3)	97616 (70.9)	74051 (35.4)	117683 (66.5)	86541 (35.5)	177073 (70.7)	
Frozen frog- legs	1746 (2.1)	743 (1.9)	453 (0.5)	236 (0.5)
Frozen Lobster- tails	1650 (2.0)	1445 (3.6)	1132 (1.5)	1432 (3.1)	1863 (1.9)	2473 (4.7)	1663 (1.7)	2360 (3.9)	2068 (1.9)	3363 (5.3)	1600 (1.1)	3430 (3.7)	1629 (1.0)	5530 (4.0)	1613 (0.8)	4334 (2.5)	1455 (0.6)	4268 (1.7)	
Frozen Cuttle fish /fillets	5010 6.0	1080 (2.7)	4694 (5.5)	1396 (3.0)	9195 (9.5)	2231 (4.2)	8262 (8.3)	2344 (3.9)	14158 (12.8)	4731 (7.5)	11596 (8.3)	4529 (5.1)	12437 (7.2)	6091 (4.4)	18981 (9.1)	11888 (6.7)	18998 (7.8)	13818 (5.5)	145
Frozen Squids	4619 (5.5)	552 (1.4)	9739 (11.3)	1727 (3.7)	7621 (7.8)	1373 (2.6)	16374 (16.4)	3809 (6.4)	11944 (10.8)	2848 (4.5)	16667 (12.0)	4499 (5.0)	25528 (14.9)	10938 (7.9)	30364 (14.5)	15190 (8.6)	34741 (14.2)	19247 (7.7)	
Fresh/Frozen fish	10581 (12.6)	1715 (4.3)	13136 (15.3)	2229 (4.9)	14904 (15.3)	3023 (5.7)	11234 (11.2)	2845 (4.8)	21227 (19.1)	4820 (7.6)	42340 (30.3)	9082 (10.2)	49119 (28.6)	14266 (10.5)	75374 (36.1)	23358 (13.2)	94022 (38.5)	29599 (11.8)	
Live items	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	412 (0.4)	74 (0.1)	655 (0.5)	162 (0.2)	595 (0.3)	198 (0.2)	573 (0.3)	350 (0.2)	744 (0.3)	671 (0.5)
Dried items	8455 (10.2)	1078 (2.7)	5624 (6.6)	1048 (2.4)	5527 (5.7)	1150 (2.2)	4007 (4.0)	1039 (1.7)	1379 (1.2)	747 (1.2)	1280 (0.9)	441 (0.5)	2848 (1.6)	1303 (0.9)	4209 (2.0)	1739 (1.0)	2602 (1.1)	1627 (0.6)	
Misc. items	1241 (1.5)	204 (0.5)	1862 (2.2)	206 (0.4)	2333 (2.4)	292 (0.5)	1402 (1.4)	355 (0.6)	1836 (1.6)	585 (0.8)	2886 (2.1)	861 (1.0)	3557 (2.1)	1647 (1.2)	3860 (1.8)	2319 (1.3)	4857 (2.0)	4059 (1.7)	
Total	83651 (100.0)	39798 (100.0)	85843 (100.0)	46067 (100.0)	97179 (100.0)	53120 (100.0)	99777 (100.0)	59785 (100.0)	110843 (100.0)	63499 (100.0)	139419 (100.0)	89337 (100.0)	171820 (100.0)	137589 (100.0)	209025 (100.0)	176856 (100.0)	243960 (100.0)	250362 (100.0)	

Note : Figures in brackets shows the percentage share
Source: The Marine Products Export Development Authority, Kochi

Pepper

8.15. Kerala accounts for about 97 per cent of the total production of pepper in India. Almost the entire export demand for pepper is met by the State. Export of pepper during 1993-94 has substantially increased breaking all the previous records. Export of pepper from India in 1993-94 was of the order of 46,650 M.T. valued Rs.179.67 crores as against 23,752 M.T. valued at Rs. 78.31 crores during the previous year. The exports from Kochi Port during 1993-94 was 43,845 M.T. valued Rs.169.33 crores compared to 21,985 M.T. valued at Rs. 72.87 crores during 1992-93. Kerala accounts for almost 94 per cent of the total quantity and value of pepper exported from India.

8.16. The quantity and value of pepper exported from the country from 1984-85 to 1993-94 and its unit value are furnished in Table 8.9.

TABLE 8.9

Export of Black Pepper from India: 1984-85 to 1993-94

Year	Qty. (MT)	Value (Rs. crores)	Unit Value (Rs/Kg)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1984-85	25420	60.54	23.81
1985-86	37620	172.48	45.85
1986-87	37083	200.33	54.02
1987-88	41011	240.58	58.66
1988-89	36981	164.63	44.52
1989-90	34482	152.97	44.36
1990-91	29985	102.40	32.15
1991-92	20565	74.32	36.08
1992-93	23752	78.31	32.97
1993-94	46650	179.61	38.50

Source: Spices Board, Kochi.

8.17. According to Spices Board, the low production in the major producing countries like Indonesia, Brazil and Malaysia has led to scarce conditions in the international market. India with a normal production and substantial carry over stock from previous years could take advantage of the situation.

Small Cardamom

8.18. India's share in the world market for small cardamom has been on the decline. In the mid seventies the share of Indian cardamom was around 50 per cent which got gradually declined to a mere 3 per cent in recent years.

8.19. Kerala accounts for about 53 per cent of the area under small cardamom and 67 per cent of the total production in the country. Estimated export of small cardamom from Kerala in the last 3 years averages 80 per cent of the total export from India. During 1993-94, export of small cardamom from India has been 342 M.T. valued at Rs.13.86 crores compared to 190 M.T. valued at Rs.7.51 crores in 1992-93. The production of cardamom at 6,600 M.T. in 1993-94 was an all-time record. The increased supply under stagnant demand conditions has brought down the domestic price of cardamom from Rs.465 per kg. in 1992-93 to Rs.340 per kg. in 1993-94. Even this price was higher than the Guatemalan price in the international market.

8.20. Details of export of small cardamom from India and Kerala and the share of Kerala are furnished for the period from 1982-83 to 1993-94 in Table 8.10.

Ginger

8.21. India is the largest producer of ginger accounting for over 30 per cent of the world production. China, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Indonesia, Australia and Sri Lanka are the other major producers.

8.22. The exportable varieties, known by the trade name as Cochin Ginger, are mainly produced in Kerala. Ginger export from the country has shown a fluctuating trend during the last five years. The export of ginger from India has increased to 17,150 M.T. valued at Rs. 21.59 crores during 1993-94 from 9,517 M.T. valued at Rs. 16.55 crores in the previous year. The share of Kerala is estimated as 15.6 per cent in terms of quantity and 38.9 per cent in terms of value in 1993-94. The trends in export of ginger from 1984-85 to 1993-94 are given in Table 8.11.

TABLE 8.10

Export of Small Cardamom : Kerala & India, 1982-83 to 1993-94

(Quantity in M.T. and value in Rs. crores)

Year	Kerala		India		Share of Kerala(%)	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1982-83	844	13.75	1032	16.37	82.00	84.00
1983-84	194	4.10	258	5.44	75.00	75.00
1984-85	2170	59.05	2383	64.81	91.00	91.00
1985-86	2994	49.20	3272	53.46	92.00	90.00
1986-87	1268	16.46	1447	18.50	88.00	89.00
1987-88	212	2.67	270	3.40	79.00	79.00
1988-89	606	7.88	727	10.37	80.00	80.00
1989-90	127	2.37	180	3.06	74.00	74.00
1990-91	320	8.69	400	10.87	80.00	79.94
1991-92	435	12.45	544	15.57	79.96	79.96
1992-93	147	5.81	190	7.51	77.37	77.36
1993-94	274	11.11	342	13.86	87.03	80.16

Source : Spices Board, Kochi

TABLE 8.11

Export of Dry Ginger from India, 1984-85 to 1993-94

(Qty in M.T., Value Rs Crores)

Year	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)
1984-85	7330	18.73
1985-86	6820	10.89
1986-87	4843	5.71
1987-88	2628	4.89
1988-89	6368	9.40
1989-90	9037	12.68
1990-91	6555	11.76
1991-92	14259	21.88
1992-93	9517	16.55
1993-94	17150	21.59

Source: Spices Board, Kochi

Turmeric

8.23. India is the largest producer and supplier of turmeric in the world. China, Peru and Thailand are the other major producers. During the last five years export of turmeric was in the

range of 17,000 M.T. to 25,000 M.T. However, export earnings have increased from Rs. 16.15 crores in 1989-90 to Rs. 52.00 crores in 1993-94. Iran, UAE, Japan, U.K., USA and Singapore are the major markets for Indian turmeric.

8.24. Kerala accounts for about two per cent of the country's production of turmeric. A significant share of this is the Alleppey Finger Turmeric, which has got a special preference in the international market. The export earnings from turmeric during 1993-94 was of the order of Rs.52 crores as against Rs. 48.36 crores during the previous year. The quantity of export from India has also increased to 25,250 M.T. during 1993-94 from 19,665 M.T. during the previous year.

8.25. The share of Kerala in terms of quantity exported during 1993-94 was marginally lower at 11.81 per cent as against 12.10 per cent during 1992-93. In value terms, the share was 15.65 per cent and 16.65 per cent respectively during the corresponding periods. The

trends in the export of tumeric from India and their respective value realisation from 1983-84 are furnished in Table 8.12.

TABLE 8.12

Export of Turmeric from India 1983-84 to 1993-94

(Qty in M.T.; Value Rs. Crores)		
Year	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)
1983-84	10890	11.06
1984-85	12800	17.16
1985-86	8560	12.09
1986-87	19530	19.18
1987-88	8747	9.23
1988-89	18968	19.39
1989-90	16860	16.15
1990-91	13624	15.48
1991-92	19661	37.76
1992-93	19665	48.36
1993-94	25250	52.00

Source : Spices Board, Kochi

Spice Oils and Oleoresins

8.26. India has a unique position in the export of spice oils and oleoresins. Their export has shown an annual average growth rate of 15 per cent in terms of quantity and 41 per cent in terms of value over the last 5 years. In absolute terms, export has increased from 717 M.T. valued at Rs. 22.86 crores in 1989-90 to 1,270 M.T. valued at Rs. 69 crores in 1993-94. The major spice oils and oleoresins exported from Kerala are that of pepper, ginger and turmeric. During 1993-94, 1,065 M.T. of spice oils and oleoresins valued Rs.55.11 crores have been exported through Kochi Port, which is 84 per cent in terms of quantity and 80 per cent in terms of the value of the total exports from India.

Cashew

8.27. With more than 20 countries cultivating cashew and about half of them processing and exporting it, cashew has emerged as a major commodity of international trade. The cashew industry has emerged as one of the major agro-based export oriented industries of the

nation. The foreign exchange earned by the cashew sector during 1993-94 was over Rs. 1044 crores, constituting 1.5 per cent of the total export earnings of the country. Moreover, cashew was the second largest foreign exchange earner among the agricultural products exported from India, next only to rice. The cashew industry employs more than 5 lakh workers of which more than 3 lakh are in the processing and exporting sectors and the rest in farming sector. Over 95 per cent of the workers in the processing and exporting sectors are women, that too from the lower strata of the society.

8.28. Till recently Kerala had a near monopoly in cashew production, processing and exports. But now Kerala accounts for only about 40 per cent of the national production of raw nuts. At present there are only 285 licensed processing units in Kerala as against the all India figure of 863 cashew factories. Growing pressure on land, stringent land ceiling laws, uncondusive policies followed in the raw nut trade and processing are advocated as some of the reasons which slackened the growth of this industry in the State.

8.29. Consequent on the spread of cashew cultivation to non-traditional areas in India and setting up of a good number of factories and processing units in other states, cashew industry is no more a monopoly of any state. Now it has gained the status of a national industry. The state-wise production figures of raw cashewnut from 1989-90 to 1993-94 are furnished in the following table.

8.30. Indian cashew has a large domestic as well as international market. It is being exported to more than 50 countries. The export of cashew kernels from India showed an all time high, both in terms of quantity and value during 1993-94. During this period, the export was 68,968 M.T. of cashew kernels valued at Rs. 1,041.53 crores as against 53,399 M.T. valued at Rs. 744.80 crores during the previous year. Traditional markets absorbed more cashew kernels from India during 1993-94. Significant improvements were recorded in respect of U.S.A., Netherlands, Japan, U.K., Australia, Hong Kong and U.A.E. The export trends of cashew kernels from 1985-86 onwards are furnished in the following table.

TABLE 8.13

State-wise Production of Raw Cashewnut 1989-90 to 1993-94

(M.T.)

State	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Kerala	139500	142100	143200	151600	140200
Karnataka	24650	25770	26750	31260	31540
Andhra Pradesh	36580	37770	40350	44880	46570
Tamil Nadu	12430	12470	12710	19190	19200
Goa	13210	14100	14490	33810	34590
Maharashtra	27130	29510	31960	25590	28280
Orissa	28600	29100	31840	39060	43420
West Bengal	3170	3440	3660	3660	3990
Pondicherry	270	280	290	290	300
Tripura	50	50	50	50	60
Total	285590	294590	305310	349390	348150

Source: Directorate of Cashew Development

TABLE 8.14

Exports of Cashew Kernels: Kerala and India (1985-86 to 1993-94)

(Quantity - M.T.; Value Rs. Crores)

Year	Kerala		India		Kerala's Share	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1985-86	31904	196.16	37097	225.11	90.8	91.1
1986-87	37508	302.81	43004	327.55	89.8	90.6
1987-88	33163	290.36	35971	311.29	89.8	88.9
1988-89	30234	245.74	33994	273.93	88.9	88.9
1989-90	41651	334.58	44858	365.07	92.8	92.8
1990-91	44370	391.83	49874	442.24	88.5	88.6
1991-92	33545*	432.82	47738	669.09	70.3	64.7
1992-93	26981	385.49	53399	744.80	50.5	51.8
1993-94P	30701*	454.96	68968	1041.53	44.5	43.7

P: Provisional; * - Exports through the Cochin Sea Port

Source : (i) Cashew Export Promotion Council

(ii) Cochin Port Trust

8.31. Because of the poor intake by South Korea, the export performance was not encouraging for cashewnut shell liquid during 1993-94. As against an export of 4,258 M.T. valued at Rs. 3.81 crores in 1992-93, only 3,482 M.T. of

cashewnut shell liquid valued at Rs. 2.8 crores could be exported in 1993-94. The export details of cashewnut shell liquid from 1982-83 to 1993-94 are given in the following table.

TABLE 8.15

*Export of Cashewnut Shell Liquid: Kerala and India
1982-83 to 1993-94)*

(Quantity in M.T., Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	Kerala		India	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1982-83	4260	1.15	5903	1.74
1983-84	1446	0.55	3385	1.36
1984-85	2662	1.13	3411	1.81
1985-86	1574	0.83	2180	1.35
1986-87	1888	1.00	2716	1.48
1987-88	5372	2.42	6534	5.03
1988-89	915	0.63	3034	2.20
1989-90	1919	1.61	3014	2.56
1990-91	2855	2.01	5658	5.56
1991-92	2756	..	4542	4.02
1992-93	2628	2.20	4258	3.81
1993-94 P	2432 *	1.77	3482	2.80

P - Provisional ; * - Through Cochin Port

Source : (1) Cashew Export Promotion Council

(2) Cochin Port Trust

8.32. The import of raw nuts amounted to 1,90,157 M.T. valued at Rs. 483 crores during 1993-94 as against 1,34,985 M.T. valued at Rs. 376 crores during the previous year showing an increase of nearly 55,000 M.T. valued at Rs. 106 crores. The import statistics of raw nuts from 1982-83 to 1993-94 are given in the following table.

policies of the Government of India seem to be some of the encouraging factors contributed for the good export performance during 1993-94 in this sector.

Tea

8.33. Growing supply of raw nuts, suspension of monopoly procurement for raw nuts by the Government of Kerala, renovations in packaging, quality control of raw nuts and kernels, improvements in shipping operations, absence of labour unrest in cashew factories and liberalised

8.34. Tea has an important place among the agro-based exports from India. The year 1993-94 has witnessed a depressed situation for tea. While the price decline has been a global phenomenon, it has been much sharper in South India in comparison to other regions. The exports during 1992-93 and 1993-94 were below normal. The bumper national crop during 1993-94 has

TABLE 8.16

Import of Raw Cashewnut: Kerala & India
1982-83 to 1993-94

(Quantity in M.T., Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	Kerala		India	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1982-83	886	0.76	896	0.77
1983-84	17736	14.60	26877	22.12
1984-85	9813	10.78	33215	36.49
1985-86	6959	07.73	21945	24.36
1986-87	26529	37.57	49149	71.16
1987-88	30499	48.54	42609	64.37
1988-89	21847	30.57	45150	61.37
1989-90	21060	29.07	52474	76.66
1990-91	4809	..	82639	134.00
1991-92	1361	..	106080	266.68
1992-93	11051	39.05	134985	376.33
1993-94P	20821*	52.56	190157	482.70

P - Provisional ; * - Imports through Cochin Sea Port

Source : Cashew Export Promotion Council

led to a carry over stock causing the price crash.

8.35. During 1993-94 India exported 1,61,170 M.T. of tea valued at Rs.1,080.10 crores as against 1,80,690 M.T. valued at Rs.1,058.70 crores during the previous year. The quantity of tea exported through Kochi Port has decreased to 31,408 M.T. in 1993-94 from 32,313 M.T. during the previous year. However, the realisation of value has increased to Rs.118 crores in 1993-94 from Rs. 94 crores during the previous year.

8.36. The export details of tea from Kerala and India from 1987-88 are furnished in Table 8.17.

Coffee

8.37. Coffee is produced by almost 60 countries of the world and India's share is only three per cent. The largest coffee producer in the world is Brazil. Coffee is also grown in Colombia, Guatemala, Kenya, Tanzania, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam. The scarcity of coffee in international market provides an opportunity to capture market share by marketing the surplus production. Recently, the Central Government have decided to limit the quantum of export of coffee from India.

TABLE 8.17

Export of Tea - Kerala and India

(Qty.in M.T., value in Rs. lakhs)

Year	Kerala		India	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1987-88	15371	3335	202691	63443
1988-89	22884	4346	204808	64187
1989-90	12347	3238	211762	91482
1990-91	9530	3002	199165	107110
1991-92	17906	4238	216449	121227
1992-93	32313*	9443	180690	105870
1993-94@	31408*	11810	161170	108010
1994-95@ (Apr-Oct)	N.A.	N.A.	86810	58762

@ - Estimated ; N.A. - Not available

* - Through Kochi Port

Sources: (i) Tea Board
(ii) Cochin Port Trust

8.38. During 1993-94, 60,330 M.T. of coffee valued at Rs. 184.17 crores have been exported through Kochi Port as against 45,761 M.T. valued at Rs. 131.75 crores exported during the previous year. The trends in the export of coffee from 1985-86 to 1993-94 from India and Kerala are furnished in the following table.

Coir

8.39. India and Sri Lanka are the largest producers of this natural fibre. India leads in the export of coir yarn and value added coir products such as mats, mattings and rugs and carpets. Besides India, some member countries of European Community also manufacture coir products on powerlooms in their country using coir yarn imported from India.

8.40. Export of coir and coir products from India during the year 1993-94 was of the order of 37,951 M.T. valued at Rs.129.37 crores

as against 32,354 M.T. valued at Rs. 95.95 crores during the previous year. This corresponds to a growth rate of 17 per cent in terms of quantity and 35 per cent in terms of value. The item wise details of export of coir from India from 1991-92 to 1993-94 are given in the following table.

8.41. An item-wise analysis of export of coir products shows that there was an increase in the export of all the items in terms of both quantity and value during 1993-94, except for coir fibre and curled coir. In the case of coir rope, the increase during the year was as high as 416 per cent in terms of quantity and 357 per cent in terms of value. One of the major items viz., coir mat has shown an increase of 16 per cent in terms quantity exported and the value realisation registered a growth rate of about 95 per cent.

8.42. Coir is exported to about 55 coun-

TABLE 8.18

Export of Coffee: (1985-86 to 1993-94)

(Qty. in M.T., Value in Rs. lakhs)

Year	Kerala@		India	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1985-86	44570	12342	99298	27498
1986-87	31056	1284	86666	36344
1987-88	47058	11135	92533	26010
1988-89	41248	12705	98226	33772
1989-90	57852	13635	134052	36092
1990-91	35892	7970	100110	27889
1991-92	42008	11860	N.A.	N.A.
1992-93	45761	13175	N.A.	N.A.
1993-94	60330	18417	N.A.	N.A.

Note: @ Export through Kochi Port

Source: (i) Coffee Board (ii) Cochin Port Trust.

tries all over the world. An analysis shows that USA was the market leader during 1993-94 with 19.25 percentage share in terms quantity and 23.41 percentage in terms of value. The second place goes to U.K followed by Germany and Italy. The details of the quantity exported, value realised with the respective share of different countries during 1993-94 are furnished in Table 8.20.

8.43. Twenty five countries imported coir yarn from India during 1993-94. The major markets of coir yarn with their respective ranks are given in Table 8.21 and trade division-wise export of coir yarn from India is furnished in Appendix 8.2.

8.44. Coir mats constituted the major item of coir products exported from India during 1993-94. Nearly 60 countries have imported coir mats during 1993-94. Major markets with their ranking for 1991-92 to 1993-94 are fur-

nished in Table 8.22 and trade division-wise export of coir mats is furnished in Appendix 8.3.

8.45. Coir mattings is the third important item of coir products exported from India. Export of coir mattings during 1993-94 recorded an increase of 15 per cent in terms of quantity and 31 per cent in terms of value. About 34 countries in the world imported coir mattings from India during 1993-94. The leading markets for coir mattings along with the ranking are given in Table 8.23. Trade division-wise export of coir mattings is furnished in Appendix 8.4 and that of coir rugs and carpets in Appendix 8.5.

Export Performance of Cochin Export Processing Zone

8.46. Started with an export of Rs.94 lakhs in 1986-87, CEPZ has steadily grown and made an export to the tune of Rs.83.81 crores during 1993-94. It is a net foreign exchange earner of

TABLE 8.19

Export of Coir and Coir Products:India 1991-92 to 1993-94

(Qty.in M.T., Value in Rs. lakhs)

Items	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		Growth Rate over previous year (%) 1992-93		1993-94	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Coir fibre	5	1.40	12	4.6	9	1.9	140.00	227.86	-25.00	-58.70
Coir yarn	15266	2328.23	11442	1966.2	13648	2637.2	-25.05	-15.55	19.28	34.13
Coir mats	11163	3569.35	13786	5082.4	15945	9892.0	23.50	42.39	15.66	94.63
Coir matting	3645	1193.90	4577	1775.9	5263	2318.0	25.57	48.75	14.99	30.53
Coir rugs & carpets	602	241.28	1327	573.9	1636	839.3	120.43	137.85	23.29	46.24
Coir rope	139	22.43	68	13.8	351	63.1	-51.08	-38.43	416.18	357.25
Curled coir	32	2.23	935	90.1	600	49.3	2821.88	3942.60	-35.83	-45.28
Rubberised coir	61	40.00	112	71.5	156	99.0	83.61	78.85	39.29	38.46
Coir pith	-	-	48	1.8	246	2.3	-	-	412.05	27.78
Coir (other sorts)	86	13.27	47	15.1	97	34.6	10.47	27.28	106.38	129.14
Total	30999	7412.09	32354	9595.3	37951	12936.7	4.37	29.46	17.30	34.82

Source: Coir Board, Kochi

US \$ 35.46 million which is 47 per cent of the exports. In Rupee terms, the N.F.E. is Rs.100 crores up to 1993-94. During the year 1993-94, the rate of growth in exports was 35 per cent over previous year. The imports also recorded growth of 34 per cent during 1993-94.

8.47. The sector-wise growth shows that electronics, garments and marine products are the

fast growing industries in the CEPZ. The glove units in CEPZ which were suffering due to poor markets have also picked up now and most of them are expected to do well. The units in CEPZ made an investment of Rs. 128 crores up to 31.3.1994, out of which Rs. 13 crores by foreigners and Rs. 12 cores by N.R.I.'s. The units in CEPZ have generated direct employment of 4300 as 31.3.1994.

TABLE 8.20

Leading Markets of Coir during 1993-94

Country	Quantity (M.T.)	Value (Rs.Mill)	Percentage Share	
			Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
USA	7306	302.86	19.25	23.41
UK	3897	156.33	10.27	12.08
Germany	3874	134.82	10.21	10.42
Italy	4176	109.46	11.00	8.46
Netherlands	3391	98.83	8.94	7.64
France	2872	79.79	7.57	6.17
Australia	1740	76.65	4.58	5.92
Belgium	2020	69.31	5.32	5.36
Portugal	1200	28.00	3.16	2.16
Canada	609	25.84	1.60	2.00
Greece	412	21.66	1.09	1.67
Irish Republic	415	20.69	1.09	1.60
Spain	682	19.29	1.80	1.49
Denmark	401	16.79	1.06	1.30
Turkey	808	16.43	2.13	1.27
UAE	512	13.00	1.35	1.00
Japan	206	10.13	0.54	0.78
Total	34521	1199.84	90.96	92.73

Source: Coir Board, Kochi

TABLE 8.21

Major Markets of Coir Yarn 1991-92 to 1993-94

Rank	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Netherlands	Netherlands	Italy
2.	Italy	Italy	Netherlands
3.	France	France	Germany
4.	Germany	Germany	France
5.	Belgium	Portugal	Portugal
6.	Turkey	Belgium	Belgium
7.	Portugal	USA	USA
8.	USA	Turkey	Turkey
9.	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	Spain
10.	Spain	Spain	Saudi Arabia

Source : Coir Board, Kochi

TABLE 8.22

Major Markets of Coir Mats 1991-92 to 1993-94

Rank	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	USA	USA	USA
2.	UK	UK	UK
3.	Italy	Australia	Germany
4.	Germany	Italy	Australia
5.	Australia	Germany	Italy
6.	Netherlands	Netherlands	Canada
7.	Greece	Canada	France
8.	France	Greece	Netherlands
9.	Canada	France	Greece
10.	Belgium	Belgium	Irish republic

Source: Coir Board, Kochi

TABLE 8.23

Major Markets of Coir Mattings 1991-92 to 1993-94

Rank	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Germany	Belgium	Germany
2.	Belgium	Germany	Belgium
3.	USA	Netherlands	Netherlands
4.	UK	UK	UK
5.	Italy	Italy	USA
6.	Netherlands	USA	France
7.	France	France	Italy
8.	Denmark	Canada	Australia
9.	Australia	Australia	Denmark
10.	Canada	Denmark	Spain

Source: Coir Board, Kochi

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

The emphasis on development of Social and Community Services during the last four decades of development planning has taken the State to the forefront of social development with the highest Human Development Index (HDI) in the country which reflects the Physical quality of life. The total plan investment on social services from the 1st Five Year Plan to 7th Five Year Plan amounted to over Rs.1402 crores which constituted about 24 per cent of the plan expenditure of the State during the period. At the same time the all India average of plan expenditure has been ranging between 15 to 20 per cent. The fact remains that as a result of expansion of infrastructure and services in the earlier periods, the resultant expenditure on Social Services Sector is as high as 40 per cent of the total expenditure of the State. The plan and non-plan expenditure together increased from Rs.689 crores in 1985-86 to about 1907 crores in 1993-94. The relevant data are reflected in Table - 9.1.

Table 9.1
Expenditure on Social Services
1985-86 to 1994-95

Year	Total Expenditure (Revenue and Capital)	Expenditure on social service (Revenue and Capital)	Rs. in crores
			% the total expenditure
1985-86	1651	689	42
1986-87	1711	790	46
1987-88	1948	852	44
1988-89	2241	970	43
1989-90	3418	1059	31
1990-91	3081	1278	41
1991-92	3502	1382	39
1992-93	3934	1480	37
1993-94 (R.E)	4821	1907	40
1994-95 (B.E)	5489	2185	40

Source : Annual Financial Statement (from 1987-88 to 1994-95)

EDUCATION

Literacy

9.2 Kerala has attained the highest effective literacy rate of 89.81 per cent whereas the all India level is way down at 52.21 per cent. The female literacy rate is as high as 86.17 per cent in Kerala as compared to 39.29 per cent at the national level. The literacy rate for Scheduled Castes is 79.66 per cent and the female literacy among Scheduled Castes is 74.31 per cent. The literacy level of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala is 51.09 per cent. Thus Kerala has successfully tackled one of the first generation problems while the national planners are still grappling with it. The trend in literacy levels of India and Kerala from 1901-1991 is given in Table-9.2 and Appendix 9.1 and illustrated in Fig. 9.1.

Table - 9.2

Trend in Literacy - INDIA and KERALA

Year	INDIA			KERALA		
	Rate of Literacy			Rate of Literacy		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1901	5.35	9.83	0.60	11.14	19.15	3.15
1911	5.92	10.56	1.05	13.31	22.25	4.43
1921	7.16	12.21	1.81	19.02	27.88	10.26
1931	9.50	15.59	2.93	21.34	30.89	11.00
1941	16.10	24.90	7.30	—	—	—
1951	16.67	24.95	7.93	40.47	49.79	31.41
1961	24.02	34.44	12.95	56.85	54.97	38.90
1971	29.45	39.45	18.68	60.42	66.62	54.31
1981	36.03	46.62	24.73	70.42	87.74	75.65
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	89.81	93.62	86.17

Source : Census of India and Kerala - Various decadal volumes.

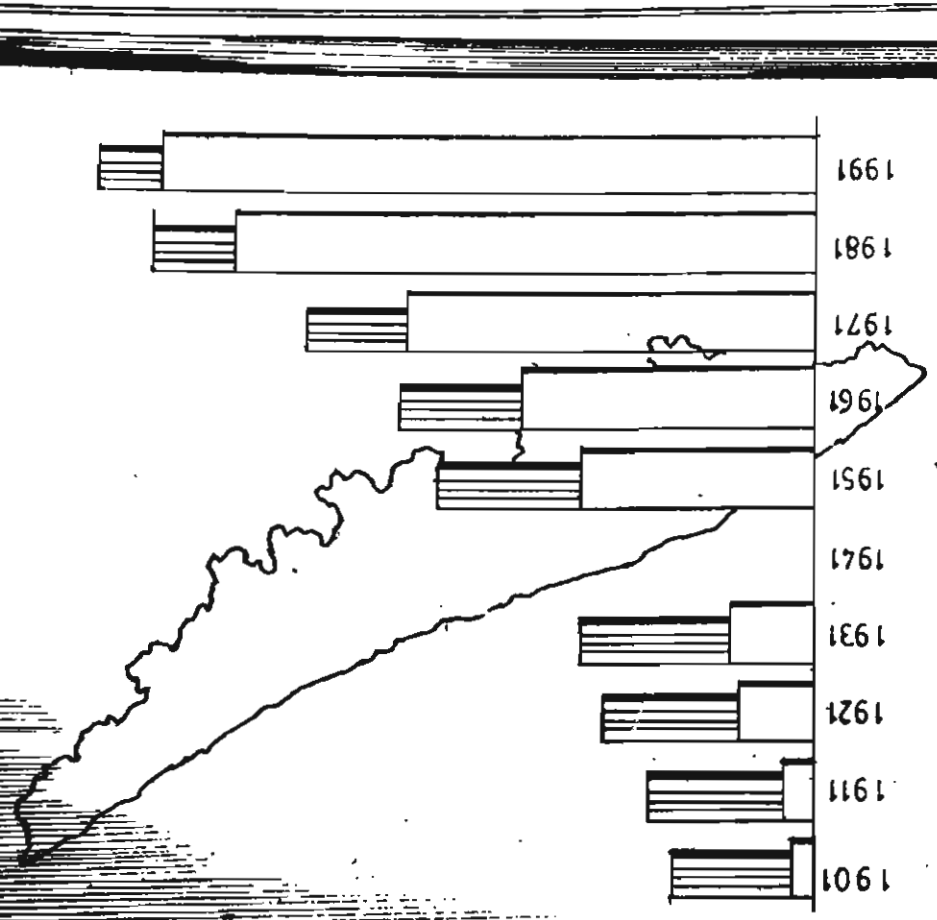
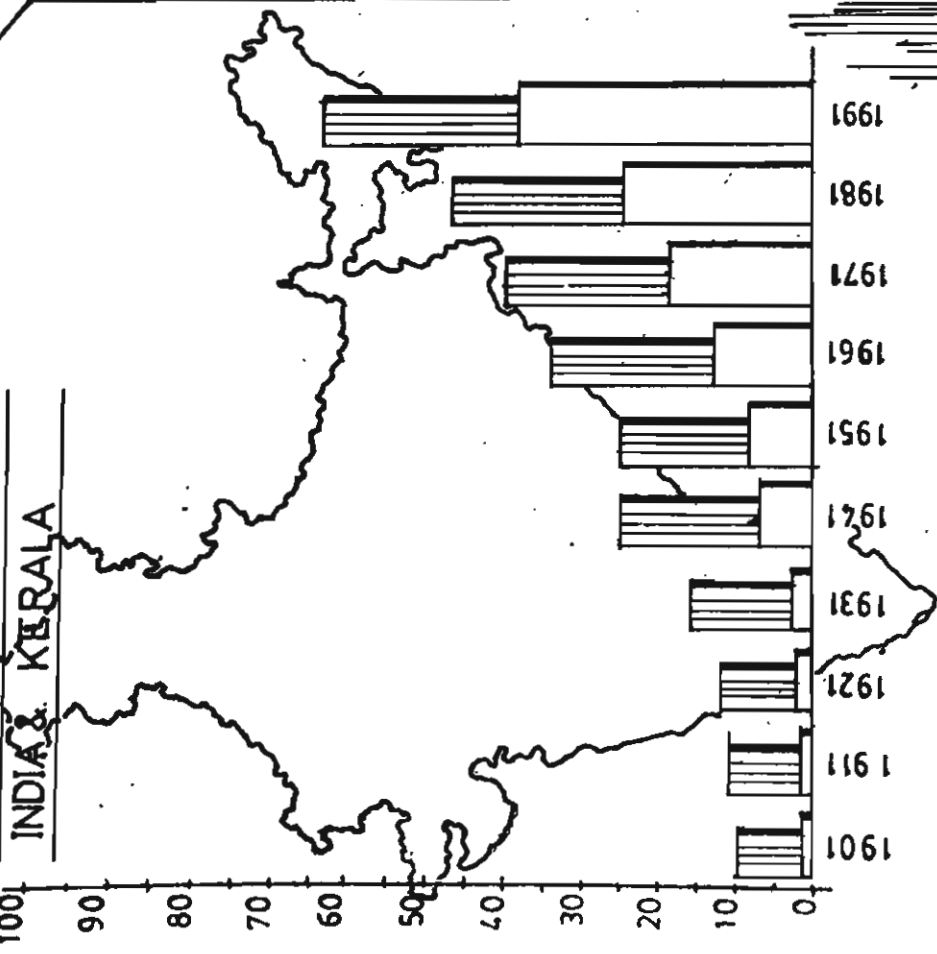
School Education Infrastructure

9.3 The school education infrastructure in Kerala consists of 6702 L.P Schools, 2919 U.P Schools and 2475 High Schools. Further 656 High

Male
Female

TREND IN LITERACY
INDIA & KERALA

100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0



Schools are having L.P Sections, 1971 High Schools are having UP Sections and 2235 U.P Schools have L.P Sections. Thus the effective L.P education infrastructure consisted of 6702 L.P Schools and 2891 L.P Sections and U.P comprised 2919 U.P Schools and 1971 U.P Sections. Of the total schools there are 4446 Government Schools, 7304 Private aided schools and 346 private un-aided schools. Details are given in Appendix 9.2, 9.3 & 9.4. The progress of educational institutions from 1961-62 to 1993-94 can be seen in Appendix 9.5 (Fig. 9.2).

Educational Accessibility

9.4 The wide spread educational infrastructure facilitates easy access to LP/UP education in Kerala. The fact remains that 94.39 per cent of the rural population is served by primary schools/sections within a distance of 1 km. and 97.96 per cent within a distance of 2 kms. In the case of Upper Primary Education, Kerala

serves 96.2 per cent of its rural population with an upper primary school/section within a distance of 3 kilometers whereas this rate for all India is 84 per cent. Further 97.82 per cent of the rural population in Kerala have the facility for secondary education within 8 kilometers whereas this rate is 86.54 per cent for all India.

School Enrolment - LP/UP Levels Declined

9.5 The School enrolment during 1993 stood at 58.69 lakhs which declined to 58.08 lakhs in 1994. The decline in enrolment in 1994 was 0.61 lakh. Students (1.04%) where as it was 0.38 lakh in 1993. The actual decline at the L.P level was 47033 and U.P level 40687. In the meanwhile at the High School level there was an increase of 27089 students. The relevant data on stage-wise enrolment is given in Table 9.3 and district-wise details are given in Appendix 9.6

Table 9.3

Enrolment in Schools - Stage-wise

Stage	1992			1993			1994		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Lower Primary	1241041	1180357	2421398	1215142	1156943	2372085	1189912	1135140	2325052
Upper Primary	993750	939330	1933080	981615	925909	1907524	962941	903896	1866837
Secondary	776629	775898	1552527	784730	804397	1589127	799272	816944	1616216

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Age-specific Enrolment Ratio

9.6 In India, the age specific enrolment ratio in the age group 6 to 11 years was 75.89. For boys and girls it was 86.43 and 64.59 respectively. As against this in Kerala the combined ratio was 86.66; whereas for boys and girls it was 87.20 and 86.11 respectively. At the All India level enrolment ratio for the age group 11-14 was 51.17 and for Kerala it was 85.71. The standardwise strength of students for 1994 is given in Appendix 9.7 and management/standard-wise

enrolment for the period 1971 to 1994 is given in Appendix 9.8 and stage-wise enrolment in Appendix 9.9. The enrolment of Scheduled caste students in 1994 stood at 11.14 per cent of the total strength and that of Scheduled Tribe student wa 1.11 per cent. The relevant details are given in Appendix 9.10.

Decline of School-age Group Population

9.7 It is estimated/projected that the school age group children (5-14 age) would

PROGRESS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FROM 1979-80 TO 1993-94

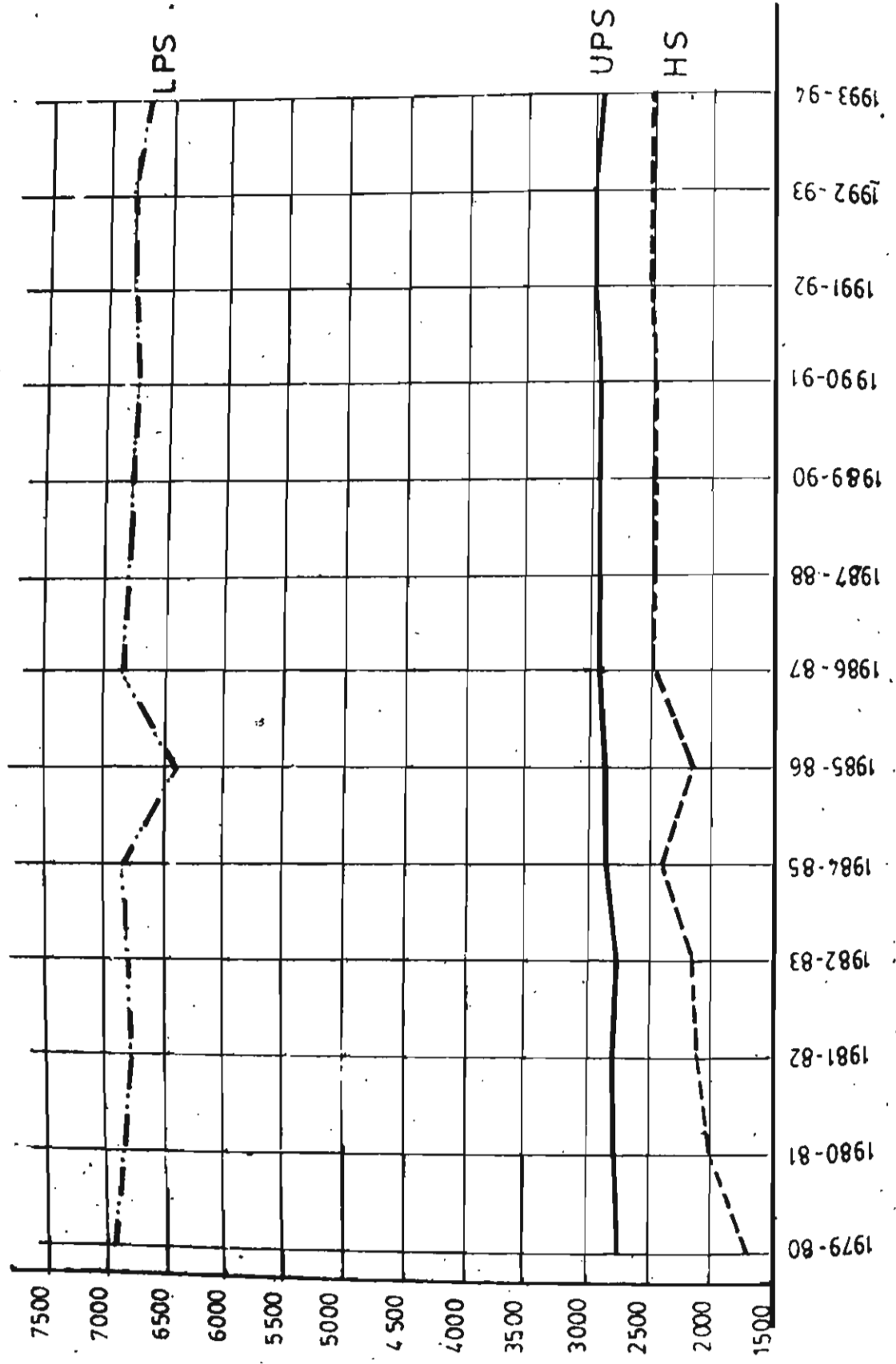


Fig 9.2

decline to 52.92 lakhs in 2001 A.D. The standard-wise school age group children projected indicate that the children available for Std.I in 2001 would be 5.27 lakhs as against 5.66 lakh children enrolled in Std.I in 1993. This would mean that the decline will be 38539 children. At the Lower Primary level (5-8 years) age group population would be 21.17 lakhs as against the present L.P enrolment of 23.71 lakhs students. At the upper primary level, children are projected to decline to 15.98 lakhs, against the current enrolment of 19.07 lakh students. At the high school level the age-group population is projected at 15.75 lakhs in 2001 as against the present enrolment of 15.89 lakhs. Thus the situation emerging is that by 2001 AD there will be 5.76 lakh children less than the present level of school enrolment. This is evident from the facts presented in Table 9.4 (Fig. 9.3).

Table 9.4

Standard-wise Enrolment in 1992-93 and Age Group Children projected for 2001 A.D

Category	Present Enrolment (1992-93)	Age group Population 2001	Actual decline	Percentage decline
I	566126	527587	38539	6.80
II	599350	528589	70761	11.80
III	606882	530531	76351	12.58
IV	599427	531194	68233	11.38
Sub Total				
L.P. Level	2371785	2117901	253884	10.70
V	621971	532056	89915	14.46
VI	630259	534988	95271	15.12
VII	655294	531653	123641	18.87
Sub Total				
U.P Level	1907524	1598697	308827	16.19
VIII	608369	526072	82297	13.53
IX	546747	525340	21407	3.92
X	434011	524060	90049	(+) 20.75
Sub Total				
H.S Level	1589127	1575472	13655	0.85
Total	5868436	5292070	576366	9.82

Source: Report of the Expert Committee on School Age Group population in 2001 A.D. and its implications on Educational policy and Planning - 1994.

Teachers and Teacher Pupil Ratio

9.8 There are 1.90 lakh teachers at all stages in the school education sector in Kerala. The number of teachers in L.P, U.P and H.S level from 1971 to 1994 is given in Appendix 9.11 and the stage-wise teachers in Kerala for 1994 is reflected in table 9.5. A further analysis would show that government school teachers constitute 37 per cent, Private aided school teachers 60 per cent and private unaided teachers 3 per cent. The pupil teacher ratio in Kerala is 31 where as the All India ratio is 35. The relevant data relating to teachers and pupil teacher ratio for 1970-71 to 1994 are presented in Appendix 9.12.

Uneconomic Schools and Protected Teachers

9.9 An uneconomic school is defined as one which does not satisfy the requirement of para 1 of Rule 22(4) of Kerala Education Rules which warrants that the minimum strength per standard in LP/UP/HS shall be 25. The minimum strength per standard in Sanskrit and Arabic schools shall be 15. The uneconomic schools in Kerala increased from 1165 in 1993 to 1265 in 1994. As presented in Table 9.6 uneconomic schools are the highest in Kannur. The fact remains that of the total uneconomic schools, 793 were in the Private Sector (63 per cent) and 472 in the Government Sector (37 per cent) over and above the uneconomic schools, there were 2011 protected teachers.

Higher Secondary Education (Plus Two)

9.10 There are 84 higher secondary schools of which 49 are government schools 33 aided schools and 2 unaided schools. Also out of the total schools 50 are in science groups and 34 in humanities. There are 9749 students enrolled under Plus 2 education.

Table 9.5

Number of School Teachers as on 31-3-1994

Category	Total numbers	Of which SC/ST	
		SC	ST
L.P. Teachers	47287	1821	134
U.P. Teachers	50701	1686	120
H.S. Teachers	92099	2974	133
Total	190087	6481	387

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

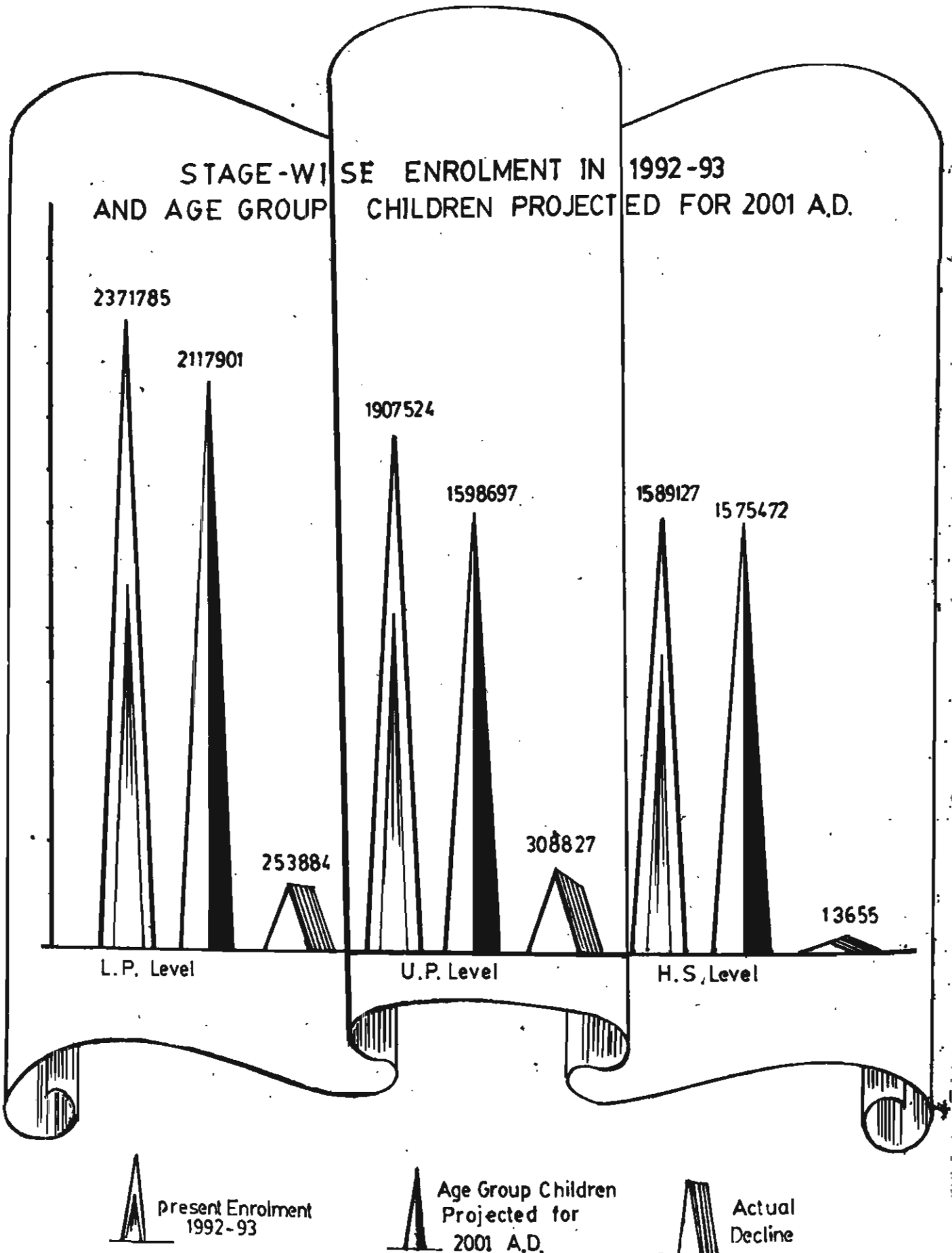


Fig 9.3

Table 9.6

Uneconomic Schools in Kerala District-wise & Stage-wise 1994 (Provisional)

District	Govt. Schools			Private Schools			Total		
	L.P.	U.P.	H.S.	L.P.	U.P.	H.S.	L.P.	U.P.	H.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thiruvananthapuram	28	5	2	4	2	—	32	7	2
Kollam	20	2	—	10	1	—	30	3	—
Pathanamthitta	41	9	1	108	9	1	149	18	2
Alappuzha	40	9	—	29	3	—	69	12	—
Ernakulam	39	5	1	49	8	1	88	13	2
Kottayam	53	14	2	77	16	—	130	30	2
Idukki	22	3	—	12	1	—	34	4	—
Thrissur	17	3	1	40	7	—	57	10	1
Malappuram	5	—	—	7	—	—	12	—	—
Palakkad	14	1	—	13	—	—	27	1	—
Kozhikode	41	5	—	110	5	—	151	10	—
Wayanad	10	1	—	2	—	—	12	1	—
Kannur	47	4	—	241	17	—	288	21	—
Kasaragode	27	—	—	20	—	—	47	—	—
Total	404	61	7	722	69	2	1126	130	9

Source : Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

Vocational Higher Secondary Education

9.11 There are 250 vocational higher secondary schools imparting 43 courses for 14000 students. The year-wise intake of students since 1993-94 is given in Table 9.7

University Education

9.12 In Kerala there are 174 arts and science colleges of which 41 are in the Government sector and 133 are in the private sector. The district-wise distribution of government and private colleges is given in Appendix 9.13. University wise distribution would show that there are 45 colleges under Kerala University 72 colleges under Calicut University and 57 colleges under Gandhiji University. The relevant details are given in Appendix 9.14.

Enrolment-Higher Education

9.13 The total annual enrolment stood at 1.55 lakhs. The girls accounted for 0.87 lakhs. Stage-wise details show that there were 1.05 lakh students at the pre-degree level, 0.45 lakh students at the degree level and 0.05 lakh students at the post graduate level. The enrolment details are in Appendix 9.15. The SC/ST enrolment constituted 14 per cent.

9.14 There are 13556 teachers in the arts and science colleges. The women teachers constituted 39 per cent of the total teachers. The relevant details are furnished in Table 9.8

Private Registration

9.15 The total private registrants in three Universities in Kerala - Kerala, Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi during the year 1994 stood at 1.68 lakhs. Out of this the registrants under PDC accounted for 1.15 lakhs degree, 0.39 lakh and PG 0.14 lakh. The University wise details on private registration under different courses are in Appendix 9.16

Table 9.7

Year-wise Intake of students for Vocational Education 1990-94

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
1989-1990	3250	1750	5000
1990-1991	4710	3987	8687
1991-1992	7630	4109	11739
1992-1993	9945	7328	17273
1993-1994	9278	9075	18353

Source : Directorate of VHSE.

Table 9.8

Number of Teachers in Arts and Science Colleges 1992-94

Name of University	Number of Teachers								
	1992			1993			1994		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Kerala	2369	1768	4137	2360	1764	4124	2435	1687	4122
Calicut	2944	1767	4711	2889	1733	4622	2896	1746	4642
Gandhiji	2886	1685	4571	3021	1774	4795	2955	1837	4792
Total	8199	5220	13419	8270	5271	13541	8286	5270	13556

Source : Directorate of Collegiate Education

Technical Education Infrastructure

9.16 The technical education infrastructure in Kerala consists of 12 Engineering Colleges (including 3 self financing colleges-now functional) 39 Polytechnics and 39 Technical High Schools. Out of the 12 Engineering Colleges 4 are in Government Sector, 3 in Private Sector, one Regional Engineering College one Model Engineering College under IHRDE and 3 self financing colleges. Out of the total Polytechnics, 32 are in government sector including Model Polytechnics, Vadakara, Mala and Puthuppally and also the eight up graded technical High Schools as Polytechnics and 7 in the Private Sector.

9.17 There are four autonomous institutions promoting technical education and research viz., Lal Bahadur Sastri Centre for Science and Technology, Institute of Human Resources Development for Electronics, Kerala State Science and Technology Museum and Kerala State Audio-Visual and Reprographic Centre. The Cochin University of Science and Technology imparts advanced training and research in Technical Education.

Enrolment in Engineering Colleges

9.18 The annual intake in Engineering Colleges decreased from 2879 in 1993 to 2718 in 1994. The details are given in Appendix 9.17. The total enrolment stood at 10521 in 1994 of which

2311 were girls. The annual intake at post graduate level is 312 for eleven courses. Details are given in Table 9.9. The details of students and teachers in Engineering Colleges are given in Appendix 9.18.

Table 9.9

Course-wise Annual Intake in Engineering Colleges at Post Graduate Level

Name of Course	1992 Intake	1993 Intake	1994 Intake
1. Civil Engineering	57	57	57
2. Mechanical Engineering	42	42	42
3. Electrical	41	41	41
4. Electronics	05	05	05
5. Chemical Engineering	06	06	06
6. Instrumentation and Control System	10	10	10
7. Production Engineering	06	06	06
8. Applied Electronics and Instrumentation	05	05	05
9. Architecture	05	05	05
10. Industrial Engineering	15	15	15
11. M.C.A.	120	120	120
Total	312	312	312

Source : Directorate of Technical Education.

Polytechnics and Technical High School Education

9.19 The annual intake for the 39 Polytechnics stood at 5671 in 1994. The total students strength in 1994 was 13471 of which 921 belonged to SC/ST. The girls enrolment constituted 31 per cent of the total. The annual intake, total enrolment and teachers are give in 'Appendices 9.19 & 9.20. The annual intake in technical high schools stood at 2243 and the relevant data are presented in Table 9.10.

Expenditure on Education

9.20 The total expenditure on education in 1993-94 amounted to Rs.1157.44 crores (Revised estimate) as against Rs.1078.32 crores in the

previous year. Of the total expenditure of Rs.1157.44 crores Rs.552.81 crores was spent on primary education (47.76%) and Rs.349.07 crores on secondary education (30.16%) The expenditure on University education increased from Rs.156.62 cores in 1992-93 to Rs.189.82 crores in 1994. The expenditure on technical education increased from Rs.52.61 crores in 1992-93 to Rs.58.85 crores during the year under review. The details of expenditure on education is given in Table 9.11 (Fig. 9.4). The cost of education per pupil at the primary stage increased from Rs.1074.41 in 1992-93 to Rs.1319.36 in the year under review. The cost of secondary education increased from Rs.1856.25 in 1992-93 to Rs.2168.14 in 1993-94. The relevant details are furnished in Table 9.12. The per capita expenditure on Education, Medical and Public Health is given in Appendix 9.21.

Table 9.10

Annual Intake and Out-turn in Technical Schools in Kerala.

Year	Number of Institutions	Intake		Out-turn
		Sanctioned	Actual	
1981	25	1980	1718	685
1982	25	2000	1726	691
1983	25	2180	1815	986
1984	34	2180	1941	1065
1985	44	2180	1919	1093
1986	44	2480	2310	1074
1987	47	2570	2510	1371
1988	47	2570	2520	1475
1989	47	2570	2570	1505
1990	47	2570	2570	1531
1991	47	2730	2693	2056
1992	47	2749	2711	1798
1993	47	2749	2773	2221
1994	47	2205	2243	2053

Source : Directorate of Technical Education.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION 1985-86 TO 1994-95

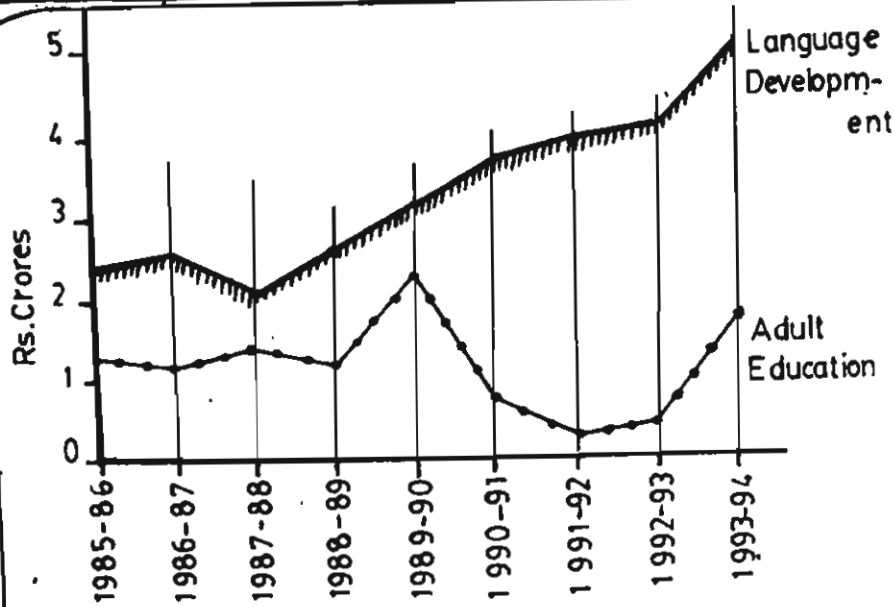
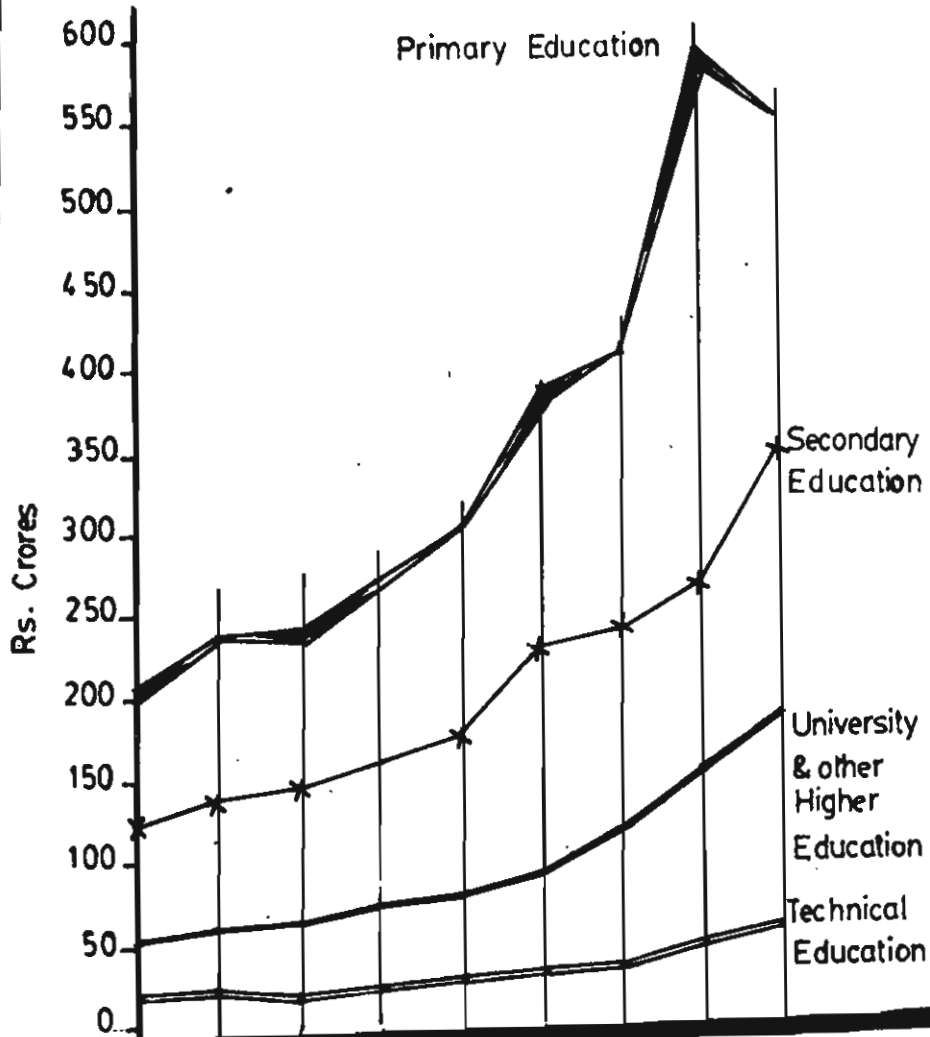


Fig 9.4

Table 9.11

Expenditure on Education 1985-86 to 1994-95

(Rs. in crores)

Stages	1985-86 (Accounts)	1986-87 (Accounts)	1987-88 (Accounts)	1988-89 (Accounts)	1989-90 (Accounts)	1990-91 (Accounts)	1991-92 (Accounts)	1992-93 (Accounts)	1993-94 (Accounts)
1. Primary Education	210.64	240.00	244.52	274.52	305.17	384.16	409.00	591.12	552.81
2. Secondary Education	125.11	140.17	146.58	163.60	182.23	229.51	242.00	273.41	349.07
3. University and other Higher Education	54.50	62.22	68.27	77.10	83.21	95.14	122.00	156.62	189.82
4. Adult Education	1.31	1.22	1.44	1.28	2.30	0.87	0.32	0.43	1.78
5. Language Development	2.44	2.57	2.14	2.66	3.16	3.72	3.91	4.13	5.11
6. Technical Education	20.55	24.23	20.63	22.94	27.62	38.08	38.00	52.61	58.85
Total	414.55	470.41	483.58	542.13	603.69	751.48	815.23	1078.32	1157.44

Source : Detailed Budget.

Table 9.12

Cost of School Education per Pupil
1987-88 to 1993-94

Year	Primary stage	Secondary stage
1987-88	550.35	1089.38
1988-89	617.80	1161.93
1989-90	690.12	1248.15
1991-92	953.48	1600.00
1992-93	1074.41	1856.25
1993-94	1319.36	2168.14

HEALTH**Basic Health Development Indicators**

9.21 Kerala's achievement in the health front is unique that the standards achieved compare very favourably with that of the developed countries. The development efforts made in terms of institutional infrastructure development, manpower development and higher resource allocation under successive five year plans have all contributed to this unique achievement. Education for women, awareness and clean health habits of the people have also played a notable role in the attainment of the present level of development. It is a matter of great pride that Kerala has successfully tackled some of the first generation problems like infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate and death rate. The health development indicators - IMR, BR and DR are reflected in Table 9.13.

9.22 The decadal growth rate of population in Kerala during 1981-91 has come down to 13.98 whereas the all India level is 23.5. The birth rate per thousand population in Kerala in 1994 is 17.1 compared to an all India rate of 29 in 1992. The death rate per thousand population in Kerala is 6 as against the all India rate of 10. Similarly the infant mortality rate in Kerala is 13 against the India position of 79. The relevant data for the period from 1970-1994 is given in Table 9.13. The maternal mortality rate has been reduced to almost nil in Kerala and for every three thousand deliveries, the reported MMR is below one. The life expectancy at birth in Kerala is 69 years for men and 72 for women whereas the all India level is 59.1 years and 58.1 years respectively for men and women. The death rate and birth rate and IMR from 1911 to 1992 are shown in Fig. 9.5 and Fig. 9.6

Immunisation Status

9.23 The immunisation coverage is 91 per cent in respect of pregnant women with T.T. and 100 per cent of infants with DPT and BCG. Polio coverage and antimeasles coverage are 99 per cent and 88 per cent respectively.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

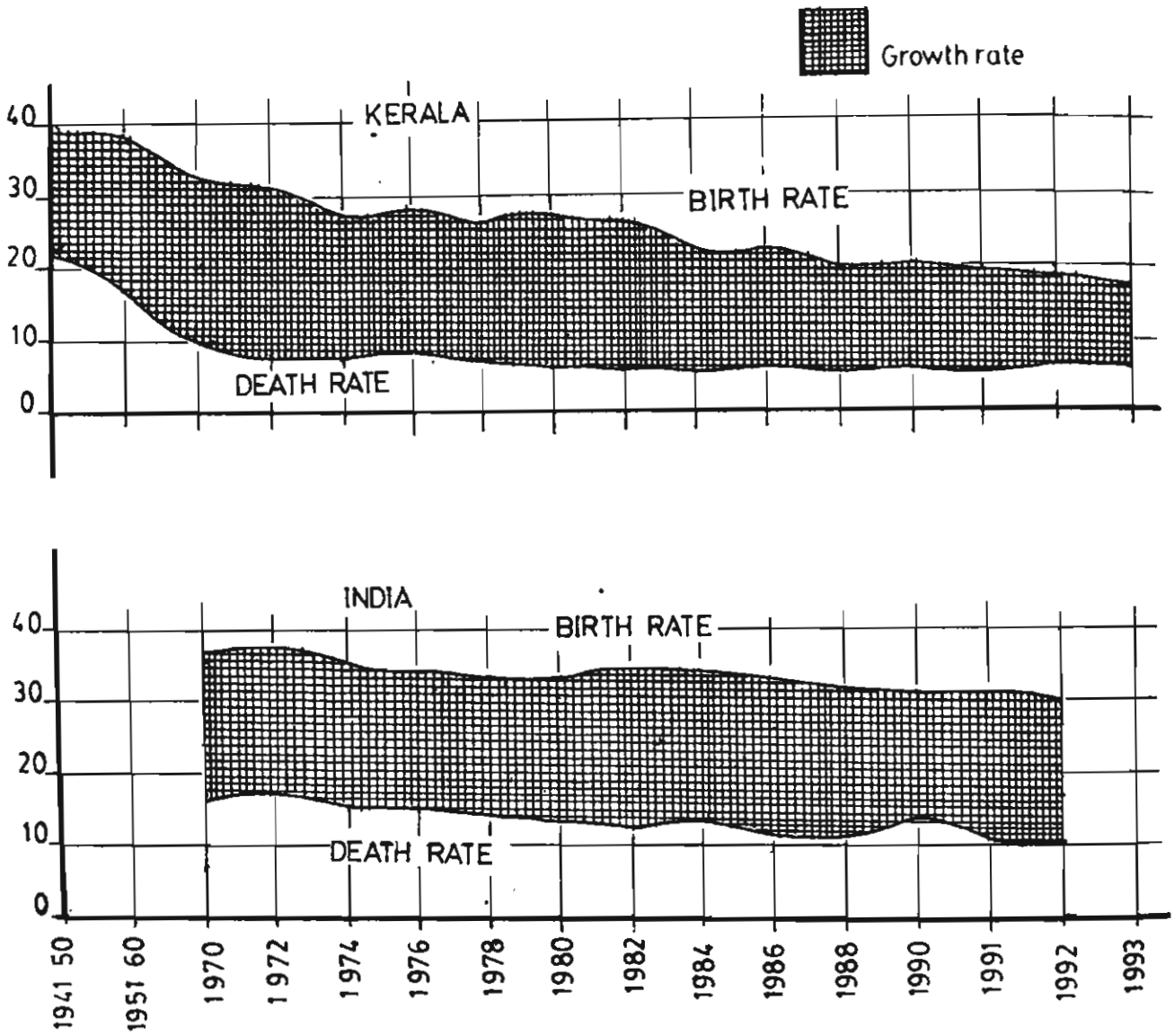


Fig 9.5

INFANT MORTALITY RATE OF KERALA & INDIA

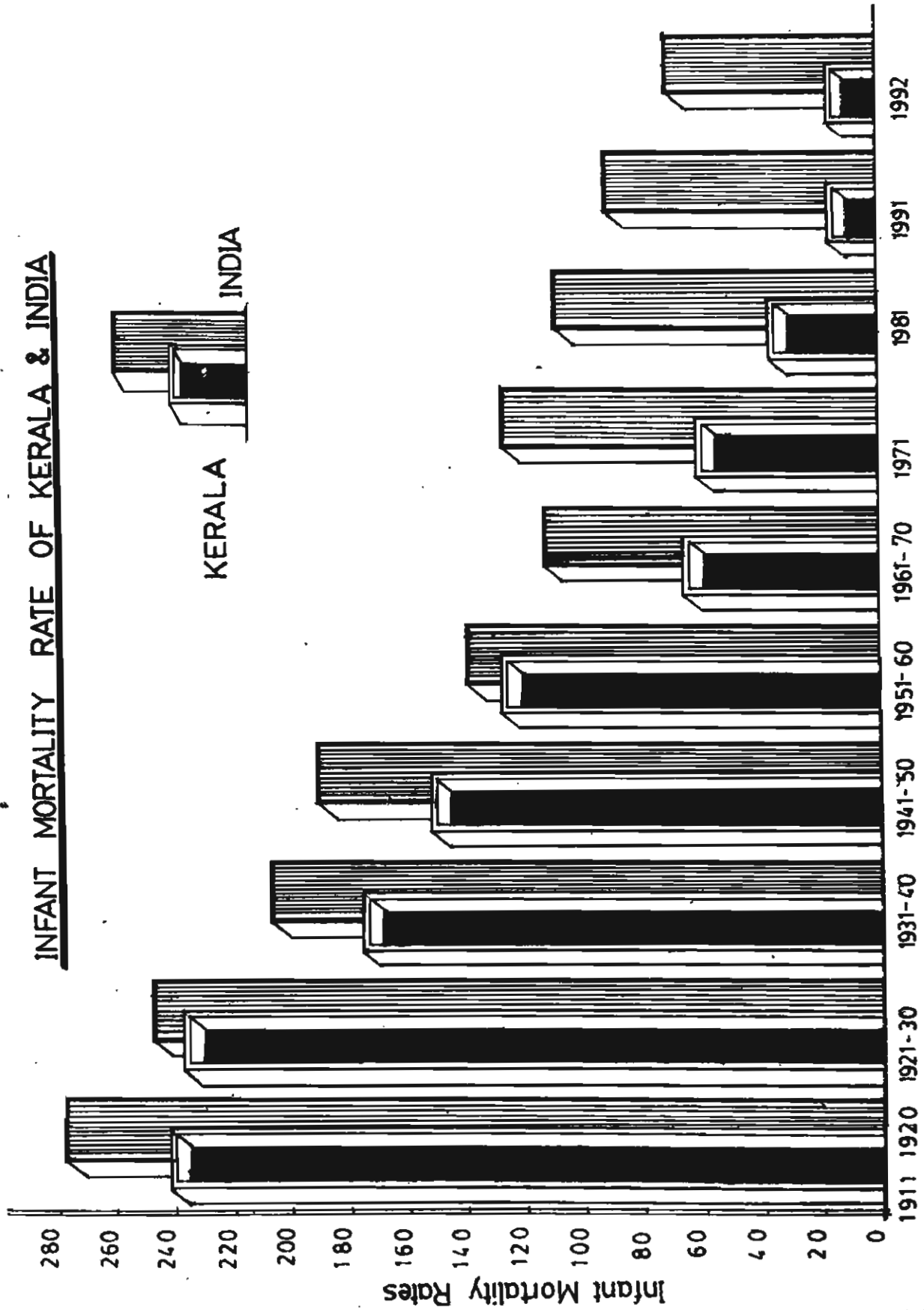


Fig 9.6

Table 9.13

Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rate in Kerala

Year	Birth rate per '000 population		Death rate per '000 population		Infant mortality rate per '000 population	
	Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India
1970	32.3	36.8	9.2	15.7	61	129
1980	26.8	33.7	7.0	12.6	42	117
1981	25.6	33.0	6.6	12.5	37	110
1985	22.9	32.9	6.9	11.8	33	97
1986	22.4	32.6	6.7	11.1	27	96
1987	21.0	32.2	6.0	10.9	26	95
1988	19.9	31.3	6.0	10.0	24	94
1989	20.3	30.5	6.1	10.2	21	93
1990	20.3	30.5	6.1	14.2	21	93
1991	19.8	30.5	5.8	10.2	17	91
1992	18.1	29.0	6.0	10.0	16	79
1993	17.3	N.A.	6.0	N.A.	13	N.A.
1994	17.1	N.A.	6.0	N.A.	13	N.A.

Institutional Deliveries - 90 per cent in Kerala - A Signal Achievement

9.24 A notable achievement in the health infrastructure and accessibility is that over 90 per cent of the deliveries in Kerala are institutional deliveries which facilitates early immunisation, child care, maternal care etc. At the all India level, even 60 per cent of the deliveries could not be institutionalised so far.

Health Care Infrastructure and Manpower Development

9.25 One of the major factors that contributed to the present level of health development is the health care infrastructure and availability of manpower which facilitated greater access to institutional care. The health care infrastructure under the Department of Health Services consisted of 1249 institutions with 42438 beds in 1994 as

against 1240 institutions with 41018 beds in 1993. A further analysis would show that there are 148 hospitals with 27872 beds, 924 primary health centres including MCH centres with 5228 beds, 51 community health centres with 2816 beds, 53 dispensaries with 154 beds, 22 T.B. Clinics/centres with 448 beds, 14 leprosy control units and one leprosy sanatorium with 993 beds. The relevant data are given in Appendix - 9.22. The spatial distribution of medical institutions and beds are given in Table - 9.15. The expansion of rural health infrastructure during the last 10 years is given in Table 9.16. Growth of institutions and beds from 1980-81 to 1993-94 - Kerala are shown in Fig. 9.7.

Health Manpower

9.26 There are 22963 medical personnel with department of health services and 1773 with medical education department. The relevant data are given in Tables - 9.17 and 9.20.

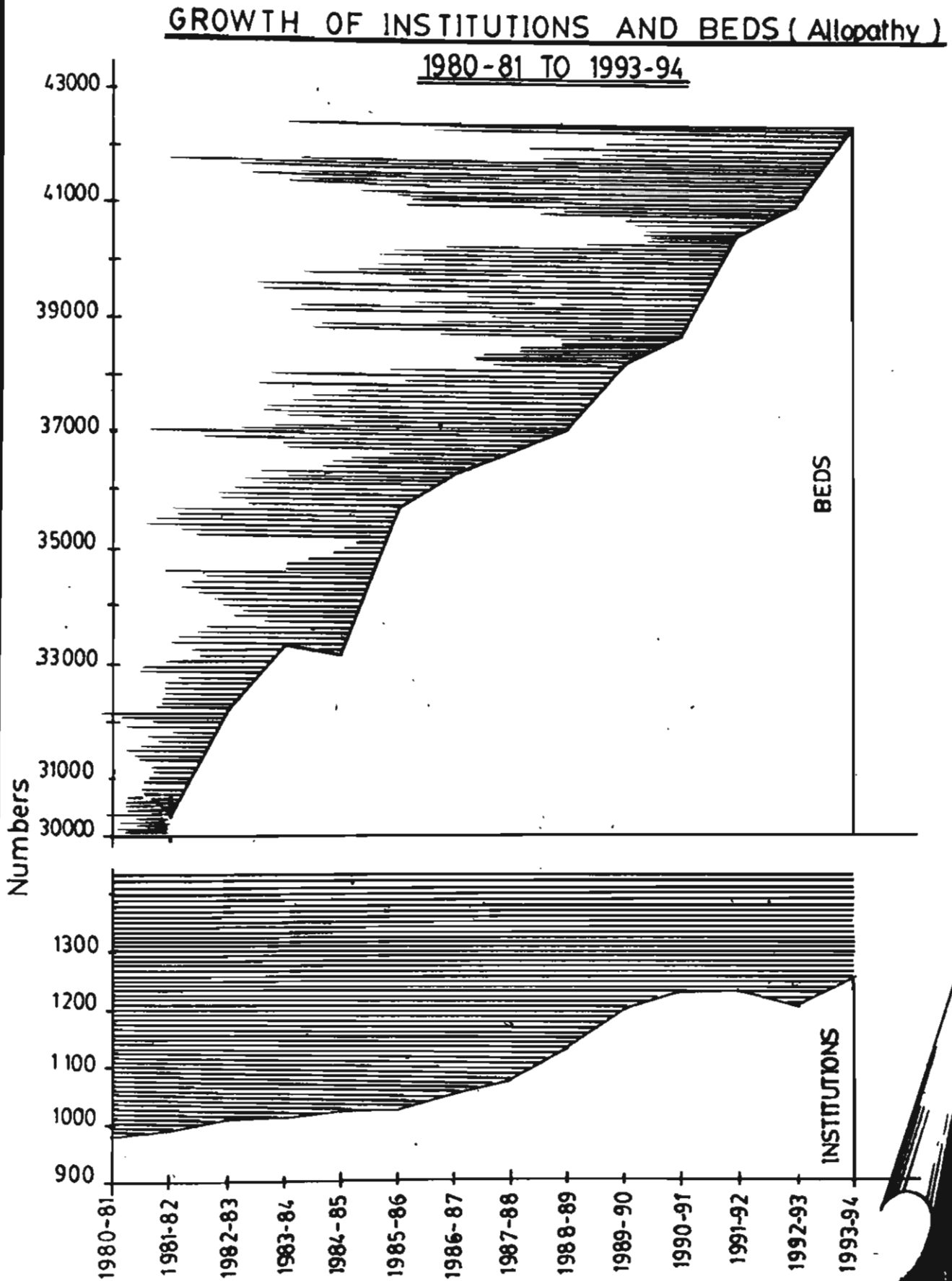


Fig 9.7

Table 9.14

Medical Institutions and Beds under Allopathy system in Kerala - 1981 to 1994

Year	No. of Medical institutions	No. of beds	No. of beds per lakh of population
1981	968	32447	127
1982	991	32532	126
1983	1005	32880	125
1984	1009	33380	124
1985	1014	33329	124
1986	1015	35744	128
1987	1038	36404	128
1988	1066	36668	127
1989	1126	37100	127
1990	1199	38223	128
1991	1226	38726	133
1992*	1229	40496	137
1993*	1240	41018	137
1994*	1249	42438	140

* Projected population furnished by the Department of Economics and Statistics is used for calculating the number of beds per lakh of population for the last three years 1992, 1993 and 1994.

Table 9.15

Spatial Distribution of Medical Institutions and Beds under Allopathy (District-wise)

District	No. of Medical Institutions		No. of Beds	
	1993	1994	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5
1. Thiruvananthapuram	110	111	6446	6446
2. Kollam	82	82	1960	2053
3. Alappuzha	84	86	3843	3980
4. Pathanamthitta	58	60	939	947
5. Kottayam	76	76	3046	3058
6. Idukki	63	64	863	863
7. Ernakulam	113	113	3743	3743
8. Thrissur	112	112	3983	4067
9. Palakkad	102	103	2128	2128
10. Malappuram	113	113	2019	2149
11. Kozhikode	89	90	4308	4308
12. Wayanad	43	43	777	777
13. Kannur	98	99	2335	2335
14. Kasargod	61	61	657	657
Kerala	1204	1213	37047	37511

Excluding grant-in-aid institutions.

Table 9.16

Rural Health Infrastructure 1985-1994

Year	Primary Health Centre		Community Health Centre	
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
1985	299	2842	---	---
1986	299	2880	---	---
1987	444	3400	---	---
1988	577	3274	29	2226
1989	740	3686	29	2292
1990	883	4480	54	3129
1991	908	4714	54	3159
1992	907	5031	54	3216
1993	918	5116	54	3285
1994	924	5228	51	2772

Table 9.17

Medical and Para Medical Personnel in the Health Services Department (Numbers)

Category	1991	1992	1993	1994
1. Medical Officers	2998	2905	3134	3251
2. Dentists	71	66	66	66
3. Senior Nurses	1951	1954	1954	1954
4. Junior Nurses	4086	4137	4137	4195
5. Lady Health Inspectors	857	894	923	923
6. Pharmacists	1684	1681	1681	1691
7. Junior P.H. Nurses (ANMS)	5296	5281	5508	5533
8. Junior Health Inspectors	4505	4505	4505	4505
9. Health Inspectors	845	845	845	845
Total	22293	22268	22753	22963

Table 9.18

District-wise Number of Medical and para Medical Personnel under D.H.S.

District	Number of Medical and Para Medical Personnel								
	Medical Officers	Dentists	Senior Nurses	Junior Nurses	Lady Health Insepectors	Pharma-cists	Jr. P.H. Nurses (ANMS)	Junior Health Inspec-tors	Health Inspec-tors
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Thiruvananthapuram	394	7	351	881	22	187	508	296	75
2. Kollam	200	5	86	227	80	95	446	291	89
3. Alappuzha	213	3	68	205	70	86	367	201	66
4. Pathanamthitta	115	4	34	104	44	58	271	184	43
5. Kottayam	NA	5	NA	NA	62	NA	NA	NA	50
6. Idukki	99	2	26	102	62	67	331	208	56
7. Ernakulam	316	9	184	393	74	131	418	262	68
8. Thrissur	292	7	NA	560	99	136	499	317	79
9. Palakkad	224	5	77	239	82	112	511	301	72
10. Malappuram	244	4	55	268	97	118	589	335	83
11. Kozhikkode	NA	8	NA	NA	76	NA	NA	NA	46
12. Wayanad	80	2	28	90	34	37	202	130	29
13. Kannur	205	3	123	271	81	112	423	299	51
14. Kasaragode	101	2	33	87	40	55	249	168	38

Health Institutions and Beds in Private Sector

9.27 A survey conducted by the Department of Economics and Statistics revealed that there were 3565 private allopathic medical institutions with about 50,000 beds in the State. A recent survey carried out by the Kerala Sasthra Sahitya Parishad revealed that there were 6760 private medical institutions under all systems of medicines with 65156 beds in the State. Besides there are 77 co-operative medical institutions with 2579 beds.

High Bed Population Ratio

9.28. There are 1249 medical institutions (including grant-in-aid institutions) with 42438 beds under the department of health services and the five medical college hospitals together have 7451 beds. Besides there are 2309 beds in 107 Ayurveda Hospitals and 950 beds in Homoeo Hospitals. The beds per lakh of population under

all systems of medicines in the Government sector is 175. Taking into account the 65156 beds in 676077 private medical institutions and 2579 beds in co-operative medical institutions the beds availability in the State thus is 399 per lakh of population.

9.29. The details of attacks and deaths due to principal diseases during 1994 is furnished in Appendix No.9.24. An analysis of data would show that the case of attack on diptheria, whooping cough, polio mylitics, tuberculosis, meningococcal infection and gonococcal infection recorded a decline during 1993-94 though the attack due to dysentery, infective hepatitis and measles slightly increased.

Medical Education

9.30. The medical education and training infrastructure in the state consisted of 5 medical colleges, 2 dental colleges and 3 nursing colleges.

The sixth medical college started under co-operative department is yet to become functional. The total intake under different courses is 700 for MBBS, 70 for BDS, 28 for B.Pharm, 24 for B.Sc. MLT, 150 for B.Sc. Nursing, 4 for M.Sc. Nursing, 6 for M.Pharm, 25 for MDs, 10 for Dental Hygienist Certificate course and 12 for Diploma in Clinical Child Development. M.Sc. nursing, M.D.S., B.Pharm, 25 for MDS, 10 for Dental Hygienist Certificate course and 12 for Diploma in Clinical Child Development. M.Sc. nursing, M.D.S., B.Pharm, M.Pharm, B.Sc., MLT Dental Hygienist certificate course and Diploma

in Clinical Child Development courses are being conducted only in Thiruvananthapuram Medical College. Details of annual intake of students for various courses in the medical colleges are given in Table 9. There are 7451 beds in all the five medical college hospitals. The details of personnel (clinical/non-clinical) under the Department of Medical Education is given in Table 9.19.

Nursing Education

9.31. There are 3372 students admitted annually under different nursing courses. The details are reflected in Table 9.21.

Table 9.19

Medical and Para Medical Courses conducted in the Medical Colleges with annual intake of students

Name of courses	Number of seats in Medical Colleges				
	Thiruvananthapuram	Kozhikkode	Kottayam	Alappuzha	Thrissur
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Degree courses</i>					
1. M.B.B.S.	200	200	100	100	100
2. B.D.S.	40	30	—	—	—
3. B.Sc. Nursing	50	50	50	—	—
Sub Total	290	280	150	100	100
<i>Post Graduate Degree</i>					
1. M.Sc. Nursing	4	—	—	—	—
2. M.D.S.	25	—	—	—	—
3. M.D. Anesthesia	4	1	2	—	—
4. M.D. Biochemistry	2	2	—	—	—
5. M.D. Forensic Medicine	2	2	—	—	—
6. M.D. Dermatology	3	4	3	—	—
7. M.D. General Medicine	13	12	7	2	—
8. M.D. Micro Biology	2	2	—	—	—
9. M.D. Obstetrics and Gynaecology	8	8	4	—	—
10. M.D. Pathology	6	2	3	—	—
11. M.D. Pharmacology	4	2	—	—	—
12. M.D. Physiology	2	3	2	—	—
13. M.D. Paediatrics	6	5	3	—	—
14. M.D. Psychiatry	1	2	—	—	—
15. M.D. Radio Diagnosis	2	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
16. M.D. Radiotherapy	2	--	--	--	--
17. M.D. Community Medicine	3	2	2	--	--
18. M.D.T.B. and Respiratory Diseases	2	2	--	--	--
19. M.S. Anatomy	2	2	2	--	--
20. M.S. ENT.	2	2	2	--	--
21. M.S. General Surgery	20	12	8	2	--
22. M.S. Orthopaedics	4	4	3	--	--
23. M.S. Ophthalmology	4	4	2	--	--
24. M.D. Physical Medicine	2	--	--	--	--
Sub Total	125	73	43	4	--

Super Speciality Courses

1. Mech. Paediatric Surgery	2	2	--	--	--
2. Mech. Plastic Surgery	2	2	1	--	--
3. Mech. Genito urinary Surgery	2	2	1	--	--
4. Mech. Thorasic Surgery	2	--	--	--	--
5. Mech. Neuro Surgery	2	--	--	--	--
6. D.M. Gastro Enterology	1	1	--	--	--
7. D.M. Neurology	1	--	--	--	--
8. D.M. Cardiology	2	1	--	--	--
9. D.M. Nephrology	--	1	--	--	--
Sub Total	14	11	2	--	--

Diploma Courses

1. Diploma in Anesthesia	8	6	6	--	--
2. Diploma in Child Health	6	12	6	--	--
3. Diploma in Clinical Pathology	3	6	--	--	--
4. Diploma in Dermatology and Venerology	--	2	--	--	--
5. Diploma in Laryngology and Otology	8	6	2	--	--
6. D.M.R.D.	2	2	--	--	--
7. D.M.R.T.	2	2	--	--	--
8. Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology	12	12	9	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Diploma in Ophthalmology	3	6	9	--	--
10. Diploma in Orthopaedic Surgery	8	6	6	--	--
11. Diploma in Physical Medicine	4	--	--	--	--
12. Diploma in Psychiatric Medicine	6	--	--	--	--
13. Diploma in Public Health	12	--	--	--	--
14. D.T.C.D.	2	2	--	--	--
<i>Diploma/Certificate Courses</i>					
1. B.Pharm	28	--	--	--	--
2. M.Pharm	6	--	--	--	--
3. B.Sc. MLT.	24	--	--	--	--
4. MLT Certificate	60	50	15	15	15
5. CRA Certificate	40	30	15	15	10
6. Ophthalmic Assistant Certificate	30	20	15	5	5
7. D. Pharm (1 year) Diploma	50	--	30	35	--
8. D. Pharm (2 years)	--	50	--	--	--
9. Dental Mechanic Certificate Course	15	5	--	--	--
10. Certificate Course in Nursing	30	30	--	--	--
11. Dental Hygienist Certificate Course	10	--	--	--	--
12. Diploma in Clinical Child Development	12	--	--	--	--
Sub Total	381	247	113	70	30
Total	810	611	308	174	130

Table 9.20.

Details of Personnel (Clinical/Non-clinical) under Directorate of Medical Education

Sl. No.	Category	No. of clinical/non-clinical personnel			
		1991	1992	1993	1994
1.	Director and Professor	---	---	---	---
2.	Professor	186	188	188	190
3.	Associate Professor	193	194	195	202
4.	Assistant Professor	422	425	425	432
5.	Tutor/Lecturer	687	692	697	714
Nursing Education					
6.	Director	3	3	3	3
7.	Professor	4	4	4	4
8.	Associate Professor	16	16	16	16
9.	Assistant Professor	22	22	22	22
10.	Tutor	37	37	37	37
M.L.T. Course					
11.	Director	1	1	1	1
12.	Assistant Professor	6	6	6	6
13.	Tutor	4	4	4	4
14.	Tutor Technician	14	14	14	14
Dental					
15.	Director and Professor	--	--	--	--
16.	Professor	18	19	19	19
17.	Associate Professor	4	4	4	4
18.	Assistant Professor	24	24	25	24
19.	Tutor/Lecturer	36	36	36	36
Pharmacy					
20.	Director	1	1	1	1
21.	Professor	3	3	3	3
22.	Associate Professor	4	4	4	4
23.	Assistant Professor	10	11	11	11
24.	Lecturer	26	26	26	26
Total		1721	1734	1741	1773

Table 9.21

Annual Intake for Nursing Courses in different categories in 1994

Institutions	No. of Institutions	Total Annual Intake
I. Integrated (General Nurse-cum-Midwives) 3½ year course		
(a) Government Nursing Schools	9	297
(b) Private Nursing Schools	70	1845
(c) Medical College, Kozhikode	1	30
(d) Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	1	30
II. Junior Public Health Nurses (18 months course)		
(a) Government Nursing Schools	13	515
(b) Private Nursing Schools	18	501
III. B.Sc. Nursing (4 years course)		
(a) Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	1	50
(b) Medical College, Kottayam	1	50
(c) Medical College, Kozhikode	1	50
IV. M.Sc. Nursing		
Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	1	4

Ayurveda

9.32 There were 107 Ayurveda Hospitals with 2309 beds, 566 dispensaries and 139 grant-in-aid Vaidyasalas as on 31-3-1993. During 1993-94, 13 dispensaries were started. The district-wise details of institutions, beds and number of patients treated are given in Appendix 9.26.

9.33 There are 3 Government Ayurveda Colleges in the State with an annual intake of 50 students in Thiruvananthapuram Ayurveda College and 30 each in Thrissur and Kannur for BAMS course. M.D. education is imparted only in the Ayurveda College, Thiruvananthapuram and the annual intake is 42. The two private Ayurveda Colleges at Kottakkal and Ollur have an annual intake of 30 students in each college for BAMS course.

Table 9.22

Number of Ayurveda Hospitals and Dispensaries 1986-1994

Year	Ayurveda Hospitals	Ayurveda Dispensaries
1986	96	473
1987	97	497
1988	101	496
1989	101	498
1990	101	506
1991	106	527
1992	106	550
1993	107	566
1994	107	579

Homoeopathy

9.34 At present there are 31 homoeopathic hospitals with 950 beds and 374 dispensaries in the State. Also 10 District Medical Offices are functioning under this department. During 1993-94 14 rural homoeo dispensaries and one District Medical Office were started. The relevant data on homoeo hospitals and dispensaries from 1986-94 are given in Table 9.23. Also, the district-wise distribution of institutions, beds and patients treated under homoeopathy are given in Appendix 9.27.

9.35 There are 5 homoeopathic medical colleges in the state of which two are in the Government Sector and the remaining three are in the private sector. BHMS Degree course and BHMS (graded) Degree Course are being conducted in the Government Homoeopathic Medical Colleges with an annual intake of 100 students in each course. In the private Athurasramam NSS Homoeo College, Kurichy both BHMS Degree and Diploma courses are being conducted with an annual intake of 50 and 120 students respectively. In the other two private Homoeo Colleges BHMS diploma course is being conducted with an annual intake of 125 students. The bed strength in the Homoeopathic College Hospital, Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode are 50 and 100 respectively.

Table 9.23

Table 9.24

Number of Homoeo Hospitals and Dispensaries
1986-1994

Year	Homoeo Hospitals	Homoeo Dispensaries
(1)	(2)	(3)
1986	24	227
1987	24	255
1988	24	255
1989	24	262
1990	26	274
1991	30	312
1992	30	338
1993	31	360
1994	31	374

Medical Practitioners (Numbers)

System	Class of Registra- tion	1993	1994 (upto 7-11-94)
1. Modern Medicine	A	20646	21,630
	B	635	635
	Listed	204	204
	Sub Total	21,485	22,469
2. Homoeopathy	A	4,614	4,798
	B	1,486	1,486
	Listed	279	279
	Sub Total	6,379	6,563
3. Ayurveda	A	6,195	6,267
	B	6,100	6,100
	Listed	599	599
	Sub Total	12,894	12,966
4. Sidha	A	92	96
	B	1,218	1,218
	Listed	41	41
	Sub Total	1,351	1,355
5. Unani	A	3	3
	B	51	51
	Listed	5	5
	Sub Total	59	59
Grand Total :		42,168	43,412

Table 9.25

List of Registered Para Medical Practitioner

(Number cum.)

Sl. No.	Category	1993			1994		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Nurse	300	13676	13976	323	14261	14584
2.	Mid-wife	--	12374	12374	--	12967	12967
3.	Nurses and Midwives (integrated)	--	14878	14878	--	16321	16321
4.	Auxiliary Nurse-Midwife	--	11206	11206	--	11628	11628
5.	Health Visitors	--	318	318	--	318	318
Grand Total :		300	52452	52752	323	55495	55818

Family Welfare Programme

9.36 Kerala's achievement in the family welfare front has been impressive in terms of major indicators viz., birth rate, death rate, maternal mortality rate, infant mortality rate and couple protection rate. The couple protection rate is 60 whereas the all India average is 48.2.

9.37 The Family Welfare Programmes in Kerala are being implemented through a net work of 924 primary health centres and 5094 sub centres. The details of family welfare infrastructure is given in Table 9.26. Training is an integral part of the family welfare programme. The training infrastructure consists of 2 Junior Health Inspectors Training Schools with a total intake of capacity 120 for imparting training of 12 months duration. Also there are 13 Junior Public Health Nurses Training Schools in the Government Sector and 18 in the private sector with total intake capacity of 515 and 501 respectively imparting training of 18 months duration. There are 2 Female Health Supervisors Training Schools functioning with an intake capacity of 85 for conducting promotional training courses.

9.38 The targets and achievements under Family Welfare Programme are given in Table 9.27. The expenditure during 1992-93 amounted to Rs.3815.97 lakhs. The relevant data are given in Table 9.28.

Table 9.26

Number of Family Welfare Centres - 1994

Sl. No.	District	Rural		Total
		Main Centres	Sub Centres	
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	74	381	455
2.	Kollam	61	388	449
3.	Alappuzha	65	303	368
4.	Pathanamthitta	45	215	260
5.	Kottayam	51	308	359
6.	Idukki	51	180	231
7.	Eranakulam	73	278	351
8.	Thrissur	79	413	492
9.	Palakkad	79	392	471
10.	Malappuram	89	419	508
11.	Kozhikode	63	326	389
12.	Wayanad	27	177	204
13.	Kannur	70	282	352
14.	Kasaragode	44	161	205
Kerala		871	4223	5094

Table 9.27

Target and Achievement of Family Welfare Programme

Item	Unit	1993		1994		
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
I. Family Welfare Programme						
a.	Sterilisation (Vasectomy, Tubectomy)	Nos.	1,40,000	1,59,823	1,15,000	131173
b.	I.U.D. Insertion	"	1,25,000	1,01,170	1,00,000	84854
c.	C.C. Users	"	3,00,000	2,88,370	3,82,000	257169
d.	O.P. Users	"	49,000	33,896	55,000	32493
II. M.C.H. Programme						
a.	Immunisation Programme					
(i)	DPT	"	5,50,000	5,53,536	5,29,200	556257
(ii)	Polio	"	5,50,000	5,70,927	5,59,200	555512
(iii)	BCG	"	5,50,000	6,23,252	5,59,200	607648
(iv)	Mæsels	"	5,50,000	5,04,848	5,59,200	493680
(v)	T.T. for pregnant women	"	5,70,000	6,05,268	5,94,150	542860
(vi)	DT	"	5,21,107	2,08,046	5,20,507	340592
(vii)	T.T. for 10 years	"	4,96,419	2,83,313	1,35,282	274388
(viii)	T.T. for 16 years	"	4,96,419	2,80,277	4,96,419	277446
b.	Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia					
1.	Women	"	5,50,000	4,07,482	5,50,000	612475
2.	Children	"	5,50,000	4,04,635	5,50,000	NA
c.	Prophylaxis against blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency children	"	4,67,500	3,52,713	4,67,480	1013773

Table 9.28

Expenditure on Family Welfare Programme	
Year	Both Plan & Non Plan Amount (Rs. lakhs)
1980-81	590.20
1981-82	687.08
1982-83	785.59
1983-84	1176.47
1984-85	1930.99
1985-86	2510.22
1986-87	3130.33
1987-88	3370.22
1988-89	3157.83
1989-90	4279.08
1990-91	4081.74
1991-92	3949.12
1992-93	3815.97
1993-94	5367.20 (RE)

Expenditure on Health

9.39 The expenditure on Medical and Public Health (excluding family welfare) stood at Rs.27.58 crores in 1975-76 which increased to Rs.48.81 crores in 1980-81, Rs.98.57 crores in 1985-86, Rs.181.17 crores in 1990-91 and to Rs.201.07 crores in 1992-93. The plan and non plan expenditure from 1975-76 to 1993-94 are given in Table 9.29 and shown in Fig.9.8. The per capita expenditure increased from Rs.46 in 1985-86 to Rs.110 in 1993-94 thus showing an increase of 139 per cent. The relevant data are given in table 9.30.

Table 9.29

Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure on Medical and Public Health in Kerala excluding Family Welfare Programme

Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1975-76	230.71	2527.38	2758.09
1976-77	236.87	2678.67	2915.54
1977-78	306.96	2867.83	3174.79
1978-79	525.66	3051.48	3577.14
1979-80	472.51	3647.19	4119.70
1980-81	651.38	4229.27	4880.65
1981-82	905.97	4936.88	5842.85
1982-83	880.10	5058.12	5938.22
1983-84	1044.41	5935.02	6979.43
1984-85	1074.00	6354.81	7428.81
1985-86	1102.50	8754.37	9856.87
1986-87	1799.34	9576.09	11375.43
1987-88	1532.08	10207.12	11739.20
1988-89	1802.43	11408.10	13210.53
1989-90	2040.33	12910.55	14950.88
1990-91	1529.53	16587.77	18117.30
1991-92	1786.23	17445.10	19231.33
1992-93	1775.18	18331.75	20106.93
1993-94	3016.85	25054.59	28071.44

Table 9.30

Per Capita Expenditure on Medical and Public Health

Year	Population (lakh)	Expenditure health including family Welfare (Rs. lakhs)	Index of growth	Expenditure per head (Rs.)	Index of Growth
1985-86	274.05	12681.25	100	46.27	100
1986-87	275.06	14506.88	114	52.74	114
1987-88	288.39	15103.96	119	52.37	113
1988-89	293.58	16368.36	129	55.75	120
1989-90	298.87	19230.44	152	64.34	139
1990-91	290.11	22199.04	175	76.52	165
1991-92	294.91	23180.45	183	78.60	170
1992-93	298.88	23922.90	189	80.04	173
1993-94	302.91	33438.64 (RE)	267	110.39	239

PLAN AND NON PLAN
EXPENDITURE ON MEDICAL
AND PUBLIC HEALTH IN KERALA
EXCLUDING FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

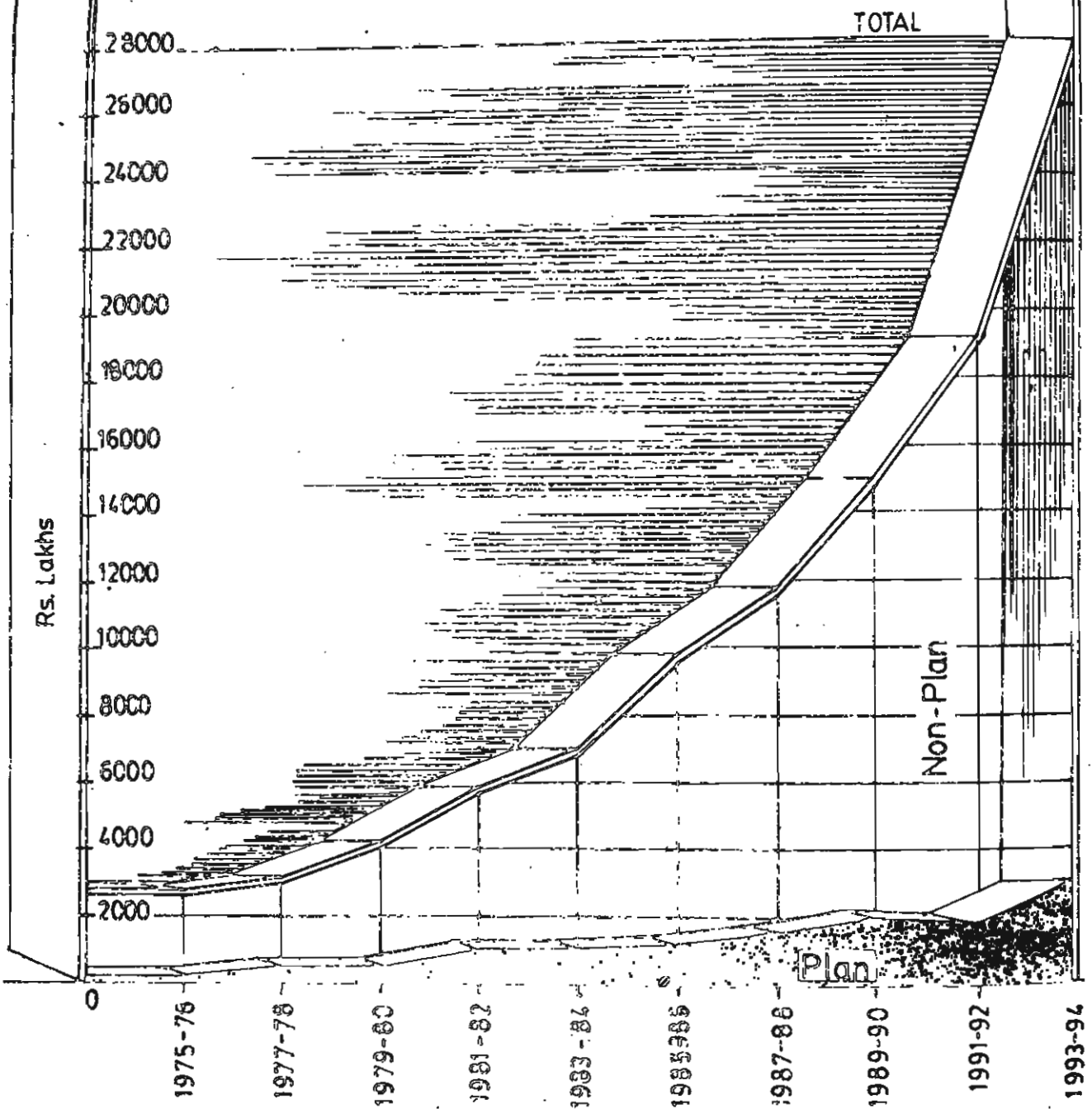


Fig 9.8

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Introduction

9.40 There are 197 towns including 3 Corporations and 60 Municipalities in the State with an Urban population of 76.76 lakhs as per 1991 Census. The rural population over the corresponding period was 214.18 lakhs. Over the years of development effort protected drinking water could be provided to about 43.75 per cent of rural population and 64.5 per cent of urban population. In the state nearly 4,64,000 houses were connected with piped water supply as on 31.10.1994 which constituted nearly 5.75 per cent. According to accelerated water supply norms every stand post is to benefit a population of 250 and as on 31-10-1994, 106300 stand posts were installed. Details of piped water supply and stand posts are given in Table 9.31. Besides the state intervention, available estimates suggest that there are more than 5 lakh private drinking water wells in the state.

Rural and Urban Water Supply

9.41 There were 1400 rural water supply schemes in operation in the State as on 1-4-1994. The rural population covered potable water supply stood at 88.35 lakhs. District-wise details of population covered under rural water supply schemes are given in Appendix 9.29. There were 545 on going schmes as on 1-4-1994 of which 32 were urban water supply schemes. Nearly 64.5 per cent of the urban population are benefited under urban water supply schemes as on 1-4-1994. Districtwise details of population covered under urban water supply schemes are given in Appendix 9.30

Table 9.31

Service level of the existing water supply system in the State as on 31-10-1994

Sl. No.	District	House connection number	Stand posts number
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	1,31,000	10,500
2.	Kollam	33,000	8,600
3.	Pathanamthitta	3,500	5,200
4.	Alappuzha	32,000	11,400
5.	Kottayam	13,00	6,900

6.	Idukki	3,250	2,500
7.	Eranakulam	1,40,000	20,000
8.	Thrissur	31,000	11,500
9.	Palakkad	24,000	9,300
10.	Malappuram	16,000	7,600
11.	Kozhikode	15,000	5,800
12.	Wayanad	1,250	1,600
13.	Kannur	13,000	3,200
14.	Kasatragod	8,00	2,200
Total		4,64,000	1,06,300

Schemes benefiting Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

9.42 During 1985-86 to 1991-92, 485 rural water supply schemes were commissioned and 3 urban water supply schemes partially commissioned in the State. Of these, 281 schemes were exclusively for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During 1992-93 and 1993-94 the number of water supply schemes commissioned were 178 and 159 respectively. This included 177 schemes under SCP and 24 under TSP. Details of population covered under rural water supply schemes are given in Table 9.32.

Coverage of Problem Villages

9.43 According to 1991 Census, the State had 1384 villages of which 1341 villages have been covered with water supply by atleast providing a single spot source. The remaining 43 villages were not covered. The total habitation in the state as per 1991 Census is 9776 and the total number of habitations covered upto 31-10-1994 were 7494. Which constituted 76.66 per cent. District-wise number of villages covered with protected water supply and population benefited are given in Table 9.33. Additional population covered year-wise is reflected in table 9.34.

Pricing of Water and Revenue

9.44 There has been considerable increase in the pricing of water supplied since 1991. The internal revenue has increased from Rs.18.70 crores in 1993 to Rs.27.53 crores in 1994. The details are provided in Table 9.35.

Flow of funds

9.45 Besides state resource funds/assistance was received from LIC, HUDCO etc., for the implementation of schemes. Details of flow of funds are given in table 9.36. During 1993-94 Rs.43.76 crores was received under different sources.

Table 9.32

Habitation-wise distribution and percentage of population provided with safe drinking water as on 31-10-1994

Population covered	No. of Habitations
upto 25%	2074
Between 25% and 50%	2091
Between 50% and 75%	1706
Between 75% and 100%	1624
Total	7495

Table 9.33

District-wise details of problem villages covered as on 31-10-1994

Sl. No.	District	Villages covered	Population benefited
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	89	1023293
2.	Kollam	90	849314
3.	Pathanamthitta	62	338140
4.	Alappuzha	71	881829
5.	Kottayam	88	709268
6.	Idukki	62	337162
7.	Eranakulam	87	964615
8.	Thrissur	192	1167671
9.	Palakkad	155	1167727
10.	Malappuram	116	642976
11.	Kozhikode	87	455373
12.	Wayanad	48	218089
13.	Kannur	78	262574
14.	Kasaragod	116	305539
	Total	1341	9323570

Table 9.34

Additional Population covered every year since 1985-86 (in lakhs)

Year	total	SC	ST
1985-86	5.100	0.480	0.060
1986-87	2.416	0.255	0.048
1987-88	5.150	0.797	0.104
1988-89	5.240	0.668	0.321
1989-90	4.800	0.950	0.100
1990-91	4.360	0.930	0.074
1991-92	5.940	0.870	0.090
1992-93	4.990	1.010	0.118
1993-94	3.780	0.705	0.064
Total	41.770	6.665	0.979

Table 9.35

Demand by Water Charge and Revenue Collected by the Kerala Water Authority

Year	(Rs. lakhs)	
	Revenue (Demand) from water charge	Revenue collected
1985-86	1513	315
1986-87	1400	629
1987-88	1658	853
1988-89	1699	915
1989-90	2110	1504
1990-91	2197	1685
1991-92	2221	1315
1992-93	3066	1870
1993-94	4231	2753

Table 9.36

Flow of funds from LIC, HUDCO, Government of India and external agencies (Rs. lakhs)

Year	Flow of funds from						Total
	HUDCO	LIC	World Bank	Netherlands Government	DANIDA	Government of India	
1992-93	1455.00	100.00	273.73	380.62	120.00	1217.00	3546.35
1993-94	100.16	157.60	516.78	735.67	739.00	2127.00	4376.21

Sanitation

9.46 According to data published in Sarvekshana (January - March 1992) 51.54 per cent of the households in Kerala were without any mode of sanitary latrines. Out of the 55.21 lakhs house holds based on NSS estimates about 29 lakhs house holds are without latrinal facilities. During 1993-94 state assistance was extended for the construction of about 17000 latrines.

Expenditure on Water Supply

9.47 The total expenditure on water supply and sanitation incurred by the State during 1992-93 was Rs.69.34 crores. The corresponding figure for 1993-94 was Rs.56.79 crores. The income and expenditure of the Kerala Water Authority since 1986-87 is given in Appendix 9.31.

HOUSING**Demand for Housing**

9.48 According to 1991 Census there were 54.59 lakh houses and 55.13 lakh households, indicating a numerical shortage of 54000 houses as against 1.56 lakhs according to 1981 Census. The underlying factor for reduction in shortage was that rate of growth of residential houses during 1981-91 was 27.64 per cent against population growth of 14.32 per cent. The average size of

household in Kerala was 5.3 persons while it was 5.6 persons for all India.

9.49 It is estimated that out of 54.59 lakh houses, about 20 per cent (11 lakhs) is thatched huts of semi permanent nature. About 50 per cent of the above category are substandard huts which are not fit for safe human living. In addition about 5 per cent of the existing houses required to be demolished and reconstructed. Thus the housing demand existed during 1991 was as given below.

	(in lakhs)
Numerical shortage during 1991	0.54
No. of substandard huts which need to be reconstructed	5.50
No. of houses which require major repair/reconstruction	2.70
	8.74
	=====

9.50 It is projected that the population would increase by 38 lakhs from 290 lakhs in 1991 to 328 lakhs in 2000 AD. Assuming the average household size as 5.3, the number of houses required for accommodating the increase in population would be 7.2 lakhs. Thus the total demand for construction of houses during the period 1991-2000 is approximately about 16 lakhs.

Total Construction of Houses in the State

9.51 During 1991-94 about 1.90 lakh houses were constructed by the public sector agencies under various housing schemes. It is estimated that between 60000 and 70000 houses are constructed every year in the private sector. During the four year period 1991-94 about 2.6 lakh houses would have been constructed in the private sector assuming an average of 65000 units per year. The fact remains that as against the demand for 16 lakh houses during 1991-2000, 4.5 lakh houses were constructed by both the private and Public Sector agencies. Thus during the next 6 year period about 11.5 lakh houses are to be constructed as an average of 1.9 lakh houses per year in the State.

Construction of Houses by major Public Sector Agencies

9.52 An overview of achievements under housing sector would show that more than 2.20 lakh houses were constructed in the State by all public sector agencies till 31-3-1985. There was a shift in emphasis towards EWS housing and out of 5.24 lakh houses constructed during 1986-1994 the major part of it was for the economically weaker section. As on 31-3-1994, 7.44 lakh houses were constructed by the public agencies and the relevant data are furnished in table 9.37.

9.53 Though there are more than 30 major agencies implementing housing programmes, the major departments/bodies concerned are the Revenue Department, Housing Department, Finance Department, Rural Development Department, Kerala State Housing Board, Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Kerala State Housing Co-operative Federation, Development Authorities etc.

Involvement of Institutional Finance for Housing

9.54 During the period 1990-91 to 1993-94 the Kerala State Housing Board had raised about Rs.184 crores. The Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation raised more than Rs.177 crores till March 1994 from the very inception of the Federation. During 1993-94, the Kerala State Housing Board and Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation together have raised more than Rs.56 crores for housing activities in the State.

9.55 Housing Board is the major public agency which implemented/implementing 28 major schemes. As on 31-3-1994, the Housing Board had constructed/extended assistance for the construction of about 2.85 lakh houses under various schemes. During April to October 1994, the board has extended assistance/constructed 13831 houses/flats. Public housing scheme and cash loan scheme are the major ones implemented by the housing board. During 1993-94, 188 houses and from April to October 1994, 180 houses were constructed under the public housing scheme. During 1993-94, cash loan was extended to 4628 persons and out of which 2830 were for economically weaker sections and 937 were for low income groups. Besides loan facilities were extended to 2997 persons from April to October 1994. Out of which 1907 loans were for economically weaker sections and 660 loans were for low income group. Under the scheme housing complexes in panchayats assistance was extended for the construction of 996 houses during 1993-94 and for 726 houses from April to October 1994. Further 8879 houses were also constructed under Kairali Housing Scheme during this period. Construction of houses for the flood victims are in progress and it is expected to complete

TABLE - 9.37

Achievement in Housing - Major Schemes

Sl. No.	Scheme	Upto											
		31.3.1985	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.		
1.	Provision of House-sites to rural landless workers	4841	3022	5517	1869	2903	2179	2634	2585	2214	2402		
2.	Huts/Houses for rural workers	7740	700	974	366	852	335	396	335	--	--		
3.	Village Housing Project	10453	--	--	--	--	29	52	72	--	--		
4.	Low Income group housing	10514	184	--	--	--	28	66	2240	1131	3767		
5.	Middle Income Group Housing	4402	113	59	22	27	53	68	1119	603	1621		
6.	Co-operative housing scheme for economically weaker section	49537	2427	2625	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
7.	Subsidised aided self help housing scheme with co-operation of voluntary agencies	15460	12125	2090	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
8.	Rental Housing Scheme	4687	152	--	--	11	78	258	84	--	16		
9.	Public Housing Scheme	11117	528	613	544	488	178	216	478	822	188		
10.	Kudikidappakar Housing	6351	743	212	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
11.	Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation	21047	3870	2215	1916	675	1283	1249	739	1060	1683		
12.	Tribal Welfare Department	3660	590	90	350	377	286	404	583	626	880		

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
13. Scheduled Caste Development Department		18076	313	159	1166	957	1131	818	985	1135	2030
14. Fishermen housing		16373	17019	2290	3870	6143	869	2211	63	2423	1547
15. Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation		20743	4869	8387	8658	6716	3502	4577	5313	5563	6231
16. Rehabilitation Housing Scheme		--	--	86837	9840	22062	6497	29611	5239	5621	32
17. N.R.E.P.		1570	2301	9544	7560	9451	--	--	--	--	--
18. R.L.E.G.P.		2045	4802	14388	11040	8554	--	--	--	--	--
19. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana		--	--	--	--	--	22932	14225	22182	16533	16999
20. Other Schemes Implemented KSHB		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4755	6045	2256
21. Completed/Discontinued schemes		12308	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22. ROMHS Housing Complex		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	996
Total		220864	53758	136000	47201	59216	39374	56785	46772	43776	40648

Table 9.38

**Major Achievements under various Housing Schemes implemented by the
Kerala State Housing Board**

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	No. of houses/flats constructed upto 31-3-1994	No. of houses/flats constructed during 1994 (April-October)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Public Housing Scheme	7206	180
2.	Rental Housing Scheme	1713	—
3.	Slum Clearance Scheme	528	—
4.	Working Journalist Housing Scheme	213	18
5.	Co-operative Housing Scheme	55495	—
6.	SASH	17950	—
7.	Rehabilitation Housing Scheme	169981	996
8.	Kairali Housing Scheme	11800	8879
9.	Housing Scheme for MLAs/MPs	58	6
10.	EWS Cash Loan Scheme	3053	1907
11.	LIG Cash Loan Scheme	7140	660
12.	MIG Cash Loan Scheme	2840	363
13.	HIG Cash Loan Scheme	1103	67
14.	Govt. Employees and Teachers Loan Scheme LIG	681	—
15.	" M I G	336	—
16.	" H I G	89	—
17.	Repairs and Renewal Loan Scheme - EWS	1742	—
18.	" L I G	699	—
19.	" M I G	453	—
20.	" H I G	15	12
21.	Housing Schemes for Handloom Weavers	63	5
22.	Housing Scheme for Beedi Workers	424	1
23.	Housing Scheme for Plantation labourers	26	—
24.	ROMHS - Housing Complex	996	726
25.	Housing Schemes for overseas Indians	—	—
26.	Housing Schemes for Central Government Employees	1	5
27.	Revenue Towers	—	6
28.	Housing Schemes for Flood Victims	—	—
Total		284605	13831

the construction of more than 10,000 houses during 1994-95. Achievements in the implementation of housing schemes by the Kerala State Housing Board upto 31-3-1994 and from April to October 1994 are given in Table 9.38.

9.56 Kerala State co-operative Housing Federation is extending financial assistance for the construction of houses through its 207 affiliated primary societies. As on 31-3-1994 the Federation has extended financial assistance for the construction of 69293 houses and disbursed more than Rs.213 crores. The Federation raised s.15.50 crores as loan from HUDCO and LIC and mobilised Rs.120 lakhs through debentures and disbursed more than Rs.27 crores for the construction of 6231 houses during 1993-94.

9.57 During 1993-94 2402 house sites were distributed to landless rural workers by the Board of Revenue. Out of this 1080 were for Scheduled Castes and 121 were for Scheduled Tribes.

9.58 House Building Advance to Government Servants is implemented by Finance Department and out of 7177 applications received and sanctioned and the amount disbursed from 1985-86 to 1993-94 are furnished in Table 9.39.

Table 9.39

Number of applications received and sanctioned and amount disbursed under House Building Advance to Government Servants

Year	No. of applications	No. of cases sanctioned	No. of pending cases	Amount disbursed (Rs.lakhs)
1985-86	NA	1824	NA	500.35
1986-87	NA	2000	NA	620.50
1987-88	NA	2350	NA	793.32
1988-89	NA	2096	NA	699.87
1989-90	4481	2090	2391	694.17
1990-91	4484	2041	3443	900.00
1991-92	6490	2631	3859	1215.52
1992-93	7211	3191	4020	1709.33
1993-94	7177	3395	3782	1906.64

9.59 The Kerala State Development Corporation for SCs/STs, Scheduled Caste Development Department and Scheduled Tribe Development Department are implementing housing schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Scheduled Caste Development Department extended financial assistance for the construction of 2030 houses for SCs during 1993-94 and ST Development Department assisted 880 Scheduled Tribes. During 1993-94, Kerala State Development Corporation for SCs/STs assisted construction of 1783 houses to SCs and STs. The Rural Development Department under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana assisted/constructed 16999 houses during 1993-94 for those below poverty line in rural areas. Matsyafed and Fisheries Department together assisted construction of 1547 houses to those who were engaged in fishing activities. The scheme-wise achievements under major schemes since inception is given in Table 9.37.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

9.60 According to 1991 census, the urban population in Kerala is 76.80 lakhs. This constitutes 26.39 per cent of the total population in the State. There are 197 census towns including three city corporations, 59 municipalities, one cantonment, two townships and 132 other urban centres. The major agencies involved in the implementation of development schemes in the urban local areas include Town Planning Department Municipal Administration Department and Development authorities. Besides, the Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation provides financial assistance to urban local bodies for implementing development schemes.

(a) Town Planning Department

9.61 The preparation of development plans, master plans and spatial plans for urban and rural areas; agro-industrial centres, pilgrim centres and tourist centres, providing technical assistance to development authorities and urban local bodies on enforcement and implementation of development plans etc. are the functional responsibilities of the Town Planning Department. The Schemewise details of financial and physical

achievements of the department are given in Table 9.40 and 9.41 respectively.

Table 9.40

Scheme-wise outlay and expenditure of the Town Planning Department

(Rs. lakhs)

Scheme/Project (1)	1992-93		1993-94	
	Outlay (2)	Expenditure (3)	Outlay (4)	Expenditure (5)
1. Financial Assistance/Loan to all Development Authorities other than CDA, GCDA and TDA	79.00	70.00	35.00	35.00
2. Financial Assistance/Loan to Municipalities and Town Ship Committees	21.00	29.00	23.50	23.50
3. District Town Planning Units (Kasaragod and Wayanad)	6.10	5.74	9.10	9.08
4. Training of Staff/Apprentices in Town and Country Planning	0.41	0.29	0.59	0.59
5. Capital City Development Programme	5.00	5.00	---	---
Total	111.51	110.03	68.19	68.17

Source : Town Planning Department, Kerala.

Table 9.41

Physical Achievements of the Town Planning Department

Scheme (1)	1992-93 (2)	1993-94 (3)
1. D.T.P. Schemes		
a. Sanctioned by Government	4	4
b. Draft Schemes Prepared and Forwarded to Local Bodies for Publication	5	12
c. Schemes under preparation and processing	73	56
d. Awaiting sanction of Government	2	5
2. Master Plans for Towns		
a. Sanctioned by Government	1	—
b. Under preparation and processing for final approval	27	15
c. Awaiting sanction of Government	2	1
3. Project Repts for IDSMT	3	3
4. Schemes of Urban Local Bodies for which layout Plans prepared	113	104
5. Layout Plans and Site Approvals	439	518
6. Factorysites approved under Kerala Factory Rules	195	96
7. Cases of enforcement of building rules and Town Planning Schemes Dealt with	7593	8386

Source : Town Planning Department, Kerala.

(b) Municipal Administration

9.62 The Department of Municipal Administration is concerned with the implementation of plan schemes in urban local bodies such as environmental improvement of urban slums, urban basic service programmes, Nehru Rozgar Yojana etc. The environmental improvement of urban slums has benefited 25,968 persons as against the target of 25,000 during 1993-94. Similarly, about one lakh persons have been covered

under the urban basic service programme. The Nehru Rozgar Yojana is envisaged for creation of employment opportunities to the urban people living below the poverty line. Altogether 7760 micro enterprises have been organised. 39080 dwelling units have been upgraded and 127280 mandays of employment have been generated by implementing various schemes under Nehru Rozgar Yojana during 1992-94. The scheme wise financial and physical achievements during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in Table 9.42.

Table 9.42

**Scheme-wise Financial and Physical Achievements
(Municipal Administration)**

Scheme/Project	Financial (Rs. lakhs)		Unit	Physical	
	1992-93	1993-94		1992-93	1993-94
1. Slum Improvement Scheme	130.00	130.00	No. (persons)	---	25968
2. Non Remunerative Town Improvement Scheme	20.00	20.00	--	---	---
3. Urban Basic Service Programme	20.00	35.00	No. (Towns)	13	13
4. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns	131.85	100.00	"	---	23
5. Urban Basic Services for the poor	55.50	39.58	"	14	14
6. Nehru Rozgar Yojana	315.58	74.56	Micro Units Mandays of Work Dwelling Units	2702 107960 7215	7760 127280 39080
Total	672.93	399.14			

Source : Directorate of Municipal Administration Kerala

(c) Major Development Authorities

9.63 The Thiruvananthapuram Development Authority has completed the construction of shopping complex at Kesavadasapuram and the mini shops near flyover, Palayam. The construction of shopping complex at Palayam and Land Acquisition of Chalai market scheme are in progress. The authority, with the assistance of Housing and Urban Development Corporation as extended loan assistance for construction of 125 houses. The total amount spent by the authority during 1993-94 for its various

development schemes works out to Rs.367.00 lakhs.

9.64 The development activities of the Greater Cochin Development Authority involve area development, city beautification, formation of development centres etc. with the financial assistance from Central and State Governments, Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation, Housing Development Finance Corporation etc. The construction of agricultural markets at Maradu and

Moovattupuzha taken up by the authority is in progress. The dredging work of the second stage of Cochin Marine Drive has completed and the construction of international stadium has started. Besides, the authority has distributed loans to 196 beneficiaries for construction, repair and renovation of houses. The total investment of the authority for various development projects during 1993-94 was Rs.364.91 lakhs.

9.65 The construction of roads and drains in Jawahar Housing Colony, the site development works for the agricultural markets at Vengeri and Sultan bathery are the major development schemes taken up by the Calicut Development Authority during 1993-94. An amount of Rs.104.31 lakhs has been spent by the authority during the year for the above projects.

9.66 Altogether 15 town planning and town improvement schemes promoted by the Kollam Development authority are under different stages of implementation. The authority has given loan assistance for construction of 41 houses. The expenditure of the authority for development works during 1993-94 was Rs.31.98 lakhs.

9.67 The financial achievements of the selected development authorities are given in table 9.43

Table 9.43

Financial achievement of selected Development Authorities

Development Authorities	(Rs. lakhs)	
	Expenditure	
	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Thiruvananthapuram Development Authority	418.00	367.00
2. Greater Cochin Development Authority	44.25	49.40
3. Calicut Development Authority	71.79	57.53
4. Kollam Development Authority	119.02	31.98
Total	653.06	505.91

Source : Development Authorities

(d) Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation

9.68 The Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation is an agency which provides financial assistance to urban local bodies for undertaking construction works such as commercial complexes, office buildings, roads, town hall etc. Training programmes on subjects related to urban development are also arranged by the Corporation for the benefits of elected representatives and staff of urban local bodies. Besides, the Corporation is the nodal agency of Housing and Urban Development Corporation for certain centrally sponsored schemes such as the Nehru Rozgar Yojana, Low Cost Sanitation etc. The Corporation has so far extended financial assistance by way of loan to 612 schemes sponsored by various urban local bodies. Of this 494 schemes have been completed and 118 works are under different stages of implementation. The cumulative financial investment by the Corporation amounted to Rs.56.74 crores. Of which Rs.3.81 crores has been released during 1993-94 for implementing 36 schemes.

Industrial Training

9.69 The Department of Industrial Training is implementing the Craftsman Training and Apprenticeship Training in the State. The training infrastructure consists of 28 Government Industrial Training Institutes including 8 women ITIs with a seat strength of 11480, 8 Related Instruction Centres, 2 AVTS and a Basic Training Centre. Besides there are 375 Industrial Training Centres with a seat strength of 34750 in the Private sector. Though new ITIs were not started in the Government sector during the year under review, the ITCs in the Private Sector increased from 344 in 1993 to 375 in 1994. Also 41 production centres formerly with the Scheduled Castes/Tribes Departments were upgraded to the level of ITCs. District-wise details of ITIs and ITCs with intake capacity are given in Table 9.44.

9.70 Out of the annual intake of 46230 students Government ITIs impart training to 25 per cent of the total students in 17 trades with two year duration and 15 trades with one year duration where as the Private ITCs are imparting training to 75 per cent of the students in 14 trades

with two year duration and in 19 trades with one year duration. During the year under review apprenticeship training was imparted to 4495 candidates out of which 297 were Scheduled Castes,

9 Scheduled Tribes, 351 women and 14 physically handicapped. Besides, 234 students sponsored by the Keala State Welfare Fund Board were given training in 13 Government ITIs.

Table 9.44

**District-wise number of Industrial Training Institutions and Seat strength in Kerala
as on 31-12-1994**

Sl. No.	District	Number of Institution			Seat Strength		
		Govt. I.I.I.	Private I.T.I.	Total	Govt. I.T.I.	Private I.T.I.	Total
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	5	56	61	3000	4552	7552
2.	Kollam	2	42	44	1032	4836	5868
3.	Pathranamthitta	1	32	33	176	3250	3426
4.	Alappuzha	2	44	46	864	4888	5752
5.	Idukki	1	7	8	224	556	780
6.	Kottayam	2	31	33	1092	3988	5080
7.	Eranakulam	2	50	52	880	6440	7320
8.	Thrissur	3	32	35	1068	2480	3548
9.	Palakkad	2	16	18	800	672	1472
10.	Wayanad	1	3	4	144	160	304
11.	Malappuram	1	12	13	264	720	984
12.	Kozhikkode	3	20	23	880	1168	2048
13.	Kannur	2	24	26	944	880	1823
14.	Kasaragod	1	6	7	112	160	272
Total		28	375	403	11480	34750	46230

9.71 The Skill Development Project of modernisation of ITIs is under implementation from 1989-90 at a cost of 15.08 crores. Under the project old and obsolete tools and equipment of 15 ITIs were replaced and 4 Machine Maintenance Cells and one Machine Maintenance Workshop were started. Audio-Visual aids were provided in 15 ITIs. Further, five Women ITI wings were started in the ITIs at Chengannur, Kalamassery, Chalakudy, Palakkad and Kannur and new trades were introduced in 5 ITIs.

Trade-wise strength in ITIs and ITCs

9.72 An analysis of the intake in different courses would show that about 26 per cent are undergoing one year course while about 74 per cent are two year course. Out of the total intake in Government ITIs about 31 per cent are undergoing one year course and 69 per cent two year course whereas in the private ITCs about 24 per

cent are undergoing one year course and 76 per cent two year course. Out of 3543 students admitted in Government ITIs under 15 trades in the one year course more than 23 per cent (823) are girls and about 10 per cent belongs to SCs/STs (271 SCs and 65 STs). The intake in the private ITCs would show that out of 7943 students admitted under 19 trades in one year course more than 37 per cent (2975) are girls and that belonging to SCs and STs are less than 5 per cent (386 SCs and 26 STs). Out of 7896 students admitted in Government ITIs for 17 trades in two year course a little more than 16 per cent (1269) are girls and about 12 per cent constituted SCs and STs (621 SCs and 304 STs). While out of 25056 students admitted in private ITCs for 14 trades in two year course about 19 per cent are girls and only less than 3 per cent belonged to SCs and STs (593 SCs and 38 STs). The trade wise intake in Government ITIs and Private ITCs are given in tables 9.45 and 9.46.

Table 9.45

Trade-wise intake in Government ITIs and private ITCs during 1993-94

Sl. No.	Industrial Training Institutes		Industrial Training Centres		
	Total Intake	Of which Girls	Total Intake	Of which girls	
1.	Forger and Heat Treater	352	---	32	---
2.	Carpenter	384	40	256	---
3.	Dress making	88	88	272	152
4.	Mechanic (Diesel)	144	---	496	---
5.	Mechanic (Tractor)	64	---	---	---
6.	Moulder	224	---	32	---
7.	Plumber	368	---	1584	---
8.	Secretarial Practice	51	51	90	69
9.	Stenography (Eng.)	432	240	1440	512
10.	Stenography (Hindi)	52	52	43	28
11.	Sheet metal workers	282	82	32	4
12.	Welder	696	---	348	---
13.	Upholstery	14	---	---	---
14.	Data preparation and computer software	328	266	2840	2020
15.	Plastic processing operator trade	64	4	---	---
16.	Cutting and Tailoring	---	---	272	150
17.	Hand compositor and proof reading	---	---	80	40
18.	Photography	---	---	16	---
19.	Hair and skin care	---	---	16	---
20.	Preservation of fruits and vegetables	---	---	32	---
21.	Letter press machine-minder	---	---	48	---
22.	Book binder	---	---	14	---
Total		3543	823	7943	2975

Table 9.46

Trade-wise Annual intake in Government ITIs and private ITCs for two year course 1992-94

Sl. No.	Industrial Training Institutes		Industrial Training Centres	
	Total Intake	Of which girls	Total Intake	Of which girls
1. Draftsman Machanic	192	29	560	189
2. Draftsman Civil	640	228	7120	2958
3. Surveyer	160	40	96	6
4. Fitter	1152	—	4352	—
5. Turner	612	—	120	—
6. Mechanist	564	—	60	—
7. Mechanic (R&AC)	416	—	816	—
8. Instrument Mechanic	160	—	—	—
9. Watch and Clock repair	96	96	—	—
10. Electrician	816	—	4924	—
11. Wireman	768	—	496	—
12. Electroplater	16	—	1392	—
13. Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)	464	—	1648	86
14. Mechanic (Radio & TV)	736	354	3376	1508
15. Electronics	960	520	—	—
16. Painter (General)	128	—	—	—
17. Mill wright mechanic	16	—	32	—
18. Tool and dye maker	—	—	64	—
Total	7896	1269	25056	4747

CHAPTER 10

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR WEAKER SECTIONS

According to 1991 census the rural population of Kerala accounts for nearly 74 per cent of the State's total population. As compared to their counterpart residing in the urban areas, the rural people have a much lower level of income and consumption per head as well as poor access to education, health, water supply and such other essential services. Improving the quality of the life of the rural population has been the focal point, and remains to be so, of our development planning. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) are some of the most important programmes aimed at for improving the living standards of the rural population. These programmes not only ensures a minimum wage to the rural workers but also enable them to acquire assets and income through self employment ventures. In order to reduce the highly skewed nature of asset distribution, especially land holdings, restructuring of agrarian relationships through land reforms is also part of the agenda for rural transformation. Poverty alleviation programmes were under implementation for more than a decade with substantial increase in outlays and coverage. The total investments so far made under IRDP has been estimated to be around Rs.513.14 crores and that of employment generation programmes like NREP and RLEGP till 1988-89 and JRY thereafter amounts to Rs.604 crores. Nevertheless unemployment continues to be a serious problem in the state. The quantum of assistance available under these centrally sponsored schemes is not adequate enough to make any significant dent on the unemployment problem faced by the State. It is estimated as per the family survey organised by the Rural Development Department in 1992 that nearly 17.86 lakh families are still below the poverty line. Hence the poverty alleviation programmes have to be continued more vigorously so as to make a tangible impact on the alleviation of poverty and on mitigating unemployment in the coming years. A brief review of the implementation of major poverty alleviation programmes are given in the following paragraphs.

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

10.1. The integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is one of the important and effective poverty alleviation programmes. The objective of this scheme is to assist poor families in rural areas to take up self employment ventures through a package of assistance comprising of subsidy and institutional credit. For identification of families eligible for assistance under the programme a comprehensive household survey was conducted in 1990 and the final list of families was published in 1992. A family with an annual income of Rs.11,000/- (at 1991-92 price level) or less is considered to be below poverty line. The survey revealed that a total number of 17.86 lakh families are below poverty line. The district-wise details of the survey is given in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1

Number of Families Below Poverty Line According to Social Groups as per 1992 Survey

Sl. No.	District	No. of families			Total
		SC	ST	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	34280	2161	166818	203259
2.	Kollam	24458	95	161115	185668
3.	Pathanamthitta	13895	722	54710	69327
4.	Alappuzha	7871	47	126604	134522
5.	Kottayam	4454	749	104073	109276
6.	Idukki	10319	6422	59464	76205
7.	Ernakulam	4208	118	11634	120690
8.	Thrissur	27265	430	148321	176016
9.	Malappuram	13470	1247	156209	170926
10.	Palakkad	36614	4571	111526	152711
11.	Wayanad	2023	16063	35673	53759
12.	Kozhikode	9316	288	156933	166537
13.	Kannur	1142	196	104897	106235
14.	Kasaragod	7223	2555	53965	63743
Total		196538	33664	1556672	1786874

Source :- Commissionerate of Rural Development, Kerala

10.2. In order to ensure timely assistance to the poorest of the poor families first, priority is given to rural families having annual income below the 'cut off' line of Rs.8500/- and among them families with an annual income below Rs.6000/- are assisted first. Since majority of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other backward class families are living below poverty line priority is given to beneficiaries of these groups. 50% of the families assisted are SC/ST and 40% of those assisted are women and 3% of beneficiaries are physically handicapped. Altogether, 53698 families were assisted during 1993-94 against the target of 49836. Physical and Financial achievements and subsidy disbursed under IRDP during 1980-81 to 1993-94 are given in Table 10.2

Table 10.2

Physical and Financial Achievements and Subsidy Disbursed under IRDP during 1980-81 to 1993-94

Year	No. of Families Assisted	Bank Loan (Rs.lakhs)	Subsidy Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1980-81	58992	662.92	331.46
1981-82	96832	1221.34	610.67
1982-83	127798	2146.72	1173.36
1983-84	120547	2510.94	1255.47
1984-85	104816	2488.12	1241.76
1985-86	71367	1550.56	775.28
1986-87	143399	4021.96	775.28
1987-88	110684	3150.04	1575.02
1988-89	87006	3079.06	1539.53
1989-90	74150	3120.44	1560.22
1990-91	60877	2560.06	1702.09
1991-92	57562	2470.04	1613.53
1992-93	50517	2250.78	1485.29
1993-94	53698	2645.93	1797.03
Total	1218254	33878.91	17435.99

Source : Commissionerate of Rural Development, Kerala

2. TRYSEM

10.3. Under Trysem, training is imparted to rural youths in the age group of 18-35 belonging to families below the poverty line for enabling them to take up self employment in the

farm sector and industries, service and business sectors. It is expected to impart technical and entrepreneurial skill to the rural youth through this training. Trained rural youths are provided with necessary institutional credit facilities for acquisition of income generating assets. A total number of 5549 youths including 2239 Scheduled Castes, 145 Scheduled Tribes and 3742 women were trained during 1993-94 against the target of 6682. Nearly 74% of the trained persons have been settled, out of which 2112 were self employed and 2891 were wage employed. An amount of Rs.247.29 lakhs has been utilised for this programme.

3. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

10.4. DWCRA is a sub scheme of IRDP introduced with the objective of assisting women members of rural families below poverty line to avail of self employment opportunities on sustained basis. Under this scheme group strategy is adopted where in members of DWCRA form groups of 10-20 women for taking up economic activities suited to their skill, aptitude and local conditions. Child care facilities are also provided to the children of working women. Against the target of 800 during 1993-94, 551 groups were formed, out of which 297 groups have started income generating activities benefiting 3571 persons including 816 SC/ST beneficiaries.

4. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

10.5. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, an intensive wage employment programme was introduced in 1989-90 by merging the former NREP and RLEGP schemes. Creation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and strengthening of rural economic infrastructure for improvement of quality of life in rural areas are the main objectives of this programme. JRY is implemented in all panchayats through 152 blocks and 14 DRDAs in the state. Since JRY is essentially an employment generating scheme, major share of the resources is utilised as wages. The expenditure under the programme is being shared between the centre and the state in the ratio of 80:20.

10.6. During 1993-94 Rs.7788.38 lakhs has been utilised for the programme, of which Rs.3179.32 lakhs was expended for the benefit of SC/ST. During the year 120.43 lakh man days was generated against the target of 113.47 lakhs.

10.7. Financial and physical achievements under rural development programmes during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in Table 10.3.

10.8. The Physical achievements under NREP, RLEGP and JRY from 1980-81 to 1993-94 are given in Table 10.4.

Table 10.3.

Physical and Financial Achievements under Rural Development Programmes during 1992-93 and 1993-93

Programmes	Achievements		
	Unit	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. (a) IRDP			
1. Total Expenditure	Rs. lakhs	1770.80	1973.75
2. Families Assisted	No.	50517	53698
3. SC Families Assisted	No.	23810	24939
4. S.T. Families Assisted	No.	1853	1969
5. Women Assisted	No.	23770	25570
6. Subsidy Adjusted	Rs.lakhs	1485.29	1797.03
7. Per Family Investment	Rs.	7395	8274
8. SC Families	Rs.	6643	7384
9. ST Families	Rs.	6098	7047
(b) Supply of Tool Kits to Rural Artisans			
	No.	716	6658
(c) Trysem			
1. Total Youth Trained	No.	7919	5549
2. Of which No. of SCs	No.	2861	2239
3. Of which No. of STs	No.	182	145
4. Of which No. of Women	No.	1194	3742
5. Total No. Settled including Self Employed and Wage Employed	No.	3856	4103
6. Percentage of Youth settled out of No. trained	%	68	74
(d) DWCRA			
1. Women Groups Organised	No.	319	551
2. Women Groups Functioning	No.	299	297
II. JRY			
1. Total Expenditure	Rs.lakhs	6843.94	7788.38
2. Mandays Generated	Lakh Mandays	134.57	120.43

3. Foodgrains Utilised	M.T. Rice	1220.16	354.17
4. No. of Houses Completed	No.	16533	16999
5. New Roads Constructed	KM	1767.19	1587.14
6. Sanitary Latrines Completed	No.	4516	4620
7. Drinking Water Wells	No.	309	359
8. Irrigation Canals	No.	293	143
9. Area Planted under Social Forestry	Ha.	31.78	257.61
10. No. of Seedlings and Fruit Plants Distributed	Lakhs	34.48	51.47
11. Building Constructions (Schools and Other Buildings)	No.	2222	3059

III. KERAMS

1. Volume of Business Handled	Rs.lakhs	27.28	33.27
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Source : Commissionerate of Rural Development, Kerala

Table 10.4

Physical Achievements under NREP, RLEGP, and JRY

(Lakh Mandays Generated)

Year	NREP	RLEGP	JRY	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1980-81	97.00	—	—	97.00
1981-82	128.00	—	—	128.00
1982-83	93.08	—	—	93.08
1983-84	119.00	—	—	119.00
1984-85	142.00	—	—	142.00
1985-86	72.34	77.62	—	149.96
1986-87	105.32	113.72	—	219.04
1987-88	98.75	85.32	—	184.07
1988-89	149.57	74.11	—	223.68
1989-90	—	—	231.79	231.79
1990-91	—	—	180.96	180.96
1991-92	—	—	177.08	177.08
1992-93	—	—	134.54	134.54
1993-94	—	—	120.43	120.43
	1005.05	350.77	844.80	2200.63

Source :- Commissionerate of Rural Development, Kerala

5. Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

10.9. The Employment Assurance scheme was introduced in the State in 1993, with a view to provide gainful employment during lean agricultural season to persons in need of and desirous of work on non-farm or allied activities. The target group of beneficiaries include specifically

vulnerable families in backward areas, the landless, rehabilitated bonded labourers and the marginal groups. This programme is implemented in seven districts and an amount of Rs.171.20 lakhs has been utilised up to 1993-94. The expenditure is shared between centre and the state in the ratio of 80:20. The district-wise details are furnished in Table 10.5.

Table 10.5

District-wise Financial and Physical achievements under Employment Assurance Scheme

District	Blocks Covered	Works Taken up	Compl-Empl-eted	Employment Generated (LMD)	Funds available (Rs.lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs.lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Thiruvananthapuram	3	56	20	0.55	112.50	37.50
Kottayam	2	13	7	0.21	75.00	14.30
Idukki	8	108	18	0.70	300.00	49.00
Palakkad	1	14	—	0.09	37.50	6.25
Malappuram	2	27	14	0.27	75.00	12.50
Wayanad	3	36	24	0.59	112.50	38.35
Kannur	2	36	6	0.19	12.50	12.50
Total	21	290	89	2.60	725.00	171.20

Source : Commissionerate of Rural Development, Kerala

6. Supply of Improved Tool Kits to Rural Artisans

10.10. This scheme was started during 1992-93 as 100% Centrally Sponsored in the three districts, namely; Thiruvananthapuram, Malappuram and Kozhikode. Subsequently the scheme was extended to the districts of Idukki, Thrissur, Palakkad, Kannur and Kasaragod. Under this programme a kit of improved tools costing Rs.2000/- is supplied to the selected rural artisans. The subsidy is limited to Rs.1800/- per artisans and a contribution of 10% of the cost of tool kit is obtained from the beneficiary. Generally the persons assisted under the scheme are blacksmithy, carpentry, goldsmithy, pottery, leather work, masonry, metal works etc. In a survey conducted in 1992 it was estimated that there are 64030 rural artisans in the eight districts in which the scheme is under implementation. A total number of 6658 rural artisans were

supplied tool kits during 1992-93 and 1993-94 for which an amount of Rs.110.43 lakhs has been utilised. Table 10.6 shows the district-wise details such as number of artisans identified, target fixed, artisans supplied with tool kits and amount utilised.

Table 10.6

Supply of Improved Tool Kits to Rural Artisans - District-wise Targets and Achievements during 1992-93 and 1993-94

District	Total No. of Rural Artisans (According to 1992 Survey)	Physical Progress No.			Financial Achievement	
		Target	Artisans selected	Artisans supplied with Tool Kit	Fund available (Rs.lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs.lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Thiruvananthapuram	17669	1300	1578	1283	29.42	11.94
Idukki	5159	1300	850	713	23.40	16.25
Thrissur	13158	1300	779	347	23.40	6.78
Palakkad	7412	1300	849	468	23.40	7.99
Malappuram	7473	1300	2199	1620	36.30	27.90
Kozhikode	5881	1300	1408	1133	28.03	18.48
Kannur	3377	1300	1300	761	23.40	14.47
Kasaragod	2901	1300	596	333	23.40	6.62
Total	64030	10400	9604	6658	210.75	110.43

Source : Commissionerate of Rural Development, Kerala

7. Kerala Rural Development and Marketing Society (KERAMS)

10.11. KERAMS was established in 1986 as an autonomous body registered under Travancore Cochin, Literacy, Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act. It provides marketing facility for products manufactured by IRDP beneficiaries, rural artisans, DW CRA units, Mahila Samajams, Voluntary organisations etc. and also make available raw materials required for their production units. "Gramasree" a permanent sales outlet for IRDP products is functioning in Thiruvananthapuram since 1987, and its sales proceeds during 1993-94 was 33.27 lakhs. A mobile sales unit was also started in 1990-91. Trade fairs were organised by KERAMS during Onam Festival in all district headquarters. It also participated in major trade fair and exhibitions outside the state. During 1993-94 three training

cum production centres of fruit processing, ready made garments and koragrass mats at Kozhikode, Kollam and Kottayam were organised with the financial support from NABARD. The sales proceeds of KERAMS for the last seven years are given in Table 10.7.

Table 10.7

Sale value of IRDP Products Through KERAMS

Year	Sale Proceeds (Rs.lakhs)
(1)	(2)
1987-88	3.48
1988-89	6.54
1989-90	6.54
1990-91	9.47
1991-92	19.12
1992-93	27.28
1993-94	33.27

Source : Kerams

8. Peoples Action for Development Kerala (PAD-K)

10.12. Peoples Action for Development (Kerala) is an organisation registered during 1986 under the Travancore Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act. PAD(K) strengthens and promotes voluntary efforts in rural development by assisting voluntary organisations in implementation of rural development programmes. With specific focus on introducing new technological inputs into this field PAD(K) conducts seminars and camps to give publicity for rural development programmes and also to assist voluntary organisations to prepare projects for rural development. Assistance is made available from Council for Advancement of Peoples Action and Rural Technology (CAPART). It also functions as a liaison between CAPART and voluntary organisations in the state. During the year 1994, CAPART has sanctioned Rs.43.00 lakhs for implementation of various schemes through voluntary organisations. Further, project proposals for Rs.1.02 crores for different projects have also been sent to CAPART during 1994 for sanction. In addition to the above, three block level seminars have been conducted for training to representatives of voluntary organisations.

9. Kerala Rural Development Board

10.13. The Kerala Rural Development Board was set up in 1973 and the important activities of the Board are construction of shopping centres/complexes, market stalls, bus stands, lodging houses, office buildings etc. The Board undertakes the above schemes in rural areas on the basis of specific requisition from panchayats. The funds required for the implementation of the schemes are raised by floating debentures from open market through nationalised banks with the permission of Reserve Bank of India, on the guarantee of the State Government. During 1994-95 the practice of open market borrowing by public sector under takings is dispensed with and the State Government assistance is provided as loan to the Board. The Board has so far completed 590 schemes and handed over to panchayats. Another 102 schemes are under various stages of execution. During the year 1993-94 the Board has spent Rs.380.43 lakhs for the implementation of various remunerative development schemes.

10. Land to Landless

10.14. The extent of land declared surplus as on 30-9-94 under land reform measures was 170991 acres. Out of which 94499 acres have been taken possession by the Government and 64132 acres were distributed up to the end of September 1994. The beneficiaries under the programme were largely from the category of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Annual target for the distribution of surplus land and the achievement since 1990-91 are given in Table 10.8. Category wise details are furnished in Appendix 10.1 to 10.3.

Table 10.8

Targets and Achievements under land Reforms

Year	Target (No.)	Achievements (No.)		
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1990-91	1500	851	35	886
1991-92	3700	1990	116	2106
1992-93	3000	1231	15	1246
1993-94	2500	589	59	648

Source : Land Board, Kerala

10.15. For the effective implementation of land reforms, resurvey of the entire land in the State was initiated and the resurvey works are in progress in all districts except Kasaragod. Out of 32510 sq.kms. to be surveyed, field work has been completed in 22535.92 sq.kms. The work has been completed in an area of 18736.23 sq.kms. as at the end of July 1994. Out of 61 taluks in the state resurvey has been started in 46 Taluks of which field work has been completed in 21 taluks and it is in progress in 25 taluks. The progress of resurvey and updating of land records is given in Table 10.9.

Table 10.9

Progress of Re-survey and Updating of Land Records

Items	Progress of Work		
	1992-93	1993-94	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Field Survey			
(a) No. of Revenue Villages Covered	10	13	23
(b) Extent of Area Covered (Sq.km)	113.27	96.27	209.54
II. Reconciliation with Revenue Records.			
No. of Villages Completed	95	11	206
III. Lamination of Land Records			
No. of villages (Records Laminated)	198	118	316

Source : Directorate of survey and land records, Kerala

10.16. The assignees of surplus land are given financial assistance at the rate of Rs.2500 per hectare for agricultural development. During 1993-94 an amount of Rs.24.62 lakhs has been utilised against the outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs. The achievement under the scheme during the last four years are given in Table 10.10.

Table 10.10

Achievements under Financial Assistance to the Assignees of Surplus Land

Particulars	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Total Amount Sanctioned	Rs.lakhs	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
2. Amount Spent	"	11.34	9.05	11.02	24.62

3. Beneficiaries

(a) General	No.	1523	1257	746	700
(b) Scheduled Castes	"	1292	960	1017	655
(c) Scheduled Tribes	"	74	45	222	120
Total Beneficiaries	No.	2889	2262	1985	1475

Source : Land Board, Kerala

Development Programmes of Panchayats

10.17. The scheme 'untied funds to panchayats' started as a preliminary step towards grass root level planning in the State continued during 1993-94 also. Under this scheme 'untied funds' is released to all panchayats so as to enable them to formulate and implement local need based programmes. The panchayats have been given freedom to chalkout and implement any scheme suited to the local area considering the felt needs of the people and assessing the availability of resources. The panchayats undertake various development activities such as construction and maintenance of village roads, small bridges, culverts, minor irrigation works, wells, construction and maintenance of public latrines, bus stands, shopping centres, marketing stalls, tube wells, extension of pipe line etc. utilising the funds. During 1993-94 an amount of Rs.2900.00 lakhs as against Rs.2100.00 lakhs during 1992-93 was utilised for this programme. The physical achievements during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in Table 10.11.

Table 10.11

Physical Achievements under Untied Funds to Panchayats

Sl. No.	Scheme	Unit	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Construction of New Roads	Km	515.70	13.370
2.	Improvement of Roads	"	485.298	64.20
3.	Tarring and Metaling of Roads	"	970.31	8.69
4.	Soling of Roads	"	35.823	6.95
5.	Construction of Bridge	No.	83	13
6.	Construction of Foot Paths	Km.	27.930	9405m
7.	Construction of Compound walls	Metre	3525	921
8.	Construction of Culverts	No.	189	15
9.	Construction of Slabs	Metre	7212	125
10.	Construction of Bus Stands	No.	2	1
11.	Improvement of Bus stand	"	10	1
12.	Shopping Complex/Market Stall	"	55	4

13. Construction of Houses	No.	729	129
14. Improvement of Houses	"	215	30
15. Construction of Library Buildings	"	8965	1503
16. Construction of Anganvadi Buildings	"	13	—
17. Construction of Community Halls	"	14	—
18. Development of Public Houses	"	29	2
19. Construction of Hospital Buildings	"	18	3
20. Play Grounds	"	11	—
21. Open Air Theatre	"	7	—
22. Construction of Wells	"	2	10
23. Drinking Water Scheme	"	14	2
24. Tube Wells	"	6	—
25. Extension of Pipe Line	Km	14895	1955
26. Water Tap	No.	113	—
27. Construction of Television Kiosk	"	57	3
28. Instalation of Television sets	"	84	3
29. Distribution of Sewing Machines	"	88	75
30. Electrification of Houses	"	3685	940
31. Sodium Vapour Lambs	No	183	—
32. Street Lights	"	295	—
33. Distribution of Agricultural Implements	"	15	—
34. Land Purchased	Acre	2.47	—
35. Construction of Waiting Sheds	No.	24	5
36. Boat Yards	"	1	—
37. Electrification of Colonies	"	1	—
38. Irrigation Bunds	M	35	—
39. Extension of Electric Line	M	2975	675
40. Distribution of School Uniform	No.	57	—

Source: Directorate of Panchayats, Kerala

Self Reliant Villages

10.18. The self Reliant village scheme was introduced in the state during 1992-93 as a meaningful effort towards decentralised planning, development through peoples participation, rapid and sustained improvement in the quality of the life of the people etc. It aimed at making selected panchayats self reliant in the sense that the co-ordinated development of all development activities with active participation of people at all levels would bring gainful and well generating employment to the people through the exploitation of the resources of the area to the maximum extent and mobilisation of resources from financial institutions. It also aimed at the speedy flow of benefits of the existing departmental schemes to the people. On the basis of certain criteria a

total number of 113 panchayats were selected during 1992-93 and detailed action plans for each panchayats was prepared by a committee constituted for this purpose at the panchayat level: The allocation from sectoral schemes operated by the different departments form the corpus of the funds for the scheme. Financial assistance from State Government, financial institutions and beneficiaries are being utilised for the programme. Apart from this an outlay of Rs.113.00 lakhs and Rs.400.00 lakhs were separately provided for this scheme during 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively.

10.19. The scheme was continued during 1993-94 in the panchayats already selected. During 1994-95, 12 more panchayats were selected. The total estimated cost of various programmes included in 113 Panchayats is Rs.185.25 crores. Against this the cumulative expenditure at the end of March 1994 is Rs.61.60 crores. The major programmes taken up are construction of roads, providing water supply facilities, electrification of houses, irrigation, agricultural development programmes, employment generating schemes etc. The district wise details of panchayats selected, outlay and expenditure are given in Table 10.12.

Table 10.12

District-wise Outlay and Expenditure Under Self Reliant Village Panchayats (As on 31-3-1994)

Sl. No.	District	No. of SRV Panchayats		Outlays of Panchayats selected during 1992-93	Cumulative Expenditure as on 31-3-1994	% of Expenditure
		selected during 1992-93	selected during 1994-95			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	9	2	6096.79	608.64	10.0
2.	Kollam	7	—	569.76	238.22	41.8
3.	Pathanamthitta	6	—	2010.10	323.10	16.1
4.	Alappuzha	5	1	1218.14	407.30	33.4
5.	Kottayam	10	—	1016.71	429.28	42.2
6.	Idukki	5	1	502.16	328.19	65.3
7.	Emakulam	11	—	1014.30	498.26	49.1
8.	Thrissur	14	2	1153.66	377.75	32.7
9.	Palakkad	9	1	855.75	874.55	102.2
10.	Malappuram	11	1	1621.08	699.25	43.1
11.	Kozhikode	8	1	596.68	259.60	43.5

12. Wayanad	4	1	473.16	219.64	46.4
13. Kannur	8	1	545.59	211.28	38.7
14. Kasaragod	6	1	851.78	685.00	80.4
Total	113	12	18525.66	6160.06	33.2

Note: Action Plans in respect of 12 SRV Panchayats selected during 1994-95 are under preparation. The expenditure reported is in respect of 113 SRV Panchayats selected during 1992-93.

Panchayat Level Resource Mapping

10.20. The aim of Panchayat Level Resource Mapping (PRM) is to provide objective data for micro level planning and sustainable development of panchayats. All the Panchayats in Kollam and Thrissur Districts, have at present been taken up for the resource mapping. At the end of August 1994, 142 panchayats were fully or partly covered by the programme. Voluntary mapping in 46 panchayats, scientific mapping in 39 panchayats, scientific and voluntary mapping in 25 panchayats and resource mapping in 32 panchayats are in progress. The total expenditure incurred for the project amounts to Rs.81.68 lakhs. The Centre for Earth Science Studies is implementing the project with the involvement of panchayats, voluntary organisations etc.

Western Ghats Development Programme

10.21. Western Ghats Development Programme is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in all districts except Alappuzha. The important programmes taken up under the programme are soil conservation, dairy development, agriculture, non-conventional energy programme, drinking water supply, food-bridges, etc. The amount sanctioned for 1993-94 for this programme was Rs.866.75 lakhs out of which Rs.853.20 lakhs was utilised for various schemes. The sector wise break up of outlay and expenditure during 1993-94 are given in Table 10.13.

Table 10.13

Financial Achievement under Western Ghats Development Programme During 1993-94

		(Rs. lakhs)	
SJ. No.	Sector/Programme	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I.	Agriculture and Allied Services		
	i. Soil Conservation	193.71	193.71
	ii. a. Agriculture Development	56.84	56.84
	b. Environment	5.00	5.00
	iii. Animal Husbandry	2.00	2.00
	iv. Dairy Development	62.50	62.50
	v. Forestry Programmes	197.18	183.63
	vi. Afforestation	10.73	10.73
	vii. Horticulture Development	17.00	17.00
II.	Minor Irrigation	175.32	175.32
III.	Khadi and Village Industries	10.00	10.00
IV.	Infrastructure Development		
	i. Drinking Water Supply	63.00	63.00
	ii. Foot Bridges	52.46	52.46
V.	Survey, Studies and Evaluation	13.75	13.75
VI.	Western Ghats Cell	5.62	5.62
VII.	Non-conventional Energy	1.64	1.64
Total		866.75	853.20

Source : Western Ghats Cell

Social Security and Welfare

10.22. The social security measures evolved till 1950's were largely protective in nature and now it is regarded as an entitlement of the poor and disabled. The major goal of social security is directed towards reduction of income insecurity. As such social security and welfare constitute an integral part of the functions of a modern government which underlines the fact that irrespective of the level of economic development, there are people who are unable to participate in economic activities for reasons of old age and physical or mental disabilities, or who have no other independent means of livelihood.

NUTRITION

10.23. Kerala has a proven record of wider commitment in social security measures of the benefit of the poor and under privileged segments of the population. At present there are over 35 social security and welfare schemes with a view to attaining the goal of reducing income insecurity among the weaker segments of society. During the period 1986 to 1993, the state expenditure under social security alone amounted to about Rs.500 crores. The expenditure during 1993-94 was about Rs.87 crores.

10.24. The coverage under the major pension schemes taken together is about 20.4 per cent of the total 60 plus population in the State which is estimated at Rs.29.3 lakhs. Besides, the State Government pensioners, military pensioners, freedom fighters, Central Government pensioners account for a considerable percentage of the 60 plus population in the State. During 1994, the persons benefited under the pension schemes stood at 6.4 lakhs and expenditure amounted to about Rs.52 crores. The various welfare fund schemes covered about 28 lakh persons including 16 lakh members under the Labour Welfare Fund Board. The benefit pattern includes exgratia payments, educational assistance, insurance and pension. The coverage under different schemes is presented in summary form in table 10.14. About 58 lakh students are enrolled under the insurance scheme.

Institutional Care

10.25. Social security broadly comprises three dimensional interventions viz. pension, welfare assistance and institutional care. One important dimension of social security thus is institutional care through abalamandirs, rescue homes, after care hostels, care homes, orphanages, home for the disabled, mentally retarded etc. Institutional care is provided to more than 50,000 persons in the State. Out of this about 40,000 are orphans. The details of institutional intervention - welfare schemes implemented are given in the Table - 10.15.

Nutrition Status in Kerala

10.26. The National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau's Survey on 1988-90 revealed that the intake of cereals and millets is below the recommended level by about 20%. In the case of pulses the intake is 55% below the recommended level. The intake of green leafy vegetables is about 77.5% below the recommended level, the intake of milk is about 42% below the recommended levels.

10.27. The calorie and protein intake are below the recommended levels by about 11% and 4% respectively of the recommended. The intake of calcium meets the recommended level. But consumption of iron is below the recommended level by about 8%. In the case of vitamin B, it is about 60% below the recommended allowances. The intake of vitamin C is adequate. But the consumption of thiamine and riboflavin are not adequate.

10.28. The average per capita daily intake of protein and calorie intake shows that the problem of malnutrition and malnourishment is more serious in the State than in other parts of the country. Children, pregnant and lactating mothers, belonging to the weaker sections of the society are the worst hit. The nutrition norms recommended for different categories is given in Table 10.16.

10.29. The Government is implementing several programmes to combat malnutrition and under nutrition with the objective of providing 300 calories per day. The programmes implemented for pre-school children and pregnant/lactating mothers are Special Nutrition Programme in urban areas, Integrated Child Development Services, Applied Nutrition Programme for women and preschool children and composite programme for women and preschool children. The School mid-day meals programme covers the

Table 10.14

Major Social Security and Pension Schemes in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Qualifying conditions	Year of starting	Present rate of Assistance	Amount spent 1993-94 (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of percentage benefited Covered 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agricultural Workers Pension Scheme	Eligible age is above 60 years Annual family income should not exceed Rs.15000	1-4-1980	Rs.70 P.M.	2000.00	345650
2.	Kerala Destitute Pension Scheme	Above 65 years age. For widowed destitutes no age limit. Monthly income not to exceed Rs.100	1960	Rs.65 P.M., Rs.5 P.M. is also being paid to those widows have no or more minor children	1630	187310
3.	Special Pension scheme for the Physically handicapped, disabled and mentally retarded person	Disabled persons who have minimum 40% disability, Medical Certificate necessary, beneficiaries monthly income Rs.75 or family income not to exceed Rs.5000 per annum.	1-4-1982	Rs.85 P.M.	915.00	90906
4.	Kerala Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme	—	1-4-1971	Rs.500 P.M.	644.00	11000
5.	Pension to Sportsmen	The income should not exceed Rs.300 P.M. Minimum age 45 years.	1978	Below 60 years Rs.100 P.M, between 60 to 70 years Rs.150 P.M. Above 70 years Rs.200 P.M.	4.77	179
6.	Financial Assistance to Leprosy and Cancer Patients	Leprosy and Cancer Patients are covered, certificates from hospitals are to be produced, income of the patients not to exceed Rs.50 P.M.	1975	Rs.100 P.M.	47.00	5300
7.	Welfare Fund for Journalists	Financial Assistance is given to the working Journalists/their dependents in distress. The annual income should not exceed Rs.3600.	1975	Varies from Rs.100 to Rs.300 P.M.	—	192
8.	Welfare Fund for Cine Artists	Financial Assistance is given to cine Artists in distress. The Annual family income should not exceed Rs.3600	1975	Rs.300 P.M.	—	145
9.	Kerala Cashew Workers Relief and Welfare Scheme	Cashew Workers above the age of 60 years	1989	Rs.100 P.M. for Workers and Rs.200 P.M. for Workers under the Category of staff		103000
10.	Kerala Coir Workers Welfare Fund Scheme	Coir workers above the age of 60 years	1989	Rs.75 P.M.		383319
11.	Kerala Construction Workers Welfare scheme	Construction workers having one year service and attained 60 years of age	1-1-1991	Rs.75 P.M.		210000
12.	Kerala Khadi Workers Welfare scheme	Khadi Workers having 10 years of service and 60 years of age	1990	Rs.60 P.M.		11286
13.	Kerala Handloom workers Welfare scheme	Handloom workers above the age of 60	1989	Rs.75 P.M.		24514
14.	Abkari Workers Welfare Scheme	Abkari workers having 5 years of service and 60 years of age	1990	Minimum pension is fixed at Rs.200 and maximum pension Rs.300 depending on the length		12845*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Kerala Toddy Workers Welfare Fund	—	1970	P.F. contribution at 16% of total wages gratuity at 50% of the monthly average of wages and other facilities		46000*
16.	Kerala Advocates Clerk Welfare Scheme	—	1985	After 5 years of contribution Rs.1650 is given, after completing 30 years Rs.10000		2500*
17.	Kerala Headload workers welfare scheme	Minimum 3 years of service	1983	Accident benefit at Rs.10000. The fund will be used for pension bonus, death, insurance scheme super-annuation assistance etc.		6300*
18.	Kerala Artisans and Skilled workers welfare scheme	Artisans and skilled workers above 68 years	1991	Death benefit of Rs.10000. Rs.500 as Medical aid disability assistance at Rs.100 P.M., Scholarship for children, Maternity benefit at Rs.500 for 2 times, for women members, Retirement benefit etc.		278595
19.	Kerala Motor workers Welfare Fund	—	1986	Retirement benefit, P.F. etc. A member will get about Rs.12000 for 5 years of contribution and Rs.60000 if continued as member for 15 years		29332
20.	Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Scheme	Eligible Fisherman who has completed 60 years of age	1987	—	—	25780
21.	Financial Assistance to Widows for the marriage of their daughter	Yearly income of the family should not exceed Rs.3000.	1978	Rs.1250	9.3	8800
22.	Tree Climbers Welfare Scheme	Financial assistance is given to workers in the event of total accidents and permanent total disability following the accidents	1980	Rs.10,000	13.35	137
23.	Kerala Labour Welfare Fund Scheme	—	1989	—	—	1687988
24.	Students Accidents Insurance Scheme	All Students	1989	Rs.10,000 in the case of total accidents which cause total disability. In the case of minor injuries and assistance subject to a maximum of Rs.500 in a year	—	58,0040
25.	Unemployment Assistance	Financial assistance is given to those who wait for employment in the live register of Employment Exchange for more than 3 years.	1981	Rs.60 P.M.	1748.64	462151

* Members enrolled in the welfare scheme shown

Table 10.15

Major Social Security and Welfare Schemes Implemented by the Social Welfare Department

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Nature of care	Year of starting	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)		No. of persons served/benefited	
				1993-94	1993-94	1993-94	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Welfare Institutions run by Government							
a)	Abalamandir (Shelter for waifs and strays)	Care and Protection of distitute women and girls		20.21		191	
b)	Government Balasadan	Care and protection of distitute children				86	
c)	Rescue Homes	Care and protection of distitute women who are sentenced to detention under the provision of suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls Act 1956	1974	24.83		158	
d)	After Care Hostel (for women)	Care and protection of women discharged from correctional institutions	1974	—		—	
e)	Care Homes	—	1974	—		—	
f)	Custodial Care Home, Manjeri	Care and protection of mentally ill children	1974	—		12	
g)	Home for mentally deficient children	Care and protection of mentally deficient children					
	Thiruvananthapuram		1976	—		50	
	Kozhikkode		1976	—		25	
h)	Care Home for disabled children	Care and welfare of children (disabled) upto the age of 16					
	Kollam		1960			21	
	Alappuzha		1981	30.43		18	
	Thrissur		1960			23	
	Thalassery		1981			11	
i)	Home for the Physically handicapped						
	Thiruvananthapuram		1976			23	
	Alappuzha		1962			23	
	Ernakulam		1980			21	
	Palakkad		1962	2.87		16	
	Kozhikkode		1980			19	
	Wayanad		1991			16	
	Idukki		1991			9	
j)	Children's Home, Nooranad	Care and protection of non-infected healthy children of leper patients		4.29		19	
k)	Home for the cured mental patients. (Asha Bhavan)	Care and protection of cured mental patients					
	Thiruvananthapuram		1991			31	
	Thrissur		1989	5.32		—	
	Kozhikkode		1991			—	
l)	Rehabilitation Home for the handicapped		1986-87	1.38		167	

1	2	3	4	5	6
m)	Vocational Training Centre				
	Thiruvananthapuram		1972	—	—
	Kozhikode		1973	—	—
	District Social Welfare office, Pathanamthitta		—		
	Thrissur		—	4.93	
n)	T.A. for interview		—		
o)	After Care Home for adolescent Girls (2)	Care and Protection of Adolescent Girls	1967	108	
p)	After Care Home for Adolescent Boys (2)	Care and protection of adolescent Boys	1967		
	Institutions run by Voluntary Organisations	Registered Voluntary Organisations engaged in Social Welfare activities are eligible for the grant			
a)	Orphanages (Plan)	Maintenance Grant		21.00	1225
	Orphanages (Non Plan)	Orphans & destitutes old age, beggars		303.00	39218
b)	Foundling Homes	Maintenance Grant	1964		
c)	Home for the aged & infirm	"		15.00	1618
d)	Beggar Homes	"			
e)	Vocational Training Centres (Pathanamthitta & Thrissur)	"		2.75	365
f)	Creches	Day Care of Children below 3 years of labourers	1979	—	1275
g)	Day Care Centre	Day Care of children below 6 years	1975	13.64	948
	Financial Assistance to Individuals				
a)	Grant to persons contracting Intercaste Marriage	Financial Assistance to intercaste marriage couples other than SC/ST whose annual income is upto Rs.8000	1977	4.98	—
b)	Pre-Matric Scholarship (Physically handicapped)	—	—	15.86	—
c)	Scholarship for Mentally Retarded (Plan)	Students studying in the Institutions run by the Voluntary Organisation. Income ceiling Rs.20,000/-	1979-80	4.01	612
d)	Scholarship for the Physically Handicapped IX and above (Plan)	Students studying in Std.IX and above	1978	29.00	2837
e)	State Awards to Physically handicapped (Non Plan)	—	1981-82	0.16	14
f)	Financial Assistance to Blind Advocates	Income ceiling Rs.18000/-	1983-84	0.18	3

Table 10.16

Recommended Dietary Intake of Nutrients

Group	Particulars	Net Cals (Kcals)	Protein (gm)	Calcium (gm)	Iron (mg)	Vit. A		Thid- mine (mg)	Ribe- flavil (mg)	Ancorbic acid (mg)	Foli acid (mg)
						Reti- omol (mg)	B caro- tene (mg)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Man	Sedentary Work	2400									
	Moderate Work	2800	55	0.4-0.5	24	750	3000	1.2	1.4		
	Heavy Work	3900						1.4 2.0	1.7 2.3	40	100
Women	Sedentary Work	1900						1.0	1.1		
	Modem Work	2200	45	0.4-0.5	32	750	3000	1.1	1.3	40	100
	Heavy Work	3000						1.5	1.8		
Children	1-3 Years	1220	22.0			250	1000	0.6	0.7		
	4-6 Years	1720	29.4	0.4-0.5	20-25	300	1200	0.9	1.0		
	7-9 Years	2050	35.6			400	1600	1.2	1.2		
Boys	10-12 Years	2420	42.5					1.2	1.5		
Girls	- do -	2260	42.1	0.6-0.7	25	600	2400	1.1	1.4	40	100
Boys	13-15 Years	2660	51.7		35			1.2	1.4		
Girls	- do -	2360	43.1								

Table 10.17

Nutrition Programmes - Centres and Beneficiaries

Department Implemented the Programme	Programme	No. of Centres		No. of Beneficiaries (in lakhs)	
		1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Social Welfare Department	1. Special Nutrition Programme (Upgraded)	-	-	0.92	0.92
	2. Integrated Child Development Services	11565	16072	8.86	9.05
Development Department	1. Composite Programme for Women and Pre-school Children	1434	1187	0.99	
	2. Non-ICDS Balawadies - ANP	67	67	1.00	1.66
	3. Feeding Centres	1367	1230	1.00	
Education Department	School meals Programme	9475	9476	23.42	24.00

eligible children in L.P. and U.P. Schools. The coverage under different programmes is given in Table 10.17.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

10.30. Programmes for the welfare of the socially and economically backward people especially for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes occupied a prominent position in the development plans of the State all these years. A concerted effort was made towards the end of the fifth plan for the introduction of Welfare Programmes benefiting these communities by introducing the concept of Special Component Plan, Tribal Sub Plan as part of the State Plan. The Government of India also lent the necessary support by providing Special Central Assistance. The majority of the programmes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were implemented through the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Departments. Besides, sectoral departments were also implementing multifarious programmes for generating more employment opportunities and also infrastructural development programmes for the development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State. To ensure effective implementation of various programmes, the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan were decentralised at the district level from 1983-84 onwards and District Level Working Groups were constituted under the chairmanship of the District Collectors. The working groups were vested with the responsibility of identification, formulation, implementation and monitoring of all schemes benefiting Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This system has brought dimensional changes in the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the last one decade which also enabled the sectoral departments to formulate innovative, income generating, and local need based schemes.

10.31. The Special Component Plan aims at the comprehensive development of Scheduled Castes in the State. While formulating the plan, schemes which are directly benefiting the Scheduled Castes are given priority and also thrust

areas are given preference. The allocation of funds from sectoral-departments is done mainly in proportion to the Scheduled Caste population. The Special Component Plan also sought to improve the living conditions of Scheduled Castes through provision of drinking water, roads, houses educational and health facilities, electrification, etc.

10.32. In Kerala, the Scheduled Tribes are living in isolation from the main stream of social life. As a result, their living conditions are very poor. In order to improve their economic status special programmes are being implemented under Tribal Sub Plan formulated annually. Besides Tribal Sub Plan Programmes seven Integrated Tribal Development Projects were also started during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The objective of Tribal Development Projects is the integrated development of tribal areas covered under special projects through effective co-ordination of development programmes.

10.33. In addition to the Integrated Tribal Development Projects Five Special Projects namely Sugandhagiri Cardamom Project, Pookot Dairy Project, Priyadarsini Tea Estate, Attappadi Farming Co-operative Society and Vattachira Tribal Collective Farm were started for the rehabilitation of the bonded tribals in the State. Various economic development programmes are under implementation in the projects. Besides plan funds, financial assistance from other source are also mobilised for implementing the schemes in the projects.

Profile of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

(a) Scheduled Castes

10.34. According to 1991 Census, the Scheduled Castes population of Kerala was 28.87 lakhs which constitute 9.92 per cent of the total population in the State. About 20.03 lakh Scheduled Castes persons are literates. The percentage of Scheduled Caste population as per 1981 Census was 10.2 and there was a slight decline of 0.10% in 1991. Similarly the decadal growth rate (1981-91) shows that the rate of growth of Scheduled Castes is 13.22% whereas it is

14.32% in the case of general population. Of the total Scheduled Castes the highest percentage is in Palakkad District (13.11%) and the lowest is in Wayanad District (0.96%).

10.35. With regard to the percentage of Scheduled Caste population to the total district population, the highest is in Palakkad District (15.89%) whereas the lowest is in Kannur District (4.05%). Even though the percentage of district population and State population are highest in Palakkad District, the literacy rate of Scheduled Castes in the district is only 67.16% which is less than the State Level Literacy rate of 79.66%.

10.36. The average size of Scheduled Caste household is 4.9 whereas it is 5.3 for general population. In the case of sex ratio, there were 1029 females per 1000 males among the Scheduled Castes and the corresponding figure for general population is 1036.

10.37. The highest literacy rate of Scheduled Caste is in Kottayam District (90.28%) followed by Alappuzha (89.07%) and Pathanamthitta (86.47%). The lowest literacy rate is seen in Kasaragod District (56.73%).

10.38. The work participation rate of Scheduled Caste is 41.21% as against 31.43% of the total population. Agricultural labourers accounts 53.78% to total Scheduled Caste main workers. Workers in forestry, fishing and plantation constitute 10.87% whereas the workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repair in house hold industry stands 2.44%. Construction workers and workers in trade and commerce constitute 3.60% and 2.83% respectively. The workers in processing, servicing and repairs in other than household industry constitute 7.08%.

(b) Scheduled Tribes

10.39. The Scheduled Tribes Population according to 1991 Census was 3.20 lakhs which constitutes 1.10% of the total population. During the decade of 1981-91 the rate of growth of Scheduled Tribes population was 22.75% against the general growth rate of 14.32%. Sex ratio of tribal population was 996 females per 1000

males. The total number of tribal households is 69441. The highest number of tribal households are concentrated in Wayanad District (23287), followed by Idukki District (11516). The lowest number of tribal households in the State is in Alappuzha District (651). Of the total Scheduled Tribe population, Wayanad District stands first (35.82%) followed by Idukki (15.6%) Palakkad (11.05%) Kasaragod (9.12%) and Kottayam (5.62%). The lowest tribal population is to Alappuzha District (0.87%).

10.40. The literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes in the State is 57.22%. The highest rate of literacy is in Kottayam District (88.69%) followed by Ernakulam (76.96%), Thiruvananthapuram (74.00%) and Kasaragod (66.38%). As part of promotion literacy among tribals special literacy campaigns known as Tribal Literacy Programme was implemented in tribal areas. As a result the literacy rate among tribals reached 80.71%. Malappuram and Kannur District achieved remarkable literacy rate of 97.3% and 90.88% respectively consequent on the implementation of the programme. The Special Tribal Literacy Programme was launched by the Scheduled Tribes Development Department in 1991. This Programme was a great success which could make 64000 Scheduled Tribe Literates and as such the State could declare total literacy among the Scheduled Tribe people in July 1993. The State Saksharatha Samithi has also launched a similar type of post literacy and education programme for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes.

10.41. The main workers of scheduled Tribes are spread over in different categories according to their work participation. Of the total scheduled Tribes, 21536 are cultivators and 71720 are agriculture labourers. The main workers of Scheduled Tribes is 129297 and there are 18474 marginal Workers. There are about 173196 non workers among the Scheduled Tribes.

10.42. As per the approved list there are 35 Scheduled Tribe communities in the State. Tribal communities with pre-agricultural stage of development and very low literacy rate are recognised as primitive tribes by Government of

India. Cholanaikans, Kattunaikans, Kurumbas, Kadars and Koragas are the primitive tribes in Kerala and they constitute nearly 4.8% of the total Scheduled Tribe population in the State. According to a survey conducted by the Forest Department in 1992, around 17156 Scheduled Tribe families in 671 settlements are living in the Forests. Majority of them are engaged in the collection of minor forest produces, and forest protection works.

10.43. The details of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to 1991 census are given in Table 10.18 and the district wise distribution of scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population is given in Table 10.19.

Table 10.18

Details of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
(1991 Census)

Description	Unit	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Household	No.	593676	69441	5513200
Population	"	2886522	320967	29098518
0-6 Population	"	372301	48237	3836900
Literates	"	2002786	156061	22686461
Main workers	"	1062922	129297	8301087
Marginal Workers	"	126488	18474	855031
Non-Workers	"	1697112	173196	19952400
Size of Household	"	4.9	4.6	5.3
Decadal Growth Rate	"	13.22	22.75	14.32
Sex Ratio	"	1029	996	1036
Total Literacy Rate	%	79.66	57.22	89.81
Male Literacy	%	85.22	63.38	93.62
Female Literacy	%	74.31	51.07	86.17
Work Participation Rate	"			
Total	"	41.21	46.04	31.43
Male	"	50.96	55.14	47.58
Female	"	31.73	36.90	15.85
Cultivators	"	3.10	16.66	12.24
Agricultural Labourers	"	53.78	55.47	25.54
Live Stock, forestry Fishing, Hunting Plantations etc.	"	10.87	15.47	9.24
Mining and Quarrying Manufacturing and Processing	"	1.88	0.33	0.99
Servicing and Repairs in i. Household Industry	%	2.44	0.47	2.58

ii. Other than Household Industry	-	7.08	2.96	11.60
Construction	-	3.60	0.48	4.00
Trade and Commerce	-	2.83	1.38	12.64
Transport, Storage and Communication	-	2.72	1.50	5.99
Other Services	-	10.70	5.28	15.18

Table 10.19

District-wise Distribution of Total Population, Scheduled Castes
and Scheduled Tribes (1991 Census)

District	Total Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Thiruvananthapuram	29.38	3.43	0.16
2. Kollam	2.398	3.06	0.04
3. Pathanamthitta	11.87	1.58	0.07
4. Alappuzha	19.90	1.90	0.03
5. Kottayam	18.25	1.36	0.18
6. Idukki	10.77	1.57	0.50
7. Ernakulam	28.12	2.42	0.05
8. Thrissur	27.35	3.35	0.04
9. Palakkad	23.76	3.78	0.35
10. Malappuram	30.93	2.56	0.11
11. Kozhikode	26.14	1.85	0.05
12. Wayanad	6.71	0.28	1.15
13. Kannur	22.44	0.91	0.18
14. Kasaragod	10.70	0.82	0.29
State Total	290.32	28.87	3.20

10.44. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Departments are the two major agencies in the state involved in the implementation of development schemes under education, economic development, housing, health and other programmes meant for the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Schemes like pre-matric scholarships and stipends, special incentive to talented students, better education facilities to bright students, study centres, boarding grants etc. are the major educational development schemes under implementation. Schemes like book banks to professional colleges and tuition system in schools and colleges are also have good response from the beneficiary group.

10.45. Due to the attractive incentives offered to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe stu-

dents for educational purposes the enrolment of students belonging to these community has increased considerably. Among the school children the representation of SC and ST is 11.14% and 1.12% respectively. Among College students, 28.85% belong to SC/ST communities. Details are given in Table 10.20 and 10.21.

Table 10.20

Enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students at School Level (1993-94)

Section	General	SC	% to Total	ST	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
L.P.	1478048	168099	11.37	18160	1.23
U.P.	1578309	175942	11.15	20112	1.27
H.S.	2733016	301152	11.01	26.305	0.96
Total	5789373	645193	11.14	64577	1.12

Table 10.21

Enrollment of SC/ST Students in Arts and Science Colleges 1993-94

Course	Total Sanctioned Strength	Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Pre-Degree	102768	33599	32.69
2. Degree	47058	10060	21.38
3. Post-graduate	5362	1120	20.89
Total	155188	44779	28.85

10.46. During the year 1994 about 701 Scheduled Castes and 72 Scheduled Tribes students were given admission in Engineering Colleges at degree level against the total strength of 9648. At diploma level 766 SC students and 53 ST students were admitted. There are 725 S.C. students and 34 ST students in various Technical High Schools against the total strength of 6995. The total number of Engineering Colleges in the State is 8 including 3 private colleges. There are 1146 teaching staff in these colleges of which 35 persons belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the year under

review 44 Scheduled Caste Students and 11 Scheduled Tribe students were given admission in M.B.B.S. course against the total strength of 700 seats in the State. Admission to B.D.S. Course is 4 SC and one ST students. Details of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students admitted to Medical and Para Medical Courses during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in Appendix 10.6.

10.47. Under the Scheduled Castes Development Department there are 76 balawadies and feeding centres, 53 boys hostels, 48 girls hostels, 788 other institutions, 41 industrial training centres, 3 production cum-training centres, 3 pre-examination training centres and one IAS coaching centre. The district wise details are given in Appendix 10.7.

10.48. The implementation of Social development programmes like enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act, assistance for marriage and major treatment of poor, development of dependents of those who were engaged in unclean occupations in the past deserve special mention. One of the major programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes is the implementation of the Intensive Habitat Development Programme during the past three years. This programme aims at the overall development of the scheduled caste habitats in the state. The target for the programme is to develop 2000 SC/ST habitats and 990 habitats have been covered during the period of three years.

10.49. During 1993-94 the Scheduled Castes Development Department constructed 1088 houses against 1135 during 1992-93. Under rehabilitation housing programme 301 S.C. persons were assisted during 1993-94. The District wise details of the number of houses constructed under housing scheme, IHDP, rehabilitation are furnished in appendix 10.8.

10.50. Another social welfare scheme implemented by the Scheduled Caste Development Department is the assistance for marriage and major treatment of poor people. During 1993-94 the Department has assisted 1716 Sch. Caste people under the scheme. The number of beneficiaries of various programmes of the de-

partment during 1992-93, and 1993-94 are given in Table 10.22.

Table 10.22

Beneficiaries of Various Programmes Implemented by the Scheduled Castes Development Department.

Particulars	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. balawadies-cum-Feeding Centres	2238	1948
2. Pre-matric Studies	653434	645405
3. Pre-matric Hostels	3022	3037
4. Post-matric Studies	42340	50357
5. Post-matric Hostels	945	946
6. Incentive to Talented Students	244	277
7. Tuition System	1084	1296
8. Study Centres	11	144
9. Financial Assistance to Failed S.C. Students	571	1252
10. Inter-caste Marriage	592	595

10.51. The Scheduled Tribe Development Department is implementing various economic development, educational and social development schemes benefiting Scheduled Tribes in the State. For providing scholarships, stipends and other incentives to the students, the Department has spent Rs.212.02 lakhs under non-plan for pre-matric and post-matric studies during 1993-94. The total plan expenditure of the department during 1993-94 was Rs.702.79 lakhs as against Rs.676.70 lakhs during 1992-93. During 1993-94 the non-plan expenditure amounted to Rs.758.14 lakhs as against Rs.673.99 lakhs in 1992-93. During 1993-94 a total number of 65766 tribal students were given assistance under various educational schemes as against 67956 in 1992-93. With a view to provide better educational facilities and high standard of education, two model residential schools at high school level and two ashram schools at primary level were functioning in the state for the benefit of Scheduled Caste and Sch. Tribe students.

10.52. For the overall educational development of Scheduled Tribes, the department is running 115 pre-matric hostels, 14 nursery schools and 30 balawadies. The district-wise details of institutions managed by the Scheduled Tribes Department shown in Appendix 10.9. The total plan expenditure for implementing educational

development schemes for the Scheduled Tribes was Rs.283.67 lakhs against the outlay of Rs.273.00 lakhs during 1993-94. The corresponding figure for 1992-93 were Rs.244.09 lakhs and Rs.228.50 lakhs respectively. Under non-plan, an amount of Rs.537.51 lakhs has been spent by the Department during 1993-94 for educational programmes. The non-plan expenditure for this during 1992-93 was Rs.494.40 lakhs.

10.53. A salient feature of the economic development scheme implemented by the Scheduled Tribes Development Department is the intensive Habitat Development Programme. The scheme envisages integrated development of most backward Scheduled Tribes settlements in the State. Integrated infrastructural development schemes as well as family oriented economic development schemes are being implemented. Besides, the tribal rehabilitation projects for the bonded labourers were also financed by the Department. For implementing all economic development programmes during 1993-94 an amount of Rs.136.14 lakhs has been spent against the outlay of Rs.131.64 lakhs. The corresponding expenditure during 1992-93 was Rs.136.21 lakhs against the outlay of Rs.92.00 lakhs.

10.54. The problem of housing among Scheduled Tribes is very crucial even though a number of housing schemes are under implementation. Houseless families among them is estimated as nearly 20,000. The number of houses completed during 1993-94 was 944 and the expenditure incurred was Rs.82.97 lakhs. The district wise number of houses constructed by the Department are given in appendix 10.10.

10.55. Government have taken several steps for providing better medical facilities to the Scheduled Tribes in the State. Under the Scheduled Tribes Development Department 17 Ayurveda dispensaries, one ayurveda hospital, 3 allopathy hospitals, 5 midwifery centres and two mobile medical units are functioning. The construction of the Mananthavady Health Project is nearing completion. The Department and the Health Department together conduct medical camps every year in tribal areas to diagnose diseases and provide free medicines. Patients detected with disease are referred to the nearest

hospitals for treatment. Necessary financial assistance is also provided for immediate treatment of the patients as discretionary grant.

10.56. During 1993-94 an amount Rs.32.10 lakhs was spent against the outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs under plan for implementing various health programmes. The expenditure incurred for health programmes during 1992-93 was Rs.12.44 lakhs. Under non-plan an amount of Rs.31.60 lakhs was spent during 1993-94 for health programmes. Other major schemes implemented during 1993-94 for the development of scheduled Tribes are conduct of district and state level youth festivals assistance to Mahilasamajams, assistance for marriage of girls, implementation of prevention of Atrocities Act, discretionary grant, inter caste marriage grant etc. The expenditure for these schemes during 1993-94 was Rs.20.15 lakhs under plan and Rs.27.98 lakhs under non-plan.

10.57. The total plan expenditure incurred by the Scheduled Tribes Development Department during 1993-94 was Rs.702.79 lakhs including the share of Special Central Assistance and Centrally Sponsored Schemes against the outlay of Rs.698.50 lakhs. Under non-plan an amount of Rs.758.14 lakhs was also spent for various development activities. During the previous year the expenditure under plan and non plan were Rs.675.70 lakhs and Rs.673.99 lakhs respectively.

10.58. Apart from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Departments, the Kerala State Development Corporation for SC and ST and the Kerala Institute for Research, Training and Development Studies for SC/ST are also implementing various programmes for the development of these communities.

10.59. The major schemes implemented by the Development Corporation scheme are margin money scheme, foreign employment, agricultural land purchase scheme seed money for technically trained and professionally qualified persons, commercial centre scheme, water scooter scheme, medical store, video camera scheme etc. The Corporation has spent an amount of Rs.929.84 lakhs during 1993-94 against the expenditure of Rs.647.46 lakhs during 1992-93. The total number of persons assisted by all these schemes during 1993-94 was 7709 as against 3983 persons during the previous year. The scheme wise details of financial and physical achievements are given in Appendix 10.11.

10.60. The Kerala Institute for Research, Training and Development Studies is a specialised agency concerned with conducting research studies in subjects related with the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Conducting research studies on specific subjects, promoting training for the development of certain traditional skills, awarding scholarships on special occasions are the activities undertaken by the institute. During 1993-94, the institute has conducted seven training programmes for officials, eight leadership training programmes for the scheduled caste youths and six leadership training programmes for the Scheduled tribes. Besides, a ten day training programme for the scheduled tribe youths of Kannur, Kozhikode and Wayanad districts was conducted in modern agricultural and animal husbandry practices. Apart from this, the Institute conducted two exhibition-cum-sale of handicrafts products of SC and ST (one each at Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode), one archery competition, seven workshop on the tribal medicine, and one training in modern archery during 1993-94. Three evaluation studies are also conducted and report published by the institute.

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

The banks and other financial institutions, as agents of development, play a very important role by assisting trade and industry in promoting economic development. There is an ever growing importance of financial institutions in the economy and the growth of financial institutions in relation to the economic activity. The flow of investment funds from financial institutions assumes added significance in the changing economic scenario in which the role of Government is increasingly getting confined to providing basic facilities and welfare activities. The major All India Financial Institutions are: Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC), National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

11.2. The overall performance of all India Financial Institutions during 1992-93 (information for the subsequent year has not yet become available) in terms of the quantum of assistance disbursed was significantly better than that of the previous year, as there was a marked increase of 42% in the disbursement during 1992-93, compared to the increase of only 27% during 1991-92. Out of a total of Rs.20008.8 crores disbursed by all the institutions, the lion's share of Rs.6338 crores (31.7%) was advanced by IDBI, followed by UTI Rs.4548.3 crores (22.7%), ICICI Rs.3315.2 crores (16.6%) and NABARD Rs.2359.1 crores (11.8%). The lowest disbursement was by NCDC Rs.325.2 crores (1.6%). Coming to the institution-wise performance while the disbursements by LIC and NCDC declined by 2.8% and 0.6% respectively during the year 1992-93 over the previous year, all other institutions showed increases during the same period, 204% by GIC, 126% by UTI, 78%

by ICICI, 24% by IDBI, 15% by NABARD and 8% by IFCI.

11.3. Regarding state-wise disbursements, a sizable amount of Rs.9339.10 crores (46.7%) was accounted for by the four major states viz. Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra, all in the central and western regions of the country. Maharashtra retained the top place with 24.6% of the total disbursements, followed by Gujarat (11%) Andhra Pradesh (7.1%) and Tamil Nadu (6.7%). The position of Kerala was very low (1.4%) and is the lowest, barring Assam (0.6%). Kerala's share of Rs.281.1 crores was mainly from IDBI Rs.113.5 crores (40.41%), NABARD Rs.103.9 crores (37%) and ICICI Rs.41.6 crores (14.8%). A significant point relating to flow of credit to Kerala from the All India Financial Institutions is that the credit absorption capacity of the state is very poor for a variety of reasons. The relevant figures are given in Appendix 11.1.

11.4. The Cumulative disbursements by All India Financial Institutions (excluding GIC) as at the end of March 1993 made a marked increase of 21.6% over the corresponding figure of 1992. Out of the total disbursements of Rs.110235.3 crores, major share of Rs.43565.2 crores (39.5%) was disbursed by IDBI, followed by NABARD Rs.18723.1 crores (17%) and ICICI Rs.18497.6 crores (16.8%). The share of Kerala was only Rs.2463.6 crores (2.2%) which was the lowest among major states. The details of cumulative disbursement are given in Appendix 11.2.

11.5. The per capita assistance disbursed by All India Financial Institutions during 1992-93 for the country as a whole increased by 36.8%, from Rs.144.5 in 1992-93 to Rs.197.7, as compared to an increase by 33.3% in 1991-92. The per capita assistance for all major

states except Maharashtra and Gujarat, are below the national per capita assistance of Rs.197.7. The per capita assistance is highest in respect of Maharashtra (Rs.565.3), followed by Gujarat (Rs.485.1), Tamil Nadu (Rs.196.7) and Andhra Pradesh (Rs.167.9). Though the per capita disbursement improved at the national level, the case is not same with all the states. The per capita disbursement for Andhra Pradesh declined from Rs.195.7 to Rs.167.5, Assam from Rs.51 to Rs.35.4, Haryana from Rs.176.7 to Rs.163, Orissa from Rs.86, to Rs.78.9 and Uttar Pradesh from Rs.66.3 to Rs.55. The state-wise per capita assistances disbursed during 1991-92 and 1992-93 are given in Appendix 11.3.

11.6. The aggregate disbursements made by NCDC and NABARD during 1993-94 was to the tune of Rs.3031.42 Crores, of which Rs.286.72 crores (9.46%) by NCDC and Rs.2744.90 (90.54%) by NABARD. Kerala's share in this disbursement was Rs.148.43 crores (4.90%) only, of which Rs.23.18 crores (15.6%) was by NCDC and Rs.125.25 crores (84.4%) by NABARD. From the statewise disbursements given in appendix 11.6, it could be seen that there had been wide variation between states in the absorption of credits. Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh topped the list with Rs.452.54 crores (14.93%), Rs.385.69 crores (12.72%) and Rs.346.06 crores (11.42%) respectively. Kerala's position was only ninth among the major fifteen states.

11.7 The year 1969, the year of nationalisation of banks, was an important landmark in the history of banking development in India. Since then, the banks in India have made rapid strides in opening branches, size of operation in both mobilisation of deposits and advancing credits for various development activities. The number of branches increased more than seven fold from 8262 in 1969 to 61852 in 1994. Out of the total of 617 branches opened all over India in 1994, as many as 63 branches were in Kerala. With regard to the geographical spread of branches, among major states, Uttar Pradesh retained the top position with 8608 branches (13.9%), followed by Maharashtra 5724 (9.3%) and Bihar 4910 (7.9%) with 2948 branches and

Kerala occupied tenth position (4.8%). Assam, as in the previous years, retained the lowest position with 1226 branches (2.0%). The number of branches per lakh of people was the highest in Punjab (10.5), followed by Kerala (9.7), Karnataka (9.2) and Gujarat (8.0). The State wise growth of bank offices in India is given in Appendix - 11.4.

11.8. Just as the growth in bank branches, there has been a tremendous increase in the business handled by the banks after nationalisation. During the period from 1969 to 1994, the deposits increased by 69 times from 3896 crores to 267468 crores and the credit advanced increase by 40 times from 3835 to 153700 during this period. The Credit Deposit (CD) ratio which was 98.4 in 1969 came down to 61.4 in 1993 and further to 57.5 in 1994. In 1994 there was a general decline in the credit deposit ratios of all the states compared to the position in 1993. The credit deposit ratio, as at the end of March 1994, was the highest for Tamil Nadu (87.0%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (75.8%) Karnataka (72.7%) and Maharashtra (69.9%). The credit deposit ratio of Kerala presented a distressing picture. The ratio declined from 59.6 in 1991 to 43.1 in March 1994. Only Uttar Pradesh (36.8) and Bihar (34.7) had lower CD ratio. The deposits, credits and credit deposit ratios of Public Sector banks as at the end of March 1994 are shown in Table 11.1. The trend of deposits, credits and credit deposit ratios in respect of Kerala from 1987 to 1994 is as shown in Fig.11.1

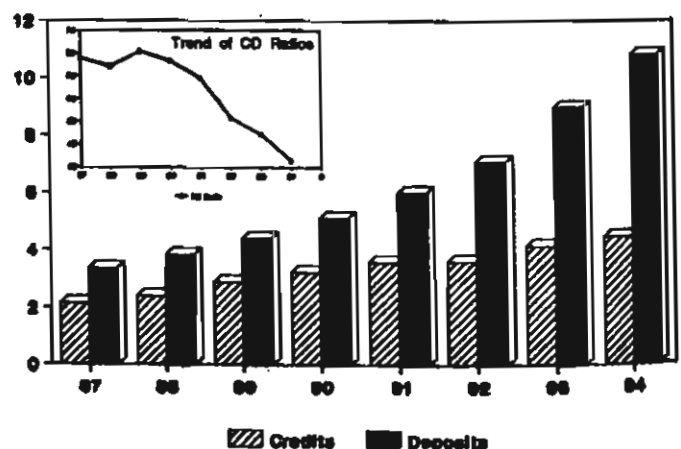


Fig.11.1 Trend of deposits, credits and credit deposit ratios - Kerala

11.9. The ratio for Kerala has come down further to 41.73% in September 1994. The steady decline in CD ratio for Kerala is a matter of serious concern, especially in the context of the State Government's inability to push up direct investment to provide the required momentum to the growth of economy. During the year under review, when the deposit increased by 14.9% as against the increase of 16.7% in 1993, credit advanced increased by 7.5% as against the increase of 19.4% in 1993. The CD ratio of banks functioning in Kerala is given in Appendix 11.6. The Fig.11.2 shown below depicts the total advances by various groups of banks functioning in Kerala during 1993-94.

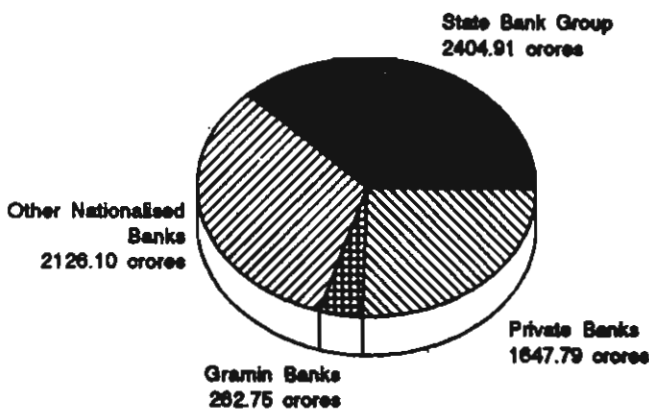


Fig.11.2. Advances by various groups of banks : 1993-94

11.9 The total NRE deposits in the state increased from Rs.1369.24 crores in March 1988 to Rs.6549.69 crores in September 1994, registering nearly five fold increase. During the six year period from March 1988 to March 1994, while the total deposits mobilised by the banks increased at an annual average growth rate of 17.3%, the NRE deposits registered an annual average growth rate of 28.5%. The NRE deposits registered an annual average growth rate of 28.5%. The NRE deposits as at the end of September 1994 stood at Rs.6549.69 crores which accounts for 41% of the total aggregate deposits of Rs.15990.31 crores as on that date. The details are given in Appendix 11.6. The trend of

NRE deposits in Kerala from 1988 to 1994 is shown Fig.11.3.

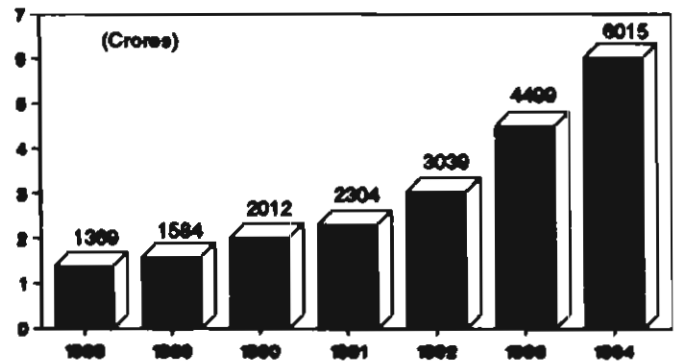


Fig. 11.3. Trend of NRE Deposits in Kerala

11.10 The banking industry in our country is on the threshold of far reaching changes in the context of the liberalisation of economic activity being pursued by the Government at the Centre. At a time when the State Government is finding it extremely difficult to mobilise adequate resources to expand the activities at the required level, it is highly imperative that we take advantage of the emerging situation and provide the necessary socio-political climate as well as the support facilities for attracting larger credit both from All India Financial Institutions and the banking sector. Now that a number of policy initiatives have been taken by the state Government, they will have to be pursued in the right direction to attract the right type of investments. In this context the recommendations of the committee on Credit Deposit Ratio in Kerala appointed by the Reserve Bank of India in 1993 should act as a guide point and the Government should spare no efforts wherever called for in translating those recommendations to the advantage of the state and its people. The banking sector on its part should adopt a more positive approach in providing the much needed impetus in terms of larger credit flows to various investment activities within the state.

Table 11.1

Deposits, Credits and Credit Deposit Ratios of Public Sector Banks
(As at the end of March)

(Rs. Crores)

States	Deposit						Credit						Credit-Deposit Ratio (%)								
	1969	1991	1992	1993	1994	1969	1991	1992	1993	1994	1969	1991	1992	1993	1994	1969	1991	1992	1993	1994	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						
1. Andhra Pradesh	121	10036	10920	12381	14448	122	8283	8905	10104	10952	100.8	82.5	81.6	81.6	75.8						
2. Assam	33	2052	2234	2466	2802	13	1006	1078	1172	1172	39.4	49.0	48.3	47.5	41.8						
3. Bihar	169	8482	9219	10260	11519	52	3348	3518	3830	3999	30.8	39.5	38.2	37.3	34.7						
4. Gujarat	401	11443	13457	15817	18677	195	6989	7217	8308	8651	48.6	61.1	53.6	52.5	46.3						
5. Haryana	49	3833	4119	4787	5611	23	2262	2307	2649	2810	46.9	59.0	56.0	55.3	50.1						
6. Karnataka	188	8300	9705	11541	12686	143	7370	7591	8794	9226	76.1	88.8	78.2	76.2	72.7						
7. Kerala	117	6027	7084	8792	10782	77	3589	3607	4154	4469	65.8	59.6	50.9	47.3	41.5						
8. Madhyapradesh	107	7196	8014	8885	10258	68	5424	5065	5512	5735	63.6	75.4	63.2	62.0	55.9						
9. Maharashtra	903	29839	38900	46903	49802	911	23803	25040	32118	34792	100.9	79.8	64.4	68.5	69.9						
10. Orissa	29	2461	2815	3320	3626	15	1929	1963	2151	2174	51.7	78.4	69.7	64.8	60.0						
11. Punjab	185	9839	10865	12430	14586	50	4324	4578	5281	6132	27.0	44.0	42.1	42.5	42.0						
12. Rajasthan	74	4697	5298	6162	7305	38	2730	2997	3488	3651	51.4	58.1	56.6	56.6	50.0						
13. Tamil Nadu	233	11607	12862	15891	17616	311	11430	12488	13887	15327	133.5	98.5	97.1	87.4	87.0						
14. Uttar Pradesh	337	18233	20291	22806	26402	154	8692	8948	9593	9722	45.7	47.7	44.1	42.1	36.8						
15. West Bengal	456	16170	18158	21011	24039	526	8437	8788	10530	10968	115.4	52.2	48.4	50.1	45.6						
Total	3402	150215	173941	203452	230159	2698	99616	104090	121571	129780	79.3	66.3	59.8	59.8	56.4						
Total - All India	3896	172393	199531	232753	267468	3835	112475	119692	142935	153700	98.4	65.2	60.0	61.4	57.5						

Source: CMIE - Basic Statistics relating to states of India, September 1994.

A P P E N D I X

STATISTICAL TABLES

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APPENDIX 2.1

Sectoral Distribution of Net Domestic Product at Factor Cost - India

(Rs. Crores)

Industry of origin	at current prices			at 1980-81 prices	
	1980-81	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
1. Agriculture, forestry & fishing	44091	165703	188116	60364	63442
1.1 Agriculture	40056	152907	173913	55984	59019
1.2 Forestry & logging	3239	8211	8343	2995	2952
1.3 Fishing	806	4585	5860	1385	1471
2. Mining & quarrying	1474	8547	9386	2771	2876
3. Manufacturing	18698	82243	92974	37690	38230
3.1 Registered	10050	50630	56109	22902	22934
3.2 Unregistered	8648	31613	36865	14788	15296
4. Electricity, Gas & water supply	912	4416	4490	2305	2450
5. Construction	5771	29844	32832	9104	9087
6. Trade, hotels & restaurants	14322	67995	77141	25887	27095
6.1 Trade	13555	64523	73191	24517	25660
6.2 Hotels & restaurants	767	3472	3950	1370	1435
7. Transport, storage & communication	3724	30876	37730	7906	8431
7.1 Railways	559	5032	6180	1027	984
7.2 Transport by other means	2438	21088	26096	5648	6102
7.3 Storage	114	423	442	163	165
7.4 Communication	613	4333	5012	1068	1180
8. Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	9264	38940	43601	21515	22043
8.1 Banking & insurance	3344	24923	28203	12401	12665
8.2 Real estate, ownership of dwellings & business services	5920	14017	15398	9114	9378
9. Community, social & personal	12084	60713	70074	22900	24060
9.1 Public administration & defence	5307	28366	32423	10535	10988
9.2 Other services	6777	32347	37651	12365	13072
10. Total	110340	489277	556344	190442	197714

Note : Figures for 1991-92 are provisional; those for 1992-93 are quick estimates.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation

APPENDIX 2.2

Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin (At constant prices); Base Year-1980-81

Sl.No	Industry of Origin	(Rs. Lakhs)														
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93*	1993-94*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
1	Agriculture	129384	130483	128338	118576	131975	137924	130949	136601	156894	154730	176135	181816	193925	200460	
2	Forestry and Logging	12382	7283	8832	5288	4749	4507	4389	3072	2998	3404	2561	3474	3663	3863	
3	Fishing	7743	5797	6958	7691	6764	7042	5917	4592	6505	5457	9380	8847	10324	12048	
4	Mining and Quarrying	461	590	481	345	540	496	647	525	1334	905	1310	1290	1337	1386	
	Sub Total-Primary	149970	144153	144909	131900	144028	149969	141902	144790	167731	164496	189386	195427	209249	217757	
5	Manufacturing	53152	57178	62187	58565	56916	58480	52345	59886	67569	81268	79871	82442	86846	89781	
5.1	Registered	29030	31028	32324	32388	30865	31114	25442	38518	46930	53893	40710	44341	45411	46946	
5.2	Un-registered	24122	26150	29863	26177	26051	27366	26903	21368	20639	27375	39161	38101	41435	42835	
6	Electricity, Gas & Water supply	5509	3394	2438	1354	2898	1518	3157	1845	1695	6786	5736	4599	4836	5092	
6.1	Electricity	5077	2885	2025	855	2566	891	2240	780	512	5484	4261	3267	3431	3604	
6.2	Gas	85	84	87	95	67	354	612	645	717	794	934	944	1037	1139	
6.3	Water Supply	347	425	326	404	265	273	305	420	466	508	541	388	368	349	
7	Construction	34496	31495	28944	31405	31509	35732	33176	31876	35599	37280	40270	40811	42725	44729	
	Sub Total-Secondary	93157	92067	93569	91324	91323	95730	88678	93607	104863	125334	125877	127852	134407	139602	
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	13625	14271	14832	15691	18644	21034	22214	24012	24819	25125	29491	34579	36669	39023	
8.1	Railways	419	646	629	686	705	836	807	872	879	837	873	1442	1512	1714	
8.2	Tran.other means & storage	10770	10841	11352	11879	14717	16967	17966	19338	19755	19953	24165	28667	30565	32714	
8.3	Communication	2436	2784	2851	3126	3222	3231	3441	3602	4185	4335	4435	4470	4532	4595	
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	57577	57398	59707	56368	60364	61095	60059	61849	67734	71177	72386	77043	80432	83971	
10	Banking and Insurance	11428	12098	13654	14914	16867	19193	23029	27145	28974	35596	38505	36083	36891	37647	
11	Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellings	12198	12166	12567	12178	11840	9011	7639	6324	3448	2760	2813	365	367	369	
12	Public Administration	15133	15375	17005	17515	19267	20208	22889	25269	26758	30095	32501	38846	33060	37890	
13	Other Services	29185	29953	30608	31278	31825	32396	32887	33567	34083	34653	35275	36271	36903	37698	
	Sub Total-Tertiary	139146	141261	148373	147944	158807	162937	168717	178166	185816	199406	210971	213187	224322	236598	
	Net State Domestic Product	82273	377481	386851	371168	394158	408636	399297	416563	458410	489236	526234	536466	567978	593957	
	Population('000)	25357	25699	26046	26398	26754	27115	27481	28114	28402	28693	28987	29378	29775	30177	
	Per Capita Income (Rs)	1508	1469	1485	1406	1473	1507	1453	1482	1614	1705	1815	1826	1908	1968	

Note : * Provisional @ Quick estimates
Source : Department of Economics and Statistics

APPENDIX 2.3

Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin (At current prices)

(Rs. Lakhs)

S.I. No	Industry of Origin	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93*	1993-94*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Agriculture	129384	131163	153826	199323	214908	203536	234755	261685	285915	308536	351843	527417	614705	610218
2	Forestry and Logging	12382	8048	14364	8097	8448	9018	9872	7170	6287	9996	8376	12446	14461	16802
3	Fishing	7743	6292	7923	8938	8942	11777	12104	10661	16845	28370	37193	50685	66448	87113
4	Mining and Quarrying	461	640	754	690	1014	920	912	1159	1966	2219	3189	3528	3943	4406
	Sub Total-Primary	149970	146143	176867	217048	233312	225251	257643	280675	311013	349121	400601	594076	699557	718539
5	Manufacturing	53152	61585	71171	75013	79448	86335	90178	112815	131873	177944	191390	232742	240981	249126
5.1	Registered	29030	33461	36610	41755	45368	47610	48892	75186	92453	120182	100146	124154	128549	132894
5.2	Un-registered	24122	28124	34561	33258	34080	38725	41286	37629	39420	57762	91244	108588	112432	116232
6	Electricity, Gas & Water supply	5509	3647	2797	1785	4307	2360	5920	3420	3163	12585	11632	12015	12778	13598
6.1	Electricity	5077	3111	2293	1102	3772	1363	4305	1523	1014	10140	8709	9147	9607	10090
6.2	Gas	85	95	101	109	87	459	909	960	1099	1177	1383	1586	1794	2029
6.3	Water Supply	347	441	403	574	448	538	706	937	1050	1268	1540	1282	1377	1479
7	Construction	34496	38427	42657	52889	60378	77439	76657	82617	94989	102161	117771	129213	143233	158774
	Sub Total-Secondary	93157	103659	116625	129687	144133	166134	172755	198852	230025	292690	320793	373970	396992	421498
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	13625	14725	18781	23676	32009	37448	44678	56718	64082	73748	80428	87275	95086	103378
8.1	Railways	419	835	1010	1181	1039	1529	1898	2967	3336	2881	3310	3769	3868	3770
8.2	Tran. other means & storage	10770	11482	14769	18976	26838	31446	37016	47032	50493	59076	62853	67368	71935	76812
8.3	Communication	2436	2408	3002	3519	4132	4473	5764	6719	10253	11791	14265	16138	19283	22596
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	57577	60383	70111	81958	88750	89131	107859	125020	129161	142853	164734	180437	200230	222195
10	Banking and Insurance	11428	16206	19803	22873	27198	31424	37053	39359	49637	61310	71661	76413	89331	103660
11	Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellings	12198	12359	13152	12868	13159	10463	9055	7572	4347	4031	4353	586	615	645
12	Public Administration	15133	16873	17489	19259	25191	30806	39146	44417	48096	55206	69447	77716	89070	102083
13	Other Services	29185	34625	38322	44959	50393	59684	67248	73143	81811	87809	105332	119692	130069	141346
	Sub Total-Tertiary	139146	155171	177658	205593	236700	258956	305039	346229	377134	424957	495955	542119	604401	673307
	Net State Domestic Product	382273	404973	471150	552328	614145	650341	754337	825756	918172	1066768	1217349	1510165	1700950	1813344
	Population('000)	25357	25699	26046	26398	26754	27115	27481	28114	28402	28693	28987	29378	29775	30177
	Per Capita Income (Rs)	1508	1576	1809	2092	2296	2398	2676	2937	3233	3718	4200	4150	5713	6009

Note : * Provisional @ Quick estimates
Source : Department of Economics and Statistics

APPENDIX - 2.4

Sectoral Distribution of Net Domestic Product of Districts at Factor Cost

(New Series)

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No. District	Year	At Current Prices				At Constant (1980-81) Prices			
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
1. Thiruvananthapuram	1980-81	12166 (31.79)	9742 (25.46)	16360 (42.75)	38268 (100)	12166 (31.79)	9742 (25.46)	16360 (42.75)	38268 (100)
	1990-91	31102 (25.10)	31598 (25.50)	61190 (49.39)	123890 (100)	15166 (28.04)	12416 (28.96)	26488 (49.06)	54070 (100)
	1991-92	43244 (29.51)	36285 (24.76)	67029 (45.74)	146558 (100)	14839 (28.15)	12309 (22.67)	25994 (49.18)	53142 (100)
	1992-93	50456 (30.70)	38641 (23.51)	75252 (45.79)	164349 (100)	15834 (28.00)	13031 (23.05)	27671 (48.95)	56536 (100)
	1993-94	50284 (28.60)	41166 (23.51)	84401 (48.00)	175845 (100)	16377 (27.54)	13536 (22.77)	29545 (49.69)	59458 (100)
2. Kollam	1980-81	19708 (45.57)	10068 (23.28)	13471 (31.15)	43247 (100)	17860 (39.93)	10253 (22.92)	16617 (37.15)	44730 (100)
	1990-91	39457 (37.84)	25794 (24.74)	39030 (37.42)	104281 (100)	17860 (39.93)	10253 (22.92)	16617 (37.15)	44730 (100)
	1991-92	45818 (38.61)	30315 (25.52)	42619 (35.87)	118812 (100)	14962 (35.51)	10451 (24.81)	16714 (39.68)	42127 (100)
	1992-93	54137 (40.49)	32036 (23.96)	47538 (35.55)	133711 (100)	16034 (35.95)	10970 (24.99)	17602 (39.46)	44606 (100)
	1993-94	55914 (39.17)	33856 (23.72)	52975 (37.11)	142745 (100)	16708 (35.29)	11390 (24.40)	18584 (39.81)	46682 (100)
3. Pathanamthitta	1980-81	20500 (36.72)	13157 (23.56)	22180 (39.72)	55837 (100)	10040 (42.83)	3747 (15.98)	9654 (41.19)	23441 (100)
	1990-91	20500 (39.31)	9472 (18.16)	22180 (42.53)	52152 (100)	8581 (39.06)	3681 (16.76)	9704 (44.18)	21966 (100)
	1991-92	25695 (42.38)	10889 (17.91)	24069 (39.70)	60623 (100)	9166 (39.33)	3925 (16.84)	10217 (43.83)	23308 (100)
	1992-93	30093 (43.90)	11572 (16.88)	26889 (39.22)	68554 (100)	9513 (39.04)	4081 (16.74)	10777 (44.22)	24371 (100)
	1993-94	30622 (41.96)	11336 (16.91)	30014 (41.13)	72972 (100)	13310 (36.77)	8182 (22.60)	14706 (40.63)	36198 (100)
4. Alappuzha	1980-81	10149 (32.94)	7675 (24.91)	12985 (42.15)	30809 (100)	13310 (36.77)	8182 (22.60)	14706 (40.63)	36198 (100)
	1990-91	29963 (35.20)	20477 (24.06)	34672 (40.74)	85112 (100)	13310 (36.77)	9453 (22.60)	14706 (40.63)	37469 (100)
	1991-92	36558 (37.18)	23816 (24.22)	37952 (38.60)	98326 (100)	10984 (32.27)	8164 (24.00)	14881 (43.73)	34029 (100)
	1992-93	43988 (39.46)	25214 (22.62)	42277 (37.92)	111479 (100)	11881 (32.83)	8657 (23.92)	15648 (43.25)	36186 (100)
	1993-94	47661 (39.25)	26695 (21.98)	47070 (38.76)	121426 (100)	12539 (32.98)	8989 (23.64)	16495 (43.38)	38023 (100)

Sectoral Distribution of Net Domestic Product of Districts at Factor Cost (Contd ..)

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No. District	Year	At Current Prices				At Constant (1980-81) Prices			
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
5. Kottayam	1980-81	10777 (43.75)	3616 (14.68)	10240 (41.57)	24633 (100)	10777 (43.75)	3616 (14.68)	10240 (41.57)	24633 (100)
	1990-91	29147 (39.66)	8093 (11.01)	36253 (49.33)	73493 (100)	14511 (43.71)	3321 (10.00)	15370 (46.29)	33202 (100)
	1991-92	42300 (46.37)	9255 (10.17)	39657 (43.47)	91232 (100)	14026 (42.90)	3192 (9.76)	15479 (47.34)	32697 (100)
	1992-93	49768 (47.93)	9821 (9.46)	44237 (42.61)	103826 (100)	15015 (43.26)	3413 (9.83)	16279 (46.91)	34707 (100)
	1993-94	50800 (45.98)	10399 (9.41)	49294 (44.61)	110493 (100)	15610 (42.97)	3547 (9.78)	17163 (47.25)	36320 (100)
6. Idukki	1980-81	10506 (54.52)	5469 (28.38)	3295 (17.10)	19270 (100)	10506 (54.52)	5469 (28.38)	3295 (17.10)	19270 (100)
	1990-91	27618 (54.99)	10848 (21.60)	11758 (23.41)	50224 (100)	13588 (60.34)	4022 (17.86)	4907 (21.79)	22517 (100)
	1991-92	41142 (62.15)	12182 (18.40)	12876 (19.45)	66200 (100)	14031 (60.82)	4019 (17.42)	5619 (21.76)	23069 (100)
	1992-93	47975 (63.53)	13232 (17.52)	14311 (18.95)	75518 (100)	14962 (61.23)	4210 (17.23)	5264 (21.54)	24436 (100)
	1993-94	48066 (61.36)	14381 (18.36)	15891 (20.28)	78338 (100)	15483 (60.94)	4394 (17.29)	5532 (21.77)	25409 (100)
7. Ernakulam	1980-81	12830 (25.16)	18385 (36.05)	19782 (38.79)	50997 (100)	12830 (25.16)	18385 (36.05)	19782 (38.79)	50997 (100)
	1990-91	40591 (22.25)	78446 (43.00)	63412 (34.76)	182449 (100)	18704 (24.26)	30767 (39.90)	27641 (35.85)	77112 (100)
	1991-92	65934 (28.94)	93107 (40.87)	68761 (30.18)	227802 (100)	18915 (24.03)	32152 (40.85)	27650 (35.13)	78717 (100)
	1992-93	80092 (31.37)	98291 (38.50)	76918 (30.13)	255301 (100)	20564 (24.78)	33422 (31.63)	29013 (34.96)	82999 (100)
	1993-94	88927 (31.92)	103750 (37.24)	85940 (30.85)	278617 (100)	21866 (25.12)	34670 (39.83)	30506 (35.05)	87042 (100)
8. Thrissur	1980-81	12263 (34.50)	9083 (25.55)	14198 (39.95)	35544 (100)	12263 (34.50)	9083 (25.55)	14198 (39.95)	35544 (100)
	1990-91	32950 (27.31)	36312 (30.10)	51370 (42.58)	120632 (100)	15818 (30.59)	14193 (27.45)	21692 (41.96)	51703 (100)
	1991-92	47199 (32.36)	42564 (29.18)	56080 (38.45)	145843 (100)	15505 (29.70)	14584 (27.94)	22115 (42.36)	52204 (100)
	1992-93	55594 (34.08)	45148 (27.68)	62392 (38.25)	163134 (100)	16604 (30.15)	15258 (27.71)	23203 (42.14)	55065 (100)
	1993-94	57162 (32.77)	47893 (27.46)	69356 (39.77)	174411 (100)	17282 (30.04)	15845 (27.55)	24397 (42.41)	57524 (100)

Sectoral Distribution of Net Domestic Product of Districts at Factor Cost (Contd ..)

		(Rs. Lakhs)							
Sl. No. District	Year	At Current Prices				At Constant (1980-81) Prices			
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
9. Palakkad	1980-81	10758 (40.47)	6179 (23.25)	9644 (36.28)	26581 (100)	10758 (40.47)	6179 (23.25)	9644 (36.28)	26581 (100)
	1990-91	29200 (33.41)	23572 (26.97)	34627 (39.62)	87399 (100)	14496 (37.61)	9371 (24.32)	14672 (38.07)	38539 (100)
	1991-92	52943 (49.71)	27542 (28.26)	37940 (32.04)	118425 (100)	17925 (42.41)	9451 (22.36)	14889 (35.23)	42265 (100)
	1992-93	61944 (46.44)	29154 (21.86)	42288 (31.70)	133386 (100)	19144 (42.74)	9991 (22.31)	15692 (35.04)	44787 (100)
	1993-94	62359 (44.44)	30860 (21.99)	47099 (33.57)	140318 (100)	19840 (42.48)	10375 (22.21)	16492 (35.31)	46707 (100)
10. Malappuram	1980-81	11986 (48.18)	3300 (13.27)	9590 (38.55)	24876 (100)	11986 (48.18)	3300 (13.27)	9590 (38.55)	24876 (100)
	1990-91	33699 (42.15)	11631 (14.55)	34613 (43.29)	79943 (100)	14969 (44.36)	4373 (12.96)	14404 (42.68)	33746 (100)
	1991-92	51219 (50.03)	13167 (12.86)	37986 (37.11)	102372 (100)	17284 (47.36)	4389 (12.03)	14821 (40.61)	36494 (100)
	1992-93	59726 (51.44)	14235 (12.26)	42137 (36.29)	116098 (100)	18422 (47.71)	4628 (11.98)	15565 (40.31)	38615 (100)
	1993-94	60446 (49.32)	15400 (12.56)	46721 (38.12)	122567 (100)	19085 (47.37)	4824 (11.97)	16383 (40.66)	40292 (100)
11. Kozhikode	1980-81	16048 (38.66)	10915 (26.30)	14543 (35.04)	41506 (100)	16048 (38.66)	10915 (26.30)	14543 (35.04)	41506 (100)
	1990-91	27384 (26.58)	30067 (29.18)	45573 (44.24)	103024 (100)	12645 (28.84)	11758 (26.81)	19179 (43.74)	43852 (100)
	1991-92	43043 (33.65)	34866 (27.26)	49989 (39.09)	127898 (100)	14584 (31.67)	11857 (31.67)	19615 (42.59)	46056 (100)
	1992-93	50331 (18.58)	37090 (13.69)	55583 (20.52)	143004 (100)	15571 (31.97)	12521 (25.71)	20609 (42.32)	48701 (100)
	1993-94	50714 (33.37)	39466 (25.97)	61774 (40.65)	151954 (100)	16135 (31.73)	13008 (25.58)	21766 (42.68)	50843 (100)
12. Wayanad	1990-91	17587 (61.03)	4182 (14.51)	7047 (24.46)	28816 (100)	8685 (64.86)	1711 (12.46)	2995 (22.37)	13391 (100)
	1991-92	21122 (62.62)	4902 (14.53)	7705 (22.84)	33729 (100)	7223 (60.38)	1695 (14.17)	3044 (25.45)	11962 (100)
	1992-93	24613 (64.18)	5153 (13.44)	8581 (22.38)	38347 (100)	7701 (60.57)	1817 (14.29)	3196 (25.14)	12714 (100)
	1993-94	24612 (62.18)	5419 (13.69)	9550 (24.13)	39581 (100)	7967 (60.28)	1884 (14.26)	3365 (25.46)	13216 (100)

Sectoral Distribution of Net Domestic Product of Districts at Factor Cost (Contd ..)

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No. District	Year	At Current Prices				At Constant (1980-81) Prices			
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
13. Kannur	1980-81	22779 (48.94)	8725 (18.75)	15038 (32.31)	46542 (100)	22779 (48.94)	8725 (18.75)	15038 (32.31)	46542 (100)
	1990-91	23868 (27.47)	21790 (25.08)	41238 (47.45)	86896 (100)	11425 (30.57)	8472 (22.67)	17471 (46.75)	37368 (100)
	1991-92	51480 (42.20)	25302 (20.74)	45198 (37.05)	121980 (100)	17506 (39.88)	8603 (19.60)	17786 (40.52)	43895 (100)
	1992-93	60170 (43.76)	26940 (19.59)	50375 (36.64)	137485 (100)	18688 (40.23)	9066 (19.51)	18704 (40.26)	46458 (100)
	1993-94	60443 (41.62)	28693 (19.76)	56094 (38.62)	145235 (100)	19359 (39.92)	3421 (19.43)	19715 (40.65)	48495 (100)
14. Kasargode	1990-91	17535 (44.92)	8511 (21.80)	12992 (33.28)	39038 (100)	8169 (49.11)	3291 (19.78)	5175 (31.12)	16635 (100)
	1991-92	26319 (52.26)	9788 (19.43)	14258 (28.30)	50365 (100)	9062 (50.79)	3305 (18.52)	5476 (30.69)	17843 (100)
	1992-93	30670 (54.04)	10465 (18.44)	15623 (27.53)	56758 (100)	9663 (51.24)	3498 (18.55)	5699 (30.22)	18860 (100)
	1993-94	30529 (51.88)	11190 (19.02)	17123 (29.10)	58842 (100)	9993 (51.05)	3638 (18.58)	5944 (30.36)	19575 (100)
Kerala	1980-81	149970 (39.23)	93157 (24.37)	139146 (36.40)	382273 (100)	149970 (39.23)	93157 (24.37)	139146 (36.40)	382273 (100)
	1990-91	400801 (32.91)	320793 (26.35)	495955 (40.74)	1217349 (100)	189386 (35.99)	125877 (23.92)	210971 (40.09)	526234 (100)
	1991-92	594076 (39.34)	373970 (24.76)	542119 (35.90)	1510165 (100)	195427 (36.43)	127852 (23.83)	213187 (39.74)	536466 (100)
	1992-93	699557 (41.13)	396992 (23.34)	604401 (35.53)	1700950 (100)	209249 (36.84)	134407 (23.66)	224322 (39.49)	567978 (100)
	1993-94	718539 (39.63)	421498 (23.24)	673307 (37.13)	1813344 (100)	217757 (36.66)	139602 (23.50)	236598 (39.83)	593957 (100)

Note : 1. Figures for 1992-93 are provisional estimates.
2. Figures for 1993-94 are quick estimates.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics.

APPENDIX 2.5

District-wise Distribution of State Income at Constant (1980-81) Prices and 1993-94

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl No.	District	1980-81				1993-94				Population ('000)*	
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	1980-81	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	12166 (8.11)	9742 (10.46)	16360 (11.76)	38268 (10.01)	16377 (7.52)	13536 (9.70)	29545 (12.49)	59458 (10.01)	2579 (10.17)	3057 (10.13)
2.	Kollam	19708 (13.14)	10068 (10.81)	13471 (9.68)	43247 (11.31)	16708 (7.67)	11390 (8.16)	18584 (7.85)	46682 (7.86)	2875 (11.34)	2495 (8.27)
3.	Pathanamthitta	..	..	..	..	9513 (4.37)	4081 (2.32)	10777 (4.55)	24371 (4.10)	..	1231 (4.08)
4.	Alappuzha	10149 (6.77)	7675 (8.24)	12985 (9.33)	30809 (8.06)	12539 (5.76)	8989 (6.44)	16495 (6.97)	38023 (6.40)	2350 (9.28)	2016 (6.68)
5.	Kottayam	10777 (7.19)	3616 (3.88)	10240 (7.36)	24633 (6.44)	15610 (7.17)	3547 (2.54)	17163 (7.25)	36320 (6.11)	1696 (6.69)	1895 (6.28)
6.	Idukki	10506 (7.00)	5469 (5.87)	3295 (2.37)	19270 (5.04)	18483 (8.49)	4394 (3.15)	5532 (2.34)	25409 (4.28)	966 (3.81)	1120 (3.71)
7.	Ernakulam	12830 (8.56)	18385 (19.74)	19782 (14.22)	50997 (13.36)	21886 (10.04)	35670 (25.55)	30506 (12.89)	87042 (14.65)	2528 (9.97)	2921 (9.68)
8.	Thrissur	12263 (8.18)	9083 (9.75)	14198 (10.20)	35544 (9.30)	17082 (7.94)	15845 (11.35)	24397 (10.31)	57524 (9.68)	2432 (9.59)	2840 (9.41)
9.	Palakkad	10758 (7.17)	6179 (6.63)	9644 (6.93)	26581 (6.95)	19840 (9.11)	10375 (7.43)	16492 (6.97)	46707 (7.86)	2034 (8.02)	2472 (8.19)
10.	Malappuram	11986 (7.99)	3300 (3.54)	9590 (6.89)	24876 (6.51)	19055 (8.76)	4824 (3.46)	16383 (6.92)	40292 (6.78)	2381 (9.39)	3211 (10.64)
11.	Kozhikode	16048 (10.70)	10915 (11.72)	14543 (10.45)	41506 (10.86)	16135 (7.41)	13008 (9.68)	2170 (0.92)	50843 (8.56)	2614 (10.31)	2716 (9.00)
12.	Wayanad	..	..	..	..	7967 (3.66)	1884 (1.35)	3365 (1.42)	13216 (2.23)	..	697 (2.31)
13.	Kannur	22779 (15.19)	8725 (9.37)	15038 (10.81)	46542 (12.18)	19359 (8.89)	9421 (6.75)	19715 (8.33)	48495 (8.16)	2962 (11.68)	2335 (7.74)
14.	Kasargode	..	..	..	..	9993 (4.59)	3638 (2.61)	5944 (2.51)	19575 (3.30)	..	1111 (3.68)
State Domestic Product		149970 (100)	93157 (100)	139146 (100)	382273 (100)	217757 (100)	139602 (100)	236598 (100)	593957 (100)	25357 (100)	30177 (100)

Figures in bracket indicates Percentage to the State total

Q - quick estimate

* - mid year population

APPENDIX 2.6

Distribution of Work Seekers in Kerala by Educational Levels

(No.)

Year as on 31st December	Total Work Seekers	Below S.S.L.C.	S.S.L.C.	Pre-Degree	Graduates	Post Graduates	S.S.L.C and above	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1980	1579164	765141	658652	79310	67841	8220	814023	51.55
1981	1903719	979830	748898	90254	77694	7043	923889	48.53
1982	2086056	1049320	842772	102644	84161	7159	1036736	49.70
1983	2262240	1128860	920622	117161	88557	7040	1133380	50.10
1984	2458206	1194453	1050073	121369	84025	8286	1263753	51.40
1985	2574074	1208724	1116495	148464	90329	10062	1365350	53.05
1986	2704874	1209462	1251793	136193	97217	10209	1495412	55.30
1987	2991022	1270764	1434413	161155	111008	13682	1720258	57.50
1988	2901051	1185145	1438051	160233	100330	17292	1715906	59.10
1989	3092031	1204737	1565709	188978	111372	21235	1887294	61.04
1990	3320035	1227319	1655465	273725	135213	28313	2092716	63.03
1991	3638804	1318514	1885304	257173	150014	27799	2320290	63.76
1992	3847063	1345260	2027567	283556	161571	29109	2501803	65.00
1993	4156892	1412925	2210314	317719	181605	34329	2743967	66.00
1994*	4023219	1360892	2139980	305393	181811	35143	2662327	66.00

* as on May 1994

Source : Directorate of Employment and Training, Thiruvananthapuram.

APPENDIX 2.7

Number of Professional and Technical Work Seekers, Kerala

(No.)

Year	Medical Graduates	Engineering Graduates	Dip. holders in Engg.&Tech.	ITI Cert. Holders	Agri. Graduates	Veterinary Graduates	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1980	871	1505	6833	28873	106	17	38205
1981	681	1217	7866	33569	103	14	43450
1982	912	1662	7824	36043	195	15	46651
1983	829	1757	9756	41682	218	14	54256
1984	1035	2312	11646	68452	263	42	83750
1985	1143	2917	11257	53237	149	25	68728
1986	1270	3805	14812	59225	209	14	79335
1987	1728	4916	17062	63056	177	72	87011
1988	1334	4380	16766	64629	324	49	87482
1989	1481	5649	19273	70971	446	26	97846
1990	1806	6507	20154	87069	368	128	116032
1991	2588	7762	22399	75898	363	13	109023
1992	3123	9286	25810	89616	219	83	128137
1993	3318	9549	34680	87962	451	110	136070
1994*	3369	9947	30716	81261	4030	105	129428

Note : * Up to May, 1994

APPENDIX 2.8

Employment in the Organised Sector - Kerala

Year ending as on 31st December	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	
	No.	Index	No.	Index	No	Index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1970	293318	52.1	409562	80.1	702880	65.4
1975	418151	74.2	462712	90.5	880863	82.0
1980	496659	88.2	526459	103.0	1023118	95.2
1981	516478	91.7	528309	103.4	1044787	97.3
1982	536864	95.3	518282	101.4	1055146	98.2
1983	550670	97.8	519512	101.7	1070182	99.6
1984	565587	100.4	513503	100.5	1079090	100.5
1985	568713	101.0	507375	99.3	1076088	100.2
1986	576784	102.4	519115	101.6	1095899	102.0
1987	585391	104.0	508917	99.6	1094308	101.9
1988	602696	107.0	501653	98.2	1104349	102.8
1989	620254	110.1	486354	95.2	1106608	103.0
1990	634379	112.6	512034	100.2	1146413	106.7
1991	648514	115.1	525903	102.9	1174412	109.3
1992	648215	115.1	532922	104.3	1181137	109.9
1993 *	646625	114.8	539117	105.5	1185742	110.3

Note : (*) as on March, 1993 (Provisional)

Base 31.3.1985 = 100

Source:- Directorate of Employment and Training,

APPENDIX - 2.9

Country-wise deployment of personnel by ODEPC

					(No.)
Sl No	Name of country	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (*)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Kuwait	7	3	--	--
2.	Mascot	1	...	--	--
3.	Malaysia	1	...	--	--
4.	Qatar	...	1	2	2
5.	Saudi Arabia	291	106	76	73
6.	Singapore	36	...	--	--
7.	U.A.E.	...	1	12	12
8.	Bahrain	...	2	--	--
9.	Cyprus	...	1	--	--
10.	Yemen	--	--	1	1
Total		336	114	91	88

(*) As on December 1994

APPENDIX 2.10

Unemployment Assistance Scheme : Kerala 1982-83 to 1994-95

Year	Applications received (No.)	No. of Beneficiaries (No.)	Amount disbursed (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1982-83	161211	44011	80.22
1983-84	44744	98261	649.79
1984-85	102939	136471	768.52
1985-86	48715	179146	1012.08
1986-87	113809	218446	835.00
1987-88	92555	205556	1095.65
1988-89	64887	215456	2353.77
1989-90	81159	246040	1996.37
1990-91	118279	264314	1934.88
1991-92	99814	260196	1619.64
1992-93	...	229149	625.68
1993-94	121376	273512	1748.65
1994-95*	1049488	467851	6864.27

* as on 31.7.1994

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training, Thiruvananthapuram.

APPENDIX 2.11

Area and Density of Population - 1991

(Area - sq. kms; density - no. of persons per sq. km.)

District	Area			Density		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Kasargode	1992	1887.22	104.78	538	474	1682
Kannur	2966	2318.86	647.14	759	477	1770
Wayanad	2131	2096.86	34.14	315	310	672
Kozhikode	2344	2004.33	339.67	1118	806	2957
Malappuram	3550	3378.48	170.52	872	833	1656
Palakkad	4480	4258.15	221.85	532	471	1688
Thrissur	3032	2730.80	301.20	903	739	2391
Ernakulam	2407	1865.38	541.62	1170	774	2535
Idukki	5019	4951.57	67.43	215	207	755
Kottayam	2203	2034.43	168.57	830	741	1904
Alappuzha	1414	1125.92	288.08	1415	1236	2116
Pathanamthitta	2642	2541.72	100.28	450	407	1546
Kollam	2491	2372.56	118.44	967	827	3766
Thiruvananthapuram	2192	1934.51	257.49	1344	1007	3877
Kerala	38863	35500.79	3362.21	749	603	2284

APPENDIX 2.12

Rural-urban Distribution of Population

(Lakhs)

District	Persons			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Kasargode	10.72	8.95	1.76	5.29	4.43	0.86	5.43	4.53	0.90
Kannur	22.52	11.06	11.45	10.99	5.46	5.53	11.53	5.61	5.92
Wayanad	6.72	6.49	0.23	3.42	3.30	0.12	3.30	3.19	0.11
Kozhikode	26.20	16.15	10.04	12.93	7.96	4.96	13.27	8.19	5.08
Malappuram	30.96	28.14	2.82	15.08	13.69	1.39	15.88	14.44	1.44
Palakkad	23.82	20.08	3.75	11.56	9.73	1.83	12.26	10.35	1.92
Thrissur	27.37	20.17	7.20	13.13	9.65	3.48	14.25	10.53	3.72
Ernakulam	28.17	14.44	13.73	14.09	7.23	6.86	14.09	7.21	6.87
Idukki	10.78	10.27	0.51	5.46	5.20	0.26	5.32	5.07	0.25
Kottayam	18.28	15.07	3.21	9.13	7.52	1.61	9.15	7.55	1.60
Alappuzha	20.01	13.92	6.10	9.76	6.77	2.99	10.25	7.14	3.11
Pathanamthitta	11.88	10.33	1.55	5.76	5.01	0.75	6.12	5.32	0.80
Kollam	24.08	19.62	4.46	11.83	9.62	2.21	12.25	9.99	2.25
Thiruvananthapuram	29.47	19.48	9.98	14.48	9.55	4.92	14.99	9.93	5.06
Kerala	290.99	214.18	76.80	142.89	105.13	37.76	148.10	109.05	39.04

APPENDIX 2.13

**Three-year Moving Average of Birth and Death Rates Kerala and India
1981-92**

(Per Mille)

Period	Kerala						India					
	Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban	
	BR	DR	BR	DR	BR	DR	BR	DR	BR	DR	BR	DR
1981-83	25.6	6.6	25.8	6.7	24.5	6.4	33.8	12.1	35.4	13.3	27.8	7.7
1982-84	24.7	6.6	24.7	6.5	24.7	6.9	33.8	12.1	35.3	13.3	28.6	8.0
1983-85	23.7	6.5	23.6	6.5	24.4	6.9	33.6	12.1	35.0	13.3	28.6	8.1
1984-86	22.9	6.3	22.7	6.2	23.7	6.9	33.2	11.8	34.6	13.0	28.2	8.0
1985-87	21.5	6.2	22.3	6.2	23.1	6.6	32.6	11.3	34.1	12.4	27.5	7.6
1986-88	22.5	6.2	21.3	6.1	22.3	6.6	32.1	11.0	33.6	12.0	26.9	7.6
1987-89	20.7	6.2	20.6	6.1	21.4	6.4	31.5	10.7	33.0	11.7	26.3	7.4
1988-90	20.0	6.1	19.9	6.1	20.6	6.3	30.8	10.3	32.3	11.2	25.4	7.2
1989-91	19.4	6.0	19.4	6.1	19.5	5.8	30.1	9.9	31.6	10.7	24.7	7.1
1990-92*	18.5	6.1	18.4	6.1	18.7	5.9	29.5	9.8	31.1	10.7	24.0	7.0

Source: Sample Registration Bulletin, January 1994.
Vol. XXVIII, No. 1
Office of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi.

APPENDIX 2.14

**Three-year Moving Average of Infant Mortality Rates
Kerala and India (1981-1992)**

(Per Mille)

Period	Kerala			India		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1981-83	34	35	25	107	116	65
1982-84	31	32	26	105	114	66
1983-85	31	32	28	102	111	64
1984-86	29	30	26	99	108	62
1985-87	29	30	25	96	105	60
1986-88	28	29	22	94	104	61
1987-89	26	27	21	93	102	60
1988-90	22	23	17	88	96	57
1989-91#	18	19	15	84	90	54
1990-92#*	17	17	15	80	86	52

Source: Sample Registration Bulletin, January 1994.
Vol. XXVIII, No. 1
Office of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi.

APPENDIX 2.15

**Estimated Annual Live Birth Rates, Death Rates and
Infant Mortality Rate for Major States - 1992**

(Provisional)

States	Birth Rates			Death Rates			Infant Mortality Rates		
	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban
INDIA *	29.0	30.7	23.1	10.0	10.8	7.1	79	85	53
Andhra Pradesh	24.1	24.6	22.3	9.1	9.9	6.0	71	78	42
Assam	30.6	31.3	21.4	10.3	10.5	7.4	76	78	50
Bihar	32.2	33.0	25.0	10.9	11.3	6.9	72	74	49
Gujarat	27.9	29.3	24.5	9.1	9.4	8.2	67	71	54
Haryana	31.9	33.7	25.2	8.6	9.1	7.0	75	79	55
Himachal Pradesh	27.9	28.5	20.2	8.8	9.1	4.6	67	69	32
Karnataka	26.2	27.3	23.3	8.5	9.4	6.0	73	82	41
Kerala	17.5	17.4	18.3	6.3	6.2	6.5	17	17	13
Madhya pradesh	34.4	36.2	26.5	12.7	13.7	8.5	104	109	74
Maharashtra	25.1	27.1	21.5	7.9	9.1	5.6	59	67	40
Orissa	27.8	28.5	21.4	11.7	12.1	7.8	114	117	80
Punjab	27.1	28.2	24.2	8.2	8.8	6.5	56	60	41
Rajasthan	34.7	36.2	27.8	10.4	11.0	7.5	89	93	65
Tamilnadu	20.7	21.1	20.0	8.4	9.2	6.7	58	67	40
Uttar Pradesh	36.2	37.9	28.9	12.8	13.7	9.0	98	102	78
West Bengal	24.6	27.8	16.4	8.3	9.0	6.6	64	70	38

Source: Sample Registration Bulletin, January 1994.

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Office of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi.

APPENDIX - 3.1

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES - KERALA 1994

(Base: 1952-53 = 100)

Sl. No.	Crops	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average*
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Rice	855.2	855.2	855.2	855.2	855.2	855.2	855.2	855.2	1161.9	NA	NA	NA	889.3
2.	Molasses	1936.3	1816.2	1832.6	1962.7	1752.7	1696.2	1688.1	1691.7	1651.8	"	"	"	1780.9
3.	Condiments and spices	1348.5	1547.2	1682.7	1785.9	2124.7	2046.9	1781.2	1822.3	1864.4	"	"	"	1778.2
4.	Fruits and Vegetables	2382.3	2418.4	2440.4	2419.5	2458.3	2458.3	2548.1	2612.0	2634.2	"	"	"	2485.7
5.	Food crops	1228.3	1263.0	1289.3	1306.7	1361.8	1347.3	1318.9	1336.5	1540.9	"	"	"	1332.5
6.	Oil seeds	1985.5	2015.0	1973.1	1978.0	1901.7	1912.6	1812.7	1838.9	1845.0	"	"	"	1918.1
7.	Plantation crops	1064.5	1069.4	1025.8	1033.5	1025.2	997.3	1020.3	1155.9	1266.2	"	"	"	1073.1
8.	Non-food crops	1707.4	1729.4	1687.0	1692.6	1637.0	1636.2	1573.4	1632.6	1670.2	"	"	"	1662.9
9.	All Crops	1403.2	1433.2	1434.5	1447.6	1462.2	1452.7	1411.8	1444.6	1588.1	"	"	"	1453.1

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

* Average from January to September (9 months) only.

APPENDIX - 3.2

MONTH-END AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES 1994

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Month												Rupees
			January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	
1.	Rice O.M.	Kg.	7.43	7.65	7.54	7.56	7.84	8.17	8.16	8.44	8.63	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.	White Rice	Kg.	7.18	7.27	7.24	7.27	7.44	7.64	7.77	7.80	7.96	"	"	"	"
3.	Green gram	Kg.	16.07	16.12	16.33	17.06	17.78	17.73	17.01	16.77	16.61	"	"	"	"
4.	Blackgram split without husk.	Kg.	14.04	13.99	15.33	19.34	19.97	19.96	20.51	20.96	21.10	"	"	"	92
5.	Redgram	Kg.	13.94	13.51	12.76	12.92	13.21	13.38	13.65	13.85	13.72	"	"	"	"
6.	Dhall	Kg.	21.07	20.61	19.97	19.90	20.06	19.98	20.17	20.62	21.02	"	"	"	"
7.	Sugar (O.M.)	Kg.	13.53	13.81	13.83	14.96	15.62	15.29	14.12	13.59	13.47	"	"	"	"
8.	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	7.89	8.46	8.54	8.61	8.68	8.75	8.82	8.82	8.82	"	"	"	"
9.	Tea (kannan Devan)	½ kg.	34.70	34.70	34.70	34.75	34.75	34.75	34.75	34.75	34.75	"	"	"	"
10.	Coffee Powder (Brooke bond Green label)	½ Kg	31.95	32.68	32.91	33.21	33.29	33.34	36.73	46.79	52.47	"	"	"	"
11.	Baby Food (Amul)	Kg.	82.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	82.31	"	"	"	"
12.	Egg (Hen's)	Doz.	13.88	13.91	12.89	11.07	12.38	14.07	13.88	12.53	12.76	"	"	"	"

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
13.	Mutton (with bones)	Kg.	63.71	64.82	65.71	66.35	67.68	69.50	70.16	70.79	70.87	NA	NA	NA
14.	Coconut oil	Kg.	36.09	36.48	34.84	35.79	34.12	35.66	34.91	36.00	36.61	"	"	"
15.	Groundnut oil	Kg.	38.69	38.52	38.38	38.85	39.12	39.81	41.79	42.65	43.57	"	"	"
16.	Refined oil (Postman)	Ltr.	58.69	57.23	56.38	56.34	56.66	57.56	58.46	58.42	58.04	"	"	"
17.	Gingelly oil	Kg.	40.25	40.13	40.69	41.53	41.48	41.35	40.70	40.79	40.86	"	"	"
18.	Coconut (without husk)	100 Nos.	345.44	346.87	345.17	349.02	337.23	341.34	333.04	339.91	341.16	"	"	"
19.	Corriander	Kg.	19.15	18.89	18.72	18.70	19.09	19.10	19.17	19.53	19.83	"	"	"
20.	Chillies (Dry)	Kg.	24.89	24.67	25.62	29.65	27.80	26.61	26.86	30.02	31.80	"	"	"
21.	Onion (Small)	Kg.	8.64	7.15	7.23	8.30	9.14	9.48	6.42	5.38	5.97	"	"	"
22.	Tamarind	Kg.	16.83	15.71	15.78	15.65	15.58	15.72	16.09	16.34	16.23	"	"	"
23.	Chenai	Kg.	4.81	5.05	5.23	5.53	5.91	6.00	5.66	5.49	5.05	"	"	"
24.	Tapioca (Raw)	Kg.	2.82	2.79	2.82	2.80	2.75	2.75	2.76	2.80	2.95	"	"	"
25.	Potato	Kg.	6.99	5.33	4.64	4.41	5.26	5.43	5.20	5.14	4.98	"	"	"
26.	Cotocassia	Kg.	5.54	5.68	5.66	6.07	6.22	6.63	7.34	7.67	7.50	"	"	"
27.	Onion (big)	Kg.	9.43	5.93	4.64	3.86	3.58	3.77	4.27	4.71	5.67	"	"	"
28.	Brinjal	Kg.	7.51	7.41	7.42	6.87	6.43	6.22	6.02	6.26	6.31	"	"	"
29.	Pumpkin	Kg.	4.43.	4.23	3.90	3.96	4.22	4.44	4.37	4.41	4.23	"	"	"
30.	Cucumber	Kg.	5.59	4.87	4.84	4.92	4.90	5.22	4.90	5.14	5.19	"	"	"

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
31.	Ladies finger	Kg.	7.76	6.36	5.31	5.99	6.29	6.89	5.96	5.97	6.11	NA	NA	NA
32.	Cabbage	Kg.	5.49	5.34	5.05	4.93	5.25	5.30	4.98	5.80	5.99	NA	NA	NA
33.	Bittergourd	Kg.	11.01	10.21	10.22	10.45	11.39	13.23	12.00	12.73	10.92	NA	NA	NA
34.	Ashgourd	Kg.	4.64	4.87	4.34	4.17	4.17	4.53	4.40	4.56	4.37	NA	NA	NA
35.	Snakegourd	Kg.	6.58	5.77	5.33	5.66	5.68	6.61	6.25	6.66	6.73	NA	NA	NA
36.	Chillies (Green)	Kg.	10.65	10.50	10.15	10.63	9.82	14.71	11.13	13.14	11.10	NA	NA	NA
37.	Banana (Green)	Kg.	7.37	8.10	8.80	8.31	9.94	9.42	9.89	9.79	11.15	NA	NA	NA
38.	Plantain (Green)	Kg.	5.05	5.12	5.11	4.96	4.95	4.98	5.05	5.12	4.16	NA	NA	NA
39.	Tobacco	Kg.	29.25	29.12	29.75	30.07	30.37	30.75	30.88	30.52	30.27	NA	NA	NA
40.	Mundu (Mull)	Each	34.48	34.47	34.74	34.82	35.49	35.67	36.22	36.54	36.57	NA	NA	NA
41.	Washing Soda	Kg.	11.35	11.36	11.35	11.36	11.38	11.47	11.70	11.70	11.82	NA	NA	NA
42.	Washing Soap	50½ bar	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.35	5.46	5.42	5.14	5.23	NA	NA	NA
43.	Toilet Soap (Lux)	Each	5.75	5.83	5.92	5.96	5.98	5.98	5.99	6.00	6.00	NA	NA	NA
44.	Tooth paste 100gm. tube Colgate	Each	14.26	14.92	15.08	15.17	15.17	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	NA	NA	NA
45.	Razor Blade	5 Nos.	4.64	4.63	4.63	4.66	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68	NA	NA	NA
46.	Crocin	2 Tabs	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	NA	NA	NA
47.	Electric Bulb (Philips)	Each	9.52	9.52	9.52	9.52	9.52	9.52	9.53	9.58	9.58	NA	NA	NA
48.	Torch Battery Eveready 950	Each	5.70	5.70	5.73	5.80	5.85	5.86	5.88	5.90	5.90	NA	NA	NA

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
49. Paper	24 Sheets	5.36	5.36	5.36	5.36	5.39	5.41	5.49	5.68	5.68	5.68	NA	NA	NA
50. Firewood (local Sp1t)	Qt1.	84.38	84.38	84.38	84.38	85.18	85.63	85.63	85.63	85.63	85.63	"	"	"
51. Cement (ordinary bag)	Each	126.64	126.56	126.57	126.74	126.74	130.07	134.60	139.76	140.84	141.12	"	"	"

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

APPENDIX - 3.3

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (COST OF LIVING INDEX) NUMBERS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL WORKERS - KERALA 1994

(Base 1970 = 100)

Sl. No.	Centre	Cost of Living Index - 1994											
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	622	635	641	650	658	667	680	691	699	698	710	NA
2.	Kollam	637	652	657	666	673	683	696	705	713	715	721	"
3.	Punalur	601	616	621	628	633	640	650	652	652	656	661	"
4.	Alappuzha	625	640	646	654	661	671	683	693	700	706	713	*
5.	Kottayam	626	641	647	655	662	672	684	695	702	700	709	"
6.	Mundakkayam	626	641	647	654	660	670	683	692	698	703	711	"
7.	Munnar	617	633	640	649	657	668	678	685	685	690	697	"
8.	Ernakulam	618	630	636	643	650	660	670	674	676	674	679	"
9.	Chalakyudy	636	649	655	664	671	682	694	703	711	717	726	"
10.	Thrissur	614	629	637	645	652	663	674	683	692	698	708	"
11.	Palakkad	621	636	642	651	658	670	682	692	700	705	716	"
12.	Malappuram	641	658	665	673	680	691	703	713	721	727	734	"
13.	Kozhikode	621	635	639	648	654	664	675	683	691	697	701	"
14.	Meppady	637	652	659	668	676	689	702	713	721	732	737	"
15.	Kannur	628	643	649	657	664	675	686	696	704	711	720	"

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

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA BY GROUPS AND SUB GROUPS (Averages)

Base: 1981 - 82 = 100

Item	Weight	1994												
		August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April*	May*	June	July	August
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All Commodities	100.00	247.00	250.9	252.2	251.6	251.7	252.7	254.8	257.6	260.1	263.2	NA	NA	NA
I. Primary Articles	32.295	252.8	256.1	258.9	257.1	256.5	255.2	255.8	258.3	263.5	268.5	"	"	"
1. Food Articles	17.386	290.1	293.9	295.3	293.0	288.6	282.4	282.4	280.9	286.5	294.1	"	"	"
i. Food Grains	7.917	255.2	263.3	267.5	270.1	271.2	270.6	282.0	281.0	274.1	275.0	"	"	"
(a) Cereals	6.824	249.8	256.1	259.0	259.9	259.2	257.3	270.1	272.0	264.9	265.8	"	"	"
(b) Pulses	1.093	288.8	308.0	320.7	334.3	346.0	354.1	356.3	337.3	331.1	331.1	"	"	"
ii. Fruits and Vegetables	4.089	302.9	304.6	306.3	293.3	278.3	257.8	243.1	243.4	271.7	281.4	"	"	"
iii. Milk	1.961	285.8	280.5	281.1	284.6	280.5	273.6	277.7	279.8	287.2	305.0	"	"	"
iv. Egg, Fish & Meat	1.783	294.3	293.7	298.8	300.1	302.4	301.8	312.9	326.4	321.1	329.1	"	"	"
v. Condiments & spices	0.947	493.0	495.9	469.2	447.0	414.0	405.3	373.3	369.4	368.4	414.1	"	"	"
vi. Other Food Articles	0.689	339.2	342.6	341.8	348.0	365.2	370.0	330.2	266.9	314.2	303.3	"	"	"
2. Non-Food Articles	10.081	244.5	248.8	255.1	253.4	258.6	263.2	265.9	276.9	283.9	286.8	"	"	"
1. Fibres	1.791	230.9	235.6	229.7	239.9	260.3	284.0	312.5	363.3	383.5	375.6	"	"	"
11. Oil seeds	3.861	234.4	243.9	244.5	234.5	234.5	231.5	224.8	229.1	240.1	249.2	"	"	"

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
111. Other Non-food Articles	4.429	258.8	258.6	274.5	275.4	278.8	282.5	282.5	282.9	283.6	281.8	283.5	NA	NA	NA
3. Minerals	4.828	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.6	136.6	140.6	138.6	138.6	138.1	138.0	138.0	"	"	"
II.1 Petroleum Crude & Natural gas	4.274	123.3	123.3	123.3	123.3	123.3	126.7	124.6	124.6	124.0	123.8	123.8	"	"	"
11. Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	10.663	254.3	263.4	265.8	265.8	267.3	268.9	277.0	278.0	278.0	278.0	278.0	"	"	"
III. Manufactured Products	57.042	242.4	245.5	245.8	245.8	246.1	248.2	250.0	253.5	254.9	254.9	257.4	"	"	"
I. Food products	10.143	251.9	257.5	255.3	251.4	246.8	246.2	249.3	251.3	255.6	255.6	265.8	"	"	"
1. Dairy Products	0.642	249.8	254.6	258.2	257.4	253.8	255.7	257.1	257.9	257.9	255.9	262.2	"	"	"
ii. Sugar, Khandasari & gur	4.059	249.1	254.9	250.2	240.6	230.2	232.3	236.9	240.8	245.9	245.9	268.0	"	"	"
2. Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco products	2.149	306.0	307.6	307.8	307.8	308.6	309.4	313.0	317.3	316.8	316.8	319.4	"	"	"
3. Textiles	11.545	216.4	218.7	218.9	220.4	222.2	229.0	231.5	241.3	245.4	245.4	245.6	"	"	"
4. Pepper & Pepper Products	1.988	326.9	327.5	327.7	327.8	327.9	331.6	333.9	334.5	333.8	333.8	334.2	"	"	"
5. Leather & Leather Products	1.018	246.5	248.7	249.6	249.8	250.4	251.3	251.3	252.0	251.3	251.3	252.9	"	"	"
6. Rubber & Plastic Products	1.592	189.6	189.7	189.8	190.3	190.6	190.9	190.9	190.9	190.9	190.9	190.9	"	"	"

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7. Chemical & Chemical products	7.355	207.9	208.8	208.7	209.4	209.8	209.9	211.1	215.9	215.9	215.9	216.7	NA	NA	NA
i. Fertilisers	1.748	181.8	181.9	181.8	181.8	181.8	181.8	181.8	181.8	181.3	181.8	180.8	"	"	"
ii. Pesticides	0.202	209.1	209.1	209.1	209.1	209.1	209.1	209.1	209.1	309.4	289.3	309.3	"	"	"
iii. Drugs and Medicines	1.065	183.8	186.8	187.4	188.2	192.3	192.8	190.4	194.1	194.1	194.5	199.1	"	"	"
8. Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2.477	255.1	254.5	260.5	261.5	261.9	260.5	262.3	263.1	263.1	266.4	269.9	"	"	"
9. Basis Metals, Alloys and Metal Products	7.632	276.0	278.5	279.2	279.9	281.9	284.0	285.4	285.9	285.9	286.0	286.6	"	"	"
10. Machinery and Machine tools	6.268	234.8	235.8	238.2	239.0	241.0	241.9	242.6	244.3	241.7	241.7	242.9	"	"	"
i. Motor Vehicles, Scooters, Bicycles and Parts.	2.431	214.6	216.5	217.9	218.5	218.8	219.8	220.7	221.5	221.5	221.5	221.9	"	"	"
11. Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	0.972	142.1	142.3	142.3	142.3	147.8	164.1	165.1	165.6	165.5	165.5	165.5	"	"	"

Source: RBI Bulletin
* Provisional

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7. Chemical & Chemical products	7.355	207.9	208.8	208.7	209.4	209.8	209.9	211.1	215.9	215.9	216.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
i. Fertilisers	1.748	181.8	181.9	181.8	181.8	181.8	181.8	181.8	181.8	181.3	181.8	180.8	"	"	"
ii. Pesticides	0.202	209.1	209.1	209.1	209.1	209.1	209.1	209.1	309.4	309.4	309.3	"	"	"	"
iii. Drugs and Medicines	1.065	183.8	186.8	187.4	188.2	192.3	192.8	190.4	194.1	194.1	199.1	"	"	"	"
8. Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2.477	255.1	254.5	260.5	261.5	261.9	260.5	262.3	263.1	263.1	266.4	269.9	"	"	"
9. Basis Metals, Alloys and Metal Products	7.632	276.0	278.5	279.2	279.9	281.9	284.0	285.4	285.9	285.9	286.0	286.6	"	"	"
10. Machinery and Machine tools	6.268	234.8	235.8	238.2	239.0	241.0	241.9	242.6	244.3	241.7	242.9	"	"	"	"
i. Motor Vehicles, Scooters, Bicycles and Parts.	2.431	214.6	216.5	217.9	218.5	218.8	219.8	220.7	221.5	221.5	221.9	"	"	"	"
ii. Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	0.972	142.1	142.3	142.3	142.3	147.8	164.1	165.1	165.6	165.5	165.5	"	"	"	"

Source: RBI Bulletin
* Provisional

APPENDIX - 3.5

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS - ALL INDIA AND SELECTED CENTRES (1982 = 100)

	1993												1994													
	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
All India	253	256	259	262	265	264	263	265	267	269	272	277	281	253	256	259	262	265	264	263	265	267	269	272	277	281
Ahmedabad	250	256	260	264	266	267	265	266	266	272	273	280	283	250	256	260	264	266	267	265	266	266	272	273	280	283
Aluva	248	244	247	244	250	250	255	260	258	265	271	275	277	248	244	247	244	250	255	260	258	258	265	271	275	277
Bangalore	249	250	251	252	257	257	258	261	261	262	263	269	275	249	250	251	252	257	258	261	261	261	262	263	269	275
Bombay	276	276	279	277	283	281	281	291	295	299	306	309	312	276	276	279	277	283	281	281	291	295	299	306	309	312
Calcutta	259	262	268	276	274	269	263	264	267	270	273	280	284	259	262	268	276	274	269	263	264	267	270	273	280	284
Coimbatore	246	246	248	248	252	257	259	261	263	262	266	267	273	246	246	248	248	252	257	259	261	263	262	266	267	273
Delhi	276	278	280	283	284	278	278	282	284	286	290	295	302	276	278	280	283	284	278	278	282	284	286	290	295	302
Hyderabad	238	240	241	244	246	244	244	246	251	255	258	260	260	238	240	241	244	246	244	244	246	251	255	258	260	260
Jamshedpur	238	240	245	250	257	254	248	248	250	250	252	256	264	238	240	245	250	257	254	248	248	250	250	252	256	264
Madras	258	260	262	264	271	274	274	276	275	278	282	285	285	258	260	262	264	271	274	274	276	275	278	282	283	285
Madhura	252	254	256	263	273	279	277	273	268	270	272	277	279	252	254	256	263	273	279	277	273	268	270	272	277	279
Mundakayam	254	250	248	248	253	256	259	265	264	267	272	281	284	254	250	248	248	253	256	259	265	264	267	272	281	284
Nagpur	270	273	272	276	280	280	280	279	281	283	286	292	295	270	273	272	276	280	280	280	279	281	283	286	292	295

Source: RBI Bulletin

APPENDIX - 3.6

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS - STATE WISE
(JULY 1960 - JUNE 1961 = 100)

	1994												
	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
All India	1068	1088	1113	1134	1156	1166	1166	1166	1175	1165	1175	1189	1211
Andhra Pradesh	922	957	938	944	959	962	968	941	937	942	971	976	996
Assam #	1129	1167	1173	1199	1211	1234	1219	1205	1222	1230	1243	1237	1262
Bihar	1121	1141	1180	1214	1248	1250	1227	1230	1259	1230	1223	1232	1244
Gujarat	972	1006	1011	1012	1046	1049	1057	1048	1080	1074	1090	1104	1107
Jammu & Kashmir	1116	1116	1145	1166	1194	1225	1204	1179	1168	1163	1206	1212	1238
Karnataka	1065	1071	1069	1064	1089	1103	1146	1111	1120	1136	1142	1148	1154
Kerala	1245	1267	1269	1262	1268	1288	1272	1347	1372	1368	1406	1430	1452
Madhyapradesh	1089	1100	1123	1141	1171	1196	1216	1217	1202	1201	1207	1221	1258
Maharashtra	996	1021	1014	1017	1041	1071	1096	1088	1074	1094	1138	1155	1168
Orissa	1100	1122	1154	1167	1188	1164	1135	1105	1129	1142	1179	1197	1248
Punjab ##	1186	1214	1278	1312	1326	1350	1358	1352	1347	1310	1305	1320	1360
Rajasthan	1064	1097	1176	1209	1218	1276	1290	1330	1307	1237	1288	1327	1354
Tamil Nadu	1018	1015	1014	1020	1037	1069	1080	1097	1089	1093	1109	1131	1135
Uttar Pradesh	1148	1164	1269	1317	1331	1351	1353	1389	1412	1342	1311	1343	1383
Bengal	1042	1067	1093	1138	1163	1124	1092	1088	1104	1118	1128	1125	1154

Source: RBI Bulletin

Including Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura
Including Delhi, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh

APPENDIX - 3.7

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR URBAN AND NON-MANUAL EMPLOYEES - ALL INDIA & SELECTED CENTRES

(Base 1984-85 = 100)

	1993												1994											
	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
All India	213	215	217	218	220	221	221	221	218	220	221	221	222	222	222	224	224	224	222	222	222	224	227	230
Bombay	216	217	217	220	223	223	223	223	220	223	223	223	224	225	225	229	229	229	225	225	225	229	231	234
Delhi	210	211	214	215	215	214	215	215	215	215	214	215	216	214	216	216	216	216	214	214	214	216	217	221
Calcutta	212	213	215	216	216	212	209	212	216	216	212	209	215	214	217	217	217	217	214	214	214	217	221	224
Madras	226	228	230	232	237	240	244	240	232	237	240	244	244	243	244	244	244	243	243	243	244	247	250	
Hyderabad	218	220	221	222	226	226	225	226	222	226	226	225	225	226	229	229	229	226	225	225	226	232	234	
Bangalore	213	213	214	217	219	220	222	220	217	219	220	222	223	223	225	225	225	223	223	223	225	227	229	
Lucknow	204	205	206	210	210	209	211	209	210	210	209	211	212	212	214	214	214	212	212	212	214	216	220	
Ahmedabad	193	196	200	202	203	203	204	203	202	203	203	204	204	204	205	205	205	204	204	204	205	208	210	
Jaipur	221	222	224	225	225	224	228	224	225	225	224	228	229	230	231	231	231	229	229	230	231	234	236	
Patna	221	223	231	234	234	235	237	235	234	234	235	237	235	235	233	233	235	235	235	235	233	233	235	
Sri Nagar	150	150	130	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	
Trivandrum	204	203	205	204	206	208	210	208	204	206	208	210	215	214	218	218	218	214	214	214	216	221	223	
Cuttak	206	209	210	212	216	215	216	215	212	216	215	216	212	214	216	216	216	214	214	214	216	218	220	
Bhopal	228	229	227	229	232	232	233	232	229	232	232	233	232	231	231	231	232	231	231	231	231	232	237	
Chandigar	235	236	238	239	239	238	243	238	239	239	238	243	243	244	246	246	246	244	244	244	246	248	251	
Shillong	239	233	235	235	235	237	240	237	235	235	237	240	238	239	245	245	245	239	238	239	245	244	246	

Source: RBI Bulletin.

WHOLE SALE PRICE INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES 1981 - 1994

(Base 1952 = 53 = 100)

Group	Weight	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 *
A. Food Crops	63.5	417	413	499	497	582	679	709	696	725	835	936	984	1310	1333
Rice	40.4	319	319	406	442	448	501	529	533	544	592	638	638	837	889
Condiments and Spices	10.4	442	439	548	854	637	1324	1435	775	754	1098	1542	1688	1895	1778
Fruits and Vegetables	10.7	728	740	779	913	1008	759	858	1199	1342	1450	1449	1571	2434	2486
Mollasses	2.0	606	412	626	629	709	689	626	881	909	1082	1061	1161	1803	1781
B. Non-Food Crops	36.5	680	672	930	1477	966	1009	1324	1428	1215	1365	1832	2662	1966	1663
Oil Seeds	25.5	819	796	1112	1863	1142	1227	1650	1795	1411	1562	2240	2543	2368	1918
Plantation Crops	11.0	358	386	508	585	560	509	568	578	761	910	888	948	1038	1073
C. All Crops	100.00	513	507	656	918	722	800	933	963	904	1028	1263	1377	1550	1453

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

* Average from January to September (9 months) only.

APPENDIX 4.1

DISTRICT WISE NUMBER & AREA OF TOTAL OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS
1990 - 91

Sl. No.	District	Number	% to Total	Area (ha.)	% to Total	Average Size of Holdings (ha)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Trivandrum	628868	11.60	106773	5.93	0.16
2.	Kollam	482211	8.90	79645	5.43	0.20
3.	Pathanamthitta	249967	4.61	89791	4.98	0.33
4.	Alappuzha	403973	7.45	83974	4.66	0.20
5.	Kottayam	348017	6.42	146533	8.13	0.41
6.	Idukki	244830	4.52	204127	11.33	0.57
7.	Ernakulam	516296	9.53	126072	7.00	0.23
8.	Trissur	513861	9.48	124216	6.89	0.24
9.	Palakkad	434439	8.02	186730	10.36	0.42
10.	Malappuram	461029	8.51	140266	7.78	0.30
11.	Kozhikode	462603	8.54	135415	6.96	0.26
12.	Wayanad	131736	2.43	100952	5.60	0.68
13.	Kannur	369760	6.82	166621	9.25	0.45
14.	Kasargode	171599	3.17	102708	5.70	0.52
State Total		5419189	100.00	1801823	100.00	0.31

Source: Agricultural Census 1990-91, Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

APPENDIX 4.2

NUMBER OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS AND AREA OPERATED BY SIZE CLASS 1990 - 91

STATE : KERALA

(Total)

Size of holding (hect.)	Number of Operational Holdings				Area Operated (hect.)			
	individuals	Joint	Institutional	Total	Individual	Joint	Institutional	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Below 0.02	630075	70	4979	635124	8233		67	8300
2. 0.02-0.50	3877167	2301	34814	3914282	529603	463	5033	535099
3. 0.50-1.00	460215	482	5976	466673	331649	332	4094	336073
Marginal (1+2+3)	4967457	2853	45769	5016079	869483	795	9194	879472
4. 1.00-2.00	276756	469	3675	280900	375791	648	4798	381437
Small (4)	276756	469	3675	280900	375791	648	4998	381437
5. 2.00-3.00	74109	171	1382	75662	175541	444	3144	179129
6. 3.00-4.00	21402	138	496	22036	72570	416	1682	74668
Semi-medium (5+6)	95511	309	1878	97698	248111	860	4826	253797
7. 4.00-5.00	11687	86	456	12229	50809	420	1980	53209
8. 5.00-7.50	6680	45	357	7082	39388	296	2196	41880
9. 7.50-10.00	1894	15	164	2073	16103	122	1441	17666
Medium (7+8+9)	20261	146	977	21384	106300	838	5617	112755
10. 10.00-20.00	1596	30	197	1823	19997	401	2688	23086
11. 20 and above	741	20	544	1305	29807	561	120908	151276
Large (10+11)	2337	50	741	3128	49804	962	123596	174362
All sizes	5362322	3827	53040	5419189	1649489	4103	148231	1801823

Source: Agricultural Census 1990-91
Directorate of Economics and Statistics.
Figures are provisional

APPENDIX 4.3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS AS CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY WORKERS AND OTHER WORKERS, 1981 - 1991

	Persons Males Females	Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Household Industry Workers		Other workers	
		1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
India	Persons	41.58	38.75	24.94	26.15	3.47	3.63	30.01	31.47
	Males	13.70	40.01	19.56	20.90	3.18	3.33	33.56	35.76
	Females	33.20	34.55	46.18	43.56	4.59	4.63	16.03	17.26
Kerala	Persons	13.07	12.38	28.23	25.66	3.69	3.92	55.01	58.04
	Males	15.67	14.38	23.32	22.61	2.42	2.77	58.59	60.24
	Females	4.95	5.74	43.55	35.76	7.64	7.76	43.86	50.74

Source: Census 1991

APPENDIX 4.4

DISTRICTWISE AREA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF RICE IN KERALA (AREA IN HA. PRODUCTION IN TONNES AND PRODUCTIVITY IN kg./ha)

Sl. No.	District	Area			Production			Productivity		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Trivandrum	19604	18361	18103	33553	34816	31920	1712	1896	1763
2.	Kollam	27619	28460	27375	46086	54576	51713	1669	1918	1889
3.	Pathanamthitta	13153	12892	12191	30517	33826	29852	2320	2624	2449
4.	Alappuzha	55872	53344	53581	116089	123178	119186	2078	2309	2224
5.	Kottayam	23855	25448	26196	55166	60798	64654	2313	2389	2468
6.	Idukki	4851	4397	3648	10932	9188	7651	2254	2090	2097
7.	Ernakulam	65001	66158	65887	109484	113927	113052	1684	1722	1716
8.	Trissur	69065	67151	67708	121723	119337	120833	1762	1777	1785
9.	Palakkad	147066	146095	143169	344738	335646	334611	2344	2297	2337
10.	Malappuram	50361	50908	49244	80346	82132	84640	1595	1613	1719
11.	Kozhikode	11535	10755	10162	13781	13008	12685	1195	1209	1248
12.	Wayanad	19582	21135	20946	42803	50337	46609	2186	2382	2225
13.	Kannur	20333	18334	18149	31249	28750	29085	1537	1568	1602
14.	Kasargode	13430	14170	13973	23883	25359	26018	1778	1790	1862
	Kerala State	541327	537608	530332	1060350	1084878	1072509	1959	2018	2022

Figures for 93-94 are provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

APPENDIX 4.5

DISTRICT-WISE AREA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF HYV OF RICE IN KERALA 1983 - 84 *

Sl. No.	District	Vinjippu				Mundakan				Punjia				Total	
		Area (Ha.) (3)	Production (Tonnes) (4)	Productivity (Kg/ha.) (5)	Area (Ha.) (6)	Production (T) (7)	Productivity (Kg/ha.) (8)	Area (Ha.) (9)	Production (T) (10)	Productivity (Kg/ha.) (11)	Area (Ha.) (12)	Production (T) (13)	Productivity (Kg/ha.) (14)		
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	4847	9890	2038	3014	4949	1642	43	47	1093	7904	7904	1892		
2.	Kollam	11165	22565	2021	2230	4702	2109	55	46	836	13450	27313	2031		
3.	Pathanamthitta	2331	4614	1979	2032	4912	2417	3560	11152	3133	7923	20678	2610		
4.	Alappuzha	13326	28675	2152	12336	30275	2454	14067	35149	2499	39729	94099	2369		
5.	Kottayam	4245	8306	1957	8781	21561	2455	9567	25948	2702	22593	55715	2486		
6.	Idukki	208	478	2298	366	726	1984	--	--	--	574	1204	2098		
7.	Ernakulam	12263	21897	1786	4342	8062	1857	6492	9463	1458	23097	39422	1707.		
8.	Thrissur	4271	6932	1623	4546	9417	2071	7043	16227	2304	15960	32576	2053		
9.	Palakkad	6019	13528	2248	2082	4083	1952	545	898	1648	8656	18509	2138		
10.	Malappuram	5288	9945	1881	3064	5733	1871	2775	6761	2436	11127	22439	2017		
11.	Kozhikode	784	1185	1515	632	1012	1601	965	1316	1364	2381	3513	1475		
12.	Wayanad	--	--	--	4842	12635	2609	2596	5878	2284	7438	18513	2489		
13.	Kannur	5742	10478	1825	1732	3362	1941	210	354	1684	7684	14194	1847		
14.	Kasaragod	2754	6165	2239	1183	2559	2163	65	130	2000	4002	8854	2212		
	State	73243	144648	1975	51192	113988	2227	47983	113269	2361	172418	371905	2157		

* Provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram.

APPENDIX - 4.6

AVERAGE PRICES OF IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL INPUTS

Sl. No.	Item	1990-91 (Rs.)	1991-92 (Rs.)	1992-93 (Rs.)	1993-94 (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I. Fertilisers* (price tonne)					
i.	Urea	2350.00	3060.00 (wef 25/7/91)	2760.00 (wef 25/8/92)	2760.00
ii.	Ammonium Sulphate	1650.00	1650.00 3250.00 (wef 25/7/91)	3250.00 1920.00 (wef 25/8/92)	1920.00
iii.	Super phosphate	950.00	950.00 1240.00 (wef 25/7/91)	1240.00 2420.00 (wef 25/8/92)	2420.00
iv.	Muriate of potash	1300.00	1300.00 1700.00 (wef 25/7/91)	1700.00 5690.00 (wef 25/8/92)	5690.00
II. Paddy Seed					
i.	Avg. NSC Price (per quintal)	580.00	580.00	700.00	800.00
ii.	State Seed Farm Price (per quintal)	300.00	300.00	300.00	500.00
III. Green manure seed (per Kg)					
		9.00	10.00	12.00	12.90
IV. Coconut Seedlings (per seedlings)					
a.	WCT	12.00	12.00	12.00	15.00
b.	Hybrids	15.00	15.00	15.00	18.00
V. Cashew layers (per layer)					
		3.00	3.00	5.00	8.00
VI. Rooted pepper cuttings (price per cutting)					
		0.50	1.00	1.00	1.50
VII. Pesticides (price per litre/kg)					
	Phosphamidon	265.00	280.00	303.00	360.00
	Quinalphos	188.00	193.00	247.00	293.00
	Monocrotophos	243.00	268.00	296.00	310.00
	Copper sulphate	32.00	40.00	50.00	62.00
* Period		Urea	Ammonium Sulphate	SSP	MOP
	Prior to 25-7-91	2350	1650	950	1300
	Price w.e.f 25-7-91	3060	3250	1240	1700
	Price w.e.f. 25-8-92	2760	1920	2420	5690
	Price in 1993-94	2760	1920	2420	5690

APPENDIX 4.7

Animal Husbandry Activities during 1993-94

Sl. No.	Activities	Unit	Performance for the years			
			1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1.	Cases treated	Nos.	3783036	3298356	3326500	
2.	Operations performed	"	118636	110086	112041	
3.	Castrations done	"	13626	11782	12245	
4.	Vaccinations done	"				
	i) Livestock	"	2021717	2009586	2349143	
	ii) Poultry	"	4124485	6515239	4647680	
5.	Anti Rabic Vaccinations done on dogs	"	23220	40322	49818	
6.	Artificial inseminations	"	1376761	1233760	1351831	
7.	Calvings Recorded	"	262549	261286	303331	
8.	Chicks Hatched Out in the Departmental Poultry farms	"	636503	882663	901057	
9.	Eggs produced in the departmental farms	"	1887822	2095670	1816369	
10.	Vaccines produced in the veterinary Biologicals, Palode	Doses	8558800	11302400	9070100	
	For poultry	Doses	2558640	2123400	1488680	
	For livestock					
11.	Poultry Feed Produced in the Departmental Production Unit	Ton	1172	36959	30227	

Source : Animal Husbandry Department

APPENDIX 4.8

Average Price of Livestock Products and feeds in the State for the last 3 years

Item	1991-92 Rs.	1992-93 Rs.	% Increase	1993-94 Rs.	% Increase
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Meat :					
Chicken - Kg.	25.97	30.92	19.06	37.00	19.66
Mutton - Kg.	41.00	51.00	24.39	59.00	15.68
Beef - Kg.	17.00	21.00	23.53	25.67	22.24
Pork - Kg.	27.80	30.00	7.91	34.80	16.00
Egg :					
Fowl - (100)	81.00	95.00	17.28	104.53	10.03
Duck - (100)	127.00	147.75	16.34	159.05	7.65
Milk :					
Cow - Litre	5.81	6.75	16.18	7.60	12.59
Feed Products (Price)					
Ground nut cake - Kg.	4.90	5.78	17.96	5.77	---
Gingely Oil Cake - Kg.	5.22	6.17	18.19	6.25	12.96
Coconut Cake - Kg.	4.96	6.22	25.40	6.51	4.66
Fish meal					
Straw - (MT)	0.51	0.60	17.65	0.66	10.00
Grass - (MT)	132.80	155.11	16.80	182.00	17.34

Source : Animal Husbandry Department

APPENDIX - 4.9

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE OF THE DAIRIES DURING 1993 & 1994

(Quantity in Litres)

Dairy	Capacity	Progressive 1993	Total 1994	Average 1993	Per day 1994 1994	Progressive 1993	Total 1994	Average 1993	Per day 1994
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Thiruvananthapuram	100000	20190826	24541600	55317	67237	30039730	31985542	82301	87632
Kollam	60000	21624243	22649508	59245	62053	15441309	17895499	42305	49029
Alappuzha	60000	7160135	7200226	19617	19727	8453093	9437136	23159	25855
Kottayam	5000	3493368	3907720	9571	10706	27944713	29173857	76561	79928
Emakulam	100000	35138625	35145240	96270	96288	8113423	8241308	22229	22579
Thrissur	60000	6985793	10899198	19139	29861	8669275	11320575	23751	31015
Palakkad	10000	13308216	17252701	36461	47268	8491255	9514641	23264	26068
Kannur	10000	17412884	19039279	47707	52162	14676994	15700289	40211	43014
Kozhikode	12000	6891696	7818816	18881	21421	13490693	16176613	36961	44319
Total	417000	132205786	148437835	362208	406679	135320485	149443386	370741	409434

Source: KCMMF

APPENDIX 4.10

District-wise distribution of Fishermen population in Kerala 1994

Sl. No.	District	Marine				Inland			Marine & Inland	
		Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	48176	46178	66008	160362	435	420	443	1298	161660
2.	Kollam	28983	26524	34899	90406	10613	10079	12489	33181	123587
3.	Alappuzha	33302	32393	41477	107172	19894	19121	21264	60279	167451
4.	Pathanamthitta	---	---	---	---	348	424	624	1396	1396
5.	Kottayam	---	---	---	---	7954	7748	8403	24105	24105
6.	Idukki	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
7.	Ernakulam	22698	22035	25219	69952	21239	20579	20480	62298	132250
8.	Thirssur	20706	20932	25549	67187	6348	6193	6691	19232	86419
9.	Palakkad	---	---	---	---	277	313	4811	1001	1001
10.	Malappuram	22730	23267	31137	77134	1343	1331	1552	4226	81360
11.	Wayanad	---	---	---	---	336	312	357	1005	1005
12.	Kozhikkode	29920	28947	36499	95366	3703	3565	4411	11679	107045
13.	Kannur	16578	15723	21482	53783	388	351	364	1113	54896
14.	Kasaragod	13557	13018	15450	42025	304	289	304	897	42922
State		236650	229017	297720	763387	73192	70725	77793	221710	985097

Source : Fisheries Department

APPENDIX 4.11

Species-wise composition of Marine Fish Landings in Kerala

(Qty. in tonnes)

Sl. No.	Species	1992	1993	1994 (till January to March)	
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Elasmobranches	3323	4432	2066	
2.	Cat fish	1029	597	101	
3.	Chirocentrus	959	1707	559	
4.	(a) Oil Sardine	54118	49675	483	
	(b) Other Sardine	16967	22819	824	
5.	Anchoviella	48217	49477	3857	
6.	Thrissocles & Other clupeoids	33208	18190	3044	
7.	Perches	50159	74813	13351	
8.	Redmulletts	7583	2489	143	
9.	Sciaenids	15603	14657	2360	
10.	Ribbon Fishes	6162	7290	1856	
11.	Carangids	12991	20725	4430	
12.	Leiognathus	4480	6458	1395	
13.	Lactaritus	675	907	86	
14.	Pomfrets	2601	2654	608	
15.	Pomfrets	---	---	---	
16.	Mackerel	37909	59172	6187	
17.	Seer fish	8734	6447	1931	
18.	Tunnies	16219	13257	1996	
19.	Soles	28445	20618	4588	
20.	(a) Prawn	51131	48119	11032	
	(b) Lobster & Crustaceans	17800	24797	9512	
21.	Cephalopods	31424	28905	7932	
22.	Miscellaneous	111005	96534	10582	
Total		560742	574739	89003	

Source : Fisheries Department

ANNEXURE 4.12

Species-wise Inland fish production in Kerala 1993-94

(Qty. in tonnes)

Sl. No.	Species	1992-93	1993-94		Variation	
			Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Prawn	10845	11306	104.25	+461	4.25
2.	Etroplus	4058	4313	106.28	+255	6.28
3.	Murrels	3796	3859	101.66	+63	1.66
4.	Tilapia	6143	6295	102.47	+152	2.47
5.	Cat fish	4034	4157	103.04	+123	3.05
6.	Jew fish	2319	2274	98.05	-45	(-) 1.94
7.	Others	11195	13278	118.61	+2083	(+) 18.61
Total		42390	45482	107.29	3092	7.29

Source : Fisheries Department

APPENDIX 4.13

Export of Marine Products from Kerala/India 1983-84 to 1993-94

Year	Quantity exported (Tonnes)			Value of exports (Rs. crores)		
	Kerala	India	%	Kerala	India	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1983-84	32840	92691	35.43	140.85	373.02	37.76
1994-85	31570	86187	36.63	148.13	384.29	38.55
1985-86	29580	83651	35.36	138.08	398.00	34.69
1986-87	33906	85843	39.50	164.57	460.67	35.72
1987-88	35576	97179	36.61	183.94	531.20	34.63
1988-89	45614	99777	45.72	221.31	597.85	37.02
1989-90	47245	110843	42.62	240.94	634.99	37.94
1990-91	50997	139419	36.58	313.79	893.37	35.12
1991-92	58743	171820	34.19	444.47	1375.89	32.30
1992-93	49094	208602	23.53	414.25	1767.43	23.43
1993-94	63809	243960	26.15	621.53	2503.00	24.83

Source : Fisheries Department

APPENDIX 4.14

Details of Fishermen Co-operatives in Kerala (1993-94)

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Societies	Total Membership (No.)	Paid up Share Capital (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Apex Federation	1	19	100.00
2.	District Fishermen Development & Welfare Co-operative Societies	5	25	25.00
3.	Marine Fishermen Development and Welfare Co-operative Societies	293	91744	40.90
4.	New Marine Fishermen's Development and Welfare Co-operative Societies	212	---	---
5.	Inland Fishermen's Development and Welfare Co-operative Societies	24	4249	0.42
6.	Harijan/Girijan Fishermen Development and Welfare Co-operative Societies	58	11184	316.10
7.	Primary Co-operative Societies	17	---	---
8.	Matsya Ulpadaka Matsya-Vyavasaya Co-operative Societies	26	7924	34.07
9.	Others	5	812	0.85
Total		423	115957	517.34

Source : Fisheries Department

APPENDIX 4.15

Details of Physical and Financial Achievements Under the Integrated Fisheries Development Project (NCDC Assisted) As on 31-3-1994

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Project Components	Phase I		Phase II		Phase III		Total	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Inputs-Fishing OBM	819	---	816	242	1179	531	2814	773
	CRAFTS	395	---	406	175	791	215	1592	390
	WEBBINGS	64790Kg.	378	149201Kg.	294	1266031Kg.	294	1480022Kg.	966
	ACCESSORIES	---	---	---	85	---	---	---	85
	Marketing	6	8	---	15	---	---	6	23
2.	OBM Service Centre	2	12	---	---	---	---	2	12
3.	Infrastructure	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
4.	Extension & Training	---	91	---	27	---	19	---	137
5.	Working Capital	---	8	---	---	---	1	---	9
6.	Project Management	---	N.A.	---	123	---	86	---	209
7.	Pre-Operative Expenses	---	30	---	10	---	36	---	76
8.	Project Contingencies	---	28	---	55	---	129	---	212
9.	No. of Fishermen benefited	3158	---	7373	---	6048	---	16579	---
	Others	---	---	---	6	---	---	---	6
	Total		556		1034		1311		

Source : Fisheries Department

APPENDIX 4.17

Details of Fisheries Works Under Harbour Engineering Department

Sl. No.	Total estimated cost Name of Work	Original Rs. in lakhs	Revised Rs. in lakhs	Year of Starting	Year of Completion/ targetted	Total expenditure upto March 1994 (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks (Present stage)
A. 1.	Vizhinjam Fishery Harbour	173	208	1962	1980	825.62	Completed
	State I, II & III stages	704	1100.00	1980	1995		Agreement executed for the balance work such as wharf, Auction hall & Gear shed.
2.	Neendakara Fishery Harbour	370.00	622.00	1980	1988	729.51	The work partially completed & the harbour commissioned. Balance portion of 98m wharf at Sakthikulangara side not commenced for want of land
3.	Thankassery Fishery Harbour	1411.00	Nil	1991	1994	633.60	Work in progress
4.	Munambam Fishery Harbour	710.00	Nil	1991	1994	496.74	Work in progress
5.	Puthiyappa Fishery Harbour	527.00	Nil	1988	1992	527.42	Work in progress
6.	Chombal Fishery Harbour	556.00	Nil	1992	1996	85.59	Breakwater work tendered
7.	Mopala Bay	564.00	Nil	1992	1996	52.20	breakwater reached 284m and in progress
B.	Landing Centre for Mechanised Boats						
1.	New Mahe	28.43	1988	1993	41.11	Work completed	
2.	Thottappally	25.27	---	1984	1994	53.52	Work Completed
3.	Palacode	15.00	---	1986	---	13.25	Partially completed
4.	Cheruvathoor	18.43	29	1982	---	29.37	Completed & Commissioned
5.	Dtiarmadom	20.95	---	1986	---	25.49	Completed & Commissioned
6.	South Paravoor	24.94	---	1989	---	3.49	Scheme deferred

APPENDIX 4.17

Details of Fisheries Works Under Harbour Engineering Department

Sl. No.	Total estimated cost Name of Work	Original Rs. in lakhs	Revised Rs. in lakhs	Year of Starting	Year of Completion/ targetted	Total expenditure upto March 1994 (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks (Present stage)
A.	1. Vizhinjam Fishery Harbour State I, II & III stages	173 704	208 1100.00	1962 1980	1980 1995	825.62	Completed Agreement executed for the balance work such as wharf, Auction hall & Gear shed.
2.	Neendakara Fishery Harbour	370.00	622.00	1980	1988	729.51	The work partially completed & the harbour commissioned. Balance portion of 98m wharf at Sakthikulangara side not commenced for want of land
3.	Thankassery Fishery Harbour	1411.00	Nil	1991	1994	633.60	Work in progress
4.	Munambam Fishery Harbour	710.00	Nil	1991	1994	496.74	Work in progress
5.	Puthiyappa Fishery Harbour	527.00	Nil	1988	1992	527.42	Work in progress
6.	Chombal Fishery Harbour	556.00	Nil	1992	1996	85.59	Breakwater work tendered
7.	Mopala Bay	564.00	Nil	1992	1996	52.20	breakwater reached 284m and in progress
B.	Landing Centre for Mechanised Boats						
1.	New Mahe	28.43	1988	1993	41.11	Work completed	
2.	Thottappally	25.27	---	1984	1994	53.52	Work Completed
3.	Palacode	15.00	---	1986	---	13.25	Partially completed
4.	Cheruvathoor	18.43	29	1982	---	29.37	Completed & Commissioned
5.	Dharmadom	20.95	---	1986	---	25.49	Completed & Commissioned
6.	South Paravoor	24.94	---	1989	---	3.49	Scheme deferred

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	7. Chettuval	19.50	---	1989	---	27.30	Work completed
	8. Kasaragode	13.44	36.50		1986	40.72	Work completed
	9. Munakkakadavu	10.25	---	1982	1986	23.74	Work completed
	10. Neeleswaram	10.25	30.73	1981	1985	28.15	Work completed
	C. Landing Centre for Traditional Fishermen						
	1. Vizhinjam North	18.70	---	1986	---	5.20	Work terminated
	2. Vizhinjam South	19.10	---	1988	---	24.52	Partially completed
	3. Vallikunnu	17.90	---	1985	---	19.41	Commissioned
	4. Vellayil Beach	22.00		1988	---	33.13	Commissioned
	5. Chalil Gopalapettah	25.00		1985	---	30.73	Completed
	6. Quilon Port	22.00		---	---	Nil	Scheme deferred
	7. Arthungal	32.22		---	---	7.86	Work in progress
	8. Quilandy	23.00		---	---	16.58	Work in progress
	D. Brackish Water Fish Farm's						
	1. Poyya	23.62	111.75	1984	1989	126.50	Almost completed and handed over to Agency for Development of Acqua Culture, Kerala for executing balance work.
	Other Fisheries Works						
	(a) Setting up of Nurseries 4405-101-94						
	1. Conversion of natural ponds into cemented ponds at Pannivelichira	8.3	---	---	---	8.8	Work completed
	2. Construction of Nursery ponds parking shed and accommodation at Polachira	10.00	---	---	---	10.08	Work almost completed
	(b) Setting up of Nurseries 2405-101-84						
		2.345	---	---	---	5.89	Work completed
	(c) Prawn Hatchery at Azhikode						
		2.635	---	---	---	3.97	Work in progress

APPENDIX 4.18

Division wise Area of Forests in Kerala

Sl. No.	Divisions	Area in Ha. as on 31-3-94			Total
		Reserve Forests	Proposed for reserve forests	Vested forests	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS					
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	360.08	5.83	3.98	369.88
2.	Thenmala	299.14	-	12.16	311.30
3.	Punalur	280.05	-	0.17	280.22
4.	Konni	320.64	11.02	-	331.66
5.	Ranni	1050.29	7.17	1.61	1059.07
6.	Achencovil	269.00	-	0.21	269.21
7.	Munnar	662.75	47.26	5.83	715.84
8.	Kottayam	655.48	5.26	31.41	692.15
9.	Kothamangalam	316.87	-	0.15	317.02
10.	Malayattor	617.24	0.53	-	617.77
11.	Vazhachal	413.94	-	-	413.94
12.	Chalakydy	354.71	-	-	354.71
13.	Trissur	331.02	-	6.34	337.36
14.	Nenmara	205.52	-	135.14	340.68
15.	Palakkad	73.41	-	166.95	240.36
16.	Mannarkad	209.98	-	459.41	669.38
17.	Nilambur South	267.51	-	98.57	366.10
18.	Nilambur North	57.92	0.02	336.11	394.05
19.	Kozhikode	-	86.14	207.14	293.28
20.	Wayanad South	67.60	3.59	252.44	323.63
21.	Wayanad North	133.90	15.07	67.12	216.09
22.	Kannur	206.51	-	79.31	285.82
Total		7153.56	181.88	1864.07	9199.50
B. WILDLIFE DIVISIONS					
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	181.00	---	---	181.00
2.	Agasthyavanam	30.45	0.67	---	31.12
3.	Idukki	289.60	---	---	289.60
4.	Thekkady	777.00	0.54	---	777.54
5.	Parambikulam	274.14	---	---	274.14
6.	Silent Valley	89.52	---	---	89.52
7.	Wayanad	366.91	---	32.64	399.55
B.	Total	2008.62	1.22	32.64	2042.47
A.	Total	7153.56	181.88	1864.06	9199.50
Grand Total		9162.19	183.08	1896.70	11241.97

Source : Forest Department

APPENDIX 4.19

Forest Revenue in Kerala

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Item	1992-93 Increase	1993-94	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A.	Revenue from Forest			
1.	Timber	6794.63	9043.50	33.09
2.	Firewood and Charcoal	89.30	100.89	12.98
3.	Live stock	1.48	7.62	414.86
4.	Others	654.02	840.14	28.46
	Total - A	7539.43	9992.15	32.53
B.	Other receipts	348.68	327.06	-6.20
C.	Total A+B	7888.11	10319.21	30.82
D.	Refunds	16.72	23.37	39.77
E.	Net Revenue (C-D)	7871.39	10295.84	30.80

Source : Forest Department

APPENDIX 4.20

Production of Major Forest Produce

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1990-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	Actual increase or decrease over the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Timber (Round log)	'000Cum	37.98	42.01	51.55	78.69	+27.14
2.	Timber (Round Poles)	'000Nos.	316	742	868	725	-143
3.	Timber (Swan & Squard)	Cum	-	81	52	226	+174
4.	Fire wood	M.T.	9520	16983	24328	33409	+9081
5.	Charcoal	Qtl.	647	52	12	7	-5
6.	Cardamom	Qtl.	28	25	41	15	-26
7.	Honey	Qtl.	166	445	383	656	+274
8.	Reeds	'000Nos.	76006	41999	41587	64784	+23197
9.	Bamboo	'000Nos.	3756	1006	1077	1519	+442
10.	Junglewood poles	Nos.	6702	290	433	174	-259
11.	Sandalwood	Kg.	723	841	1474	2184	+710

Source : Forest Department

Specieswise Area Under Forest Plantations

Area in Hectares

Sl. No.	Name of species	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	% to total as on 31-3-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Teak	78583	78799	76502	76202	75355	74914	74947	48.33
2.	Eucalyptus	33986	32095	31609	30675	29923	29633	29066	18.74
3.	Softwood	10695	5907	1239	1239	919	895	787	0.51
4.	Mixed Plantations	17832	23480	30660	31490	32887	33999	34526	22.26
5.	Cashew	4157	4138	3784	3784	4558	4570	4525	2.92
6.	Bamboo	280	444	404	509	646	996	1036	0.67
7.	Wattle	3085	3183	3247	3524	3735	3890	3811	2.46
8.	Hardwood	588	718	849	849	849	859	847	0.55
9.	Fuelwood	1448	385	86	122	96	138	165	0.11
10.	Pepper	508	508	314	314	408	459	439	0.28
11.	Pine	449	449	449	452	452	452	452	0.29
12.	Mahogany	80	89	170	170	169	169	169	0.11
13.	Rosewood	183	193	149	146	155	155	164	0.10
14.	Balsa	81	77	97	97	93	93	93	0.06
15.	Cardamom	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
16.	Sandalwood	14	14	12	12	11	11	11	0.01
17.	Kongu	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
18.	Zylosiourm	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
19.	Others	3354	3622	3441	3563	3502	3855	4034	2.60
Total		155337	154101	153012	153148	153758	155088	155072	100.00

Source : Forest Department

APPENDIX 4.22

Details of Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks

Sl. No.	Name of Wild life sanctuary/park	Area (Ha.)	District	Head quarters
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Eravikulam National Park	9700	Idukki	Painavu
2.	Silent Valley National Park	8952	Palakkad	Mannarkkad
3.	Neyyar wildlife sanctuary	12800	Thiruvananthapuram	Neyyar dam
4.	Peppara "	5300	Thiruvananthapuram	Peppara dam
5.	Shenduriny "	10032	Kollam	Thenmala
6.	Idukki "	7760	Idukki	Painavu
7.	Chinnar "	9044	Idukki	Chinnar
8.	Thattekkad Bird "	2516	Idukki	Thattekkad
9.	Peechi-Vazhani "	12500	Thrissur	Peechi
10.	Chinmoni "	1000	Thrissur	Chmmony
11.	Parambikulam "	27414	Palakkad	Parambikulam
12.	Wayanad "	34444	Wayanad	Sultan Battery
13.	Aralam "	5500	Kannur	Aralam
14.	Periyar Tiger Reserve	77754	Idukki	Thekkady

Source : Forest Department

APPENDIX 4.23

AGENCY-WISE DISBURSEMENT OF REFINANCE ASSISTANCE BY NABARD

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Agencies	1991-92			1992-93			1993-94		
		India	Kerala	Percentage (Agency-wise)	India	Kerala	Percentage (Agency-wise)	India	Kerala	Percentage (Agency-wise)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	KSCARDB	658.00	29.69	35.11	885.00	39.42	37.94	1113.00	54.00	43.11
2.	Comm. Banks	952.00	31.21	36.91	1004.00	37.18	35.78	1029.00	39.96	31.90
3.	State Co-op. Bank	149.00	18.99	22.45	168.00	20.45	19.68	245.00	19.07	15.23
4.	RRB	295.00	4.68	5.53	302.00	6.86	6.60	358.00	12.22	9.76
	Total	2054.00	84.57	100.00	2359.00	103.91	100.00	2745.00	125.25	100.00
	Percentage share of Kerala to All India		4.12			4.40			4.56	

Source : NABARD

APPENDIX 4.24

PURPOSE-WISE DISBURSEMENT BY NABARD

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Purpose	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		P.U. Amt.	%	P.U. Ref.	%	P.U. Ref.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Plantation/ Horticulture	22.50	26.61	20.76	19.98	23.27	18.57
2.	Monor Irrigation/REC	15.06	17.81	14.54	13.99	20.07	16.02
3.	Land development	2.37	2.80	2.17	2.09	1.42	1.13
4.	Farm Machanisation	2.55	3.02	4.70	4.52	4.30	3.43
5.	Fisheries	1.26	1.49	1.57	1.51	2.36	1.88
6.	Dairy development	5.05	5.98	4.62	4.45	7.64	6.10
7.	Poultry	0.67	0.79	1.04	1.00	1.80	1.43
8.	IRDP	14.27	16.87	14.88	14.32	*	*
9.	Others	5.83	6.89	7.91	7.61	14.05	11.29
10.	Non-farm sector	15.01	17.73	31.71	30.52	50.34	40.15
Total		84.57	100.00	103.91	100.00	125.25	100.00

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

Source : NABARD :

APPENDIX 4.25

PHYSICAL UNITS FINANCED & REFINANCE DISBURSED BY NABARD

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Purpose	1992-93		1993-94	
		Physical Units	NB Refinance	Physical Units	NB Refinance
1.	2.	3.	4	5	6
1.	MI				
a)	Dug well (Units)	9802	3.97	8133	6.60
b)	Tube well (Units)			64	0.10
c)	Deepening of wells	602	0.26	925	0.27
d)	Well & Pumpset (Units)	-	-	1105	1.76
e)	Pumpset/Oil Engine (Units)	4504	4.54	6971	5.32
f)	Underground Pipeline (Ha.)	674	0.41	1640	0.40
g)	Drip irrigation (Ha)	-	-	79	0.10
h)	Sprinkler irrigation (Ha)	219	0.53	284	0.35
i)	Lift irrigation (Ha)	-	-	-	-
j)	Others	-	0.43	-	2.14
	REC/SPA units	-	-	5862	3.03
	FM				
a)	Tractors (Units)	452	3.87	434	3.67
b)	Power tillers (Units)	226	0.84	184	0.63
c)	Threshers (Units)			-	-
d)	Others (Units)			-	-
	P/H				
a)	Mango (Ha)	6	0.12	-	-
b)	Grapes (Ha)	-	-	-	-
c)	Other fruit crops (Ha)	26	0.31	114	0.47
d)	Tea (Ha)	360	1.51	202	1.11
e)	Coffee (Ha)	143	0.30	209	0.32
f)	Rubber (Ha)	1959	5.28	2756	9.15
g)	Coconut (Ha)	854	1.61	2478	5.03
h)	Other plantation crop (Ha)	618	2.54	1496	3.56
i)	Nurseries (Ha)	42	0.15	221	0.74
j)	Misc.	-	-	-	2.89

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	BIOGAS (Units)	691	0.21	331	0.34
	POULTRY (No. of birds)	84200	0.49	285581	1.75
	Sheep/Goat/Piggery (Animals)	1065	25.67	4770	0.33
	FISH				
a)	Inland (Ha)	8.91	0.18	142	0.33
b)	Marine (Units)	40	0.92	55	1.64
	DIARY (No. of animals)	6574	2.89	12018	3.82
	IRDP				
a)	Farm sector (No. of families)	17550	7.02	13973	5.78
	ISB (No. of families)	22485	7.87	20342	7.06
	SC/ST AP				
a)	Farm sector (No. of families)	-	-	-	-
b)	ISB (No. of families)	-	-	6	0.01
	Non-farm sector (units)	9504	31.99	18756	50.33
	Others				6.22
			103.91		125.25

Source : NABARD

APPENDIX - 4.26

**SELECTED INDICATORS OF THE CREDIT OPERATIONS OF
THE PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES**

Sl. No.	Indicators	As on 30-6-92	As on 30-6-93
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	No. of Societies	1581	1580
2.	No. of Members (Lakhs)	92.05	100.67
	Of which SC (Lakhs)	9.29	9.63
	Of which ST (Lakhs)	0.70	0.71
3.	Paid up Share Capital (Rs. lakhs)	10219	11577
4.	Reserves (")	8360	10037
5.	Deposits (")	117757	150647
6.	Working Capital (")	221424	267909
7.	Loans Issued (Total)	122985	149844
	i. Short Term (")	99043	120230
	ii. Medium Term (")	19502	25144
	iii. Long Term (")	4440	4470
8.	Loan Outstanding (")	123609	149480
9.	Loan Overdue (")	25827	32274
10.	S.T. Loan for Agricultural purpose alone (")	41771	41459
11.	S.T. Loan for Non Agricultural (")	57272	78771
12.	M.T. Loan for Agricultural purposes (")	7602	8562
13.	M.T. Loan for Non-Agricultural purposes (")	11900	16582
14.	L.T. Loan for Agricultural purposes (")	3804	3992
15.	L.T. Loan for Non-Agricultural purposes (")	636	478
16.	Value of Fertilizers sold (")	6837	7537
17.	Value of Agricultural produce Marketed (")	8044	5578
18.	Dormant Societies (No.)	22	24
19.	Societies on Profit (No.)	712	663
20.	Profit Amount (Rs. lakhs)	1590	1698
21.	Societies on loss (No.)	809	874
22.	Societies without Profit or Loss (No.)	60	43
23.	Societies having paid Secretaries (No.)	1562	1548
24.	Societies having own godowns (No.)	1423	1429
25.	Societies having hired Godowns (No.)	506	452

APPENDIX 4.27

Selected indicators of the performance of Agricultural Credit Societies

Sl. No.	Indicators	Unit	As on 30-6-92	As on 30-6-93
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Average Membership per society	No	5822	6372
2.	Average Share Capital per society	Rs. lakhs	6.46	7.33
3.	Average Deposit per society	Rs. lakhs	74.48	95.35
4.	Average Deposit per member	Rs.	1279	1496
5.	Average working capital per society	Rs. lakhs	140.05	169.56
6.	Average Loan per Member	Rs.	1336	1488
7.	Percentage of Borrowing Members to total		39.10	40.61
8.	Average Loan Advanced per Advancing Society	Rs. lakhs	80.70	99.56
9.	Average Loan Advanced for Borrowing Member	Rs.	3129	3665
10.	Percentage of overdue to Outstanding		20.89	21.59
11.	Percentage of overdue to Demand		20.00	20.66

Source : Co-operative Department

APPENDIX 4.28

Ordinary Loan Advanced by KSCARD Bank Ltd.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Purpose	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Minor Irrigation	27.58	26.52	14.15
2.	Cattle-shed, Farm House, Godown etc.	276.21	278.38	220.97
3.	Plantation	101.16	107.21	72.08
4.	Levelling, Bunding (Land Development)	677.76	625.20	730.45
5.	Others	61.65	205.92	142.71
Total		1144.36	1243.23	1180.36

Source : KSCARD Bank Ltd.

APPENDIX 4.29

**Scheme Loans advanced by Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and
Rural Development Bank Ltd. at Primary Level**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Minor Irrigation	595.81	597.63	630.70
2.	Agricultural Machinery	250.67	354.83	362.98
3.	Plantation	1404.00	1396.58	1814.06
4.	Dairy	120.04	163.54	121.94
5.	Poultry	50.59	122.51	142.94
6.	Fisheries	53.91	40.20	58.32
7.	Goat/Sheep/Piggery Devt.	6.61	4.24	1.81
8.	Gober Gas/Biogas	1.02	1.28	3.45
9.	Bullock & Bullock Cart	1.32	---	---
10.	Land Development	169.35	90.54	38.80
11.	Others	---	5.82	---
Total		2653.32	2777.17	3175.00

Source : KSCARD Bank Ltd.

APPENDIX 4.30

Loan Advanced and Debentures Floated by K.S.C.A.R.D.B.

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Year	Loan Advanced				Debentures Floated				
		Ordinary	Schemes	NFS	Rural Housing	Ordinary	Scheme	NFS	Housing	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1.	1988-89	10.78	14.48	16.23	---	11.30	18.98	14.38	---	
2.	1989-90	14.44	23.11	6.08	8.44	14.15	27.61	5.20	---	
3.	1990-91	12.62	24.86	9.35	34.35	12.20	22.76	9.38	40.00	
4.	1991-92	11.44	27.62	10.18	17.29	11.00	23.05	9.17	10.53	
5.	1992-93	12.43	27.25	18.45	11.35	12.40	24.74	17.75	9.65	
6.	1993-94	11.80	31.75	27.64	13.71	11.50	30.65	26.92	24.32	

Source : KSCARD Bank Ltd.

APPENDIX 4.31

Fund flow from NCDC as on 31-3-1994

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Programme	All India (Amount)	Kerala (Amount)	% of Kerala's Share to All India Level
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Marketing & Inputs	305.66	19.10	6.25
2.	Storage	621.82	9.90	1.59
3.	Agro Processing	1465.67	60.20	4.11
4.	Weaker Sections (SC/ST., Coir, Handlooms, Fisheries, Poultry etc.)	265.31	34.32	12.93
5.	Rural Consumer	116.88	3.61	3.08
6.	Promotional and Development Programmes	64.49	1.81	2.81
7.	Integrated Co-operative Development Project in selected Districts	85.79	16.20	18.89
Total		2925.62	145.14	4.96

Source : NCDC

APPENDIX 4.32

Release of NCDC assistance to Kerala during 1993-94

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	NCDC	Release Budget
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	EEC-Coconut Development Project	1020.00	737.81
2.	Share capital participation towards Spinning Mills	75.00	0.00
3.	Integrated Co-operative Development Project in selected Districts (ICDP)	320.00	593.66
4.	Margin Money to Federations	104.00	125.00
5.	Share Capital to PCMS	15.00	12.00
6.	Assistance to Co-op. Processing Socs. and Federations	110.00	63.16
7.	Co-operative Storage	30.50	0.00
8.	Distribution of consumer articles in rural area	4.80	0.00
9.	Students Co-operatives	3.30	2.25
10.	Fishery Co-operatives	530.00	560.84
11.	Coir Development Projects	180.00	222.86
12.	Handloom Co-operatives	10.00	0.00
13.	Technical & Promotional Cell	2.00	0.00
14.	Poultry	50.00	0.00
15.	Assistance for computerisation	13.07	0.00
16.	Management studies and Market Survey	4.60	0.00
Grand Total		2472.27	2317.58

Source : NCDC

APPENDIX - 5.1

PHYSICAL TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT OF THE COMPLETED PROJECTS

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Physical Target (Ha.)		Achievement (Ha.)	
		Net	Gross	Net	Gross
1.	Chalakydy	26680	39380	18530	27258
2.	Peechi	17555	28080	15262	23718
3.	Malampuzha	29463	42090	19802	40208
4.	Neyyar	16042	17952	8300	16716
5.	Pothundy	8792	10930	4685	10046
6.	Gayathri	7651	10930	4880	10114
7.	Walayar	4536	6470	3752	6503
8.	Vazhani	3565	7130	2113	4226
9.	Mangalam	4816	6880	3313	6608
10.	Cheerakuzhi	2268	2828	952	1846
11.	Pamba	21135	49456	20728	48480
12.	Periyar Valley	83280	85600	30095	78325
13.	Chitturpuzha	15700	29202	14975	29950
14.	Kuttiyadi	14570	35850	14111	34710
Total		256593	372778	161498	338708

Source : Department of Irrigation

APPENDIX - 5.2

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER MINOR IRRIGATION PROGRAMMES

Sl. No.	Item	Area brought under Irrigation during 1993-94 (Ha.)		Area brought under Irrigation till 3/94 (Ha.)		Expenditure during 1993-94 (Rs. in lakhs)
		Net	Gross	Net	Gross	
1.	Minor Irrigation Class - I	3828	5742	31112	46667	765.520
2.	Minor Irrigation Class - II	995	995	58249	58249	198.917
3.	Lift Irrigation	1545	2310	37343	56007	308.957
4.	Minor works in IPD Yelah	100	100	13329	13329	19.366
5.	Repairs to M.I. Structures	2922	2922	16457	16457	292.25
6.	Community Irrigation	28	28	3775	3775	5.545
7.	Jaladhara Padhathi	1153	1153	1153	1153	230.621
8.	Special Component Plan	513	513	3281	3281	153.698
9.	Tribal Sub Plan	123	123	1660	1660	36.955
Total		11207	13886	166359	200578	2011.829

Source : Department of Irrigation

APPENDIX - 5.3

DISTRICT-WISE GROUNDWATER POTENTIAL OF KERALA AS ON 31-3-1993

Sl. No.	District	Total ground water recharge in MCM	Utilisable ground water for irrigation in MCM	Total draft in MCM	Total net draft in MCM as on 31-3-93	Ground water balance in MCM	Stage of development as on 31-3-93
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	299.57	209.69	77.44	54.21	155.48	25.05
2.	Kollam	464.95	371.96	106.40	74.49	297.48	20.02
3.	Pathanamthitta	373.92	317.83	49.77	34.84	282.99	10.96
4.	Alappuzha	572.00	406.21	69.36	48.55	437.66	9.99
5.	Kottayam	473.98	407.89	64.48	45.14	357.75	11.20
6.	Idukki	458.03	389.33	33.34	23.34	365.99	5.99
7.	Ernakulam	750.65	638.06	198.10	138.67	499.39	21.73
8.	Thrissur	835.24	709.94	225.67	157.97	551.97	22.25
9.	Palakkad	885.59	752.77	114.39	80.07	672.70	10.64
10.	Malappuram	685.56	548.46	150.59	105.41	443.05	19.22
11.	Kozhikode	520.09	416.07	83.54	58.48	357.59	14.05
12.	Wayanad	424.55	360.87	26.58	18.61	342.26	5.16
13.	Kannur	733.09	623.12	139.89	97.92	525.20	15.71
14.	Kasaragod	423.06	359.60	179.72	125.80	233.80	34.98
Total		7900.28	6586.80	1519.28	1063.28	5523.30	16.27

Source : Grondwater Department

APPENDIX - 5.4

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER COMMAND AREA PROGRAMMES

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Achievement during		Cumulative Achievement till the end of 3/94
			1992-93	1993-94	
1.	Total Cultivable Command Area	Ha.	---	---	1,80,000
2.	Preparation of Plans and Designs	Ha.	10717	21680	1,01,021
3.	Construction of field channels	Ha.	9252	20897	99,858
4.	Land Levelling	Ha.	55	---	---
5.	Construction of field drains	Ha.	2633	---	7,863
6.	Introduction of Warabandhi	Ha.	8140	13453	1,04,495
7.	Adaptive trails	Ha.	6788	6420	21,599
8.	Demonstrations	Ha.	7689	---	15,863
9.	Formation of Farmers' Societies	No.	259	440	3,094

Source : CADA

Appendix - 5.5

NET AEA IRRIGATED (SOURCE-WISE) 1992-93

(Area in Ha.)

Name of District	Govt. Canal	Private Canal	Govt. Tanks	Private Tanks	Govt. Wells	Private Wells	Minor and Lift Irrigation	Other Sources	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Thiruvananthapuram	3623	242	550	174	12	501	624	1248	6974
Kollam	331	27	40	71	13	355	126	446	1409
Pathanamthitta	569	124	5	79	30	266	199	3194	4466
Alappuzha	2111	19	60	17088	23	1118	2544	3466	26429
Kottayam	2762	253	230	234	20	394	842	2658	7393
Idukki	525	66	32	179	9	28	210	2014	3063
Eranakulam	20905	137	300	1956	259	10630	8994	9773	52954
Thrissur	18152	758	586	10708	241	17244	4820	18781	71290
Palakkad	50018	224	245	5019	54	10405	1364	6586	73915
Malappuram	1212	951	81	4425	28	9708	2723	12933	32061
Kozhikode	2101	67	138	301	12	895	676	902	5092
Wayanad	85	77	10	23	5	16	50	4584	4850
Kannur	239	448	50	507	51	4415	38	8070	13818
Kasaragode	309	352	48	5155	21	9019	285	15554	30743
Total	102942	3745	2375	45919	778	64994	23495	90209	334457

APPENDIX - 5.6

GROSS AREA UNDER IRRIGATION (CROP-WISE) 1992-93

(In Hectares)

Name of District	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
		Paddy	Tubers	Vegetables	Coconut	Arecanut	Cloves & Nutmeg	Other Spices & Condiments	Bananas	Betal leaves	Sugarcane	Others	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	4508	16	480	822	14	26	36	771	37	---	773	7483	
Kollam	897	19	243	330	8	9	8	81	28	---	561	2185	
Pathanamthitta	6536	7	207	130	32	16	7	169	53	54	32	7243	
Alappuzha	5954	529	598	20051	263	66	471	89	46	45	2913	31025	
Kottayam	9201	11	408	185	2	121	22	291	11	5	540	10797	
Idukki	2098	2	2	33	1	15	179	2	---	723	375	3430	
Ernakulam	44393	6	250	13457	1024	594	64	1527	6	---	525	61846	
Thrissur	36508	47	320	31985	4460	74	344	1102	26	---	690	75556	
Palakkad	63622	11	728	6563	1921	14	338	1405	16	1273	2408	78299	
Malappuram	20112	110	940	5696	3899	14	79	1908	478	8	865	34109	
Kozhikode	1955	8	251	1248	244	4	1	815	9	---	1013	5548	
Wayanad	5567	---	91	29	20	---	---	30	---	---	67	5804	
Kannur	6196	30	622	6230	2916	---	---	1845	9	4	690	18542	
Kasaragod	5029	26	919	18940	7591	---	124	970	12	---	890	34501	
Total	212576	822	6059	105699	22395	953	1673	11005	732	2112	12342	376368	

APPENDIX - 5.7

GROWTH OF KERALA POWER SYSTEM AT A GLANCE – 1993 AND 1994

Sl. No.	Particulars	Position as on	
		31-3-1993	31-3-1994
1.	Installed Capacity - M.W.	1476.5	1484
2.	Maximum Demand - M.W.		
	(a) System	1302	1459.6
	(b) Internal	1403	1235.4
3.	Generation per Annum - M.U.	6192.73	5822.25
4.	Import per Annum - M.U.	1248.49	2035.97
5.	Export per Annum - M.U.	186.77	15.99
6.	Energy Sales per Annum - M.U.	5838.55	6285.00
7.	Energy losses of percentage of energy available for sale	21	20.17
8.	Per Capita Consumption - KWH	198	211
9.	220 K.V. lines - CT. - KM.	1167.22	1167.22
10.	110 K.V. lines - CT. - KM.	2347	2390
11.	66 K.V. lines - CT. - KM.	2549	2561
12.	11 K.V. lines - CT. - KM.	22556	23455
13.	L.T. lines - CT. - KM.	114689	119935
14.	Step up Transformer Capacity - MVA	1726	1726
15.	No. of EHT Sub-Stations	144	147
16.	Step down transformer Capacity - MVA	5461.50	6083.50
17.	Distribution Transformer		
	(a) Numbers	19885	21141
	(b) Capacity - MVA	2384.109	2504.765
18.	Number of Villages Electrified	1384	1384
19.	Number of Consumers (in lakhs)	39.31	41.54
20.	Connected Load - MW	6575.94	7561.88
21.	Number of Street lights	568709	584273
22.	Number of Irrigation Pumps	260433	271192
23.	Total Revenue per Annum (Rs. lakhs)	43875.28	54064.77

APPENDIX - 5.8

POWER PROJECTS AND POWER GENERATION AS ON 31-3-1994

Sl. No.	Name of Projects and Districts	Installed capacity (MW)	Energy potential (MU)	Units generated during 1993-94 (MU)
1.	Pallivasal (Idukki)	375	254	251.4739
2.	Sengulam (Idukki)	48	182	165.2910
3.	Neriamangalam (Idukki)	45	237	265.020
4.	Panniar (Idukki)	30	158	100.8752
5.	Peringalkuthu (Thrissur)	32	170	192.0903
6.	Sabarigiri (Pathanamthitta)	300	1338	1433.1500
7.	Sholayar (Thrissur)	54	233	177.6617
8.	Kuttiyady (Wayanad)	75	268	266.1135
9.	Idukki (Idukki)	780	2398	2579.595
10.	Idamalayar (Emakulam)	75	380	386.7020
11.	Kallada - Mini (Kollam)	7.5	32.5	4.274
Total		1484.00	5680.50	5822.2556

APPENDIX - 5.9

DETAILS OF COST EXPENDITURE, POTENTIAL - EXPECTED YEAR OF COMMISSIONING OF HYDRO-ELECTIC PROJECTS IN KERALA - 1994

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Year of starting	Original estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Latest Revised Estimate (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure till the end of 3/94 (Rs. in lakhs)	Expected year of commissioning	% increase of Revised Estimate over the original estimate	Energy potential (MU)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Kakkad	1976	1860	10935	8185	1995-96	488	262
2.	Kallada	1981	1180	1802	1567	1993-94	53	53
3.	Lower Periyar	1983	8843	27300	15167	1995-96	208	493
4.	Malampuzha	1987	295	486	352	1994-95	64	5.6
5.	Madupetty	1987	292	453	386	1995-96	55	6.4
6.	Peppara	1987	393	580	376	1994-95	47	11.5
7.	Malankara	1987	780	1665	90	1996-97	113	36
8.	Pooyankutty Stage-I	1985	25000	59000	533	2003-2004	136	645
9.	Azhutha Diversion	1988	370	784	479	1995-96	111	57
10.	Kuttiady Tailrace	1989	214	660	591	1995-96	208	36.6
11.	Vadakkapuzha Diversion	1989	131	180	---	1996-97	22	12
12.	Vazhikkadavu Diversion	1989	185	419	---	1996-97	128	24
13.	Peringalkuthy L.B. Extension	1989	902	2334	955	1996-97	158	38
14.	Kuttiar Diversion	1992	214	496	171	1996-97	131	37
15.	Kuttiady Extension	1994	3073	3073	---	1996-97	---	38

APPENDIX - 5.10

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE DURING VARIOUS PLAN PERIODS ON POWER DEVELOPMENT

Plan Period		Power Development			
		Outlay	% of total	Expenditure	Expenditure as % Outlay
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
First Plan	(1951-56)	1185	39.5	1060	89.5
Second Plan	(1956-61)	2345	26.9	2192	93.5
Third Plan	(1961-66)	4356	25.6	6084	139.7
Annual Plan	(1966-67 to 1968-69)	4691	32.9	4195	89.4
Fourth Plan	(1969-74)	7625	10.5	10740	140.9
Fifth Plan	(1974-79 to 1979-80)	12990	22.8	11057	85.1
Annual Plan	(1978-79 to 1979-80)	8378	21.3	7060	84.3
Sixth Plan	(1980-85)	28007	18.8	32180	114.9
Seventh Plan	(1985-90)	44131	19.9	41912	95.0
Total - I Plan to VII Plan		113708	21.3	116478	102.4
Annual Plan	(1990-91)	13542	21.3	12493	92.3
Annual Plan	(1991-92)	15620	19.4	14642	93.7
Eighth Plan	(1992-97)	130000	23.8	---	---
Annual Plan	(1992-93)	18500	20.3	19868	107.40
Annual Plan	(1993-94)	20900	20.9	25607	122.50
Annual Plan	(1994-95)	30700	24.3	---	---

APPENDIX - 5.11

PATTERN OF POWER CONSUMPTION AND REVENUE COLLECTED DURING 1993-94

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Consumers on 31-3-94	Connected load as on 31-3-1994 (MW)	Energy sold (MU)	Consumption as percentage to total	Revenue collected (Rs. in lakhs)	Revenue as % to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Domestic lights, heat and small power	31,21,844	21,19,920	2068	32.90	11902.90	22.02
2.	Commercial lights, fans, heat and power	6,83,876	4,66,690	836	13.30	10110.90	18.70
3.	Industrial (Low and Medium Voltage)	73,859	10,28,720	496	7.89	4955.30	9.17
4.	Industrial (High and Extra High Voltage)	1,182	33,27,890	2268	36.09	20397.74	37.73
5.	Irrigation	2,71,198	5,37,150	261	4.15	692.80	1.28
6.	Public lighting	1,398	30,970	115	1.83	1110.30	2.05
7.	Water Works and Sewerage	1,164	28,910	116	1.85	1140.18	2.11
8.	Bulk Supply to licencees	7	21,730	125	1.99	839.12	1.55
9.	Miscellaneous (Outside State Supply and other miscellaneous receipts)	---	---	---	---	2915.41	5.39
	Total	41,54,504	75,61,880	6,285	100	54064.77	100

APPENDIX - 5.12

AVERAGE REALISATION FROM SALE OF POWER

Consumer Category	Average realisation in paise per unit	
	1992-93	1993-94
Domestic	54.55	57.56
Commercial	105.50	120.50
Public lighting	95.01	96.52
Irrigation and Dewatering	25.11	26.55
Public works	90.40	98.28
Industrial (a) LT	90.34	99.90
(b) HT & EHT	80.95	89.94
Bulk Supply	62.56	67.12
Outside Supplies	73.22	---
Total	73.95	81.38

APPENDIX 6.1

Index of Industrial Production (Base : 1980-81=100)

Sl. No.	Item	Weight	Index for 1991-92	Index for 1992-93
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	General Index	100	216.21	217.31
2.	Manufacture of Food Products	8.82	123.92	156.61
3.	Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Related Products	1.46	52.07	76.59
4.	Manufacture of Cotton Textiles	8.02	180.12	151.03
5.	Manufacture of wool, silk and man-made fibre textiles	1.26	113.57	131.82
6.	Manufacture of Textile Products	3.26	92.28	87.94
7.	Manufacture of wood and wood products	1.35	99.09	106.93
8.	Manufacture of paper and paper products	3.16	1275.14	1190.92
9.	Manufacture of basic Chemicals and Chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal)	19.78	175.02	177.04
10.	Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products and Processing of Nuclear Fuels	10.06	146.05	150.03
11.	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	3.42	107.52	117.70
12.	Manufacture of Basic Metal and Alloys Industries	3.43	183.46	157.10
13.	Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Equipment	0.50	240.31	186.47
14.	Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment other than Transport Equipment	9.46	607.36	593.92
15.	Manufacture of Transport Equipment and Parts	2.67	31.70	36.48
16.	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.42	21.08	11.37
17.	Electricity Generation, Transmission and Distribution	21.93	113.64	131.71

APPENDIX 6.2

Capital Invested and Employment in respect of Government Owned Companies in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Capital Invested (Rs. lakhs)		Employment (Nos.)	
		As on 31-3-1993	As on 31-3-1994	As on 31-3-1993	As on 31-3-1994
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Autokast Ltd.	4822.46	5255.44	543	543
2.	Foam Mattings (India) Ltd.	219.49	280.09	118	145
3.	Kerala Automobiles Ltd.	1212.00	1287.00	399	412
4.	Kerala Clays and Ceramic Products Ltd.	55.28	156.79	393	487
5.	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Ltd.	2909.18	3651.13	1204	1440
6.	Kerala Hitech Industries Ltd.	3070.47	3585.70	116	179
7.	Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
8.	Kerala Special Refractories Ltd.	398.23	398.23	9	9
9.	Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	2722.33	2904.63	537	538
10.	Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Ltd.	1424.02	N.A.	277	N.A.
11.	Kerala State Salicylates and Chemicals Ltd.	2289.68	N.A.	125	N.A.
12.	Malabar Cements Ltd.	5476.62	5139.65	1062	1066
13.	Scooters Kerala Ltd.	389.05	403.57	100	100
14.	Sitaram Textiles Ltd.	1370.48	1542.37	682	685
15.	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd.	1543.00	1540.00	262	262
16.	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd.	2933.40	3033.40	419	424
17.	The Kerala Ceramics Ltd.	1734.20	1453.69	531	505
18.	The Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd.	17875.37	13009.66	1139	1463
19.	Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd.	238.94	N.A.	560	N.A.
20.	Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd.	645.22	601.80	465	451

APPENDIX 6.3

Performance of Government Owned Companies in Kerala in terms of Production and Sales Turn Over, 1992-93 and 1993-94

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Value of Production		Sales Turn Over	
		1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Auto Kast Ltd.	664.13	497.73	657.19	525.46
2.	Foam Mattings (India) Ltd.	154.90	203.80	202.17	358.11
3.	Kerala Automobiles Ltd.	994.39	1345.00	831.79	1340.46
4.	Kerala Clays and Ceramic Products Ltd.	124.78	138.75	140.78	168.07
5.	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Ltd.	3908.84	4137.92	3768.50	4260.89
6.	Kerala Hitech Industries Ltd.	Production not started			
7.	Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd.	470.00	N.A.	523.00	N.A.
8.	Kerala Special Refractories Ltd.	Production not started			
9.	Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1246.69	1001.65	1271.21	1879.12
10.	Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Ltd.	61.75	NA	83.23	N.A.
11.	Kerala State Salicylates and Chemicals Ltd.	---	N.A.	4.66	N.A.
12.	Malabar Cements Ltd.	6055.23	6678.31	7432.12	8329.77
13.	Scooters Kerala Ltd.	119.42	51.67	134.51	56.06
14.	Sitaram Textiles Ltd.	1276.10	1355.00	1047.94	1150.54
15.	Steel and Industrial forgings Ltd.	834.00	877.00	793.97	913.28
16.	Steel Industrials Kerala Ltd.	630.26	690.00	1478.05	1674.33
17.	The Kerala Ceramics Ltd.	615.44	589.71	547.77	524.84
18.	The Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd.	8546.00	11312.47	8649.88	12658.86
19.	Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd.	61.75	N.A.	83.23	N.A.
20.	Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd.	507.54	318.74	419.70	449.69

APPENDIX 6.4

Production and Capacity utilisation of Government Owned Companies in Kerala during 1992-93 and 1993-94

Sl. No.	Name of company	Name of Products	Unit	Installed capacity as on				Production during			Capacity Utilisation (%)	
				31-3-1983	31-3-1994	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		Castings	MT	18,000	18,000	3075	2517	17.1	14.0			
1.	Autokast Ltd.	(i) Bare Matting	m ²	4,75,000	4,75,000	1,05,000	1,22,000	22.1	25.7			
2.	Foam Matting (India) Ltd	(ii) Latex Backing	m ²	12,00,000	12,00,000	5,03,000	7,13,000	41.9	59.4			
3.	Kerala Automobiles Ltd.	Three Wheeler	Nos.	5,400	5,400	1,875	3,243	34.7	60.1			
4.	Kerala Clays and Ceramic Products Ltd.	(i) China Clay	M.T.	---	---	11,353	11,371	---	---			
		(ii) Bricks	Nos.	---	---	28,520	5,000	---	---			
		(iii) Laterite				1,248	5,365	---	---			
5.	Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Ltd.	(i) Distribution Transformers	KVA	1,20,000	1,20,000	2,15,111	1,63,518	179.3	136.3			
		(ii) Galvanised Structure	M.T	2,500	2,500	---	---	---	---			
		(iii) HRC Fuses	Nos.	1,20,000	1,20,000	---	---	---	---			
		(iv) Steel Structures	MT	1,200	1,200	189,00	196,70	15.8	16.4			
		(v) Cast Iron Specials	MT	1,500	1,500	725,00	691,31	48.3	46.1			
		(vi) Alternators (TL)	Nos.	3,000	3,000	1,421	1,241	47.4	41.4			
		(vii) Wiring Accessories	Nos.	1,33,000	1,33,000	2,13,898	4,08,850	160.8	307.4			
		(viii) Alternators (GP) & Genset	Nos.	3,000	3,000	572	508	19.1	16.9			
		(ix) Project	Rs. lakhs	---	---	101.62	158.00	---	---			
6.	Kerala Hitech Industries Ltd.	(i) Rocket Motor cases	Nos.	---	12							
		(ii) Titanium Alloy	Nos.	---	60							
		(iii) Liquid Engine	Nos.	---	3							
		(iv) Control system components	Sets	---	2							
		(v) Aero space	Lot work Rs. crores	---	1							
		(vi) Turbo Jet Air Craft Engine	Nos	---	3							

Production not started

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd.		Existing as a defunct unit						
8.	Kerala Special Refractories Ltd.		Project implementation at a stand still for various reasons						
9.	Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	(i) Tablets	Lakh Nos	2514.00	2514.00	2143.45	2458.94	85.3	101.4
		(ii) Capsules	Lakh Nos	149.00	149.00	79.49	87.00	53.3	58.4
		(iii) Powders	Lakh Packets	---	---	---	3.54	---	---
		(iv) Liquids	Lakh litres	2.25	2.25	2.07	1.00	92.0	44.4
		(v) Transfurious	Lakh Nos.	4.50	4.50	7.83	6.11	174.00	137.8
		(vi) Vials	Lakh Nos	15.00	15.00	8.21	7.34	54.7	48.9
		(vii) Ampules	Lakh Nos.	60.00	60.00	23.87	38.72	38.8	64.5
		(viii) Vitamin A	MMU	30.00	30.00	12.88	6.86	42.90	22.90
10.	Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Ltd.	(i) Detergent cake/Bar	MT	7,200	N.A.	9	NA	0.1	---
		(ii) S.L.D. Powder	MT	10,800	NA	Nil	NA	---	---
		(iii) High Density Powder	MT	1,800	NA	3	NA	0.2	---
11.	Kerala State Salicylates and Chemicals Ltd.	(i) Salicylates	MT	1,000	NA	Nil	NA	---	---
		(ii) Aspirin	MT	1,000	NA	Nil	NA	---	---
		(iii) Sodium Salicylates	MT	NA	NA	NA	NA	---	---
12.	Malabar Cements Ltd.	Cement	MT	4,20,000	4,20,000	3,58,992	3,84,448	85.5	91.5
13.	Scooters Kerala Ltd.	Sheet Metal Products	Rs. lakhs	---	---	119.42	51.67	---	---
14.	Sitaram Textiles Ltd.	(i) Yam .	Spindles	16,304	16,304	11.50	10.70	---	---
		(ii) Fabrics	Metres/day	28,000	26,000	43,50,000	42,04,000	45.8	44.3
		(iii) Grey cloth	Looms	336	336	Nil	Nil	---	---
15.	Steel and Industrial Forgings Ltd.	Carbon and Alloy Forgings	MT	7,500	7,500	2208	2,439	29.4	32.5
16.	Steel Industrials, Kerala Ltd.	(i) Structural Fabrication	MT	3,000	3,000	977	1,040	32.6	34.7
		(ii) Generation of Scrap by breaking old ships (Not planned for 1993-94)	MT	16,000	16,000	647	530	4.0	3.3
		(iii) Cast Iron Specials	MT	1,200	1,200	738	689	61.5	57.4
17.	The Kerala Ceramics Ltd.	(i) China Clay Powder	MT	18,000	18,000	10,208.5	9,450	56.7	52.5
		(ii) Porcelain Wares	MT	595	595	535	512.6	89.9	86.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	18. The Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd.	(i) TiO ₂ (ii) Ilmenite (iii) Rutile (iv) Zircon (v) Leucosene (vi) Monozite	MT MT MT MT MT MT	22,000 25,000 2,400 1,500 300 240	22,000 25,000 2,400 1,500 300 240	11,412 6,428 3,57 Nil Nil Nil	14,707 12,038 785 Nil Nil Nil	51.9 25.7 14.9 --- --- ---	66.9 48.2 31.9 --- --- ---
	19. Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd.	Plywood (4 mm base)	Lakh Sq. metres	27.38	N.A.	1.02	NA	3.7	---
	20. Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd.	Cotton Yarn	Spindles Double Spindles	25,200 800	25,200 800	675 lakh kgs	417 lakh kgs	---	---

APPENDIX 6.5

Capital Invested and Employment in respect of Government Majority Companies in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Capital Invested (Rs. lakhs)		Employment (Nos.)	
		As on 31-3-1993	As on 31-3-1994	As on 31-3-1993	As on 31-3-1994
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd.	89.19	88.98	122	122
2.	Keltron Component Complex Ltd.	1831.43	1914.00	366	366
3.	Keltron Counters Ltd.	960.99	1063.89	308	308
4.	Keltron Crystals Ltd.	366.57	364.09	127	127
5.	Keltron Electroceramics Ltd.	512.40	NA	103	NA
6.	Keltron Magnetics Ltd.	94.02	104.18	33	33
7.	Keltron Power Devices Ltd.	1560.92	1792.69	150	150
8.	Keltron Rectifiers Ltd.	1009.53	1128.73	130	130
9.	Keltron Resistors Ltd.	290.64	278.74	49	NA
10.	Kerala Construction Components Ltd.	70.38	NA	95	95
11.	SIDKEL Televisions Ltd.	82.47	NA	64	NA
12.	Steel Complex Ltd.	481.22	NA	615	615
13.	The Chalakudy Refractories Ltd.	616.91	NA	117	NA
14.	The Metal Industries Ltd.	63.66	65.01	121	126
15.	The Metropolitan Engineering Company Ltd.	507.07	505.67	151	149
16.	The Travancore Cements Ltd.	50.00	NA	538	NA
17.	The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	831.69	1331.44	1152	1169
18.	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.	176.75	176.75	1349	1374
19.	Traco Cable Company Ltd.	4989.52	5287.61	233	430
20.	The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.	51.00	NA	496	NA
21.	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd.	5567.98	5261.14	1621	1659
22.	United Electrical Industries Ltd.	402.08	402.08	494	497
23.	Astral Watches Ltd.	56.65	62.54	107	107
24.	Kerala Garments Ltd.	49.82	NA	324	NA

APPENDIX 6.6

**Performance of Government Majority Companies in terms of Value of Production and
Sales Turn Over during 1992-93 and 1993-94**

		(Rs. lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Name of Company	Value of Production		Sales Turnover	
		1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd.	93.05	81.06	185.00	165.00
2.	Keltron Component Complex Ltd.	1969.05	2143.25	2181.68	2563.13
3.	Keltron Counters Ltd.	250.00	338.86	313.27	360.26
4.	Keltron Crystals Ltd.	237.18	149.03	300.48	187.17
5.	Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd.	328.58	NA	412.01	NA
6.	Keltron Magnetics Ltd.	50.41	22.98	59.47	28.38
7.	Keltron Power Devices Ltd.	52.44	92.94	46.98	66.25
8.	Keltron Rectifiers Ltd.	111.94	174.90	131.62	200.94
9.	Keltron Resistors Ltd.	128.19	141.49	169.55	175.13
10.	Kerala Construction Components Ltd.	71.93	81.29	81.35	87.86
11.	SIDKEL Televisions Ltd.	46.82	Nil	45.66	NA
12.	Steel Complex Ltd.	3503.86	Nil	3477.91	294.57
13.	The Chalakudy Refractories Ltd.	7.80	NA	12.68	NA
14.	The Metal Industries Ltd.	122.48	138.00	119.36	143.59
15.	The Metropolitan Engineering Company Ltd.	157.60	159.28	187.35	161.94
16.	The Travancore Cements Ltd.	2138.00	NA	2094.70	NA
17.	The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	6847.00	7032.00	6351.90	6977.93
18.	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.	5497.00	4016.00	5410.72	3953.50
19.	Traco Cable Company Ltd.	4193.12	4857.00	4320.46	5851.88
20.	The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.	581.58	NA	611.10	NA
21.	Transformers and Electricals kerala Ltd.	7068.37	7366.29	7397.00	7376.29
22.	United Electrical Industries Ltd.	709.92	819.70	745.96	784.65
23.	Astral Watches Ltd.	74.24	32.10	30.29	10.08
24.	Kerala Garments Ltd.	82.95	NA	79.20	NA

Production and Capacity Utilisation of Government Majority Companies in Kerala during 1992-93 and 1993-94

Sl. No.	Name of company	Name of Products	Unit	Installed capacity as on					Production during			Capacity Utilisation (%)	
				31-3-1993	31-3-1994	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
1.	Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd.	Wooden Furniture and Joiners	m ²	1,500	1,500	1,017	783	67.8	52.2				
2.	Keltron Component Complex Ltd.	Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors	Million Nos.	150	150	71	99	47.3	66.0				
3.	Keltron Counters Ltd.	Counting Devices	Lakh Nos.	10	10	0.25	0.32	2.5	3.2				
4.	Keltron Crystals Ltd.	(i) Communication Crystals and Watch Crystals	'000 Nos.	2,120	2,120	515.10	324.50	24.3	15.3				
		(ii) Digital Watches	'000 Nos.	200	45	1.00	0.25	0.5	0.8				
5.	Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd.	(i) Ceramic Capacitors	Million pieces	80	NA	68	NA	85.0	--				
		(ii) Thermistors	Nos.										
		(iii) Transducers	Nos.										
6.	Keltron Magnetics Ltd.	(i) Servo Controlled Voltage stabilisers	Nos.	2000	5000	517	367	25.9	7.3				
		(ii) Colour TV Delay Lines	Nos.	27,50,000	27,50,000	925	Nil	0.03	--				
		(iii) UPS	Nos.	100	100	22	4	22.0	4.0				
7.	Keltron Power Devices Ltd.	Silicon Power Transistors	Nos.	10,00,000	10,00,000	9,26,674	3,28,044	32.7	32.8				
8.	Keltron Rectifiers Ltd.	(i) Silicon Power Diodes, Bridges, Stacks and Heat Sinks	Nos.	13,00,000	13,00,000	1,97,520	4,24,032	14.4	32.6				
		(ii) Equipments	Nos.	--	--	202	Nil	--	--				
9.	Keltron Resistors Ltd.	Carbon Film and Metal Film Resistors	Million Nos.	142	142	75.74	90.57	53.1	63.8				
10.	Kerala Construction Components Ltd.	Sand lime bricks/Fly Ash Bricks	Lakh Nos.	120	120	86.24	88.28	71.9	73.6				
11.	SIDKEL Televisions Ltd.	(i) Black & White Television	Nos.	10,000	NA	297	NA	3.0	--				
		(ii) Colour Television	Nos.	10,000	NA	23	NA	0.2	--				
		(iii) U.G.R.	Nos.	1,000	NA	654	NA	66.4	--				
		(iv) OWR/OR	Nos.	1,000	NA	931	NA	93.1	--				
		(v) LF	Nos.	4,000	NA	1750	NA	43.8	--				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Steel Complex Ltd	Steel Billet	MT	50,000	50,000	28,044	Nil	56.1	---
13.	The Chalakyudy Refractories Ltd.	Refractory Item	MT	2,400	NA	312	NA	13.0	---
14.	The Metal Industries Ltd.	Agricultural Implements	MT	218	218	340	388	118.1	178.0
15.	The Metropolitan Engineering Company Ltd.	(i) HV Switches	Nos.	8,500	7,200	7,800	265	89.4	3.7
		(ii) LT/CT	Nos.	60,250	48,000	31,434	Nil	52.2	---
16.	The Travancore Cements Ltd.	(i) White Cement	MT	30,000	NA	34,029	NA	113.4	---
		(ii) Cement Paint	MT	1,050	NA	1,554	NA	148.0	---
17.	The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	(i) Caustic Soda	MT	52,800	52,800	49,530	51,387	93.8	97.3
		(ii) Chlorin	MT	46,464	46,464	43,586	45,221	93.8	97.3
18.	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.	Titanium Dioxide	MT	24,500	24,500	12,934	9,449	52.8	38.6
19.	Traco Cable Company Ltd.	(i) AAC and ACSR	MT	1,500	1,500	574.96	952.59	38.3	63.5
		(ii) PVC Covered Conductors and Bare Copper Conductors	M.CM	32.92	32.92	17.66	2.10	53.6	6.4
20.	The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.	(iii) Jelly filled Telephone Cable	L.KM	5,000	5,000	4541.78	3543.63	90.8	70.9
		(i) Sugar	MT	900	N.A	874	NA	46.9	---
		(ii) Spirit Proof	Litre	46,53,000	NA	17,05,209	NA	36.6	---
		(iii) Arrack	Litre	---	NA	39,53,293	NA	---	---
		(iv) Fine Liquor	Litre	---	NA	6,750	NA	---	---
21.	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd.	(i) Power Transformers	MVA	4,500	4,500	3,409	3,086	75.8	68.6
		(ii) Current and Potential Transformers	Nos.	1,000	1,000	548	517	54.8	51.7
		(iii) Gas circuit breakers	Nos.	100	100	22	22	22.0	22.0
22.	United Electrical Industries Ltd.	(i) KWH Meters	Nos.	3,00,000	3,00,000	2,83,560	2,67,679	94.5	89.2
		(ii) Motor Starters	Nos.	4,500	4,500	879	927	19.5	20.6
23.	Astral Watches Ltd.	(i) Assembling of Wrist Watches	Nos.	5,00,000	2,50,000	4,20,000	NA	84.0	---
		(ii) Tape deck Mechanism	Nos.	60,000	NA	14,000	NA	23.3	---
24.	Kerala Garments Ltd.	Garments	Nos.	3,00,000	NA	1,44,311	NA	48.1	---

APPENDIX 6.8

Group-wise and Unit-wise Working Results of State Public Sector Industrial Undertakings

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Group/Name of Company	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Profit earned during 1993-94		Net loss during 1993-94	Accumulated Loss as on 31-3-94
										Operating Profit	Net Profit		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I. Modern Manufacturing Industries													
(a) Electronics													
1.	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.	8222.38	8222.38	11753.56	13108.07	3230.08	3290.60	13857.71	13751.06	106.65	106.65	—	6722.63
2.	Keltron Counters Ltd.	393.90	393.90	567.09	669.99	127.11	127.16	380.06	493.57	—	—	113.51	1003.24
3.	Keltron Crystals Ltd.	133.98	133.98	256.59	253.37	269.21	269.27	197.49	246.76	—	—	49.27	79.44
4.	Keltron Magnetics Ltd.	25.09	25.09	89.73	102.23	50.02	43.77	39.69	62.41	—	—	22.72	66.72
5.	Keltron Resistors Ltd.	139.81	139.81	172.60	151.12	110.10	110.14	183.65	170.98	12.67	12.67	—	163.73
6.	keltron Power Devices Ltd.	410.23	410.23	1150.72	1382.46	344.70	344.70	66.94	350.36	—	—	283.42	1836.90
7.	Keltron Rectifiers Ltd.	274.36	274.36	839.41	966.58	304.85	304.85	195.75	332.12	—	—	136.37	1171.62
8.	Keltron Component Complex Ltd.	242.01	242.27	2396.07	2468.75	2048.27	2126.26	2436.65*	2430.24*	6.41*	35.51	—	—
	Sub Total (a)	9841.76	9842.02	17225.77	19102.57	6494.34	6616.75	17357.94	17837.50	125.73	154.83	605.29	11044.28
(b) K.S.I.E. Group													
1.	Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	430.00	430.00	2310.12	2528.42	988.29	997.13	1815.82	2127.79	—	—	311.97	2546.49
(c) Chemicals													
1.	The Kerala Minerals & Metals Ltd.	3093.27	3093.27	15358.22	10492.25	10690.13	10767.37	12467.12	10453.24	2013.88	1573.58	—	9225.88
2.	Malabar Cements Ltd.	2569.26	2599.87	3015.32	2663.13	6033.56	6278.86	8520.15	7677.36	842.79	859.74	—	301.65
3.	The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	659.75	1331.19	171.94	0.25	3976.37	4221.25	6854.43	5823.40	1031.03	501.03	—	—
4.	Travancore Thanlum Products Ltd.	176.75	176.75	—	—	2097.77	2157.30	4174.47	4043.77	130.70	61.70	—	—
	Sub Total (C)	6499.03	7201.08	18545.48	13165.63	22797.83	23424.78	32016.17	27987.77	4018.40	2996.05	—	9527.53

4. Kerala Special Refractories Ltd.	291.23	291.23	107.00	107.00	15.08	14.06	Production not yet commenced					
Sub Total (g)	1383.10	1483.10	645.24	666.62	367.60	367.50	878.81	848.89	29.92	25.42	1264.11	
Sub Total - I (a to g)	30331.62	32014.04	67428.52	63061.27	46412.86	48098.77	79347.94	77145.28	5002.53	3989.03	2799.87	42320.68
II Wood based												
1. Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd.	37.71	37.71	52.09	51.55	28.73	29.45	194.31	191.84	2.47	1.20	---	0.80
III Traditional												
1. Foam Mattings (India) Ltd.	68.00	236.39	219.49	280.09	178.85	178.85	377.32	325.07	52.25	52.25	---	133.34
2. Handicrafts Development Corporation of Kerala Ltd.	182.74	199.24	153.98	188.54	135.14	121.59	541.33	527.79	13.54	13.54	---	121.59
3. Kerala State Bamboo Corporation Ltd.	320.86	335.86	69.00	89.00	110.00	111.00	806.73	697.73	109.00	49.00	---	---
4. Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	428.03	458.03	615.77	662.37	149.41	154.04	664.63	739.37	---	---	74.74	332.70
5. Kerala State Coir Corporation Ltd.	235.04	242.54	270.97	271.26	107.42	107.42	232.72	252.19	---	---	19.47	268.47
6. Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation Ltd.	3058.95	3058.95	3592.06	2753.00	197.83	197.83	2038.39	3106.70	---	---	1068.31	12318.15
Sub total (III)	4293.62	4531.01	4921.27	4244.26	878.65	870.73	4661.12	5648.85	174.79	114.79	1162.52	13174.25
IV Trading												
1. Kerala State Industrial Products Trading Corporation Ltd.	22.06	22.06	147.12	167.48	6.01	6.69	7654.85	7595.62	59.23	28.67	---	---
V Promotional												
1. Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	5912.05	7427.00	7500.73	7786.00	57.99	5799*	1056.42*	848.28*	208.14*	211.07	---	---
2. Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Ltd.	2374.03	2374.03	1013.07	1238.36	53.35	53.35*	337.03	335.39	1.64	1.29	---	12.06
3. Kerala Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd.	451.59	451.59	1013.44	1100.54	432.06	455.22	3021.95	3142.76	---	---	120.81	1100.54
Sub Total (V)	8737.67	10252.62	9527.24	10124.90	543.40	1109.96	4415.40	4326.43	209.78	212.36	120.81	1112.60
Total (I+II+III+IV+V)	43422.68	46857.44	82076.24	77649.46	47869.65	50115.60	96273.62	94908.02	5448.80	4346.05	4083.20	56608.33

* Figures relate to the year 1992-93.

APPENDIX 6.9

State-wise Distribution of Value of Property (Gross Block) under Central Public Sector Enterprises

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	As on 31-3-1992		As on 31-3-1993	
		Value of Property	Percentage to total	Value of Property	Percentage to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14557	9.5	15534	9.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	121	0.1	160	0.1
3.	Assam	5872	3.8	6210	3.6
4.	Bihar	12766	8.3	14023	8.1
5.	Goa	75	0.1	80	0.1
6.	Gujarat	9674	6.3	10554	6.1
7.	Haryana	786	0.5	948	0.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1943	1.3	2091	1.2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1585	1.0	1905	1.1
10.	Karnataka	2894	1.9	3610	2.1
11.	<u>Kerala</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>2275</u>	<u>1.3</u>
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14285	9.3	16115	9.3
13.	Maharashtra	27869	18.1	33372	19.2
14.	Manipur	163	0.1	147	0.1
15.	Meghalaya	12	0.0	12	0.0
16.	Mizoram	55	0.1	155	0.1
17.	Nagaland	154	0.1	190	0.1
18.	Orissa	8524	5.5	9267	5.3
19.	Punjab	941	0.6	1231	0.7
20.	Rajasthan	2665	1.7	2896	1.7
21.	Sikkim	38	0.0	57	0.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	7838	5.1	8610	5.0
23.	Tripura	369	0.2	397	0.2
24.	Uttar Pradesh	14430	9.4	14935	8.6
25.	West Bengal	10816	7.0	13434	7.7
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	17	0.0	18	0.0
27.	Chandigarh	219	0.1	15	0.0
28.	Daman & Diu	---	---	1	0.0
29.	Delhi	7599	4.9	8363	4.8
30.	Pondicherry	20	0.0	25	0.0
31.	Others & Unallocated	5606	3.7	6871	4.0
Total		153893	100.0	173501	100.0

**Capital Invested and Employment in respect of Government of India Companies working in Kerala
1992-93 & 1993-94**

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Capital Invested (Rs. lakhs)		Employment (Nos.)	
		As on 31.03.93	As on 31.03.94	As on 31.03.94	As on 31.03.94
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cochin Refineries Limited, Kochi.	22730.00	32915.00	1285.00	1313.00
2.	Cochin Shipyard Limited, Kochi.	19893.20	33993.62	2581.00	2540.00
3.	The Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Limited, Aluva.	49425.63	44041.10	8940.00	NA
4.	Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum.	2243.00	2261.00	1993.00	2087.00
5.	Hindustan Newsprint Limited, Kottayam.	8287.99	10766.65	1682.00	1675.00
6.	Indian Rare Earths Limited				
	(a) Rare Earths Division, Udyogamandal	NA	NA	641.00	673.00
	(b) Mineral Division, Chavara	NA	NA	NA	NA
7.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Palakkad	NA	NA	NA	NA
8.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Udyogamandal	NA	NA	780.00	760.00
9.	Instrumentation Ltd., Palakkad.	2102.36	2178.15	614.00	621.00
10.	Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd. Edappally	NA	NA	228.00	223.00
11.	H.M.T. Ltd., Kalamassery	695.98	681.70	2791.00	2382.00
12.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., Aroor	NA	NA	NA	NA
13.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. Ambalamugal	4912.00	4669.00	449.00	452.00
14.	Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kannur	533.50	512.14	-	-
15.	Parvathy Mills, Kollam.	NA	NA	NA	NA
16.	Vijayamohini Mills, Thiruvananthapuram	814.42	894.84	578.00	573.00
17.	Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Mills, Thrissur	808.15	872.67	1060.00	764.00
18.	Kerala Lakshmi Mills, Thrissur	688.08	768.41	784.00	784.00

APPENDIX-6.11

Performance of Government of India Companies in Kerala in terms of value of Production and Sales turnover
1992-93 & 1993-94

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Value of Production		Sales turnover		Export	
		1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cochin Refineries Limited, Kochi.	182649.00	203774.00	181154.00	203088.00	..	..
2.	Cochin Shipyard Limited, Kochi.	7004.54	6753.94	13031.66	6753.94	1.26	0.20
3.	The Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Limited, Aluva.	84426.00	77054.00	75278.94	87066.55	..	..
4.	Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum.	3751.87	4212.90	3751.68	4269.00	36.22	133.19
5.	Hindustan Newsprint Limited, Kottayam.	16762.00	17972.00	16393.00	17590.00	..	..
6.	Indian Rare Earths Limited	1092.79	1066.98	1560.63	1829.35	916.17	993.82
	(a) Rare Earths Division, Udyogamandal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	(b) Mineral Division, Chavara	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Palakkad	4704.00	4909.07	2809.37	1865.20	424.25	693.17
8.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Udyogamandal	2811.51	3191.89	3345.61	3717.62	0.15	109.88
9.	Instrumentation Ltd., Palakkad.	1151.10	1222.83	1151.10	1222.83	..	..
10.	Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd. Edappally	3247.00	2012.00	2889.00	3112.00	124.00	150.00
11.	H.M.T. Ltd., Kalamassery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., Aroor	15420.00	12249.00	15654.00	12818.00	432.00	137.00
13.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. Ambalamugal	962.25	963.34	1032.06	1299.54	..	..
14.	Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kannur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
15.	Parvathy Mills, Kollam.	1127.50	1235.55	1112.80	1217.27	..	..
16.	Vijayamohini Mills, Thiruvananthapuram	1865.39	2053.44	1817.77	2095.89	..	..
17.	Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Mills, Thrissur	1752.92	1802.55	1791.87	1780.68	..	9.18
18.	Kerala Lakshmi Mills, Thrissur						

APPENDIX 6.12

Government of India Companies functioning in Kerala - Main Features

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Paid up Capital		Share of Govt. and Public sector		Total loan and interest accrued as on 31-3-1994	Loan Availed during 1993-94 from govt.	Gross Block		Net Assets as on 31-3-94	Value of raw materials consumed during 1993-94	Net Profit (+) / Net Loss (-)			
		as on 31-3-1993	as on 31-3-1994	as on 31-3-93	as on 31-3-94			1992-93	1993-94						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1.	Cochin Refineries Ltd., Kochi	6994.00	6893.00	5809.00	26022.00	---	11540.00	42919.00	50059.00	28658.00	182458.00	(+)	8712.00	(+)	6825.00
2.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Kochi	7878.00	20118.20	20118.20	13848.48	225.00	---	13180.50	13508.14	7204.27	1134.58	(-)	794.95	(-)	197.66
3.	Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Aluva	34277.20	34877.20	34820.58	18221.52	---	---	63313.88	84057.91	33800.11	37745.81	(+)	285.41	(+)	1241.37
4.	Hindustan Latex Ltd., Thiruvananthapuram	1258.00	1258.00	1258.00	1747.00	5.00	45.00	3822.00	4154.00	1560.00	1202.36	(+)	14.89	(+)	53.92
5.	Hindustan News print Ltd. Kottayam	8253.99	8253.99	8253.99	3379.38	---	2260.00	17166.41	20852.88	9038.38	4102.85	(+)	1848.34	(+)	2247.01
6.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd., (a) Udyogamandal (b) Mineral Division, Chavara	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1172.17	1563.15	1134.30	125.37	(-)	71.68	(-)	108.82
7.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Palakkad	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
8.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Udyogamandal	4078.74	4040.68	4040.68	NA	NA	NA	3059.50	3047.20	2382.89	2236.10	(+)	214.48*	(+)	86.47*
9.	Instrumentation Ltd., Palakkad	2012.36	2048.15	2048.15	495.58	NA	NA	1187.98	1284.00	581.32	1479.10	(+)	350.10	(+)	475.25
10.	Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., Edappally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	207.20	218.70	88.85	720.52	(+)	111.10*	(+)	90.06*
11.	H.M.T. Ltd., Kalamasseri	608.00	608.00	608.00	1968.09	NA	NA	2128.82	2164.84	538.90	244.82	(+)	242.87*	(+)	468.01*
12.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd., Aroor	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. Ambalamugal	3342.00	3342.00	3342.00	1711.00	---	---	12228.00	12228.00	6018.00	6422.00	(+)	2524.00	(+)	2102.00
14.	Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. Kannur	120.08	120.08	120.08	480.53	NA	NA	168.75	215.05	85.74	1429.22	(-)	72.58	(-)	55.59
15.	Parvathy Mills, Kollam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16.	Vijayamohini Mills, Trivandrum	243.63	243.63	243.63	657.10	0.80	---	565.07	580.72	327.47	672.89	(-)	71.80	(-)	7.87
17.	Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Mills Trissur	223.03	223.03	223.03	833.48	---	---	845.43	857.35	323.55	1145.45	(-)	89.49	(-)	72.09
18.	Kerala Lakehmi Mills, Trissur	114.46	114.46	114.46	667.95	---	---	732.26	739.70	308.32	1018.00	(-)	32.93	(-)	73.12

* Profit before Taxation

Production and Capacity Utilisation in Government of India Companies Working in Kerala
1992-93 and 1993-94

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Name of Products	Unit	Installed Capacity			Production			Capacity Utilisation(%)	
				1992-93	1993-94	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Cochin Refineries Ltd.	Petroleum Products	Million MT	4.50	4.50	5.12	4.86	113.78	108.00		
2.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	1. Ship building 2. Ship repair 3. Engineering works	D.W.T. G.R.T. D.W.T.	150000 1000000 -	150000 1000000 -	21176 - -	- - 8890	14.12 - -	- - -		
3.	Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.										
a.	Udyogamandal Division	1. Amonium Sulphate 2. Factomfos 20:20	MT MT	225000 148500	225000 148500	155994 150945	180700 117532	69.33 101.65	80.31 79.15		
b.	Cochin Division	1. Urea 2. D.A.P & Factomfos 20:20	MT MT	330000 485000	330000 485000	146828 539371	242270 446600	44.49 111.21	73.42 92.08		
c.	Petro Chemical Divn.	Caprolactum	MT	50000	50000	36569	39694	73.14	79.39		
d.	Marketing Division	Mixed Manures	MT	-	-	61741	47527	-	-		
4.	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	1. Condoms 2. Gloves 3. Centchroman 4. Copper-T 5. Blood bag 6. Hydrocephalis shunt 7. Mala - D/N	M.Pcs. M.Pcs. M.Pcs. M.Pcs. M.Pcs.	608 24 30 4 2	608 24 30 4 2	587 12.60 4.01 - -	628 10.95 3.94 - -	96.54 52.50 13.37 - -	103.29 45.63 13.13 - -		
5.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd	Newsprint	M. Cycles MT	5000 30 80000	5000 30 80000	300 - 97015	- 3.01 98600	6.00 - 121.27	- 10.03 123.25		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.								
a.	Rare Earths Division, Udyogamandal								
		1. HLRE Chloride	MT	5000	5000	3122	3165	62.44	63.30
		2. Tridosium Phosphate	MT	5600	5600	4784	4714	85.43	84.18
		3. Rare Earth Flouride	MT	180	180	152	162	84.44	90.00
		4. Rare Earth Oxide	MT	60	60	28	17	46.67	28.33
	b. Mineral Divn, Chavara	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	7. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	Electronic Swit- ching Equipment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	8. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	1. Tech. DDT	MT	1344	1344	1185	1051	88.17	78.20
		2. Form DDT	MT	2688	2688	2175	2140	80.92	79.61
		3. Tech. BHC	MT	3000	3000	1943	1885	64.77	62.83
		4. Form BHC	MT	3000	3000	2101	1819	70.03	60.63
		5. Tech. Endosulfan	MT	1600	1600	1114	1384	69.63	86.50
		6. Form Endosulfan	KL	1910	1910	801	322	41.94	16.86
	9. Instrumentation Ltd.	1. Process Central Valves	Nos.	7500	7500	3438	3886	45.84	51.81
		2. Safety Relief Valves & Pr.	Nos.	2000	2000	665	396	33.25	19.80
		3. Reducing Valves	Nos.	500	500	35	215	7.00	43.00
		4. Orific Plate/Flow measuring Devices	Nos.	500	500	35	215	7.00	43.00
		Misc. items & Accessories	Nos.	As required	-	-	-	-	-
	10. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd.	Modern Bread & Bun	400 gms	287	287	281.64	287.72	98.13	100.25
	11. HMT Ltd.	Machine Tools	Nos.	577	574	272	203	47.14	47.39
	12. Balmer Lawrie & Co.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	13. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	1. Phenol	MT	40000	40000	32636	29756	81.59	74.39
		2. Acetone	MT	24640	24640	20308	18580	82.42	75.41
	14. Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills	Yarn in different counts.	--	24800	24800	145.09	150.69	-	-
	15. Parvathy Mills	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	16. Vijayamohini Mills	Yarn	spindles	30476	30476	13.15	12.62	-	-
			spindles	spindles	spindles	lakh kg.	lakh kg.	lakh kg.	lakh kg.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Mills	Cotton/blended yarn in cone and hank forms of different counts		49964 spindles	49532 spindles	19.64 lakh kg.	21.12 lakh kg.		
18.	Kerala Lakshmi Mills	Cotton/blended yarn of medium and high counts		41328 spindles	41328 spindles	18.08 lakh kg.	18.16 lakh kg.		

APPENDIX 6.14

District-wise Details of Small Scale Industrial Units Registered in Kerala During the year 1993-94 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of SSI Units Promoted by				Investment (Rs. in lakhs)	Value of Goods and Services produced (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment provided (Number)
		SC/ST	Women	Others	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	146	565	890	1601	1592.13	6984.35	7087
2.	Kollam	296	456	689	1441	1243.81	6221.48	7689
3.	Pathanamthitta	76	150	444	670	584.97	1594.60	2889
4.	Alappuzha	44	280	1146	1470	832.33	4805.75	5823
5.	Kottayam	56	490	1023	1569	1851.51	4001.63	6362
6.	Idukki	57	211	162	430	274.93	595.20	1298
7.	Ernakulam	116	432	1377	1925	3499.05	9986.15	8648
8.	Thrissur	152	238	1187	1577	1457.84	6396.02	6395
9.	Palakkad	83	192	957	1232	1629.29	7760.21	4594
10.	Malappuram	56	136	408	600	972.30	3522.22	2369
11.	Kozhikkode	87	238	408	733	1141.94	3005.30	3199
12.	Wayanad	18	159	73	250	234.46	410.25	720
13.	Kannur	19	101	396	516	661.02	3473.38	1938
14.	Kasaragod	24	94	401	519	652.17	3449.56	1934
State Total		1230	3742	9561	14533	16627.75	62206.10	60945

APPENDIX 6.15

District-wise details of Registered SSI Units in Kerala as on 31st March 1994 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of SSI Units Promoted by			Total Investment (Rs. in lakhs)	Value of Goods and Services produced (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment provided (Number)	
		SC/ST	Women	Others				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	652	2230	9152	12034	10531.79	48637.81	49667
2.	Kollam	895	1681	7487	10063	11101.68	36266.37	114990
3.	Pathanamthitta	329	1075	2664	4068	2463.85	6295.02	17957
4.	Alappuzha	232	1251	8749	10232	8435.92	52908.85	54172
5.	Kottayam	240	1472	9779	11491	10475.43	22063.39	45792
6.	Idukki	255	813	2316	3384	2332.17	6363.16	11983
7.	Ernakulam	546	1325	13968	15839	25517.46	54238.00	76538
8.	Thrissur	674	1158	10066	11898	14916.67	36832.53	52457
9.	Palakkad	568	913	6276	7757	8999.02	24037.31	47466
10.	Malappuram	565	529	3768	4862	7201.39	8995.56	20010
11.	Kozhikkode	197	953	7080	8230	6003.97	19565.48	44577
12.	Wayanad	134	518	1209	1861	922.45	876.73	6444
13.	Kannur	149	530	5570	6249	5917.49	43713.93	66181
14.	Kasaragod	50	294	2072	2416	2696.97	N.A	21309
State Total		5486	14742	90156	110384	117516.26	360794.14	629543

APPENDIX 6.16

Details of Entrepreneurship Development Programmes conducted during 1993-94

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number of Entrepreneurs Trained during 1993-94			No. of trained entrepreneurs who have started SSI Units
		SC/ST	Others	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	---	43	43	1
2.	Kollam	25	20	45	---
3.	Pathanamthitta	---	25	25	---
4.	Alappuzha	30	21	51	6
5.	Kottayam	28	---	28	---
6.	Idukki	---	26	26	---
7.	Ernakulam	---	74	74	---
8.	Thrissur	---	54	54	---
9.	Palakkad	---	18	18	---
10.	Malappuram	---	55	55	---
11.	Kozhikkode	---	21	21	---
12.	Wayanad	25	---	25	---
13.	Kannur	---	---	---	---
14.	Kasaragod	---	---	---	---
State Total		108	357	465	7

APPENDIX 6.17

Achievements under Self Employment Programme during 1993-94

Name of District	Applications sanctioned and amount disbursed during 1993-94			
	Amount Sanctioned		Amount Disbursed	
	No.	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	No.	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Thiruvananthapuram	292	51.15	91	12.73
2. Kollam	345	77.55	218	55.05
3. Pathanamthitta	111	23.28	62	11.05
4. Alappuzha	156	31.71	102	23.17
5. Kottayam	192	48.76	192	48.40
6. Idukki	96	17.29	54	9.43
7. Ernakulam	297	39.05	79	9.64
8. Thrissur	353	64.46	159	29.82
9. Palakkad	179	28.59	85	10.30
10. Malappuram	243	47.49	72	14.20
11. Kozhikode	299	48.50	218	32.88
12. Wayanad	107	13.27	107	13.27
13. Kannur	149	22.04	149	21.90
14. Kasaragod	105	17.00	95	16.00
State Total	2924	530.14	1683	307.84

APPENDIX 6.18

Working Status of Small Scale Units as on 31-3-1994

Sl. No.	District	Total No. of units as on 31-3-1994	No. of units identified Sick	Units identified Closed	Units revived by DIC during 1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	12034	191	33	10
2.	Kollam	10063	328	83	10
3.	Pathanamthitta	4068	42	131	NIL
4.	Alappuzha	10232	237	59	7
5.	Kottayam	11491	218	214	6
6.	Idukki	3384	48	79	NIL
7.	Ernakulam	15839	993	76	6
8.	Thrissur	11898	111	21	4
9.	Palakkad	7757	52	742	NIL
10.	Malappuram	4862	47	497	NIL
11.	Kozhikkode	8230	176	70	NIL
12.	Wayanad	1861	50	64	NIL
13.	Kannur	6249	66	2	12
14.	Kasaragod	2416	29	NIL	NIL
State Total		110384	2588	2071	55

APPENDIX 6.19

District-wise details of Artisan Units started during 1993-94

District	No. of artisan Units started
(1)	(2)
1. Thiruvananthapuram	104
2. Kollam	43
3. Pathanamthitta	---
4. Alappuzha	51
5. Kottayam	62
6. Idukki	29
7. Ernakulam	22
8. Thrissur	47
9. Palakkad	50
10. Malappuram	67
11. Kozhikode	64
12. Wayanad	92
13. Kannur	96
14. Kasaragod	48
State Total	775

APPENDIX 6.20

Industrial Co-operative Societies in Kerala as on 30.06.1994

Sl. No.	District	Industrial Co-operative Societies Registered during 1993-94 (7-93 to 6-94)	Total Number of Industrial Co-operative Societies as on 30.06.1994					Total Number of societies as on 30.06.1994
			Beedi I.C.S. Primary	Central	Other ICS SC/ST	Promoted by Women	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	7	3	N11	20	52	167	239
2.	Kollam	10	8	1	33	51	99	183
3.	Pathanamthitta	4	-	-	10	26	49	85
4.	Alappuzha	3	4	-	32	39	135	206
5.	Kottayam	8	N11	N11	18	17	79	114
6.	Idukki	9	-	-	29	9	26	64
7.	Ernakulam	3	-	-	9	13	104	126
8.	Thrissur	3	7	-	20	43	134	197
9.	Palakkad	5	3	1	35	18	51	104
				(under liquidation)				
10.	Malappuram	11	11	-	16	24	57	97
11.	Kozhikkode	3	10	-	15	20	70	105
12.	Wayanad	5	-	-	19	10	13	42
13.	Kannur	1	16	1	28	38	96	162
14.	Kasaragod	4	5	-	8	10	33	51
State Total		76	67	3	292	370	1113	1775

APPENDIX - 6.21

KERALA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, TRIVANDRUM SUMMARY OF LOAN OPERATIONS AS ON 31-3-1994

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	During the year 1993-94				Since inception upto 31-3-1994							
		SSI		Others		SSI		Others		Total			
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1.	Application pending as on 1-4-1993	104	590.19	53	166.26	157	756.45						
2.	Application received	1094	7182.91	1071	3346.04	2165	10528.95	19511	65297.10	6717	27723.86	26228	93020.96
3.	Total application for consideration	1198	7773.10	1128	3512.30	2326	11285.40	19511	65297.10	6717	27723.86	26228	93020.96
4.	Application withdrawn/ rejected or otherwise disposed off	154	769.45	66	192.62	220	962.07	3656	11125.01	766	4184.28	4422	15309.29
5.	Application sanctioned (gross)	985	5471.10	1013	2938.74	1988	8409.84	15140	48586.91	6420	24171.07	21560	72757.98
6.(a)	Application cancelled/ reduced out of current year sanction	31	106.13	32	145.29	63	251.42						
(b)	Application cancelled/ reduced out of previous year sanction	59	344.02	20	80.25	79	424.27						
(c)	Total cancellation/ reduction 6 (a+b)	90	450.15	52	225.54	142	675.69	2411	8009.98	728	2394.01	3139	10403.99
	Application sanctioned effectively (5-6A)	954	5364.97	981	2793.45	1935	8158.42						
	Net Sanction (5-6 c)	895	5020.95	961	2713.20	1856	7734.15	12689	40576.93	5692	21777.06	18381	62353.99
	Amount disbursed along with no. of newly assisted units	847	4448.53	849	2393.90	1696	6842.43	13066	35393.83	5307	16837.32	18373	52231.15
	Application pending sanction as at the end of the period	93	816.02	11	79.19	104	895.21						

APPENDIX 6.22

District-wise details of disbursement of loan by KFC 1993-94

(Amount in Rs.lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	SSI		Others		Total	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I. Backward districts							
Category - A							
1.	Idukki-Kattappana	60	140.45	79	170.40	139	310.85
2.	Thodupuzha						
3.	Wayanad	20	72.34	97	185.03	117	257.37
Category - B							
4.	Alappuzha	53	240.46	27	68.86	80	309.32
5.	Malappuram	50	384.85	15	30.93	65	415.78
6.	Kannur	70	242.22	83	226.75	153	468.97
7.	Kasaragod	20	75.44	39	85.76	59	161.20
Category - C							
8.	Thiruvananthapuram	68	340.00	94	270.85	162	610.85
9.	Thrissur	88	493.53	12	80.45	100	573.98
	Total	429	1989.29	446	1119.03	875	3108.32
Non-backward districts							
10.	Pathanamthitta	25	221.08	40	74.67	65	295.75
11.	Kollam	54	208.32	60	140.07	114	348.39
12.	Ernakulam	142	1061.50	45	351.20	187	1412.70
13.	Palakkad	54	417.64	16	57.60	70	475.24
14.	Kozhikode	72	253.53	216	537.12	288	790.65
15.	Kottayam	71	297.17	26	114.21	97	411.38
	Total	418	2459.24	403	1274.87	821	3734.11
Grand Total		847	4448.53	849	2393.90	1696	6842.43

APPENDIX 6.23

Industry-wise classification of loan sanctioned and disbursed by the Kerala Financial Corporation as on 31-3-1994

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Type of industry	Amount sanctioned	Percentage of total loans sanctioned	Amount disbursed	Percentage of total loans disbursed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Mining	1413.20	2.11	550.53	1.05
2.	Crude Petroleum	88.14	0.13	36.14	0.07
3.	Petroleum Refining	13.37	0.02	11.31	0.02
4.	Sugar	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
5.	Other food Products	6332.18	9.45	4936.76	9.45
6.	Textiles	2323.38	3.47	1587.84	3.04
7.	Paper & Paper Products	1197.15	1.79	913.39	1.75
8.	Leather & leather products	145.04	0.22	92.89	0.18
9.	Rubber products	6749.37	10.07	4605.95	8.82
10.	Chemical & Chemical Products	2606.55	3.89	1990.99	3.81
11.	Fertilisers	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
12.	Cement	110.20	0.16	84.07	0.16
13.	Basic metal				
	a) Iron & Steel	356.84	0.53	331.20	0.63
	b) Non-ferrous	573.30	0.86	493.90	0.95
14.	Metal products	3103.59	4.63	1533.24	2.94
15.	Capital goods				
	a) Non-electrical machy	355.10	0.53	319.20	0.61
	b) Electrical machy.	1150.41	1.72	1144.94	2.19
	c) Electronic machy.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	d) Transport equipment	767.62	1.15	715.34	1.37
16.	Electricity generation	4.89	0.01	4.89	0.01
17.	Services				
	a) Hostels	4966.96	7.41	3514.49	6.73
	b) Hospitals	487.90	0.73	387.80	0.74
	c) Others	13746.18	20.51	12399.49	23.74
18.	Others	20509.55	30.61	16576.79	31.74
Total		67,000.92	100.00	52,231.15	100.00

APPENDIX 6.24

Progress of the working of Kerala Financial Corporation at a glance

Year	Loans sanctioned (Cumulative)	Loans disbursed (Cumulative)	Loans outstanding (Cumulative)	(Rs. in lakhs)	
				Profit before taxation	profit after taxation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1985-86	13,894.06	10,669.41	9,380	50.58	50.58
1986-87	18,326.70	13,621.63	11,645	71.97	71.97
1987-88	21,827.04	17,019.38	14,384	143.12(-)	---
1988-89	28,376.31	21,166.82	19,092	77.27(-)	---
1989-90	35,286.99	26,803.26	22,472	73.14	73.14
1990-91	42,836.39	32,820.67	29,007	112.19	112.19
1991-92	49,754.80	38,878.59	31,823	89.94	89.94
1992-93	58,842.50	45,388.72	36,470	141.14	141.14
1993-94	67,000.92	52,231.15	41,704	141.56	136.43

APPENDIX - 6.25

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES : PRODUCTION, SALES, EMPLOYMENT, AND WAGES PAID DURING 1993-94

(Amount Rs. lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Industry	Value of			Employment (Nos)			Total	Wages paid
		Production	Sales		Full time	Part time	Casual		
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9.	
I.	Khadi	394.37	765.34	10728	--	--	10728	293.99	
II.	Village Industries								
1.	Processing of cereals and pulses	527.50	591.86	5091	6678	--	11769	166.98	
2.	Village oil	1497.49	1621.00	748	877	--	1625	46.15	
3.	Village Leather	694.40	762.15	1944	947	--	2891	164.43	
4.	Cottage Match	648.83	718.64	3365	4089	--	7454	132.97	
5.	Ghurkhandasari	221.84	237.91	1116	386	--	1502	53.74	
6.	Palmgur	142.26	230.87	875	9652	--	10527	17.97	
7.	Non-edible oil and soap	325.51	361.11	337	503	--	840	234.16	
8.	Handmade paper	66.22	69.84	508	--	--	508	17.22	
9.	Village Pottery	1010.19	1047.38	17618	4403	--	22021	492.00	
10.	Bee-keeping	58.62	51.08	1525	12915	--	14440	41.04	
11.	Fibre-Screwpine	629.69	665.52	58975	5159	--	64134	387.82	
12.	Blacksmithy and Carpentry	989.59	1023.53	5712	929	--	6641	278.12	

	1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13. Lime			829.22	978.09	4191	2546	--	6737	308.63
14. Fruits and Vetable preservation			328.51	367.63	1168	1426	--	2594	67.03
15. Cane and Bamboo			272.88	292.72	1336	3443	--	4779	141.88
16. Aluminium			258.02	272.19	670	228	--	898	81.27
17. Agarbathy			133.46	139.76	798	213	--	1011	22.57
18. Rubber based goods			216.63	238.14	544	261	--	805	23.01
19. Textile			331.43	369.03	2599	69	--	2668	77.51
20. Ayurvedic Medicine			4.43	2.86	32	53	--	85	2.08
21. Collection of forest plants and fruits			19.40	25.48	39	192	--	231	5.05
22. Service			--	113.74	497	--	--	497	55.55
23. Polyvastra			46.97	66.34	467	--	--	467	13.96
24. Electronics			80.48	65.45	510	--	--	510	3.43
Total II			9333.57	10312.32	110665	54969	--	165634	2834.57
Grand Total (I + II)			9727.94	11077.66	121393	54969	--	176362	3128.56

APPENDIX 6.26

Coir Co-operative Societies in Kerala

Type of Society	No. of Societies as on	
	31-3-93	31-3-94
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. Primary Coir Co-operative Societies		
a. Working	444	442
b. New Societies which have not started production	57	57
c. Dormant Societies	58	51
Total	559	550
II. Manufacturing Societies		
a. Working	23	20
b. New Societies which have not started production	20	5
c. Dormant Societies	5	23
Total	48	48
III. Small Scale Producers Co-operative Societies		
a. Working	7	7
b. New Societies which have not started production	Nil	Nil
c. Dormant Societies	1	1
Total :	8	8
IV. Husk Procurement and Distribution Societies		
a. Working	2	2
b. New Societies which have not started production	Nil	Nil
c. Dormant Societies	2	2
Total	4	4
V. Defibering Societies		
a. Working	Nil	Nil
b. New Societies which have not started production	5	42
c. Dormant Societies	Nil	Nil
Total	5	42
VI. Co-operative Coir Marketing Federation		
	1	1
VII. Total Number of Coir Co-operative Societies		
a. Working	477	472
b. New Societies which have not started working	83	104
c. Dormant Societies	65	77
d. Societies under liquidation	191	205
Total :	816	858

APPENDIX 6.27

Export of Coir Products from India during 1992-93 and 1993-94

Sl. No.	Item	1992-93		1993-94	
		Qty in (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Qty in (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Coir yarn	11.62	4.59	13269.00	2560.38
2.	Coir Fibre	11442.47	1966.18	9.00	3.54
3.	Coir Mats	13779.29	5079.62	15606.00	6701.86
4.	Coir Mattings	4577.39	1775.89	5325.00	2352.84
5.	Coir Rugs and Carpets	1326.93	573.89	1675.00	856.14
6.	Coir Rope	67.76	13.81	304.00	58.24
7.	Coir (Other sorts)	46.80	15.06	149.00	56.31
8.	Rubberised Coir Products	111.67	71.54	83.00	46.62
9.	Curled Coir	934.50	90.15	600.00	49.33
10.	Other Items (Specify)	15.63	4.59	---	---
Total :		32314.06	9595.32	37020.00	12685.26

ACTIVITIES OF THE COIR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Primary Coir Co-operative Societies

Year	No. of Working Societies	No. of members ('000)	Raw material consumed				Yarn & Fibre produced		No. of workers to whom work was given ('000)	Wages paid (Rs. in lakhs)
			No. in lakhs	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Qty. in (tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Qty. in (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1991-92	452	259	1533.00	325.60	404.00	18.44	12706.00	1011.78	75	582.88
1992-93	444	253	1187.00	285.30	459.00	21.90	10276.00	962.07	70	518.71
1993-94	442	262	1094.00	309.31	882.00	58.71	95443.00	1082.37	66	537.40

Manufacturing Societies

Year	No. of working Societies	No. of members ('000)	Value of Production (Rs. lakhs)	No. of workers ('000)	Wages paid (Rs. in lakhs)	Value of Exports (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991-92	29	4.37	710.57	2.21	100.02	N.A.
1992-93	30	5.07	722.85	2.67	103.83	N.A.
1993-94	26	4.64	890.22	2.55	137.23	N.A.

Production and Productivity under Handloom Sector in Kerala

Sl.No.	Item	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4
1.	Estimated Number of Handlooms in the State	55093	57345
2.	Number of Looms in the Co-operative Sector	43471	45709
3.	Percentage of Item 2 to 1	78.91	79.71
4.	Co-operative Sector		
	i) Production of Handloom Cloth (Million Metre)	48.60	51.37
	ii) Value of Production (Rs. in crores)	97.20	146.40
	iii) Productivity (Metre/Loom/Annum)	1118	1124
5.	Corporate Sector		
	i) Number of Looms under the Purview of Handloom Development Corporation	6236	6252
	ii) Production of Handloom Cloth (Million Metre)	0.88	1.22
	iii) Value of Production (Rs. in crores)	1.82	3.48
	iv) productivity (Metre/Loom/Annum)	533	534
6.	Unorganised Sector		
	i) Number of Looms in the Unorganised/Private Sector	5385	5400
	ii) Production of Handloom Cloth (Million Metre)	9.69	9.71
	iii) Value of Production (Rs. in crores)	2.09	2.75
	iv) Productivity (Metre/loom/Annum)	1800	1805
7.	Total (Co-operative, Corporate and unorganised/Private Sectors)		
	i) Production of Handloom Cloth (Million Metre)	59.17	62.30
	ii) Value of Production (Rs.in crores)	128.12	152.63
	iii) Productivity (Metre/Loom/Annum)	1074	1154
8.	Assistance Extended by way of loan and grant for the development of Handloom Industry (Rs. in lakhs)		
	a) Loan		
	i) State Government	84.55	133.63
	ii) Central Government	2.66	12.63
	iii) N.C.D.C.	10.34	---
	Total	97.55	146.26
	b) Grant		
	i) State Government	129.75	475.006
	ii) Central Government	75.63	345.881
	iii) NCDC	0.35	---
	Total :	205.73	820.887

1	2	3	4
C	Amount Spent as Rebate on the sale of Handloom Cloth		
	i) State Government	149.65	149.50
	ii) Central Government (MDA)	350.00	400.00
	Total :	499.65	549.50
9.	Value of unsold Stock (Rs. in crores)		
	a) In the Co-operative Sector	15.22	20.81
	b) In the Corporate Sector	2.33	8.64
	c) In the Unorganised Sector	---	---
	Total :	17.55	24.45
10.	Number of Co-operative societies		
	a) Factory type		
	i) Working societies	106	115
	ii) Dormant	9	13
	iii) Under liquidation	11	2
	Total :	126	130
	b) Cottage type societies		
	i) Working societies	363	364
	ii) Dormant	37	37
	iii) Under liquidation	79	79
	Total	479	480
	Grand Total (a+b)	605	610

APPENDIX 6.30

Working results of Handloom Apex Society (Hantex)

(Value Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Sales Turnover	1124	1405
2.	Value of Cloth procured	899	458
3.	Value of yarn purchased	164	137
4.	Value of yarn distributed	171	80
5.	Value of janatha Cloth Produced (Rs. in lakhs)	---	---
6.	Value of Polyester shirting, Double Veshty and Single Veshty produced	40.67	---
7.	Processed Goods		
	a) Production (Lakh metres)	1.35	1.40
	b) Value	8.59	8.908
8.	No. of Exhibitions conducted	15	14
9.	No. of Primary Societies Registered as Members (Cumulative)	414	414

APPENDIX 6.31

Working Results of Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd., Kannur

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Paid up share capital (as at the end of the year)	428.03	458.03
2.	Total Borrowings (as at the end of the year)	615.77	682.37
3.	Gross Block (as at the end of the year)	149.41	154.04
4.	Value of Production	182.30	347.00
5.	Income through sale of production	344.95	516.79
6.	Other Income	43.05	54.87
7.	Expenditure on Rawmaterials	263.94	397.58
8.	Expenditure on Personal Payments	94.67	102.36
9.	Provision for depreciation	6.00	6.00
10.	Expenditure towards Interest and bank charges	61.86	62.00
11.	Other Expenses	42.90	78.46
12.	Net Profit (+) Loss for the year (-)	(-) 94.00	(-) 74.74
13.	Accumulated Loss at the end of the year	257.96	332.70

APPENDIX 6.32

Production and Productivity under powerloom Industry

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Item	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Total Number of Powerlooms in the State (Estimated)	4877	5531
2.	No. of looms in the co-operative Sector	608	611
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	12.47	11.05
4.	No. of Powerloom Co-operative societies in the State	22	22
5.	No. of members in the Co-operative sector	1396	1775
6.	Co-operative sector		
	I) Production of cloth (lakh metres)	26.45	26.60
	II) Value of Production (Rs. lakhs)	317.40	319.20
	III) Productivity (Metre/loom)	4350	4371.00
7.	Unorganised Sector (Private Sector)		
	I) Production of Cloth (Lakh Metres)	65.00	73.72
	II) Value of Production (Rs. lakhs)	975.00	1105.80
	III) Productivity (Metre/Loom)	1522.00	1754.00
8.	Total (Co-operative and unorganised sector)		
	I) Production of Cloth (Lakh metres)	91.45	100.32
	II) Production of cloth (Rs.lakhs)	1292.40	1424.20
	III) Productivity (Metre/Loom)	1875.00	1814.00

APPENDIX 6.33

Foreign Exchange Earnings of India from Cashew Industry

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Year	Export Value		Total	Import value of cashewnuts	Net foreign exchange earned
	Cashew kernels	Cashewnut shell liquid			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1985-86	22511	135	22646	2437	20209
1986-87	32755	148	32903	7116	25787
1987-88	31129	503	31632	6438	25194
1988-89	27393	220	27613	6137	21476
1989-90	36636	250	36886	8286	28600
1990-91	44224	556	44780	13400	31380
1991-92	66909	402	67311	26668	40643
1992-93	74549	381	74930	37633	37297
1993-94 (p)	104154	280	104434	48270	56164

Source : DGCI & S. Calcutta (P) = Provisional

APPENDIX 6.34

Import of Raw cashewnuts into India

Year	Quantity (M.T.)	Index 1976-77=100	Value (Rs.crores)	Index 1976-77=100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1976-77	75122	100.00	18.33	100.00
1977-78	56299	74.94	17.98	98.09
1978-79	20496	27.28	9.16	49.97
1979-80	24232	32.26	11.60	63.28
1980-81	16280	21.67	8.71	47.52
1981-82	16057	21.37	18.37	100.22
1982-83	1485	1.98	1.41	7.69
1983-84	26877	35.78	22.12	120.68
1984-85	56161	74.76	38.84	211.89
1985-86	21945	29.21	24.37	132.95
1986-87	49149	65.43	71.16	388.22
1987-88	42609	56.72	64.38	351.23
1988-89	45150	60.10	61.37	334.81
1989-90	56248	74.88	76.66	418.22
1990-91	82639	110.01	134.00	731.04
1991-92	106080	141.21	266.68	1454.88
1992-93	134985	179.69	376.33	2053.08
1993-94 (P)	190157	253.13	482.70	2633.39

Source DGCI & S, Calcutta (P) Provisional

Working Results of the Cashew Workers Apex Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. (CAPEX)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Particulars	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4
1.	Share Capital (Total)		
	i. Contribution of Primary Societies	112.53	112.53
	ii. Contribution from Government	69.06	69.06
2.	Number of Primary Societies registered as members of Capex	10	10
3.	(a) Total number of Cashew workers in the Primary societies registered	6151	6280
	(b) No. of members of Primary societies (if any) who are not cashew workers.	Nil	Nil
4.	Number of Primary Societies earning profit	Nil	Nil
5.	Raw nuts Procured		
	(i) Quantity (Tonnes)	5198.820	7031
	(ii) Value (Rs. in lakhs)	1311.930	1945.95
6.	Products purchased from primary societies		
	(i) Cashew Kernels	Nil	Nil
	(ii) Quantity (Tonnes)	---	---
	(b) Value (Rs. in lakhs)	---	---
	(ii) Other items (Specify name, Qty. and Value)	---	---
7.	Sales Turnover		
	A. Inside the Country		
	(i) Cashew Kernels		
	(a) Quantity (Tonnes)	623.257	224.00
	(b) Value (Rs. lakhs)	265.890	248.10
	(ii) Other items (specify and give details)		
	(i) Cashew Shell	13.32	9.81
	(ii) Cashew Skin	2.68	5.76
	(iii) Shell Oil	0.28	0.35
	B. Exports		
	(i) Cashew Kernels		
	(a) Quantity (Tonnes)	2112.41	2144.00
	(b) Value (Rs. in lakhs)	2876.72	2957.52
	(ii) Other items (Specify and give details)		
	Total (B)		
	Quantity (Tonnes)		
	Value (Rs. lakhs)		
	Total sales (A + B) Quantity (MT)	2735.667	2368.00
	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	3158.310	3221.54
8.	Net Profit/loss (Rs. lakhs)	649.15	276.56
9.	Number of persons employed in the CAPEX	50	50
10.	(a) Number of Primary societies which are different	Nil	Nil
	(b) Number of workers affected	Nil	Nil

APPENDIX 6.36

District-wise Quantity of Rawnuts procured in 1994 cashew season

Sl. No.	Place	Qty in MT		Procurement Price	Selling Price
		Target	Achievement	Rs./kg	Rs/kg.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	NA	---	---	---
2.	Kollam	6500	657.017	21.50	24.50
3.	Pathanamthitta	2000	267.436	21.50	24.50
4.	Alappuzha	2000	834.985	21.50	24.50
5.	Kottayam	NA	---	---	---
6.	Idukki	1000	348.120	21.50	24.50
7.	Ernakulam	2500	164.263	21.50	24.50
8.	Thrissur	8500	2231.233	21.50	24.50
9.	Palakkad	3500	2287.587	22.50	25.50
10.	Malappuram	14000	5278.045	22.50	25.50
11.	Kozhikkode	7000	2208.000	22.50	25.50
12.	Wayanad	1000	924.951	22.50	25.50
13.	Kannur	NA	---	---	---
14.	Kasargod	14000	3639.140	23	26.00

APPENDIX 6.37

Revenue Collection from Mining Sector : 1985-86 to 1993-94

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Minor Minerals	Major Minerals	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1985-86	5.33	52.34	57.67
1986-87	6.17	44.02	50.19
1987-88	8.93	103.13	112.06
1988-89	15.02	110.55	125.57
1989-90	25.44	120.31	145.75
1990-91	28.81	79.11	107.92
1991-92	32.63	131.72	164.36
1992-93	108.84	321.94	430.78
1993-94	114.85	337.28	452.13

Source : Directorate of Mining and Geology.

APPENDIX 6.38

Production and Sale of Mineral Sands

Name of Mineral	1992-93 Sales			1993-94 Sales		
	Production (M.T.)	Quantity (M.T)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Production (M.T)	Quantity (M.T)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Ilmenite	136887	109715	1316.58	138582	100357	2301.93
Rutile	9200	9668	1186.78	7645	8581	1051.11
Sillimanite	10272	10524	152.59	7458	6895	112.73
Zircon	13791	6352	450.99	12460	11395	884.68
Monazite	56	91	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source : Directorate of Mining and Geology

APPENDIX - 6.39

PRODUCTION AND SALE OF MAJOR MINERALS (OTHER THAN MINERAL SANDS)

(QTY. IN M.T., VALUE IN Rs.lakhs)

Name of minerals	1992-93						1993-94					
	Production			Sales			Production			Sales		
	Raw	Processed	Qty.	Value	Raw	Processed	Qty.	Value	Raw	Processed	Qty.	Value
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13
China Clay	1885563	159503	125846	251.69	83034	3321.36	248668	95751	21142	28.79	74505	2222.39
Silica Sand	51125	--	54224	48.80	50584	45.79	40118	35628	47760	47.76	35562	53.34
Lime Shell	137062	--	128143	384.42	--	--	164682	--	104948	399.78	--	--
Lime Stone	323038	--	349856	722.03	--	--	439858	--	431206	927.43	--	--
Magnesite	341	-	76	0.30	--	--	111	--	91	0.37	--	--
Quartz	1250	--	1250	5.00	--	--	2596	--	2464	10.22	--	--

S 110

Source : Directorate of Mining and Geology.

APPENDIX - 7.1

DIVISION-WISE AND CATEGORY-WISE LENGTH OF ROADS UNDER PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AS ON 1-4-1994

(Kms.)

Sl.No.	Division	State High Ways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	80.700	294.922	1357.471	98.248	1831.341 (8.5)
2.	Kollam	167.576	446.952	1070.946	10.670	1696.144 (7.8)
3.	Alappuzha	112.525	286.817	513.698	128.390	1041.430 (4.8)
4.	Pathanamthitta	174.022	459.284	758.244	112.054	1503.604 (6.9)
5.	Kottayam	288.000	702.382	967.695	39.612	1977.689 (9.1)
6.	Idukki	330.286	419.693	392.263	426.448	1568.690 (7.2)
7.	Ernakulam	54.147	289.701	463.688	--	807.536 (3.7)
8.	Muvattupuzha	93.176	516.752	535.242	32.063	1177.233 (5.4)
9.	Thrissur	208.412	518.208	803.195	107.642	1637.457 (7.6)
10.	Palakkad	143.507	748.925	536.885	366.156	1795.473 (8.3)
11.	Manjeri	184.538	387.646	954.624	310.678	1837.486 (8.5)
12.	Kozhikode	115.824	250.364	245.434	725.915	1337.537 (6.2)
13.	Wayanad	90.670	277.031	148.456	169.136	685.293 (3.2)
14.	Kannur	101.597	225.149	945.913	419.261	1691.920 (7.8)
15.	Vadakara	12.000	50.225	--	7.530	69.755 (0.3)
16.	Kasaragod	28.967	84.563	376.416	482.819	972.765 (4.5)
Total		2185.947	5958.614	10070.170	3436.622	21651.353 (100)

Source: Public Works Department

Note: Figures in bracket denote percentage

APPENDIX - 7.2

**DIVISION-WISE AND SURFACE-WISE LENGTH OF ROADS MAINTAINED BY
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AS ON 1-4-1994**

(Kms)

Sl. No.	Division	Cement concrete	Black topped	Water Bound Mecadam	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	--	1831.340 (9.6)	--	--	1831.340
2.	Kollam	--	1527.312 (8.0)	48.120	120.752	1696.184
3.	Alappuzha	--	913.647 (4.8)	1.342	126.441	1041.430
4.	Pathanamthitta	0.800	1456.034 (7.7)	4.000	42.770	1503.604
5.	Kottayam	--	1891.644 (9.9)	17.355	88.690	1997.689
6.	Idukki	--	1022.157 (5.4)	55.818	490.715	1568.690
7.	Ernakulam	0.322	768.189 (4.0)	3.429	35.605	807.536
8.	Muvattupuzha	--	1082.281 (5.7)	22.112	72.840	1177.233
9.	Thrissur	6.680	1493.006 (7.9)	92.831	44.930	1637.447
10.	Palakkad	--	1626.045 (8.5)	23.865	145.563	1795.473
11.	Manjeri	--	1546.748 (8.1)	43.065	247.673	1837.486
12.	Kozhikode	--	1126.636 (5.9)	26.380	184.521	1337.537
13.	Wayanad	--	555.103 (2.9)	21.350	108.810	685.263
14.	Kannur	4.112	1266.547 (6.7)	2.000	419.261	1691.920
15.	Vadakara	--	62.225 (0.3)	--	7.530	69.755
16.	Kasaragod	--	849.772 (4.5)	4.300	118.693	972.765
Total		11.914	19018.686 (100)	365.958	2254.794	21651.352

Source: Public Works Department

Note:- Figures in bracket denote percentage.

APPENDIX - 7.3

CATEGORY-WISE GROWTH OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN KERALA

Sl. No.	Type of Vehicles	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Goods Vehicles								
i.	Four Wheelers and above	15785	20128	36699	51530	54753	57370	68176	78514
ii.	Three wheelers including Tempos	--	993	4170	9576	11437	13719	9160	9941
2.	Buses								
i.	Stage Carriages	7828	8705	12910	15056	15806	15852	16883	18263
ii.	Contract Carriages/ Omni Buses	--	842	2324	5234	5848	6981	8462	12107
3.	Cars and Station Wagons								
i.	Cars	44497	54381	75731	116676	125769	129232	135299	144400
ii.	Station Wagons	--	198	507	849	891	946	--	--
iii.	Taxi Cars	11525	17780	28189	37638	37830	36999	40931	46843
iv.	Geeps	5859	7023	12972	24351	26133	27302	29334	32563
4.	Three Wheelers								
i.	Autorickshaws	3125	7397	24383	58165	67317	75244	83725	92296
ii.	Motorised Cycle rickshaws	--	38	34	62	53	57	48	80
5.	Two Wheelers								
i.	Motorised Cycles	--	58	73	70	63	63	63	63
ii.	Scooter/Motor Cycles	25769	50493	11629	248374	288498	330316	369537	428641
6.	Tractor Trailers Articulated	2735	1884	2104	2661	2660	2781	2803	2975
7.	Tractors	--	1892	3089	41155	4305	4573	4315	4691
8.	Tillers	--	469	1118	1927	2069	2330	3225	4089
9.	Trailers	--	260	416	580	556	592	621	682
10.	Others	2507	1735	2891	4190	3954	3815	8816	8524
	Total	119720	174254	319259	581054	647742	708172	781398	887672
	Percentage increase over the previous year	--	13.01	15.26	11.03	11.48	9.33	10.34	13.6

* Included in others.

Source:- Motor Vehicles Department

APPENDIX - 7.4

DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF VEHICLES REGISTERED IN THE STATE DURING
1992-93 AND 1993-94

Sl. No.	District	Goods Vehicles			Buses			Cars & Station Wagons			Three Wheelers		
		1992-93	1993-94	% Variation	1992-93	1993-94	% Variation	1992-93	1993-94	% Variation	1992-93	1993-94	% Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	660	817	23.79	398	1000	151.25	1088	1550	41.16	369	1135	207.6
2.	Kollam	416	565	35.8	37	96	159.45	427	1375	122.01	1045	1033	-1.15
3.	Pathanamthitta	183	484	64.48	80	82	2.5	970	790	19.56	278	529	90.29
4.	Alappuzha	354	464	31.07	91	137	50.55	308	690	124.02	305	339	11.15
5.	Kottayam	883	--	--	489	669	36.81	644	1413	119.41	1020	1362	33.53
6.	Idukki	167	115	-31.14	110	84	-23.64	235	351	49.36	63	87	38.09
7.	Emakulam	1221	2111	72.89	361	378	4.71	1398	2718	94.42	595	820	37.81
8.	Thrissur	771	847	9.85	258	418	62.01	762	1128	48.03	1377	1514	9.95
9.	Palakkad	236	528	123.72	107	195	82.24	253	1600	532.41	420	730	73.81
10.	Malappuram	782	1257	60.74	39	302	674.35	440	1793	307.5	1960	2734	39.49
11.	Kozhikode	712	702	-1.41	238	310	30.25	542	1437	165.13	744	1189	59.81
12.	Wayanad	57	90	57.89	23	37	60.87	108	190	75.93	131	250	90.83
13.	Kannur	397	538	35.5	264	224	-15.16	267	915	242.7	393	417	6.11
14.	Kasaragod	166	183	10.24	38	57	50.00	159	501	215.1	492	381	-22.56
	Total	7005	8701	24.21	2533	3989	57.48	7611	16451	216.15	9192	12520	36.21

Source: Motor Vehicles Department

District	Two Wheelers						Others						Total		
	1992-93	1993-94	% Variation	1992-93	1993-94	% Variation	1992-93	1993-94	% Variation	1992-93	1993-94	% Variation	1992-93	1993-94	% Variation
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1. Thiruvananthapuram	5033	7442	47.86	101	153	51.49	7128	12097	69.71						
2. Kollam	2930	2974	1.50	92	116	26.09	5300	6159	16.2						
3. Pathanamthitta	2512	2992	19.11	46	105	128.26	3648	4982	36.57						
4. Alappuzha	2503	3192	27.52	34	157	361.76	3779	4979	31.75						
5. Kottayam	3506	3406	-2.86	1399	120	-91.43	8340	6970	-16.43						
6. Idukki	340	569	67.35	31	49	58.06	926	1255	35.53						
7. Ernakulam	8433	10312	22.28	259	241	-6.95	13060	16580	26.95						
8. Thrissur	4945	6298	27.32	171	199	16.37	8959	10402	16.1						
9. Palakkad	2037	2201	8.05	307	388	26.38	3454	5642	63.35						
10. Malappuram	1730	3454	99.65	143	182	27.27	5241	9722	85.5						
11. Kozhikode	3383	4331	28.02	35	60	71.43	6080	8029	32.05						
12. Wayanad	216	304	40.74	70	137	95.71	638	1008	58						
13. Kannur	1508	2047	35.74	106	43	-59.44	3107	4184	34.86						
14. Kasaragod	832	887	6.61	23	41	78.26	1955	2050	4.9						
Total	39908	50407	26.31	2817	1991	-29.32	71615	94059	31.34						

APPENDIX - 7.5

DISTRICT-WISE GROWTH INDEX OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN KERALA (Base 1980-81 = 100)

Sl. No.	District	1980-81			1985-86			1990-91			1991-92			1992-93			1993-94		
		Motor Vehicles (Nos.)	Index		Motor Vehicles (Nos.)	Index		Motor Vehicles (Nos.)	Index		Motor Vehicles (Nos.)	Index		Motor Vehicles (Nos.)	Index		Motor Vehicles (Nos.)	Index	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14						
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	36673	100	61484	158.98	101980	263.70	113822	294.31	120868	312.54	132119	341.83						
2.	Kollam	18853	100	34212	181.47	57694	306.02	58023	307.76	62871	333.48	68474	363.20						
3.	Pathanamthitta	--	--	13316	569.01	35555	1599.42	40048	1801.52	43047	1936.43	47121	2119.70						
4.	Alappuzha	15549	100	25025	160.94	39545	254.33	43288	278.39	46560	299.44	51408	330.61						
5.	Kottayam	12647	100	21041	166.37	39758	314.37	44695	353.40	56996	450.67	76105	601.76						
6.	Idukki	4856	100	8097	173.90	12812	275.17	13819	296.79	15300	328.61	16908	363.14						
7.	Ernakulam	34128	100	59611	174.67	105622	309.49	115605	338.73	124951	366.12	140732	412.37						
8.	Thrissur	19083	100	36693	192.28	70831	371.17	79421	416.18	89989	471.57	101847	533.71						
9.	Palakkad	11656	100	20041	171.94	37623	322.78	42272	362.86	46055	395.12	54683	469.14						
10.	Malappuram	7926	100	16605	209.50	30671	386.97	35032	441.98	40439	510.20	48642	613.70						
11.	Kozhikode	17330	100	29448	169.92	55939	322.79	62105	358.36	68973	398.00	77447	446.90						
12.	Wayanad	--	--	4703	202.11	8379	360.08	9082	390.28	9733	418.26	10492	450.88						
13.	Kannur	14096	100	24478	173.65	36540	259.22	34764	246.62	37716	267.57	41940	297.53						
14.	Kasaragod	--	--	6863	124.46	14793	268.28	16196	293.72	17900	324.63	19756	358.29						
	Total	194597	100	361617	185.83	647742	332.86	708172	363.91	781398	401.55	887672	456.16						

Note: For Pathanamthitta, Wayanad and Kasaragod the Years 1982-83, 1981-82 and 1984-85 are taken as base respectively.
Source: Motor Vehicles Department.

APPENDIX - 7.6

MOTOR VEHICLE ROAD ACCIDENTS IN KERALA 1993 - 94

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Accidents		Increase/Decrease (Percentage)	No. of persons injured		Increase/Decrease (Percentage)	No. of persons Killed		Increase/Decrease (Percentage)
		1992-93	1993-94		1992-93	1993-94		1992-93	1993-94	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	3398	3733	9.86	3597	4269	18.66	211	220	4.27
2.	Kollam	2618	3101	18.45	3697	4214	13.98	165	185	12.12
3.	Pathanamthitta	968	1121	15.81	1241	1809	45.77	80	111	38.75
4.	Alappuzha	2134	2290	7.31	2820	2986	5.89	137	173	26.28
5.	Kottayam	2232	2693	20.65	2476	2769	11.83	126	101	-19.84
6.	Idukki	513	646	25.93	945	1416	1.50	46	62	34.78
7.	Ernakulam	3311	5082	53.49	3652	6286	72.12	235	289	22.98
8.	Thirissur	1926	2576	33.75	3023	3580	18.43	262	261	0.40
9.	Palakkad	1717	1956	13.92	3273	3322	1.50	201	219	8.96
10.	Malappuram	2440	2890	18.03	3823	5179	32.02	217	211	-2.76
11.	Kozhikode	3343	3660	9.48	4782	4726	-1.18	185	193	4.32
12.	Wayanad	471	581	23.35	714	931	30.39	27	27	0.00
13.	Kannur	1455	1613	10.86	2776	2557	-7.89	105	128	21.90
14.	Kasaragod	399	572	43.36	584	832	42.47	52	84	61.54
Total		26925	32504	20.72	37503	44876	19.86	2049	2264	10.49

Source: Director General of Police.

APPENDIX - 7.6

MOTOR VEHICLE ROAD ACCIDENTS IN KERALA 1993 - 94

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Accidents		Increase/Decrease (Percentage)	No. of persons injured		Increase/Decrease (Percentage)	No. of persons Killed		Increase/Decrease (Percentage)
		1992-93	1993-94		1992-93	1993-94		1992-93	1993-94	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	3398	3733	9.86	3597	4269	18.68	211	220	4.27
2.	Kollam	2618	3101	18.45	3697	4214	13.98	165	185	12.12
3.	Pathanamthitta	968	1121	15.81	1241	1809	45.77	80	111	38.75
4.	Alappuzha	2134	2290	7.31	2820	2986	5.89	137	173	26.28
5.	Kottayam	2232	2693	20.65	2476	2769	11.83	126	101	-19.84
6.	Idukki	513	646	25.93	945	1416	1.50	46	62	34.78
7.	Ernakulam	3311	5082	53.49	3652	6286	72.12	235	289	22.98
8.	Thrissur	1926	2576	33.75	3023	3580	18.43	262	261	0.40
9.	Palakkad	1717	1956	13.92	3273	3322	1.50	201	219	8.96
10.	Malappuram	2440	2880	18.03	3923	5179	32.02	217	211	-2.76
11.	Kozhikode	3343	3660	9.48	4782	4726	-1.18	185	193	4.32
12.	Wayanad	471	581	23.35	714	931	30.39	27	27	0.00
13.	Kannur	1455	1613	10.86	2776	2557	-7.89	105	128	21.90
14.	Kasaragod	399	572	43.36	584	832	42.47	52	84	61.54
	Total	26925	32504	20.72	37503	44876	19.66	2049	2264	10.49

Source: Director General of Police.

APPENDIX 7.8

NUMBER OF ROAD ACCIDENTS BY CLASS OF VEHICLES INVOLVED (1993-94)

Sl. No.	District	KSRTC Buses	Other Buses	Goods vehicles	Taxi cars	Motor cars	Auto-rickshaws	Jeeps	Two Wheelers	Miscellaneous vehicles	Class not known	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	513	169	434	425	414	663	106	1113	56	4	3897
2.	Kollam	208	359	417	324	214	640	174	732	189	2	3259
3.	Pathanamthitta	28	158	112	170	108	216	68	214	44	3	1121
4.	Alappuzha	175	234	324	181	181	442	26	632	150	3	2348
5.	Kottayam	76	705	298	196	177	407	103	682	-	49	2693
6.	Idukki	12	101	83	39	4	191	216	145	62	-	853
7.	Ernakulam	152	1019	720	260	426	903	143	1286	173	-	5082
8.	Thrissur	86	637	521	111	151	604	48	752	61	13	2984
9.	Palakkad	19	507	318	286	140	319	23	342	-	2	1956
10.	Malappuram	26	574	368	453	163	704	243	284	65	-	2880
11.	Kozhikode	52	1110	513	294	197	602	432	556	-	1	3757
12.	Wayanad	32	64	59	145	22	163	-	82	-	28	595
13.	Kannur	7	581	71	216	114	275	103	195	49	2	1613
14.	Kasaragod	10	126	76	54	68	128	45	65	-	-	572
Total		1396 (4.2)	6344 (18.9)	4314 (12.8)	3154 (9.4)	2379 (7.1)	6257 (18.6)	1730 (5.1)	7080 (21.1)	849 (2.5)	107 (0.3)	33610 (100)

Note : Figure in bracket denote percentages
Source: Director General of Police.

APPENDIX 7.9

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS BY DAY/NIGHT (1993-94)

Sl. No.	District	Day	Night	Time not known	Total
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	2980	733	20	3733
2.	Kollam	2415	686	-	3101
3.	Pathanamthitta	752	369	-	1121
4.	Alappuzha	1594	693	3	2290
5.	Kottayam	1972	721	-	2693
6.	Idukki	575	121	-	696
7.	Ernakulam	3814	1241	27	5082
8.	Thrissur	1768	808	-	2576
9.	Palakkad	1528	430	-	1956
10.	Malappuram	2459	421	-	2880
11.	Kozhikode	2896	764	-	3660
12.	Wayanad	426	155	-	581
13.	Kannur	1502	111	-	1613
14.	Kasaragod	572	-	-	572
Total		25251 (77.57)	7253 (22.3)	50 (0.15)	32554 (100)

Note : Figures in bracket denote percentage

Source : Director General of Police.

APPENDIX - 7.10

AIR TRAFFIC (INDIAN AIR LINES) FROM THIRUVANANTHAPURAM, KOCHI AND KOZHIKODE 1980-81 TO 1993-94

Year	Passengers No.																	Freight (Tonnes)																
	Thiruvananthapuram					Kochi					Kozhikode					Thiruvananthapuram					Kochi					Kozhikode					Total			
	Origina- nating	Termi- nating	Origina- nating	Termi- nating	Total	Origina- nating	Termi- nating	Origina- nating	Termi- nating	Total	Origina- nating	Termi- nating	Origina- nating	Termi- nating	Total	Origina- nating	Termi- nating	Origina- nating	Termi- nating	Total	Origina- nating	Termi- nating	Origina- nating	Termi- nating	Total									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28							
1980-81	101958	104327	87597	88408	---	---	18955	192736	1067.20	1186.90	344.40	535.60	---	---	1411.60	1722.50	1985-86	129778	149996	194477	206600	---	---	324255	355896	1132.20	22175.50	1062.40	1274.00	---	---	2194.60	3449.50	
1986-87	133572	153627	196285	209430	---	---	329857	363057	892.10	1977.85	1026.47	1466.13	---	---	1918.57	3443.98	1987-88	134858	147071	194166	207110	---	---	329024	354181	908.21	1908.20	925.09	1260.39	---	---	1833.30	3168.68	
1988-89	148652	157699	179900	189650	22182	23241	350734	370590	1138.91	1899.85	931.71	1227.19	8.21	43.23	2078.83	3170.27	1989-90	142809	155092	163965	171610	34644	39454	341418	366156	1355.16	1731.21	1076.92	1127.64	85.52	40.64	2517.90	2898.49	
1990-91	112716	128377	134035	148850	32149	48671	278900	315898	1439.25	1622.17	746.72	670.02	69.29	44.87	2255.26	2337.06	1991-92	119703	129841	138441	138953	49771	57048	307915	326842	1736.27	1251.29	609.65	689.43	45.03	64.94	2380.95	2005.66	
1992-93	120079	106582	104003	101797	78198	70587	302280	277866	994.00	1433.57	687.99	692.11	110.61	176.40	1793.50	2304.06	1992-93	120079	106582	104003	101797	78198	70587	302280	277866	994.00	1433.57	687.99	692.11	110.61	176.40	1793.50	2304.06	
1993-94	143000	159000	97000	110000	78000	84000	318000	363000	1858.00	1058.00	506.00	1013.00	556.00	130.00	2920.00	2201.00	1993-94	143000	159000	97000	110000	78000	84000	318000	363000	1858.00	1058.00	506.00	1013.00	556.00	130.00	2920.00	2201.00	

Source : G.M., Southern Region, Indian Airlines Ltd.

APPENDIX - 7.11

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS WHICH CALLED AT THE INTERMEDIATE AND MINOR PORTS OF KERALA DURING 1993-94

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
I. Intermediate Ports							
1. Neendakara	Coastal Foreign	---	---	---	---	---	---
		3	55884	--	---	3	55884
2. Kozhikode	Coastal Foreign	49	8647	296	36317	345	44964
		---	---	---	---	---	---
II. Minor Ports							
1. Azheekal	Coastal Foreign	1	73	93	7752	94	7825
		---	---	---	---	---	---
2. Kovalam - Vizhinjam	Coastal Foreign	---	---	---	---	---	---
		2	6190	---	---	2	6190
Total	Coastal Foreign	50 5	8720 62074	389 ---	44069 ---	439 5	52789 62074
Grand Total		55 (22.2)	70794	389 (-32)	44069	444 (-7)	114863 (13.2)

Note : The figures in bracket show the Percentage variation over the previous year.

Source : Directorate of Ports.

APPENDIX - 7.12

NUMBER OF HARBOUR CRAFTS REGISTERED AT THE INTERMEDIATE AND MINOR PORTS OF KERALA DURING 1993-94

Name of Ports	Cargo boats including barges	Canoes including boats	Mechanised fishing vessels	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Alappuzha	---	---	125	125
2. Kozhikode	3	---	197	200
3. Neendakara	---	---	835	835
4. Kannur	---	120	---	120
5. Kasaragod	---	---	453	453
Total	3	120	1610	1733

Source : Directorate of Ports

APPENDIX - 7.13

COMMODITY-WISE CARGO HANDLED AT THE INTERMEDIATE AND MINOR PORTS OF KERALA DURING 1993-94

(In tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of Port/Commodity	Imports			Exports			Grand Total
		Coastal	Foreign	Total	Coastal	Foreign	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Kozhikode							
	Timber	---	---	---	3553	---	3553	3553
	Cement	---	---	---	3360	---	3360	3360
	River sand	---	---	---	2418	---	2418	2418
	Granite Metal	---	---	---	3607	---	3607	3607
	HSD Oil	14	---	14	3802	---	3802	3816
	Bricks	---	---	---	2503	---	2503	2503
	Granite Jelly	---	---	---	1297	---	1297	1297
	Rice	---	---	---	2434	---	2434	2434
	Calinate Boxite	2798	---	2798	---	---	---	2798
	Miscellaneous	3035	572	3607	4463	---	4463	8070
	Sub Total	5847	572	6419	27437	---	27437	33856
2.	Azhikkal							
	Timber	---	---	---	5790	---	5790	5790
3.	Neendakara							
	Ilmenite	---	---	---	---	59150	59150	59150
	Total	5847	572	6419	33227	59150	92377	98796

APPENDIX - 7.14

DETAILS OF DREDGING OPERATIONS CONDUCTED AT THE INTERMEDIATE AND MINOR PORTS OF KERALA (1993-94)

Sl. No.	Ports dredged	Time and quantity dredged		Value (Rs. lakhs)
		Time (hours)	Quantity dredged	
1.	Neendakara	44.55	26990 M3	3.23
2.	Munambam	17.25	10450 M3	1.25
3.	Ponnani	232.05	46415 M3	3.71
4.	Others	322.00	193200 M3	23.18
	Total	615.85	277055 M3	31.37

Source : Directorate of Ports

APPENDIX - 7.15

**NUMBER OF SHIPS CALLED AT COCHIN PORT AND THEIR
NET REGISTERED TONNAGE (1993-94)**

Sl. No.	Types of vessels	No. of Ships		Variation increase/decrease	Net Registered Tonnage (lakh tonnes)		Variation Increase/decrease
		1992-93	1993-94	%	1992-93	1993-94	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Tankers	228	222	- 2.63	38.00	36.00	- 5.67
2.	Colliers	3	---	---	0.33	---	---
3.	Food grain ships	3	---	---	0.43	---	---
4.	Fertilizer ships	83	63	- 24.10	6.50	4.7	- 27.70
5.	Container ships	227	267	17.62	6.00	7.9	31.67
6.	Passenger and Cargo ships	239	217	- 9.21	8.09	7.2	-12.00
Total		783	769	- 1.79	59.35	55.8	- 6.02

Source : Cochin Port Trust

APPENDIX - 7.16

REVENUE COLLECTED AT THE INTERMEDIATE AND MINOR PORTS OF KERALA 1993-94

(Rs. Thousands)

Sl. No.	Ports	Ports dues	Export/ Import dues	Tug hire charges	Pilotage fees	Private dredging charges	Miscellaneous		Total
							Ground rent, shed, rent etc.	Registration & other fees	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Alappuzha	---	---	1.50	---	---	39.43	83.94	124.87
2.	Kozhikkode	23.48	185.64	68.76	4.76	---	573.93	6.13	862.70
3.	Neendakara	44.67	363.63	1885.71	---	1529.80	1256.32	205.96	5286.09
4.	Azheekkal	4.29	41.82	---	---	---	16.22	0.08	62.39
5.	Badagara	---	---	---	---	---	5.71	---	5.71
6.	Cannanore	---	---	---	---	---	7.61	---	7.61
7.	Kasaragod	---	---	---	---	---	103.85	12.94	116.79
8.	Kodungalloor	---	---	---	---	---	---	87.49	87.49
9.	Kovalam - Vizhinjam	2.16	---	---	---	---	4.42	---	6.58
10.	Ponnani	---	---	---	---	---	7.91	---	7.91
11.	Tellicherry	---	---	---	---	---	20.52	---	20.52
12.	Thiruvananthapuram	---	---	---	---	---	36.64	---	36.64
13.	Others	---	---	179.78	---	1050.00	41.18	---	1270.96
Total		74.60	591.08	2136.75	4.76	2579.80	2113.74	396.52	7896.26

Source : Directorate of Ports.

APPENDIX - 7.17

NUMBER OF PASSPORTS ISSUED FROM THE PASSPORT OFFICES IN KERALA
(1985 - 86 TO 1993 - 94)

Year	No. of application received			No. of passports issued			Total	
	Thiruvananthapuram	Kochi	Kozhikode	Total	Thiruvananthapuram	Kozhi		Kozhikode
1985-86	--	88362	65246	153608	--	97863	67376	165239
1986-87	--	70672	59038	129710	--	68332	61307	129639
1987-88	--	91548	79247	170795	--	81149	67929	149078
1988-89	--	145361	115062	260423	--	122943	84738	207661
1989-90	--	153387	132818	286205	--	162949	15449	317398
1990-91	--	125264	100249	225513	--	128834	110028	238662
1991-92	34319	304523	228965	567807	3200	153134	119427	275761
1992-93	156653	N.A	206917	N.A	116737	N.A	341000	N.A
1993-94	117630	122473	201146	441249	174493	136832	286744	598069

Thiruvananthapuram Passport Office was upgraded as a full fledged office on 10-1-1992
Source: Passport Offices, Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode.

APPENDIX - 7.18

LOSS/PROFIT OF INLAND WATER TRANSPORT AGENCIES IN KERALA

(Rs. lakhs)

Year	S W T D			K S I N C			K S R T C		
	Revenue receipt (2)	Revenue Expenditure (3)	Loss/Profit (4)	Revenue receipt (5)	Revenue Expenditure (6)	Loss/Profit (7)	Revenue receipts (8)	Revenue expenditure (9)	Loss/Profit (10)
1989-90	136.00	325.00	(-) 189.00	37.00	46.00	(-) 9.00	91.00	107.00	(-) 16.00
1990-91	118.00	341.00	(-) 223.00	49.00	58.00	(-) 9.00	52.00	119.00	(-) 67.00
1991-92	118.00	339.00	(-) 221.00	204.00	194.00	(+) 10.00	52.00	119.00	(-) 67.00
1992-93	160.00	350.00	(-) 190.00	250.00	232.00	(+) 18.00	62.00	117.00	(-) 55.00
1993-94	199.00	436.00	(-) 237.00	284.00	230.00	(+) 54.00	63.00	93.00	(-) 30.00

APPENDIX - 7.19

GROWTH OF POSTAL OFFICES UNDER KERALA CIRCLE DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS

Sl.No.	Category of Offices	As on 1st April									
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1.	Head Post Offices	51	51	50	50	50	50	50	51	51	51
2.	Sub Offices (Departmental and extra departmental)	2026	2026	1971	1971	1971	1971	1971	1968	1968	1970
3.	Branch Offices	2674	2672	2727	2761	2761	2840	2883	2959	2990	3019
Total		4751	4749	4748	4782	4782	4861	4904	4978	5009	5040

Source : CPMG, Kerala Circle, Thiruvananthapuram.

APPENDIX - 7.20

**CATEGORY-WISE OFFICES IN POSTAL AND OTHER POSTAL SERVICES
UNDER KERALA CIRCLE.**

Category of Office	As on 1st April	
	1993	1994
1. Postal Services		
i. Head Post Offices	51	51
ii. Sub Post Offices		
a. Departmental	1421	1426
b. Extra Departmental	547	544
iii. Branch Offices	2990	3019
Total	5009	5040
II. Speed Post Centres	6	6
III. Other Postal Services		
i. Railway mail service office	3	3
ii. Sorting mail office	28	28
iii. Sub record office	23	23
iv. Transit mail office	9	9
v. R.M.S. Sections	18	18
vi. Press sorting office	2	2
vii. Parcel sorting office	3	3
Total	86	86
2. Mail motor service division	1	1
3. Units	6	6
4. Central Stamp depot	1	1
Total	94	94

Source: CPMG Kerala Circle, Thiruvananthapuram.

**DIVISION-WISE AND CATEGORY WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POST OFFICES UNDER
KERALA CIRCLE AS ON 1-4-1994**

Sl. No.	Division	Head Offices	Sub Offices			Total
			Departmental	Extra Departmental	Branch Offices	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Thiruvananthapuram South	2	66	15	136	219
2.	Thiruvananthapuram North	2	76	8	113	199
3.	Kollam	3	83	33	121	240
4.	Thiruvalla	2	62	31	61	156
5.	Pathanamthitta	3	69	53	180	305
6.	Mavelikara	2	50	23	48	123
7.	Alappuzha	2	46	31	45	124
8.	Kottayam	3	79	44	130	256
9.	Changanacherry	2	48	12	105	167
10.	Idukki	2	52	13	231	298
11.	Ernakulam	2	71	5	59	137
12.	Alwaye	3	68	33	140	244
13.	Irinjalakuda	2	62	22	106	192
14.	Thrissur	3	105	32	156	296
15.	Ottapalam	1	53	22	142	218
16.	Palghat	3	85	21	123	232
17.	Tirur	2	52	22	96	172
18.	Manjeri	2	44	21	191	258
19.	Calicut	3	74	14	215	306
20.	Badagara	2	41	37	145	225
21.	Tellicherry	1	43	8	156	208
22.	Cannanore	2	61	25	138	226
23.	Kasaragod	2	30	16	181	229
24.	Lakshadweep	...	6	3	1	10
Total		51	1426	544	3019	5040

Source : CPMG Kerala Circle, Thiruvananthapuram

DISTRICT-WISE AREA AND POPULATION SERVED BY ONE POST OFFICE DURING 1993-94

Sl. No.	District/Island	Post Office (Nos.)	Area Sq. Kms.	Area served by one Post Office (sq. kms.)	Population (in 1000s)	Population served by one post office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	419	2192	5.23	2939	7014
2.	Kollam	335	2491	7.44	2398	7158
3.	Pathanamthitta	250	2642	10.56	1187	4748
4.	Alappuzha	353	1414	4.00	1991	5640
5.	Kottayam	422	2209	5.23	1829	4334
6.	Idukki	299	5019	16.79	1077	3602
7.	Ernakulam	380	2407	6.33	2798	7363
8.	Thrissur	488	3032	6.21	2734	5602
9.	Palakkad	446	4480	10.04	2376	5327
10.	Malappuram	440	3550	8.06	3093	7029
11.	Kozhikode	435	2344	5.38	2613	6006
12.	Wayanad	147	2131	14.49	671	4564
13.	Kannur	413	2966	7.18	2245	5435
14.	Kasaragod	199	1992	10.01	1071	5381
	Lakshadweep	10	32	3.2	45	4500
	Mahe	4	8.4	2.1	29	7250
	Kerala including Lakshadweep and Mahe	5040	38909.4	7.72	29096	5773
	Kerala excluding Lakshadweep and Mahe	5026	38869	7.73	29022	5774

Source : C.P.M.G. Kerala Circle, Thiruvananthapuram.

APPENDIX - 7.23

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF KERALA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION AND ACCOMMODATION DETAILS IN HOTELS (1993-94)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Hotels/ Other units	No. of beds available	Total No. of visitors		Occupancy ratio %	Annual Income	Annual Expenditure		Total
			Domestic	Foreign			Administration	Operating	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Mascot Hotel	88	2725	1159	35	126	55	51	106
2.	Hotel Chaitram	176	18710	1188	67	169	101	76	177
3.	Hotel Samudra	100	3548	1715	32	63	25	15	40
4.	Agasthya House	16	1202	23	29	8	1	5	6
5.	Yathri Niwas, Quilon	36	2220	848	40	23	8	13	21
6.	Motel Araam, Kottarakkara	4	---	---	---	10	2	6	8
7.	Motel Araam, Alleppey	2	---	---	---	16	13	10	13
8.	Hotel Alswarya	68	5614	339	37	35	12	25	37
9.	Periyar House	77	13729	1642	47	38	17	11	28
10.	Aranya Nivas Hotel	73	4203	4247	35	117	48	25	73
11.	Hotel Sabala, Kutikkanam	---	---	---	---	4	1	3	4
12.	Bolgatty Palace Hotel	24	866	1151	60	46	22	16	38
13.	Hotel Nandanam	90	14709	34	37	18	13	6	19
14.	Mangalya	38	8927	NIL	65	42	9	25	34
15.	Yathri Niwas, Thrissur	38	4685	61	53	37	7	23	30
16.	Motel Araam, Palghat	4	---	---	---	13	4	8	12
17.	Garden House	34	6932	74	55	38	8	16	24

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
18.	Malabar Mansion	34	3475	62	59	66	10	42	52
19.	Motel Araam, Kannur	4	---	---	---	28	3	18	21
20.	Yatri Nilas, Kannur	70	5436	436	39	37	8	24	32
21.	Motel Araam, Weyanad	2	---	---	---	5	1	3	4
22.	Kumaratkom Tourist Complex	---	---	---	---	8	4	3	7
23.	Motel Araam, Kayamkulam	2	---	---	---	21	4	12	16
24.	Boat Club Veli	---	---	---	---	15	7.82	0.18	8
25.	Sabala Restaurant, Veli	---	---	---	---	10	3	7	10
26.	SRBP, Statue	---	---	---	---	38	4	25	29
27.	Sabala Museum	---	---	---	---	15	7	5	12
28.	Sabala Rest. and Beer Parlour, Ponnudi	---	---	---	---	7	1	4	5
29.	SRBP Karjikkode	---	---	---	---	17	1	12	13
30.	SRBP, Waiayar	---	---	---	---	12	1	8	9
31.	Travel & Tours Co.	---	---	---	---	38	40	8	48
32.	Masoot Hotel Airport Rest, Trivandrum	---	---	---	---	33	6	24	30
33.	TRC Cochin	---	---	---	---	31	16	6	2.2
34.	TRC Kozhikode	---	---	---	---	3	1.88	0.12	2
Total		980	97181	12979	---	1187.00	454.70	535.30	990

APPENDIX 8.1

Item-wise Export through Kochi Port During 1993-94 (9 months)

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Coir Fibre	Qtls.	6000	49.33
Coir Yarn	Qtls.	71326	1356.57
Coir Ropes	Qtls.	1792	38.59
Coir Mats & Matting	Qtls.	125210	5178.88
Coir Braids & Fenders	Qtls.	132	5.76
Coir Matting Strips	Qtls.	15	0.41
Coir Nets	Qtls.	47	1.36
Coir Poles	Qtls.	31	1.32
Coir Hollow Mats	Qtls.	120	2.95
Coir Bags	Qtls.	94	3.76
Coir P.V.C. Tufted products	Qtls.	368	17.52
Coir Sheets (Rubberised)	Qtls.	56	2.27
Coir Mattress (Rubberised)	Qtls.	139	11.54
Coir Mesh Mattress	Qtls.	302	13.17
Coir Quit Mattress	Qtls.	36	2.43
Coir Cushions Rubberised with cover	Qtls.	20	1.65
Coir Other products	Qtls.	395	20.06
Aloe Yarn	Qtls.	31	1.27
Aloe Mats & Matings	Qtls.	87	3.91
Jute Yarn	Qtls.	510	0.51
Jute Mats & Matings	Qtls.	1655	96.11
Jute Dhurries & Floor Coverings	Qtls.	210	14.29
Jute Other Products	Qtls.	3	0.11
Black Pepper	Qtls.	330132	12998.90
Green Pepper Dried/Dehydrated	Qtls.	1761	295.95
Green Pepper in Brine	Qtls.	6727	157.43
Pepper Atom/Pinhead etc	Qtls.	1549	20.65
Black Pepper Fines	Qtls.	150	3.58
White Pepper	Qtls.	280	28.76
Ginger	Qtls.	15326	471.92
Turmeric	Qtls.	19403	295.65
Red Chillies	Qtls.	7539	222.93
Cardamoms	Qtls.	1582	734.43
Black Tamarind (Kokkam)	Qtls.	6	0.09
Wiled Turmeric	Qtls.	353	7.60
Angelica Roots (White)	Qtls.	10	0.32
Galingal/Kolinjan	Qtls.	598	12.50
Zoodary Roots	Qtls.	100	1.23
Kapurkatchily	Qtls.	115	2.50
Tamarind	Qtls.	221	4.90
Spices	Qtls.	10	0.43
Cashew Kernels	Qtls.	230934	32700.57
Peanut (Groundnut) Kernels	Qtls.	2685	45.15
Coffee Beans	Qtls.	269322	9985.64
Coffee Toffee	Qtls.	500	0.90

Item-wise Export through Kochi Port During 1993-94 (Contd.....)

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Instant Coffee Powder	Qtls.	13321	70.82
Black Tea Dust/Leaf	Qtls.	130916	8203.13
Green Tea Dust/Leaf	Qtls.	4070	2.78
Instant Tea Powder/Bags	Qtls.	4164	944.70
Golden Tips Tea	Kgs.	113	0.81
Tea Aroma	Kgs.	8	1.21
Tea Trunks	Kgs.	62	1.63
Shoot Portion of Tea Plant	Kgs.	42	1.02
Ajowan Seeds	Qtls.	15	0.45
Annatto Seeds	Qtls.	20	0.49
Celery Seeds	Qtls.	60	1.16
Chilly Seeds	Qtls.	200	1.33
Coriander Seeds	Qtls.	2020	46.08
Cover Crop Seeds	Qtls.	1645	54.10
Cummin Seeds	Qtls.	539	30.68
Dill Seeds	Qtls.	70	1.75
Fenugreek Seeds	Qtls.	180	2.61
Articles Made of Palmyra	Qtls.	7719	4.19
Pickles & Curry Masalas	Qtls.	10518	410.54
Pappadams	Qtls.	918	26.99
Rice/Rice Flakes etc	Qtls.	23520	219.95
Food Stuffs	Qtls.	3492	121.12
Fruits & Products	Qtls.	2007	38.12
De Onion	Qtls.	18	5.62
Maida	Qtls.	200	1.59
Vegetables	Qtls.	403	4.36
Garlic & Onions etc	Qtls.	20	4.50
Jaggery	Qtls.	1028	17.65
Tapioca	Qtls.	454	5.78
Provisions	Qtls.	443	16.82
Merchandise	Qtls.	1905	9.51
Almond Syrup	Qtls.	299	14.91
Mushroom in Brine	Qtls.	31	1.31
Caprolactum	Qtls.	20045	858.04
Dry Anchovies	Kgs.	200	0.38
Honey	Kgs.	50	0.02
Pure Ghee	Gms.	1500	0.02
Black Pepper Spent/Dust	Qtls.	653	6.23
Coriander Spent/Dust	Qtls.	111	0.96
Ginger Spent/Dust	Qtls.	1727	11.92
Sandalwood Spent/Dust	Qtls.	1100	10.37
Turmeric Spent/Dust	Qtls.	426	2.17
Frozen Shrimps	Qtls.	225975	28535.14
Frozen Lobster	Qtls.	343	115.65
Frozen Squid & Cuttlefish	Qtls.	204063	14120.96
Frozen Other Sea Foods	Qtls.	70294	4445.35
Frozen Eggs (Hen/Fowl)	Qtls.	698	14.00
Frozen Mutton	Qtls.	20	1.26
Frozen Buffalo Meat	Qtls.	5517	151.73
Canned Shrimps	Qtls.	91	11.66

Item-wise Export through Kochi Port During 1993-94 (Contd.....)

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Dried Shrimps	Qtls.	451	328.50
Dried Other Sea Foods	Qtls.	330	14.49
Dries Sea Cucumber	Qtls.	800	0.97
Chitin	Qtls.	50	9.62
Cotton Handloom Shoe Bags	Kgs.	497	2.05
Cotton Shopping Bags	Kgs.	34642	46.26
Cotton Blankets	Kgs.	977	1.92
Cotton Canvas Dyed Bags	Kgs.	556	1.22
Cotton Tassels	Kgs.	563	4.03
Cotton Dhurries/Floor Coverings	Kgs.	458292	339.56
Cotton Neck Tie	Kgs.	15	0.25
Cotton Cassocks	Kgs.	50	0.04
Cotton Laces	Kgs.	12	4.75
Cotton Socks	Kgs.	754	2.63
Cotton Handloom Pot Holders	Kgs.	4957	21.16
Cotton Pique	Kgs.	3937	8.78
Cotton Napkins	Kgs.	2172	4.76
Cotton Cushion Cover With Frill	Kgs.	400	1.14
Cotton Handloom Laundry Bags	Kgs.	1391	3.20
Handloom Edging Braids	Kgs.	774	1.26
Cotton Swaches for Rag Rugs	Kgs.	34	0.01
Cotton Knitting Accessories	Kgs.	33	0.32
Cotton Dress Materials	Kgs.	163	0.85
Cotton Hospital Bed	Kgs.	1555	1.89
Cotton Wool Surgical	Kgs.	19630	9.95
Cotton Bandages	Kgs.	533	0.93
Cotton Other Made Ups	Qtls.	67427	16599.93
Cotton Piece Goods	Sq.Mtrs.	1634165	795.12
Cotton Waste	Qtls.	139	3.48
Cotton Yarn/Thread etc.	Qtls.	24437	3219.29
Cotton Rag Dolls	Qtls.	61	5.09
Cotton Woven Labels	Qtls.	22	0.25
Cotton Quilt Mattress	Qtls.	3540	2.56
Cotton Quilted Bath Mats	Qtls.	3638	7.87
Cotton Squire Quilt Pillows	Qtls.	485	0.53
Cotton Single Filled Duck	Qtls.	3255	2.38
Cotton Voile Fabrics	Qtls.	368	1.83
Terry Cotton Shirts/Shirtings	Qtls.	520	2.92
Polyester Yarn/Thread etc.	Qtls.	617	77.84
Polyester Spun Viscose Yarn	Qtls.	3936	262.41
Polyester Garments	Qtls.	287	130.82
Polyester Spun Dhotis etc.	Kgs.	10181	43.73
Polyester Shirts/Shirtings	Kgs.	31904	81.72
Polyester Cotton Jackets	Kgs.	21388	71.59
Polyester Labels/Tags	Kgs.	112	0.44

Item-wise Export through Kochi Port During 1993-94 (Contd.....)

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Polyester Padding	Kgs.	13514	15.54
Polyester Trousers	Kgs.	330	2.01
Polyester Sarees	Kgs.	35	0.30
Polyester Cloths/Fabrics	Kgs.	8035	16.44
Polyester Resins	Kgs.	10560	4.62
Polypropylene Fabrics/Materials	Kgs.	60306	1281.59
Polyurethane Foam Sheets (Interlined)	Kgs.	2637	6.30
Polythene Empty Bags	Kgs.	171	0.06
Hangers Poly Bags	Kgs.	1492	4.66
Viscose Black/White Trousers	Kgs.	221	1.14
Stapplr Fibre Yarn	Kgs.	27840	19.04
Canvas Shoes	Kgs.	908	1.70
Raptex	Kgs.	636	5.29
Rexine Products	Kgs.	100	0.41
Fishing Lines with Baits etc.	Kgs.	12171	40.50
Fishing Tackle with Accessories	Kgs.	648	3.67
Feeding Bottles with Nipples	Kgs.	43597	73.15
Blood Bags	Kgs.	9200	19.00
Tie Ribbon	Kgs.	1200	3.28
Raw Silk	Kgs.	124	1.68
Silk Fabrics	Kgs.	987	9.30
Silk Scarfs	Kgs.	3	0.03
Silk Carpets (Handknotted)	Kgs.	5	0.10
Art Silk Sarees	Kgs.	3022	40.47
Art Fabrics	Kgs.	130	0.60
Kashmir Moogra Green Saffron	Kgs.	10	3.70
Satin Fabrics	Kgs.	20633	122.79
Rayon/Viscose Yarn	Kgs.	180	0.20
Rayon Embroidery Yarn etc.	Kgs.	21235	53.54
Rayon Sarees	Kgs.	146	1.64
Rayon Fabrics	Kgs.	6291	16.33
Synthetic Rayon Sarees	Kgs.	874	7.55
Nylon Fabrics	Kgs.	19718	52.12
Nylon Trousers	Kgs.	913	3.27
Nylon Jackets	Kgs.	80199	331.52
Nylon Fishing Nets	Kgs.	25004	50.54
Nylon Monofilament Lines	Kgs.	17446	32.16
Maps made from Tubular Spun	Kgs.	355	0.30
Plastic Hangers	Kgs.	648	0.60
Plastic Cups	Kgs.	36978	46.92
Plastic Banana Tree	Kgs.	14	0.03
Plastic Visiting Card Box	Kgs.	89	0.24
Plastic Glass Bangles	Kgs.	27	0.08
Rubber Mats	Qts	5366	73.40
Rubber Gallons Centrifugated	Qtls.	286	0.11

Item-wise Export through Kochi Port During 1993-94 (Contd.....)

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rubber Bands	Qtls.	19	1.19
Rubber Hair Band for Ladies	Qtls.	4	0.03
Rubber/Latex Gloves	Qtls.	7399	761.21
Rubber Sheet in Vulcanised	Qtls.	188	7.20
Rubber Battery Containers	Qtls.	1125	32.62
Rubber Moulded Goods	Qtls.	8	1.96
Rubber Tyre Tubes & Flaps	Qtls.	54544	3739.81
Rubber Gaskets for Machinery	Qtls.	97	0.35
Rubber Tyre Retreading Materials	Qtls.	626	34.95
Rubber Latex Pincore	Qtls.	158	13.22
Rubber Foot Wears	Kgs.	52341	22.00
Rubber Steps with Steel Clips	Kgs.	4350	34.61
Rubber Textile Components	Kgs.	78	0.33
Rubber Bushes	Kgs.	154	0.66
Rubber O' Rings	Kgs.	4	0.14
Rubber Natural	Qtls.	380	11.00
Books and Publications	Kgs.	12299	5.19
Ruled Paper	Kgs.	1000	2.85
Note Books	Kgs.	67721	24.70
Sheet Calender	Kgs.	522	0.80
Printed Card on Hand made Paper	Kgs.	13	0.04
Tissue Paper and Gum Sticks	Kgs.	188	0.24
Kraft Paper Sacks	Kgs.	37	0.01
Greeting Cards	Kgs.	1733	1.30
Air Mail Envelops	Kgs.	3225	2.86
Other Items made of paper	Kgs.	150	0.08
Goat Hair	Qtls.	335	2.31
Woollen Carpets	Kgs.	4852	17.34
Woollen Shawls/Jackets etc.	Kgs.	34	0.29
Artificial Hair	Kgs.	30	0.03
Gold Jewellery	Grms.	138899	540.43
Malayogam Soft Ware	Nos.	3050	0.72
Horlicks Jars	Kgs.	47210	3.61
Glass Bottles	Kgs.	67000	4.19
Tooth Powder	Kgs.	192	0.31
Tooth Paste	Kgs.	96632	52.33
Tooth Picks - Mint Flavoured	Kgs.	41	0.20
Dental Goods	Kgs.	77	0.18
Agarbathies	Kgs.	10780	18.26
Beedies	Kgs.	10434	18.07
Costume Powder	Kgs.	233	0.43
Liquid Cloth Whitener	Kgs.	1741	1.80
Lacquer Polish	Kgs.	1785	1.42
New Gunny (HDPE)	Kgs.	140	5.75
Leather Foot Wears	Kgs.	3208	4.42
Leather Jackets	Kgs.	7	0.01
Leather Bags/Belts	Kgs.	150	0.42
Leather Other Products	Kgs.	203	1.13
Oleoresin of Goods	Kgs.	650341	3345.25
Celery Oil	Kgs.	10563	114.04

Item-wise Export through Kochi Port During 1993-94 (Contd.....)

Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Cassia Oil	Kgs.	390	9.01
Clove Oil	Kgs.	3070	13.56
Coconut Oil	Kgs.	26030	21.20
Curry Leaf Oil	Kgs.	5	0.30
Cummin seed Oil	Kgs.	150	3.81
Davana Oil	Kgs.	22	1.45
Dill Seed Oil	Kgs.	2350	20.47
Garlic Oil	Kgs.	20	0.75
Essential Oil	Kgs.	674	14.15
Gingelly Oil	Kgs.	2000	1.44
Ginger Oil	Kgs.	2251	22.39
Hair Oil	Kgs.	1620	2.64
Lemon Grass Oil	Kgs.	32880	89.42
Massage Oil	Kgs.	2911	4.71
Mustard Oil	Kgs.	816	49.22
Nutmeg Oil	Kgs.	230	0.95
Palmoosa Oil	Kgs.	975	6.13
Poppor Oil	Kgs.	13282	85.28
Sandalwood Oil	Kgs.	400	27.21
Sharkliver Crude Oil	Kgs.	2016	5.99
Spices (Drops) Oil	Kgs.	144	1.59
Tumeric Oil	Kgs.	5	0.01
Musk Xylol Bold Crystals	Kgs.	1500	2.35
Olibanam Resinoid	Kgs.	570	2.97
Menthol Crystals	Kgs.	5000	12.07
Cassia Flavours	Kgs.	1234	1.78
Dried Flowers	Kgs.	11934	12.27
Natural Food Colour	Kgs.	4050	18.83
Chloropropamide	Kgs.	15940	37.00
Tobultamide	Kgs.	3500	8.18
Apple Powder/Extract	Kgs.	6124	5.82
Barberto/Valarian Powder/Extract	Kgs.	15500	7.30
Curcumin	Kgs.	10038	98.66
Cummin Seed	Kgs.	300	3.31
Dock Root/Pasaaiflore	Kgs.	2500	1.20
Gotukola/Valerian	Kgs.	34000	13.94
Gymnema/Sylvsta	Kgs.	2000	1.31
Marigold	Kgs.	50	0.44
Musk Ambretta	Kgs.	2900	10.44
Neem Seed	Kgs.	4527	88.30
Off White Onion	Kgs.	4000	1.44
Sarasaparilla	Kgs.	1975	0.67
Senna Leaves	Kgs.	400	3.11
Spices	Kgs.	4205	27.82
Red Sanders	Kgs.	2910	14.10
Tamarind	Kgs.	12020	10.65
Yellow Kock Herb	Kgs.	3062	1.78
Diazepam BP-SS	Kgs.	350	2.70
Ayurvedic Preparations	Qtls.	134	19.11
Ayurvedic and Toilet Soap	Qtls.	2296	154.31

Item-wise Export through Kochi Port During 1993-94 (Contd.....)

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Country Drugs	Qtls.	685	19.70
Herbal Products	Kgs.	156	0.45
Medicine for Animal Husbandry	Kgs.	6380	1.87
Aspirin Tablets	Kgs.	1660	3.78
Ampicillin Capsules	Kgs.	1749	14.66
Ampicillin Dry Syrups	Kgs.	11150	4.92
Ampicillin in Injection	Kgs.	3183	5.78
Amoxycillin Oral Suspension BP	Kgs.	1064	1.69
Contim Oxazole Oral Suspension	Kgs.	739	2.61
Paracetamol Tablets	Kgs.	457	0.92
Penicillin in Injection	Kgs.	32807	73.27
Sodium Chlorate & Dextrose Injection	Kgs.	12006	1.91
Stepromycin in Injection	Kgs.	7600	14.37
Other Medicines	Kgs.	10150	5.78
Laboratory Chemicals/Equipments	Kgs.	4331	6.00
Prawns Feed	Qtls	180	5.06
Fertilizer	M.T.	203	9.98
Dicalcium Phosphate	M.T.	3646	235.28
Ossein	M.T.	3343	1384.24
Cashew Shell Liquid	M.T.	2082	148.05
Hydrochloric Acid	M.T.	4220	91.64
Phenol	M.T.	103	17.54
Insecticides	M.T.	261	589.50
Ferric Chloride	M.T.	80	4.22
Ferric Sulphate	M.T.	60	2.12
Didnium Carbonate	M.T.	12	4.50
Rare Earth Chloride/Fluorides	M.T.	2186	585.14
Magnesium Sulphate	M.T.	147	13.44
Iliminite	M.T.	60	4.69
Potassium Chlorite	M.T.	562	157.92
Granular Silminite	M.T.	318	14.07
Welding Electrodes	M.T.	2	0.39
Silcorn Carbide	M.T.	145	19.75
Cerium Hydrate	M.T.	60	36.22
Abrasive Products	M.T.	151	23.47
Aluminium Oxide Grains	M.T.	25	32.88
Ammonium BI Fluoride	M.T.	30	17.73
Dried Kaolin (Quartz Powder)	M.T.	95	4.32
Zircon Sand	M.T.	63	2.61
Caustic Soda Flakes	M.T.	60	6.92
Ethil Silicate	M.T.	2	1.43
Ferrous Sulphate	M.T.	75	3.10
Natural Acetone	M.T.	591	6.14
Asbestos Sheets	M.T.	2386	52.34
Asbestos Roofing Accessories	M.T.	124	4.59
Grey Cement	M.T.	72	1.92
White Cement	M.T.	156	2.30
River Sant/Stone	M.T.	24	1.84
Granite Blocks	M.T.	91	22.42
Granite Slabs Polished	M.T.	98	26.01

Item-wise Export through Kochi Port During 1993-94 (Contd.....)

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Granite Tiles/Vases Polished	M.T.	292	19.17
Aluminium Bus Bar	Qtls.	560	22.45
Aluminium Rods	Qtls.	2698	114.64
Aluminium Sections	Qtls.	704	41.84
Aluminium Utensil	Qtls.	11546	11.66
Aluminium Plates	Qtls.	5088	3.30
Aluminium Trophy	Kgs.	40	0.04
Aluminium Milk Cans etc	Kgs.	200	0.53
Aluminium Profiles in Finished Alloy	Kgs.	294	12.13
Aluminium Vessels	Kgs.	4147	3.85
Aluminium/Alloy Bus Bar	Kgs.	144	4.65
Aluminium Brass Vessels	Kgs.	5183	6.75
Aluminium Other Products	Qtls.	1016	111.66
Hammocks	Kgs.	258	0.26
Glass Lamps - Infra Brand	Kgs.	2500	2.72
Steel Valves	M.T.	259	132.63
Steel Wire Ropes	M.T.	53	17.94
Steel Castings	M.T.	288	151.18
Steel Body & Bonnet Castings	M.T.	53	21.50
Steel Stay Wire	M.T.	36	7.49
Steel Bushes	M.T.	4	9.78
Steel Leaf Spring Assembly	M.T.	866	113.28
Steel Wire Galvanised	M.T.	20	3.98
Steel Disc	M.T.	3	4.00
Steel Pipes Galvanised	M.T.	109	16.74
Steel Empty Drums TE/LA	M.T.	54	6.24
Steel Empty Cylinders	M.T.	6	2.96
Conductors	M.T.	260	114.06
Marine Freight Containers	M.T.	2004	794.88
Bison ADSR Coile (Aluminium+Steel)	M.T.	615	287.50
Damper Tanks	M.T.	23	19.14
CNK Slant Bed Turning Machine	M.T.	15	40.09
Textile Machinery	M.T.	7	13.29
Industrial Castings	Qtls.	205	7.21
Machinery	Qtls.	236	98.50
Wall Clock & Parts	Qtls.	51	10.18
Quartz Clock	Qtls.	150	0.53
Industrial/Automotive Chains	Qtls.	452	55.13
Iron Castings	Qtls.	1752	83.45
Auto Spares	Qtls.	1820	566.53
Hydraulic Lifts & Parts	Qtls.	121	7.07
Semi Hydraulic Lifts & Parts	Qtls.	50	2.84
Brake Equipments	Qtls.	33	1.44
HEPE/LLDPE Brown Filament Plant	Qtls.	42	5.88
Mono Block Pump (Centrifugated)	Qtls.	17	1.49
Water Pump	Qtls.	54	3.91
Tea Machinery	Qtls.	58	7.27
Canning Machinery Unit	Qtls.	18	21.89
Automatic Boiler Control	Qtls.	54	46.37
Vertical Fire Boring Machine	Qtls.	4800	10.55

Item-wise Export through Kochi Port During 1993-94 (Contd.....)

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Vaccum Cleaner Dust Collection Bags	Qtls.	38	3.61
Wet Grinder	Qtls.	39	4.84
H.S. Gear (Iron)	Qtls.	12	0.55
Unions	Qtls.	113	0.24
Chappathi Press	Qtls.	60	3.81
Weavingloom Accessories etc	Qtls.	4	2.19
P.V.C. Mfgd. Unit	Qtls.	54	1.74
Bakery Equipments	Qtls.	725	0.30
Iron Nails	Qtls.	88	2.54
Diesel Welding Set with Spares	Qtls.	36	7.49
Spooling Machine	Qtls.	27	3.28
Coir Machinery	Qtls.	218	34.43
Accessories for Garment Industries	Qtls.	605	3.71
Machine Casted Pipe Fittings	Qtls.	507	23.16
Components for water pump/Motors	Qtls.	61	10.67
Equipments	Qtls.	22	2.19
Tyre Retreading/Vulcanising Machinery	Qtls.	104	12.01
Cutting Machine Tools	Qtls.	57	31.54
Bearing Rings of Steel	Kgs.	160	1.44
Machinery Tools	Kgs.	20	25.41
Tool Holders for Lathe	Kgs.	165	2.89
Industrial part of Sleeving Rim of Disc	Kgs.	150	2.79
Threaded Bushes and Spring Pins	Kgs.	873	1.84
Sealing Machine	Kgs.	295	1.15
Out Board Engine	Kgs.	400	1.54
Marine Spares	Kgs.	219	1.67
Coller Cutting Machine	Kgs.	520	0.13
Orthopeadic Applicances	Kgs.	320	1.98
Injection Needles (Assorted)	Kgs.	1020	1.50
Sewing Needles & Pins etc	Kgs.	884	3.63
Thread Bushes	Kgs.	269	0.59
Spares for Lubrication Pump	Kgs.	9	0.08
Platfoam Scale	Kgs.	74	0.09
Washer Talson Crankle	Kgs.	219	0.64
Plastic Building Machine	Kgs.	850	0.41
Cap Gaskets	Kgs.	288	0.66
Screw & Nuts Galvanised	Kgs.	265	0.27
Wood Ward Governor	Kgs.	88	2.00
Foot Value Cum Filter Unit	Kgs.	160	0.75
Oil Pump (Protatable)	Kgs.	1490	0.26
Boat Winch	Kgs.	1469	0.77
Mono Block Water Pump	Kgs.	1003	0.85
Cutting Machine	Kgs.	58	0.62
Pipe Fittings	Kgs.	1321	0.82
Pressing Box (Iron)	Kgs.	75	0.01
Paper Curring Machine	Nos.	2	0.32
Compressors	Kgs.	16843	15.90
Transformers	Kgs.	31880	65.48
Frosted Glass Lamps	Kgs.	4800	5.29
Electrical Fittings	Kgs.	106	0.02

Item-wise Export through Kochi Port During 1993-94 (Contd.....)

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
D.T.Control Thermo Couples	Kgs.	200	2.31
Spares for Tube Splicer	Kgs.	33	0.87
Terminal Connectors of Transformers	Kgs.	579	0.76
Hammocks	Kgs.	258	0.26
Items Made of Scion Machined	Qtls.	26	1.26
Tube Cooling Tungton Lamps	Nos.	35000	4.80
Rod & Cap Grinder	Nos.	4	0.47
Bicycle	Nos.	6	0.21
Motor Cycle	Nos.	360	56.96
Motor Cars	Nos.	2	10.90
Motor Tractor With set	Nos.	2	10.32
Tipper Truck with set	Nos.	110	46.91
Valve Seat Cutting Machine	Nos.	1	0.03
Grinding Machine	Nos.	1	0.14
Shaft Impregater	Nos.	1	5.37
Tools	Nos.	1	1.55
D C Power Supply Unit	Nos.	3	0.84
Automatic Boiler Control Burners	Nos.	1	50.92
Car Lift	Nos.	1	0.55
Oil Collection Bags with Sieve	Nos.	400	1.39
Kitchen Mixy	Nos.	2	0.11
Electronic Equipmental Parts etc	Kgs.	14818	18.17
Furnace Digital Control Systems etc	Kgs.	2830	1.16
Electronic Telephones	Kgs.	26	1.10
Spectra Physics	Kgs.	8	5.39
Photographic Chairs (Elec. Operated)	Kgs.	320	2.00
Eliminator	Kgs.	1262	0.81
Compass Computer	Kgs.	10	8.13
Wax Candle (Ear Candle)	Nos.	98000	1.65
Wax Stick (Ear Cleaner)	Nos.	1000	0.01
Gate Nuts	Kgs	71	0.73
Spares/Tools and Exhibition Aids	Kgs.	50	0.08
Gymnastic Equipments	Kgs.	320	0.02
Palmyra	Qtls.	140	5.36
Antivibration Pad	Qtls.	97	6.99
Bloak Boards	Qtls.	7909	193.90
Hard Board	Qtls.	3428	34.25
Card Board Cartons	Qtls.	8	0.66
Display Board	Qtls.	40	0.15
Tea Chest Pannels	Qtls.	770	9.36
Plywood	Qtls.	21920	314.54
Rotary Peeled Veneers	Qtls.	680	10.31
Veneers of Woods	Qtls.	2231	288.40
Teak Wood Items	M.T.	7	7.27
Rosewood Items	M.T.	208	142.53
Other Wood Items	M.T.	5	3.51
Jamil Handles Teak Wood	Kgs.	263	0.84
Wood-Musical Instrumental Parts	Qtls.	5628	416.25
Wood-Handicrafts & Curios	Kgs.	182502	185.28
Woodenware (Home/Kitchen)	Kgs.	13904	14.88

Item-wise Export through Kochi Port During 1993-94 (Contd.....)

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Wooden Carved Doors/Windows	Kgs.	8703	21.81
Metal Artware	Kgs.	4556	6.73
Wooden Artware	Kgs.	108891	49.59
Timbex Jigsaw Machine Throat	Kgs.	176	0.15
Wooden Rods	Kgs.	2500	0.47
Wooden Screen	Nos.	1	0.04
Coconut Shell Cups	Kgs.	64469	14.00
Coconut & Phool Jadu (Brooms)	Kgs.	5169	1.15
Grass Mats & Matings	Kgs.	72680	24.20
Wall Carpets	Kgs.	14	0.16
Cora Grass Baskets	Kgs.	2000	1.41
Vine Baskets	Kgs.	13301	3.04
Door Steps Rubberised	Kgs.	1160	0.36
Rubber Wood Components	Kgs.	2271	0.59
Bathroom Cabinet etc	Kgs.	29333	29.79
Wooden Bunch with Cane	Nos.	1	0.05
Wiring Desk	Nos.	1	0.19
Wooden Cot Frame	Kgs.	32	0.04
Wooden Carved Table Stand/Lamp Stand	Kgs.	200	0.03
Building Models	Kgs.	74	0.03
Musical Instruments	Kgs.	159	0.35
Artificial Plants	Kgs.	8674	1.56
Wooden Pins	Kgs.	240	0.15
Saloon Chairs	Kgs.	382	0.07
Garden Chairs	Kgs.	397	0.09
Door Shutters	Kgs.	17	0.01
Platform Brush of Coconut Fibre	Kgs.	5598	1.23
Cane Furniture	Kgs.	9450	2.22
Gift Parcel	Kgs.	36	0.03
Wooden Mortoe	Kgs.	55	0.01
Bed Composit.on	Kgs.	275	0.74
Advertising Materials	Kgs.	110	0.03
Complimentary Items	Kgs.	793	0.31
Study Materials	Kgs.	127	0.03
Mosquito Coils & Geometry Box	Kgs.	312	0.24
Gypsum	Kgs.	522	0.55
Traditional Lamps	Kgs.	39	0.02
Rubber Wood Struds/Table Legs	Kgs.	15	0.56
Granite Idol of 'NANDHI'	Kgs.	555	0.01
Hand Made Lucky Bags	Kgs.	4650	1.73
Tasso Bacc/Rai	Kgs.	24572	24.90
Lenin Bin	Kgs.	15624	7.08
Weight Lifting Materials	Kgs.	956	0.10
Rosewood Cup Board Art Work	Kgs.	95	0.52
Terracotton Items	Kgs.	29679	1.85
Geetha Pannels (Rose Wood)	Kgs.	19	0.11
Fibre/Palm Cups & Flowers	Kgs.	3975	0.42
Kathakali Sculpture	Kgs.	61	0.05
Ceramic Floor Tiles	Kgs.	500	0.05
Ultered Marble Wash Basin	Kgs.	20	0.01

Item-wise Export through Kochi Port During 1993-94 (Contd.....)

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Decorative Tiles	Kgs.	525	0.01
Clay/Glass Art Work	Kgs.	225	0.43
Pottery Materials	Kgs.	20842	0.37
Clay Jars	Nos.	1	0.15
Porcelain Saddles	Kgs.	562	1.03
Clay Pot	Kgs.	1886	0.96
Ceramic Jars	Kgs..	1200	0.08
Assorted Crockeries	Kgs.	664	0.52
Tiles & Bricks	Qtls.	951	22.55
Others	..	..	22303.44
Total	..	..	189136.67

Source: Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Kochi

APPENDIX 8.2

Export of Coir Yarn from India from 1989-90 to 1993-94

(Q = Quantity in M.T.; V = Value in Rs. 000's)

Trade Division	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Africa	32	370	18	234	46	913	48	927	26	557
America	446	4813	584	7414	660	11326	494	8795	820	16449
East Asia	381	4274	13	146	4	82	27	525	....	2
South Asia	49	309	13	159	167	2593	102	1498	114	2264
West Asia	868	8190	870	9058	1055	13218	889	12040	909	13857
East Europe	564	5764	212	2374	248	3826	204	3463	130	2704
West Europe	11125	110206	11861	144651	12084	185127	9326	162953	10845	211608
Other European Countries	306	3041	539	6549	1002	15738	353	6417	804	16279
Total	13771	136967	14110	170585	15266	232823	11443	196618	13648	263720

Source: Coir Board, Kochi

APPENDIX 8.3

Export of Coir Mats from India from 1989-90 to 1993-94

(Q = Quantity in M.T., V = Value in Rs. 000's)

Trade Division	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	q	v	q	v	q	v	q	v	q	v
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Africa	50	902	72	1565	60	1919	109	5258	86	3423
America	1817	33808	1873	39218	3286	112035	4828	183798	5726	245455
East Asia	1308	22623	1142	23075	1273	37495	1742	58764	1747	75528
South Asia	5	71	20	426	23	573	42	1383	94	3248
West Asia	392	7516	299	6418	548	17741	658	23899	606	25834
East Europe	168	4232	55	1629	130	4679	35	1204	29	940
West Europe *	4453	86458	5496	128616	5760	179668	6308	229857	7564	330760
Other European Countries	80	1558	52	1239	83	2825	65	4074	93	4008
Total	8273	157168	9009	202186	11163	356935	13787	508237	15945	689196

Source: Coir Board, Kochi

APPENDIX 8.4

Export of Coir Matings from India from 1989-90 to 1993-94

(Q = Quantity in M.T.; V = Value in Rs. 000's)

Trade Division	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	q	v	q	v	q	v	q	v	q	v
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Africa	3	61	....	5	....	....	54	2063	53	2282
America	354	5986	490	10003	563	19336	638	22699	621	28076
East Asia	282	6006	185	4454	236	8736	381	17776	354	17432
South Asia	4	58	....	....	19	622	45	1514	161	5939
West Asia	27	641	8	204	4	192	29	1112	41	2239
East Europe	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	328	....	....
West Europe	2882	61172	2673	64641	2774	88966	3368	130296	3979	173621
Other European Countries	28	568	6	147	48	1520	53	1801	53	2216
Total	3580	74492	3362	79449	3644	119372	4577	177589	5262	231805

Source: Coir Board, Kochi

APPENDIX 8.5

Export of Coir Rugs & Carpets from India from 1989-90 to 1993-94

(Q = Quantity in M.T., V = Value in Rs. 000's)

Trade Division	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	825
America	181	4178	251	7182	372	15549	904	38169	951	47897
East Asia	....	....	1	14	5	199	22	1090	60	3217
South Asia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Asia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	222
East Europe	1313	22968	770	13898	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Europe	72	1599	182	5565	210	7695	390	17536	559	29002
Other European Countries	6	165	4	148	16	686	11	594	49	2763
Total	1572	28910	1208	26807	603	24129	1327	57389	1636	83926

Source: Coir Board, Kochi

APPENDIX - 9.1

DISTRICT WISE POPULATION PROFILE : 1991

Sl. No	District	Area Km ²	Population 1991	Sex Ratio	Growth rate 1981-91	Density per Km ²	Effective Literacy rate (Percent)		
							Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KERALA		38,863	29,098,518	1,036	14.32	749	89.81	93.62	86.17
1.	Kasaragod	1,992	1,071,508	1,026	22.78	538	82.51	88.97	76.29
2.	Kannur	2,966	2,251,727	1,049	16.63	759	91.48	95.54	87.65
3.	Wayanad	2,131	672,128	966	21.32	315	82.73	87.59	77.69
4.	Kozhikode	2,344	2,619,941	1,027	16.69	1,118	91.10	95.58	86.79
5.	Malappuram	3,550	3,096,330	1,053	28.87	872	87.94	92.08	84.09
6.	Palakkad	4,480	2,382,235	1,061	16.52	532	81.27	87.24	75.72
7.	Thrissur	3,032	2,737,311	1,085	12.20	903	90.13	93.77	86.94
8.	Emakulam	2,407	2,817,236	1,000	11.12	1,170	92.35	95.46	89.27
9.	Idukki	5,019	1,078,066	975	11.22	215	86.94	90.82	82.96
10.	Kottayam	2,203	1,828,271	1,003	7.71	830	95.72	97.46	94.00
11.	Alappuzha	1,414	2,001,217	1,051	7.28	1,415	93.87	96.79	91.12
12.	Pathanamthitta	2,642	1,188,332	1,062	5.60	450	94.86	96.55	93.29
13.	Kollam	2,491	2,407,566	1,035	10.68	967	90.47	94.09	87.00
14.	Thiruvananthapuram	2,192	2,946,650	1,036	13.50	1,344	89.22	92.84	85.78

Source: Census of India - Kerala - Final Population Table

APPENDIX - 9.2

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN KERALA - GOVERNMENT

Year	L.P. Sector			U.P. Sector		
	L.P. Schools	L.P. Sections in U.P.S.	L.P. Sections in H.S.	U.P. Schools	U.P. Section in H.S.	High Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1984 - 85	2624	853	407	906	801	934
1985 - 86	2167	861	378	915	800	934
1986 - 87	2608	866	409	926	803	938
1987 - 88	2606	875	405	928	802	939
1988 - 89	2607	871	408	933	804	940
1989 - 90	2608	878	407	934	805	941
1990 - 91	2565	900	427	960	825	961
1991 - 92	2565	898	425	960	826	963
1992 - 93	2565	898	425	960	826	963
1993 - 94	2520	898	424	959	826	967

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

APPENDIX - 9.3

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN KERALA - PRIVATE AIDED SCHOOLS

Year	L.P. Sector			U.P. Sector		
	L.P. Schools	L.P. Sections in U.P.S.	L.P. Sections in H.S	U.P. Schools	U.P. Section in H.S	High Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1984 - 85	4094	1305	178	1889	1035	1370
1985 - 86	4083	1323	178	1890	1038	1380
1986 - 87	4079	1302	173	1889	1036	1383
1987 - 88	4075	1288	184	1888	1042	1382
1988 - 89	4073	1288	178	1888	1037	1382
1989 - 90	4069	1293	175	1885	1036	1379
1990 - 91	4068	1293	175	1883	1037	1380
1991 - 92	4067	1293	173	1883	1034	1380
1992 - 93	4067	1293	173	1883	1034	1380
1993 - 94	4045	1293	169	1880	1032	1379

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

APPENDIX - 9.4

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN KERALA - UNAIDED

Year	L.P. Sector			U.P. Sector		
	L.P. Schools	L.P. Sections in U.P.S.	L.P. Sections in H.S	U.P. Schools	U.P. Section in H.S	High Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1984 - 85	131	28	44	61	78	93
1985 - 86	145	29	47	64	84	108
1986 - 87	141	37	53	69	91	109
1987 - 88	136	39	55	69	90	110
1988 - 89	139	39	58	71	95	110
1989 - 90	135	42	47	73	88	110
1990 - 91	134	41	47	72	88	111
1991 - 92	151	46	63	92	109	129
1992 - 93	147	45	63	88	109	129
1993 - 94	137	44	63	80	111	129

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

APPENDIX - 9.5

PROGRESS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FROM 1961 - 62 TO 1993 - 94

Year	H.S	U.P.S	L.P.S	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1961 - 62	629	1985	6745	9359
1962 - 63	1015	2285	6904	10204
1963 - 64	1020	2285	6914	10219
1964 - 65	1146	2428	6930	10504
1965 - 66	1151	2447	6954	10552
1966 - 67	1278	2475	6933	10684
1967 - 68	1292	2479	6940	10711
1968 - 69	1381	2535	6917	10833
1969 - 70	1382	2532	6928	10842
1970 - 71	1384	2543	6895	10822
1971 - 72	1393	2551	6895	10839
1972 - 73	1399	2550	6887	10786
1973 - 74	1404	2548	6904	10856
1974 - 75	1488	2588	6975	11051
1975 - 76	1521	2608	6975	11102
1976 - 77	1666	2718	6995	11379
1977 - 78	1675	2718	6969	11362
1978 - 79	1690	2739	6970	11389
1979 - 80	1690	2739	6970	11389
1980 - 81	1976	2753	6961	11590
1981 - 82	2075	2779	6811	11665
1982 - 83	2154	2763	6817	11734
1983 - 84	--	--	--	--
1984 - 85	2397	2856	6848	12101
1985 - 86	2122	2852	6396	11670
1986 - 87	2430	2884	6828	12142
1987 - 88	2431	2885	6817	12135
1988 - 89	--	--	6819	--
1989 - 90	2430	2892	6813	12135
1990 - 91	2452	2915	6767	12134
1991 - 92	2472	2935	6783	12190
1992 - 93	2472	2931	6779	12182
1993 - 94	2475	2920	6702	12097

APPENDIX - 9.6

ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS - DISTRICT WISE AND STAGE WISE 1994

District	L.P		U.P		H.S		Total					
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				
Thiruvananthapuram	107465	104728	212191	85045	81133	166178	72495	74997	147492	265005	260856	525861
Kollam	84701	81827	166528	75303	70822	146125	68061	68230	136291	228085	220879	448964
Pathanamthitta	39738	38550	78288	33730	31413	65143	32437	32149	64586	105905	102112	208017
Aleppuzha	64789	62710	127499	57085	53558	110624	54545	54405	108950	178399	170674	347073
Kottayam	64419	60818	125237	51819	48644	100463	47983	50335	98318	164221	159797	324018
Idukki	37789	35149	72938	31500	28900	60300	25416	26681	52097	94705	90630	185335
Ernakulam	92392	88197	180589	80111	74483	154604	73181	75304	148485	245654	237984	483638
Thrissur	110842	105387	216029	86418	80394	166813	70490	73583	144053	267551	259344	526895
Palakkad	111060	107294	218374	85424	81166	166590	61633	62749	124382	259137	251209	509346
Malappuram	180248	170571	350819	133125	126738	259863	95972	97601	193574	408345	394911	804256
Kozhikode	112344	105967	218311	95348	88679	184027	78438	81896	160274	286130	276782	562612
Wayanad	31567	30105	61672	24068	22734	46802	17772	18604	36376	73407	71443	144850
Kannur	98907	93089	191996	82574	77385	159959	69845	71505	141350	251328	241979	493305
Kasaragode	53861	50750	104611	41410	37936	79346	31004	28984	59988	126275	117670	243945
Total	1189912	1135140	2325052	962941	903896	1866837	799272	816944	1616216	2952125	2855980	5808105

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

APPENDIX - 9.7

STANDARD WISE STRENGTH OF STUDENTS - 1994

Standard	Government			Private Aided			Private Unaided			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
I	106549	101708	208257	156449	152893	309142	11826	11368	23194	274824	265769	540593
II.	118802	112445	231247	171149	163859	335008	11594	10787	22381	301545	287091	588636
III.	120304	113419	233723	172548	163804	336352	10800	10019	20819	303652	287242	590894
IV.	125297	117856	243253	174728	167650	342378	9866	9432	19298	308881	295038	604929
V.	110501	101004	211505	192497	182154	374651	9850	8198	18048	312848	291356	604204
VI.	110431	103548	213979	195775	184685	380460	9235	7535	16770	315441	295768	611209
VII.	116247	110042	226289	210008	199807	409815	8397	6923	15320	334652	316772	651424
VIII.	128875	121413	248288	181836	178209	358045	7377	6899	14276	316088	304521	620609
IX.	109989	112806	222805	158220	164614	322834	6677	6393	13070	274896	283813	558709
X.	83128	89530	172658	119068	133417	252485	6094	5663	11757	208288	228610	436898
Total	1128131	1063671	2212002	1732278	1698892	3421170	91716	83217	174933	2952125	2855980	5808105

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

APPENDIX - 9.8
ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS IN GOVERNMENT-AIDED AND UNAIDED SCHOOLS - STANDARD AND MANAGEMENT WISE

Year/Management	Standard											
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1971	Government	350656	319732	300003	283427	189792	142418	112391	108908	88796	54125	1948648
	Aided	446259	392704	366132	337902	320439	270533	224440	198761	168323	100732	2826225
	Unaided	3555	2985	2796	2394	2332	2037	1881	2628	2351	1690	24849
	Total	800470	715421	668931	623723	512563	414888	338712	308697	259470	156547	4799522
1972	Government	Separate figures are not available.										
	Aided											
	Unaided											
	Total											
1973	Government	294181	393735	309124	281742	194980	151913	121478	118403	91075	53107	2909738
	Aided	380014	501878	380459	349412	340198	291609	242621	210896	173175	101486	2971746
	Unaided	5121	4971	4305	3641	4258	3383	2899	4090	3432	2360	38460
	Total	679316	900584	693888	634795	539436	446905	366998	333389	267680	156953	5019944
1974	Government	280199	320560	368587	296884	198665	164473	137558	99291	116674	72497	2056388
	Aided	362107	399190	434481	363539	347153	312832	276683	177109	213210	142183	3028487
	Unaided	5343	5304	4705	3806	4233	3796	3552	3608	3998	2674	41019
	Total	647649	725054	808773	664229	550051	481101	417793	280008	333882	217354	5125894
1975	Government	278206	290242	302238	359184	218442	171575	153144	137531	85238	107032	2094832
	Aided	357211	365395	376190	424529	369541	321921	299643	226480	150443	198658	3090211
	Unaided	5055	5187	4751	4163	4079	3855	3305	3394	2801	3472	40662
	Total	640472	660824	683179	779876	592062	497351	456092	368005	238482	309362	5225705

Contd....

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1976	Government	275456	268750	281166	294070	235596	199773	159447	146252	125600	81038	2067148
	Aided	353059	347692	339515	360324	405908	346722	305536	361541	201312	125796	3047405
	Unaided	5036	4704	4664	4310	3971	3708	3313	3626	3991	3284	40487
	Total	633551	621146	625345	658704	645475	550203	468296	411419	330803	210098	5155040
1977	Government	280102	271629	263655	282886	247596	215654	172418	140554	126222	90794	2091512
	Aided	370420	347366	3401551	326280	345689	362179	313829	274896	230301	149867	3060978
	Unaided	6961	4819	4543	4412	3764	3743	3661	3063	3316	2787	41089
	Total	657503	623814	603349	613580	597049	581576	489908	418513	359839	243448	5193579
1978	Government	280815	265219	270656	268266	213280	193372	97863	160224	132779	104898	2108352
	Aided	378204	383170	355284	346414	369955	365541	368223	270761	232256	170118	3240916
	Unaided	660019	668389	625940	615680	583215	558913	566086	430975	365035	275016	5349288
1979	Government	267680	256339	284646	270918	207829	190471	182237	190009	149279	106443	2145661
	Aided	364847	379916	365316	346552	359091	393620	361684	299098	257047	189009	3220180
	Unaided	632527	676255	649962	617470	567020	494091	543921	489107	406326	289452	5366131
1980	Government	286399	287362	290362	276219	207490	186314	182062	191932	170554	113153	2175811
	Aided	367314	373726	369644	357809	370342	350832	352128	308561	290053	191022	3321531
	Unaided	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	635677	661098	660006	634028	577832	539246	634190	500493	460607	304175	5497342
1981	Government	267342	261494	260991	266762	216579	189751	182642	188333	176151	133381	2203426
	Aided	356921	373231	356311	362375	360489	358067	350970	300969	286931	211905	3339098
	Unaided	7216	7314	6652	6194	6061	5755	5072	6507	5379	4279	60429
	Total	631479	662039	645654	655331	603129	553573	536684	495738	468461	349565	5602953
1982	Government	274708	278413	274879	279415	228882	201694	186318	197745	177589	137596	2237234
	Aided	363546	366416	362272	356940	365305	366797	359803	288729	275002	224660	3349470
	Unaided	7624	7727	7319	6628	6638	6217	5560	6343	5560	4278	6494
	Total	645879	652556	644470	643183	620825	574708	551681	492817	458145	366534	5650798

Contd....

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1983	Government	264686	282509	269704	271883	227884	216240	188280	202333	181881	139477	2253887
	Aided	354307	368733	353149	356352	378351	372875	367907	290503	288241	216788	3325204
	Unaided	7083	7505	7477	7122	7345	7084	6281	6648	8008	4681	87202
	Total	626296	655747	630330	635367	613580	596179	572428	499482	455910	358944	5848273
1984	Government	250080	272253	273054	266139	226323	216348	211978	208592	182345	141978	2248071
	Aided	344529	360620	355228	349050	378951	371828	378520	308831	272184	209230	3324719
	Unaided	8211	7340	7351	7238	8414	7887	7422	7662	6636	6503	74685
	Total	602800	640213	635213	635631	622428	613588	595863	595921	523135	461165	357711
1985	Government	255053	267837	267568	270388	224721	213838	204772	214294	184478	130659	2233718
	Aided	351188	368858	355844	352108	390198	371933	366477	324198	285221	206648	3362593
	Unaided	11518	10114	8987	8914	9085	8758	8101	7712	6490	5076	84785
	Total	617681	648809	632389	631420	614014	594829	579350	548204	476189	342381	5681076
1986	Government	260874	277696	267529	268638	227210	211884	201889	210541	190390	127223	2249374
	Aided	355364	390806	367503	358385	582874	368146	355034	313502	289219	190636	5371469
	Unaided	14401	13168	11089	9943	10600	10410	9228	8614	7905	5649	101008
	Total	630639	681670	646121	638966	620884	590240	566152	532657	487514	323508	5716151
1987	Government	253615	279531	269632	260523	231295	215875	200885	211021	189074	125241	2236682
	Aided	344902	390154	374816	355817	381593	371992	355191	309967	290934	188314	3363680
	Unaided	16119	15846	14011	11965	11038	11225	10605	9912	8828	7536	117085
	Total	614636	685531	658459	628305	623926	599092	566881	530900	488836	321091	5717457
1988	Government	266257	281147	276461	269535	232015	220328	202742	209844	192088	126073	2276479
	Aided	345994	389748	378230	364997	383771	375130	356100	312284	289819	187286	3383359
	Unaided	17802	16486	16084	14353	12152	11892	11465	10776	9852	7956	128818
	Total	630053	687381	670775	648885	627938	607350	570307	532904	491748	321315	5788656
1989	Government	248146	275421	275343	272741	230716	219276	216799	212025	191153	149357	2290977
	Aided	342720	363075	380044	372222	388627	367188	379599	308417	290105	226524	3427521
	Unaided	17776	16920	15986	15624	12847	12083	11708	10955	10660	8894	133453
	Total	608642	655416	671373	660587	632190	607547	607106	531397	491918	384775	5851951

Contd...

Contd....

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1990	Government	240043	256847	269077	270354	237588	219844	228077	118077	302530	152629	2295066
	Aided	335528	354848	356173	373983	402910	385228	385255	329762	290683	230390	3444760
	Unaided	18977	17980	17178	16080	14474	13776	12446	11279	11070	8630	142890
	Total	594548	649675	622428	660417	654972	619848	625778	459118	604283	392649	5882716
1991	Government	241675	248853	253511	265248	237583	228333	222592	233577	208871	156329	2296572
	Aided	339294	348035	348021	355424	407512	398755	393812	333643	305326	228992	345681
	Unaided	20061	18493	17770	16018	14967	14941	13311	11670	10957	9527	147715
	Total	601030	615381	619302	636690	660082	640029	6291715	578890	525154	394848	5901101
1992	Government	227117	251242	245374	251588	231029	227675	228315	240337	214871	165671	2283219
	Aided	327846	353177	341720	346830	393267	400750	406977	343222	312984	241521	3468394
	Unaided	20946	20071	18218	17169	15809	16000	14258	12545	11588	9788	155392
	Total	575609	624480	605312	615687	640105	643425	649550	596104	539443	416980	5907005
1993	Government	222718	236927	244013	242837	221542	223856	228486	243953	216751	178828	2260694
	Aided	321984	341651	343554	338976	383753	390933	411690	351028	317629	244923	3446121
	Unaided	21724	20772	19315	17614	16676	15470	14135	13388	12367	10260	161721
	Total	566426	599350	606882	599427	621971	630259	655294	608369	546747	434011	5868736
1994	Government	208257	231249	233723	243253	211505	213979	226289	248288	222805	172656	2212002
	Aided	308142	335008	336352	342378	374651	380460	408815	358045	322834	252485	3421170
	Unaided	23194	22381	20819	19298	18048	16770	15320	14276	13070	11757	174933
	Total	540593	599638	590994	604929	604204	611209	651424	620608	558709	436698	5908107

Source: Directorate of Public Instructions, Thiruvananthapuram.

APPENDIX - 9.9

ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS IN KERALA - STAGE WISE

Year	L.P.S				Enrolment of students in Kerala				H.S				Total
	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total	U.P.S		Unaided	Total	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total	
					Govt.	Aided							
1973	12,79,782	16,11,763	16,036	29,08,583	4,68,971	6,74,428	10,540	13,53,339	2,62,595	4,85,555	9,892	7,58,022	50,16,944
1974	12,87,230	15,59,317	16,156	28,46,705	5,00,666	9,36,668	11,581	14,48,945	2,88,462	5,32,502	10,280	8,31,244	51,25,894
1975	12,21,870	15,23,325	19,156	27,64,351	5,43,161	9,91,105	11,239	15,45,505	3,28,801	5,75,781	10,267	9,15,849	52,25,705
1976	11,19,442	14,00,680	18,714	25,38,746	5,94,816	10,58,166	10,992	16,83,974	3,52,690	6,88,649	10,781	9,52,320	51,55,040
1977	10,95,274	13,84,217	20,755	25,03,246	6,35,668	10,21,697	11,168	16,68,533	9,57,570	6,55,064	9,166	10,21,800	51,93,579
1978	11,05,956	14,64,072	-	25,70,028	6,04,495	11,03,719	-	17,08,214	3,97,901	6,73,126	-	10,71,026	53,49,268
1979	11,19,583	14,66,631	-	25,76,214	5,80,637	10,24,385	-	16,05,032	4,45,731	7,39,154	-	11,84,885	53,66,131
1980	11,22,306	14,98,463	-	25,90,769	5,77,866	10,73,402	-	16,51,268	4,75,639	7,79,636	-	12,55,275	54,97,342
1981	11,16,689	14,50,838	27,376	25,84,803	5,88,972	10,88,528	16,888	16,94,386	4,87,865	7,99,734	16,165	13,13,784	56,02,953
1982	11,07,416	14,46,174	29,498	25,86,088	6,16,894	11,11,905	18,415	17,47,214	5,12,924	7,88,391	16,181	13,71,496	56,50,798
1983	10,89,002	14,30,541	29,197	25,48,740	6,42,394	11,19,133	20,670	17,82,197	6,22,471	7,75,530	17,335	13,15,336	56,46,273
1984	10,61,506	14,09,425	30,141	25,01,072	6,54,650	11,26,999	23,723	18,05,372	5,32,915	7,88,295	20,801	13,42,011	56,48,455
1985	10,80,856	14,27,920	39,533	25,28,309	6,34,431	11,18,608	25,954	17,87,993	5,29,431	8,16,065	19,278	13,64,774	56,81,076
1986	10,74,737	14,72,058	48,601	25,95,396	6,40,783	11,06,054	30,239	17,77,076	5,28,154	7,93,357	22,168	13,43,679	57,16,151
1987	10,63,301	14,65,689	57,941	25,86,931	6,48,055	11,08,776	32,868	17,89,699	5,25,336	7,89,215	26,276	13,40,827	57,17,457
1988	10,93,400	14,78,969	64,725	26,37,094	6,55,085	11,15,001	35,509	18,05,595	5,27,994	7,89,389	28,584	13,45,967	57,88,656
1989	10,71,651	14,58,061	66,306	25,96,018	6,66,791	11,44,414	36,638	18,47,843	5,52,535	8,25,046	30,509	14,08,090	58,51,951
1990	10,35,321	14,20,532	70,215	25,27,068	6,85,509	11,73,393	40,696	18,99,598	5,73,236	8,50,835	31,979	14,56,050	58,82,716
1991	10,09,287	13,90,774	72,342	24,72,403	6,88,508	11,98,079	43,219	19,29,806	5,98,777	8,67,961	32,154	14,98,892	59,01,101
1992	9,75,321	13,69,673	76,404	24,21,398	6,87,019	12,00,994	45,067	19,33,080	6,20,879	8,97,727	33,921	15,52,527	59,07,005
1993	9,46,495	13,46,165	79,425	23,72,085	6,74,867	11,86,376	46,281	19,07,524	6,39,532	9,13,580	36,015	15,69,127	58,68,736
1994	9,16,482	13,22,880	85,692	23,25,054	6,51,773	11,64,926	50,138	18,66,837	6,43,749	9,33,364	39,103	16,16,216	58,08,107

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

APPENDIX - 9.10

ENROLMENT OF SC/ST STUDENTS AT SCHOOL LEVEL AS ON 1-7-1994 - STUDENTS STRENGTH

Section	General	Sch. Caste	Sch. Tribe	Percentage to total	Percentage to total
L.P. Section	2325052	259461	32119	11.15	1.38
U.P. Section	1866837	215530	19827	11.54	1.06
H.S. Section	1616216	172534	12689	10.67	0.79
Total	5908105	647525	64634	11.14	1.11

S157

Source: Directorate of Public Instruction, Thiruvananthapuram.

APPENDIX - 9.12

PUPIL - TEACHER RATIO 1970-71 TO 1993 - 94

Year	No. of Students in Schools (lakhs)	No. of Teachers (lakhs)	Pupil-Teacher ratio (No. of pupils per teacher)
1	2	3	4
1970 - 71	48.0	1.42	33.8
1971 - 72	49.36	1.46	33.8
1972 - 73	51.56	1.51	34.1
1973 - 74	52.71	1.54	34.2
1974 - 75	53.59	1.59	33.7
1975 - 76	52.85	1.62	32.6
1976 - 77	53.54	1.64	32.6
1977 - 78	54.94	1.67	32.9
1978 - 79	53.38	1.74	30.6
1979 - 80	55.81	1.75	31.9
1980 - 81	56.02	1.75	32.1
1981 - 82	56.50	1.78	31.7
1982 - 83	56.45	1.81	31.2
1983 - 84	56.48	1.84	30.7
1984 - 85	56.81	1.85	30.7
1985 - 86	57.16	1.88	30.4
1986 - 87	57.17	1.91	29.9
1987 - 88	57.88	1.93	30.1
1988 - 89	58.52	1.90	30.8
1989 - 90	58.83	--	--
1990 - 91	59.01	1.91	30.9
1991 - 92	59.07	1.91	30.9
1992 - 93	58.68	1.90	30.9
1993 - 94	58.08	1.90	30.6

APPENDIX - 9.13

NUMBER OF ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES IN KERALA 1994

Sl.No.	District	Government	Private	Total
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	9	11	20
2.	Kollam	1	12	13
3.	Pathanamthitta	--	8	8
4.	Alappuzha	--	11	11
5.	Ernakulam	5	19	24
6.	Kottayam	1	20	21
7.	Idukki	1	4	5
8.	Thrissur	4	16	20
9.	Malappuram	3	8	11
10.	Palakkad	3	7	10
11.	Kozhikode	7	7	14
12.	Wayanad	2	2	4
13.	Kannur	2	7	9
14.	Kasaragod	3	1	4
Total		41	133	174

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education, Thiruvananthapuram.

APPENDIX - 9.14

NUMBER OF ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES IN KERALA
(University-wise)

Sl. No.	Name of University	1992	1993	1994
1.	Kerala	44	45	45
2.	Calicut	72	72	72
3.	Gandhiji	57	57	57
Total		173	174	174

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education, Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX - 9.15

ENROLMENT BY STAGES IN ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES IN KERALA - UNIVERSITY-WISE ENROLMENT 1994

Name of University	Pre-Degree				Degree				Post Graduate				Total			
	Boys	Girls	SC	ST	Boys	Girls	SC	ST	Boys	Girls	SC	ST	Boys	Girls	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Kerala	14767	18041	6003	98	5112	9299	1323	29	489	1013	208	2	20368	28363	7534	129
2. Calicut	17989	18122	6247	386	6689	8387	1003	56	710	894	180	9	25378	27403	7430	451
3. Gandhiji	15917	19947	4761	343	6731	9660	1153	113	708	1523	202	29	23356	31130	6116	485
Total	49653	56110	17011	827	18542	27346	3479	198	1907	3430	590	40	69102	86986	21080	1065

Source: Directorate of Collegiate Education, Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX - 9.16

YEAR-WISE BREAK UP OF PRIVATE REGISTRATION

Year	Kerala University										Calicut University										Mahatma Gandhi University									
	Pre-Degree	B.A.	M.A.	B.Com	M.Com	M.Sc	Total	Pre-Degree	B.A.	B.Sc	B.Com	M.A	M.Sc.	M.Com	Total	Pre-Degree	B.A.	M.A.	B.Com	M.Com	Total									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22									
1987	38000	2900	3800	7200	1500	-	53400	33792	6081	489	4500	1204	527	370	46983	-	-	-	-	-	-									
1988	26941	4697	5120	8724	1575	-	46967	38547	7650	852	6086	1464	616	670	53965	-	-	-	-	-	-									
1989	26440	3250	5325	6170	2000	-	43185	39771	11700	1173	8088	2021	738	665	64134	-	-	-	-	-	-									
1990	26329	4200	5636	6320	2500	-	44885	44762	13217	1647	9875	2338	809	716	73364	-	-	-	-	-	-									
1991	26000	4283	6580	5977	2324	-	47164	60753	14836	1800	10400	2659	1170	864	92490	32452	2431	-	6310	-	44193									
1992	27000	6000	7000	6250	2200	-	49450	55347	11714	-	8265	2846	-	763	78935	26528	3138	-	7282	-	96848									
1993	27600	5600	9500	7000	1900	590	52190	58800	13147	-	10217	3992	-	929	87685	30777	3682	-	8310	-	42669									
1994	31000	5500	7300	7000	2199	660	53619	54662	7790	-	6419	3000	-	875	72746	29135	4001	-	8945	-	41481									

Source: University of Kerala, Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University.

APPENDIX - 9.17

ANNUAL INTAKE AND OUT-TURN IN ENGINEERING COLLEGES IN KERALA

Year	Intake			Out turn
	Sanctioned	Actual	Actual	
1990	2656	2656	2117	
1991	2781	2624	1789	
1992	2847	2781	1553	
1993	2879	2879	1450 (B.Tech only)	
1994	2741	2718	--	

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

APPENDIX - 9.18

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS IN ENGINEERING COLLEGES, 1993 - 94

Type of Institutions	Enrolment												Teachers						
	1992			1993			1994			1992			1993			1994			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18	19	20
GOVERNMENT																			
1.	1948	470	2418	1578	377	1955	1654	553	2207	320	79	399	222	50	272	216	64	280	
	Thiruvananthapuram																		
2.	948	760	1708	1343	404	1747	1352	238	1590	251	54	305	112	97	209	114	65	179	
	Engineering College, Thirissur																		
3.	508	129	637	520	128	648	520	117	637	135	16	151	91	15	108	45	9	54	
	College of Engineering, Kannur																		
4.	113	46	159	156	60	216	284	84	378	6	3	9	20	5	25	27	11	38	
	College of Engineering, Kottayam																		
5.	1363	268	1629	1156	212	1368	1153	223	1376	142	27	169	140	26	166	139	24	162	
	Regional Engineering College, Kozhikode																		
PRIVATE																			
1.	1264	477	1741	1270	464	1764	1577	561	2128	239	53	292	130	60	190	137	65	212	
	T.K.M. Engineering College, Kollam																		
2.	1048	425	1473	960	323	1213	943	247	990	82	29	111	99	39	138	88	36	124	
	Mar Athanasius College of Engineering, Kothamangalam																		
43.	1038	198	1236	1068	163	1231	1017	288	1215	147	26	173	104	43	147	96	34	132	
	N.S.S. College of Engineering, Palakkad																		
Total	8228	2771	10999	7964	2161	10145	8210	2310	10421	1322	287	1609	918	335	1253	863	308	1181	

Source: Directorate of Technical Education, Thiruvananthapuram.

APPENDIX - 9.19

ANNUAL INTAKE AND OUT-TURN IN POLYTECHNICS IN KERALA

Year	No. of Polytechnics	Intake		Out turn
		Sanctioned	Actual	
1990	29	4231	4231	2472
1991	29	4389	4434	2974
1992	30	4508	4166	2791
1993	31	4508	4816	3147
1994	39	6054	5671	--

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

APPENDIX - 9.20

TOTAL STUDENTS AND STAFF STRENGTH IN POLYTECHNICS

	Students						Teachers					
	1993			1994			1993			1994		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Government	6683	2722	9415	6876	3684	10560	700	242	942	785	268	1053
Private	3174	500	3674	2460	451	2911	313	41	354	324	48	372
Total	9857	3222	13089	9336	4135	13471	1013	283	1296	1109	316	1425

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

APPENDIX - 9.21

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH - STATEWISE

(Rupees)

State	Revenue and Capital Account combined											
	1980 - 81		1987 - 88		1988 - 89		1989 - 90		1990 - 91*		1991 - 92*	
	Education	Health	Education	Health	Education	Health	Education	Health	Education	Health	Education	Health
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra Pradesh	43	23	114	60	127	63	168	65	171	52	179	54
2. Assam	54	22	130	71	142	75	165	70	221	51	250	48
3. Bihar	34	14	65	32	104	35	135	36	142	39	150	47
4. Gujarat	53	26	148	79	175	72	201	84	226	61	258	65
5. Haryana	57	31	150	72	173	73	188	79	202	60	237	60
6. Himachal Pradesh	105	34	265	202	331	227	356	212	385	145	459	145
7. Jammu & Kashmir	73	84	175	194	223	216	278	238	293	137	315	123
8. Karnataka	47	19	134	61	146	61	167	66	187	62	219	68
9. Kerala	85	32	180	70	198	77	240	98	269	90	282	80
10. Madhya Pradesh	33	23	89	63	105	74	123	63	141	49	161	49
11. Maharashtra	61	27	151	75	176	80	219	83	222	68	271	66
12. Manipur	143	98	318	176	467	205	475	219	438	111	482	96
13. Meghalaya	77	120	200	200	242	236	372	277	379	165	437	143
14. Nagaland	163	197	410	490	441	447	474	574	461	255	462	160
15. Orissa	41	22	98	52	116	56	166	65	171	59	184	55
16. Punjab	83	32	176	77	203	85	291	114	281	91	329	88
17. Rajasthan	43	33	115	85	129	101	163	104	196	62	214	63
18. Tamil Nadu	50	23	128	65	145	67	171	82	201	66	242	75
19. Tripura	81	31	275	121	361	140	396	161	418	108	439	103
20. Uttar Pradesh	32	14	76	41	98	49	150	53	154	40	149	40
21. West Bengal	45	28	116	51	134	58	155	69	218	73	203	62
22. Sikkim	133	81	450	375	568	438	653	469	717	260	798	239
23. Mizoram	-	-	583	483	504	416	566	439	704	171	778	238
24. Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	571	357	567	325	570	327	592	225	693	181
25. Goa	-	-	331	238	468	324	482	362	653	254	707	236
*All States	47	24	117	64	140	68	175	74	180	59	208	59

Sources: Basic Statistics Relating to Indian Economy Vol.2 of 1993 CMIE (Revised Figures)
 * Public Health only.

APPENDIX - 9.22

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND BEDS IN KERALA - CATEGORY-WISE 1994

Districts	Hospitals		P.H.Centres Including MCH Units		Community Health Centres		Dispensaries		T.B. Centres/ Clinics		Leprosy Control unit/Leprosy Sanitorium	
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Thiruvananthapuram	19	5833	78	300	6	251	6	34	1	28	1	-
2. Kollam	11	1624	61	285	4	70	-	-	3	74	3	-
3. Alappuzha	12	2404	67	329	3	178	1	-	2	76	1	993
4. Pathanamthitta	7	513	50	281	1	141	1	-	1	12	-	-
5. Kottayam	13	2285	58	419	3	284	-	-	2	60	-	-
6. Idukki	3	328	57	395	2	140	1	-	1	-	-	-
7. Ernakulam	21	2715	79	616	6	280	3	68	4	64	-	-
8. Thrissur	19	3399	81	513	3	149	6	6	1	-	-	-
9. Palakkad	8	1066	82	767	3	241	8	-	1	54	2	-
10. Malappuram	7	1151	91	586	5	360	5	-	2	52	1	-
11. Kozhikode	11	3972	67	184	6	152	3	-	1	-	3	-
12. Wayanad	3	390	30	196	3	191	6	-	1	-	2	-
13. Kannur	11	1925	74	246	3	90	10	46	1	28	-	-
14. Kasaragod	3	257	49	111	3	289	3	-	1	-	2	-
Total	148	27872	924	5228	51	2816	53	154	22	448	15	993

APPENDIX - 9.23

DISTRICT-WISE AVAILABILITY OF VEHICLES UNDER DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH SERVICES 1994

District	Vehicles in running condition	Vehicles in Workshop	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Thiruvananthapuram	67	43		110
2. Kollam	38	6		44
3. Pathanamthitta	24	4		28
4. Kottayam	47	7		54
5. Idukki	26	10		36
6. Alappuzha	57	13		70
7. Ernakulam	42	5		47
8. Thrissur	41	5		46
9. Palakkad	65	9		74
10. Malappuram	56	14		70
11. Kozhikode	50	4		54
12. Wayanad	26	12		38
13. Kannur	51	7		58
14. Kasargod	20	4		24
Total	610	143	211	964

APPENDIX - 9.24

STATEMENT SHOWING NO.OF ATTACKS AND DEATHS DUE TO PRINCIPAL DISEASES
DURING 1993 & 94

Sl. No.	Name of Diseases	1993		1994	
		Attack	Death	Attack	Death
1.	Diphtheria	52	7	35	2
2.	Dysentery	744794	51	801646	58
3.	Whooping cough	2930	4	1660	1
4.	Poliomyelitis	91	2	48	1
5.	Titanus	67	10	74	9
6.	Meningococcal Infection	102	9	68	9
7.	Measles	10035	6	11357	1
8.	Syphilis	807	-	481	-
9.	Gonococcal Infection	1441	-	771	-
10.	Tuberculosis	43933	258	40227	210
11.	Rabies	79	28	89	18
12.	Enteric fever	11224	3	10285	5
13.	Pneumonia	12904	30	-	-
14.	Infective Hepatitis	9099	10	9979	9
15.	Acute Respiratory infection	2647301	134	2447666	80
16.	Small pox			6684	7
17.	All other diseases	11019553	4363	10945410	4096

APPENDIX - 9.25

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - STATUS

Sl. No.	Name of Diseases	Population exposed to risk (in Nos.)	Prevalance rate (estimated)
1.	Leprosy	30000000	0.20
2.	Tuberculosis	30000000	0.83
3.	Filaria	66.3 lakh	NA
4.	Acute Diarrhoeal diseases	3900000	205.85
5.	Diphtheria	6000000	0.006
6.	Poliomyelitis	3900000	0.012
7.	Tetanus	600000	0.012
8.	Whooping cough	3900000	0.426
9.	Measles	3900000	2.91
10.	Acute respiratory infection ncluding pneumonia	3900000	627.61
11.	Malaria	30000000	NA

Note : Prevalance rate is calculated per 1000 population exposed to risk.

DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONS, BEDS AND PATIENTS TREATED UNDER AYURVEDIC SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE IN KERALA 1993 AND 1994

District	No. of hospitals		No. of beds		No. of Dispensaries		Total No. of Institutions		No. of Patients treated 1994	
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	Inpatients	outpatients
1. Thiruvananthapuram	12	12	235	235	51	52	63	64	3504	11,11,207
2. Kollam	9	9	190	190	39	39	48	48	2015	12,74,604
3. Pathanamthitta	4	4	80	80	31	32	35	36	862	7,91,356
4. Alappuzha	10	10	180	180	39	40	49	50	2508	15,22,526
5. Kottayam	8	8	150	150	32	33	39	41	1315	5,63,920
6. Idukki	3	3	110	110	26	26	29	29	1999	7,04,821
7. Ernakulam	13	13	230	230	46	48	60	61	3180	16,03,338
8. Thrissur	14	14	223	223	67	67	81	81	1861	15,19,259
9. Palakkad	5	5	130	130	52	54	57	59	1384	10,81,128
10. Malappuram	10	10	200	200	54	55	64	65	1341	4,46,833
11. Kozhikode	6	6	120	170	38	39	44	45	1065	10,16,180
12. Wayanad	2	2	100	100	18	19	20	21	3144	4,96,293
13. Kannur	6	6	211	211	43	45	49	51	2977	9,89,905
14. Kasaragode	5	5	100	100	30	30	35	35	778	5,89,381
Total	107	107	2259	2309	566	579	673	686	27933	1,37,10,751

APPENDIX - 9.27

DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONS, BEDS AND PATIENTS TREATED UNDER HOMOEOPATHY DURING 1993 AND 1994

District	No. of hospitals		No. of beds		No. of dispensaries		Total no. of Institutions		No. of patients treated 1994	
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	Inpatients	outpatients
1. Thiruvananthapuram	4	4	175	175	35	36	39	40	2699	679228
2. Kollam	3	3	75	75	25	27	28	30	989	465487
3. Pathanamthitta	1	1	25	25	18	18	19	19	-	186670
4. Alappuzha	3	3	75	75	28	29	31	32	292	572028
5. Kottayam	3	3	175	175	30	31	33	34	11376	570479
6. Idukki	2	2	50	50	25	26	27	28	4291	290817
7. Emakulam	3	3	75	75	39	40	42	43	1053	754272
8. Thrissur	1	1	25	25	25	27	26	28	286	274298
9. Palakkad	1	1	25	25	31	24	32	25	373	218285
10. Malappuram	2	2	50	50	23	32	25	34	211	326738
11. Kozhikkode	3	3	75	75	30	32	33	35	769	455609
12. Wayanad	1	1	25	25	12	12	13	13	302	113863
13. Kannur	1	1	25	25	23	24	24	25	174	259400
14. Kasaragode	3	3	75	75	16	16	19	19	610	171133
Total	31	31	950	950	360	374	391	405	23425	5338307

FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME IN 1994 - DISTRICT-WISE

Sl. No.	District	I.U.D.										
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		Vasectomy	PPS	Minilap	Laposcopic	Total (Col.3 to 5)	LL	Cut	Total (Col.7 to 8)	Nirodh supplied C.C.	Oral pills	Induced abortion
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	37	14089	2913	2211	19250	--	9057	9057	46186	3554	5349
2.	Kollam	11	10434	1446	1201	13092	--	7022	7022	25313	3842	2906
3.	Pathanamthitta	15	4702	634	1282	6633	--	3514	3514	9962	1468	1423
4.	Alappuzha	212	4696	2295	65	7268	--	5996	5996	15294	2124	1562
5.	Kottayam	32	5129	422	2590	8173	--	7776	7776	21902	3320	4406
6.	Idukki	24	3108	1080	842	5055	--	4117	4117	10738	1342	611
7.	Ernakulam	66	7559	536	2629	10790	--	7153	7153	20403	2475	5139
8.	Thrissur	62	6734	1117	2333	10244	--	8227	8227	17171	2635	2343
9.	Palakkad	4	4468	624	4129	9282	--	7095	7095	18402	2264	4158
10.	Malappuram	12	5701	1888	2746	10174	--	6505	6505	16143	1668	871
11.	Kozhikode	169	11007	2400	2176	15755	--	6214	6214	15632	2151	2401
12.	Wayanad	24	1832	258	364	2478	--	2549	2549	7916	1054	672
13.	Kannur	53	8259	852	736	9900	--	6084	6084	21208	3047	1837
14.	Kasargode	14	2037	173	855	3079	--	3565	3565	10898	1549	764
Total		735	89756	16438	24159	131173	--	84854	84854	257169	32493	34442

APPENDIX - 9.29

DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION COVERED BY RURAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

Sl. No.	District	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	758000	879000	964000	964000
2.	Kollam	807000	807000	843000	843000
3.	Pathanamthitta	261000	295000	325000	325000
4.	Alappuzha	753000	803000	853000	853000
5.	Kottayam	667000	674000	705000	705000
6.	Idukki	311000	321000	331000	331000
7.	Ernakulam	675000	717000	747000	747000
8.	Thrissur	855000	1109000	1147000	1147000
9.	Palakkad	1066000	1098000	1151000	1151000
10.	Malappuram	590000	591000	627000	627000
11.	Kozhikode	374000	379000	228000	228000
12.	Wayanad	150000	162000	188000	188000
13.	Kannur	215000	220000	236000	236000
14.	Kasaragod	256000	281000	290000	290000
Total		7738000	8336000	8835000	8835000

APPENDIX - 9.30

DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION COVERED BY URBAN WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

Sl. No.	District	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	562375	721140	728200	728200
2.	Kollam	306300	309000	312400	312400
3.	Pathanamthitta	83520	84350	85200	85200
4.	Alappuzha	485000	489000	494700	494700
5.	Kottayam	244000	246000	248000	248000
6.	Idukki	10000	10600	38900	38900
7.	Ernakulam	886800	895600	904500	904500
8.	Thrissur	530100	535400	540700	540700
9.	Palakkad	228300	230600	232800	232800
10.	Malappuram	174300	176000	177700	177700
11.	Kozhikode	548500	554000	559400	559400
12.	Wayanad	10500	11000	11500	11500
13.	Kannur	480300	485700	489900	489900
14.	Kasaragod	221400	223600	225800	225800
Total		4771395	4971990	5049700	5049700

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF KERALA WATER AUTHORITY (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Income				Expenditure						Total
	* Revenue from Water charges	State Govt.		Other Sources	Total	Operation & Maintenance	Ongoing Schemes	Repayment		Total	
		Plan	Non-Plan					HUDCO	Others		
1985-86	1512.75	2741.00	711.00	543.61	5508.36	978.66	1083.83	199.82	---	---	2262.31
1986-87	1400.37	4164.94	1060.50	600.00	7225.81	1179.55	2982.80	195.18	---	---	4357.53
1987-88	1657.61	3967.52	1137.20	660.00	7422.33	1305.75	4819.31	208.95	---	---	6334.01
1988-89	1699.36	3918.49	2184.00	861.00	8642.85	1466.72	3517.80	259.30	---	---	5243.82
1989-90	2109.72	4800.00	2350.00	947.00	10206.72	606.92	4717.03	268.58	---	---	5592.53
1990-91	2197.29	5967.59	2585.00	1000.00	11749.88	1390.98	7920.31	276.02	---	---	9577.31
1991-92	2221.44	6893.00	2799.94	1347.00	13281.38	1759.98	6264.33	282.55	---	200.00	8505.86
1992-93	3066.08	7916.57	2858.13	2455.00	16295.78	2334.75	7972.76	334.72	32.00	---	10674.23

* Revenue : Total demand during the year.

APPENDIX - 10.1

DISTRICT-WISE BENEFICIARIES OF SURPLUS LAND AND EXTENT DISTRIBUTED AS ON 30-9-1994

Sl. No.	District	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Others		Total	
		No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	3099	335	--	--	2390	275	5489	610
2.	Kollam	3419	775	--	--	3208	821	6627	1596
3.	Pathanamthitta	330	86	--	--	394	68	724	154
4.	Alappuzha	3968	2159	48	7	4322	2332	8338	4498
5.	Kottayam	2417	1245	76	60	2841	1232	5334	2537
6.	Idukki	2218	2042	360	315	2411	2138	4989	4495
7.	Ernakulam	3900	735	40	5	2442	417	6382	1157
8.	Thrissur	7590	1411	67	50	12436	2223	20093	3684
9.	Palakkad	12517	5570	1218	947	12994	6251	26729	12768
10.	Malappuram	8209	3380	34	12	7672	3976	15915	7368
11.	Kozhikode	5023	1244	245	102	5991	1286	11259	2632
12.	Wayanad	1334	475	2636	1522	2834	1323	6804	3320
13.	Kannur	3975	2456	1862	1468	8325	5742	14162	9666
14.	Kasaragod	3779	3218	782	666	6890	5763	11451	9647
Total		61778	25131	7368	5154	75150	33847	144296	64132

DISPOSAL OF CASES RELATING TO TENANCY AND KUDIKIDAPPU

Sl. No.	Item	Tenancy		Kudikidappu	
		As on 30-11-1993	As on 30-11-1994	As on 30-11-1993	As on 30-11-1994
1.	Total number of application filed	3994802	4005732	477275	477824
2.	Disposal of cases				
	1. Allotted	2638537	2645775	290266	290619
	2. Rejected	785481	788361	162733	163040
	3. Other disposal	552664	552938	20858	20838
	Total	3976682	3987074	473837	474497
3.	Balance of application to be disposed off	18120	18658	3438	3327
4.	Number of certificates of purchase issued	2610061	2614509	285776	285855

DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS LAND

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	As on 30-11-93	As on 30-9-94
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Total Ceiling return filed	No.	71445	71565
2.	Total Ceiling returns decided	"	70547	70580
3.	Balance to be decided	"	898	979
4.	Area ordered to be surrendered Acres	acres	17009	170991
5.	Area reduced on orders of High Court	"	34083	34105
6.	Net extent of land ordered for surrender	"	136326	136886
7.	Extent of land taken over	"	93864	94499
8.	Area reconveyed on order of High Court	"	--	--
9.	Net Extent taken over	"	93864	94499
10.	Balance to be taken over			
	i) Covered by stay against taking possession	"	23038	23380
	ii) Not to be taken over by gift deposite, Vested Forest etc.	"	18213	17926
	iii) Extent available for taking over	"	1211	1081
II	Surplus land distributed	"	63929	64132
	i) Covered by stay against assisgnment	"	4328	4654
	ii) Not distributed due to gift vested Forest etc.	"	4354	4431
	iii) Reserved for public purpose	"	20334	20373
	iv) Available for distribution	"	919	911

STATE SPECIFIC POVERTY LINES WITH BASE 1973 - 74

(Rs. per capita per month)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.'s	Rural				Urban			
		1973-74	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1973-74	1977-78	1983	1987-88
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
STATES									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.71	50.88	72.68	91.94	55.11	71.56	111.84	159.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	49.82	60.29	98.32	127.44	50.40	64.94	103.97	140.45
3.	Assam	49.82	60.29	98.32	127.44	50.40	64.94	103.97	140.45
4.	Bihar	57.68	58.93	97.48	120.36	60.29	70.24	116.47	161.19
5.	Goa	50.47	58.07	88.24	115.61	58.64	74.64	127.23	184.45
6.	Gurarat	47.10	54.70	83.29	115.00	60.08	74.86	125.05	175.51
7.	Haryana	49.95	59.37	88.57	122.90	52.07	66.74	102.59	142.15
8.	Himachal Pradesh	49.95	59.37	88.57	122.90	51.98	66.40	101.92	143.63
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	46.59	61.53	91.75	124.33	41.19	59.35	98.75	145.22
10.	Karnataka	47.24	51.95	83.31	104.46	57.87	71.25	121.23	171.23
11.	Kerala	51.68	58.88	99.35	130.61	62.08	71.82	127.84	175.11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	50.20	56.26	83.59	107.00	63.65	77.73	124.71	178.44
13.	Maharashtra	50.47	58.07	88.24	115.61	58.64	64.94	127.23	184.45
14.	Manipur	49.82	60.29	98.32	127.44	50.40	103.97	103.97	140.45
15.	Maghalaya	49.82	60.29	98.32	127.44	50.40	64.94	103.97	140.45
16.	Mizoram	49.82	60.29	98.32	127.44	50.40	64.94	103.97	140.45
17.	Nagaland	49.82	60.29	98.32	127.44	50.40	64.94	103.97	140.45
18.	Orissa	48.87	58.89	106.28	121.42	60.18	75.00	127.16	170.63
19.	Punjab	49.95	59.37	88.57	122.90	51.80	66.06	101.25	143.11
20.	Rajasthan	50.96	57.54	80.24	117.52	60.77	74.84	117.24	166.72
21.	Sikkim	49.82	60.29	98.32	127.44	50.40	64.94	103.97	140.45
22.	Tamil Nadu	45.09	56.62	96.15	118.23	54.34	71.18	123.73	174.82
23.	Tripura	49.82	60.29	98.32	127.44	50.40	64.91	103.97	140.45
24.	Uttar Pradesh	48.92	54.21	83.85	114.57	56.81	70.50	110.92	154.78
25.	West Bengal	54.49	63.34	105.55	129.21	54.69	68.02	105.83	148.95
U.T.'s									
26.	Delhi	49.95	59.37	88.57	122.90	65.45	80.00	124.02	178.48
27.	A & N Island	45.09	56.62	96.15	118.23	54.34	71.18	123.73	174.82
28.	Chandigarh	51.80	66.06	101.35	143.11	51.80	66.06	101.25	143.11
29.	D & N Haveli	50.47	58.07	88.24	115.61	58.64	80.00	127.23	184.45
30.	Lakshadweep	51.68	58.88	99.35	130.61	62.08	71.82	127.84	175.11
31.	Pondicherry	45.09	56.62	96.15	118.23	54.34	71.18	123.73	174.82
All India		49.00				58.60			
All India		49.63	56.84	89.45	115.43	56.96	72.50	117.64	165.58

* Source: Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor constituted in September 1989 by the Planning Commission.

**NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF POOR BASED ON POVERTY LINES AS GIVEN IN
APPENDIX 10.4 (1987 - 88)**

Sl. No.	State/U.T's	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of persons (lakhs)	% of persons	No. of persons (lakhs)	% of persons	No. of persons (lakhs)	% of persons
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
STATES							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94.89	20.92	72.88	44.63	167.77	27.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.73	39.35	0.11	17.34	2.84	37.47
3.	Assam	80.86	39.35	4.58	17.34	85.44	36.84
4.	Bihar	370.36	52.63	69.48	57.71	439.84	53.37
5.	Goa	1.32	17.64	1.42	33.71	2.74	23.42
6.	Gujarat	75.95	28.67	52.63	39.63	128.58	32.33
7.	Haryana	18.75	16.22	7.15	17.79	25.90	16.63
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.37	16.28	0.25	6.18	7.62	15.46
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	13.96	25.70	2.40	14.82	16.36	23.20
10.	Karnataka	93.96	32.82	68.39	49.06	162.35	38.14
11.	Kerala	66.20	29.10	26.02	43.36	92.22	32.08
12.	Madhya Pradesh	195.85	41.92	70.04	48.17	265.89	43.40
13.	Maharashtra	185.59	40.78	108.59	38.99	294.18	40.10
14.	Manipur	4.68	39.35	0.85	17.34	5.53	32.93
15.	Meghalaya	4.89	39.35	0.59	17.34	5.48	34.80
16.	Mizoram	1.68	39.35	0.33	17.34	2.01	32.52
17.	Nagaland	3.05	39.35	0.35	17.34	3.40	34.85
18.	Orissa	148.02	57.64	19.94	44.11	167.96	55.61
19.	Punjab	16.78	12.60	7.77	12.91	24.55	12.70
20.	Rajasthan	103.02	33.21	38.17	38.99	141.19	34.60
21.	Sikkim	1.25	39.35	0.15	17.34	1.40	34.67
22.	Tamil Nadu	160.67	45.80	82.54	43.88	243.20	45.13
23.	Tripura	8.49	39.35	0.48	17.34	8.97	36.84
24.	Uttar Pradesh	412.03	41.10	125.02	45.22	537.05	41.99
25.	West Bengal	219.09	48.30	57.63	32.84	276.72	43.99
U.T's							
26.	Delhi	0.06	1.29	12.74	16.91	12.80	16.04
27.	A & N Island	0.80	45.80	0.32	43.88	1.12	45.24
28.	Chandigarh	0.04	12.91	0.76	12.91	0.80	12.91
29.	D & N Haveli	0.21	17.64	0.03	33.71	0.24	8.71
30.	Lakshadweep	0.06	29.10	0.12	43.36	0.18	37.26
31.	Pondicherry	1.35	45.80	1.80	43.88	3.15	44.68
All India		2293.96	39.06	833.52	40.12	3127.48	39.34

* Source: Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor constituted in September 1989 by the Planning Commission.

**ADMISSION DETAILS OF SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES STUDENTS IN
MEDICAL AND PARA MEDICAL COURSES DURING 1992-93 AND 1993-94**

Course	1992-93			1993-94		
	General	SC	ST	General	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Medical (MBBS)	547	44	11	700	44	11
Dental (BDS)	53	4	1	70	4	1
B.Sc (Nursing)	146	10	5	150	10	5
Pharmacy (B.Pharm)	15	1	--	28	1	--
B.Sc. (MLT)	21	2	--	24	2	--
	782	61	17	279	61	17
Para Medical Courses						
MLT	126	10	3	155	16	20
C.R.A	77	6	2	110	8	30
Ophthalmic Asst.	53	4	1	80	5	20
D.Pharm I Year	80	6	2	115	38	--
Nursing (PIPMS)	--	60	--	--	60	--
MLT	--	20	--	--	20	--
CRA	--	30	--	--	30	--
Ophthalmic Asst.	--	20	--	--	20	--
Dental Mechanic (PIPMS)	--	10	--	--	10	--
MLT (P.H.Lab, TVPM)	--	--	--	--	30	--

DISTRICT-WISE DETAILS OF INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE SCHEDULED CASTES DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT AS ON 30-12-1994

District	Balawadies/ feeding centres	Boys Hostels	Girls hostels	Other institutions
1	2	3	4	5
Thiruvananthapuram	13	3	5	92
Kollam	6	5	4	49
Pathanamthitta	8	2	4	40
Alappuzha	7	--	4	42
Kottayam	3	1	3	73
Idukki	1	2	3	21
Ernakulam	15	2	3	109
Thrissur	8	5	3	92
Palakkad	1	11	6	49
Malappuram	1	7	4	61
Kozhikode	2	5	3	67
Wayanad	--	--	1	18
Kannur	6	5	3	49
Kasaragode	5	5	2	26
	76	53	48	788

APPENDIX - 10.8

NUMBER OF HOUSES CONSTRUCTED BY THE SCHEDULED CASTES DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT UNDER THE SCHEME HOUSING GRANT, IHDP, REHABILITATION

District	1991 - 92	1992 - 93	1993 - 94
1	2	3	4
Thiruvananthapuram	242	217	208
Kollam	53	218	224
Alappuzha	102	169	138
Pathanamthitta	21	167	72
Kottayam	44	126	191
Idukki	68	68	96
Ernakulam	178	214	228
Thrissur	37	257	135
Palakkad	184	430	266
Malappuram	60	110	285
Kozhikode	97	82	82
Waynad	27	14	17
Kannur	22	28	12
Kasaragod	86	183	76
	1221	2283	2030

APPENDIX - 10.9

DISTRICT-WISE DETAILS OF INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE SCHEDULED TRIBES
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT AS ON 31-12-1994.

District	Balwadis	Boys Hostels	Girls Hostels	Nursery school	M.R. School	PCTC	NWTC	Craft Centre	Tailoring Centre	Midwife Centre	Ayurveda Hospital Dispensaries	Allopathic Hospital	Allopathic Dispensary	Mobile Medical	Mobile Employment	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Thiruvananthapuram	6	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	--	--	2	--	--	1	--	22	
Kollam	4	2	2	1	--	--	2	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	13	
Alappuzha	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Pathanamthitta	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	7	
Kottayam	3	1	2	--	--	--	1	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	
Idukki	--	14	7	3	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	1	1	34	
Ernakulam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Thrissur	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	
Palakkad	--	14	3	1	--	--	2	1	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	25	
Malappuram	--	8	3	--	1	--	--	--	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	15	
Kozhikode	1	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	
Wayanad	--	25	8	5	2	--	1	3	1	3	--	3	1	1	--	54	
Kannur	12	9	2	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	28	
Kasaragod	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	5	
Total	30	84	31	14	4	3	7	10	8	5	1	17	1	3	2	222	

**NUMBER OF HOUSES CONSTRUCTED BY THE SCHEDULED TRIBES
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT DEPARTMENT**

District	Year		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4
Thiruvananthapuram	36	11	37
Kollam	--	5	11
Alappuzha	--	8	8
Pathanamthitta	15	14	1
Kottayam	38	28	18
Idukki	43	27	105
Ernakulam	--	2	11
Thrissur	13	8	16
Palakkad	91	41	130
Malappuram	65	--	37
Kozhikode	4	5	15
Wayanad	154	346	390
Kannur	18	36	82
Kasargode	43	95	19
	520	626	880

APPENDIX - 10.11

**ACHIEVEMENT OF KERALA STATE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR
SCHEDULED CASTE/SCHEDULED TRIBE AS ON 31-3-1994**

Name of Scheme	No. of beneficiaries				Amount Spent (Rs. lakhs)			
	90-91	92-92	192-93	93-94	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agricultural Land Purchase Scheme	736	66	326	2	105.20	9.55	75.45	0.46
2. Foreign Employment Scheme	130	184	130	41	13.00	18.40	13.00	4.10
3. Housing Scheme	1249	739	1060	1683	69.81	110.44	204.13	115.65
4. Margin Money Deposit Scheme	2194	1886	1909	3087	71.47	78.49	84.23	408.65
5. Seed Money Scheme	56	6	--	6	1.47	0.14	--	1.47
6. Margin Money Loan Scheme	3	4	2	31	2.53	2.00	0.96	37.45
7. Job Trining Programme	20	45	11	1609	0.32	1.09	1.08	10.28
8. Transport Scheme No.I	--	--	169	--	--	--	71.77	--
9. Transport Scheme No.II	--	--	195	40	--	--	157.46	22.44
10. Commercial Centre Scheme	--	--	96	164	--	--	36.06	88.79
11. Scavenger Rehabilitation Scheme	--	--	86	116	--	--	3.32	17.11
12. Scavenger Training Programme	--	--	--	144	--	--	--	1.90
13. Loan to Co-operative Societies (under Transport Scheme No.III)	--	--	--	188	--	--	--	22.50
14. Medical Store Scheme	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	0.92
15. Video Scheme	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2.88
16. Transport Scheme No.III	--	--	--	250	--	--	--	39.35
17. Transport Scheme No.IV	--	--	--	375	--	--	--	144.58
18. Tourism Scheme	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	0.94
19. Vegetable Stall	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	2.00
20. Milch Animal	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	1.22
Total	4388	2930	3983	7709	263.80	220.11	647.46	922.84

**DISTRICT-WISE DETAILS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED
SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES AS ON 31-3-1994.**

District	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3
Thiruvananthapuram	62183	3062
Kollam	47013	307
Alappuzha	33301	530
Pathanamthitta	20165	443
Kottayam	23546	2209
Idukki	7892	3862
Ernakulam	42250	820
Thrissur	42432	290
Palghat	28025	704
Malappuram	29724	321
Kozhikode	30457	168
Wayanad	2430	4188
Kannur	12955	585
Kasaragod	4219	1271
Professional & Executive Employment Exchange, Thiruvananthapuram.	1067	22
Total	387659	18782

STATE-WISE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE DISBURSED BY ALL INDIA FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DURING 1992-93

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States	(Rs. in crores)																			
		% to IDBI total	IFCI total	% to IFCI total	UTI total	% to UTI total	GIC total	% to GIC total	LIC total	% to LIC total	NABARD total	% to NABARD total	NCDC total	% to NCDC total	Grand Total	% to Grand Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	612.7	9.7	129.2	7.5	157.9	4.8	232.6	5.1	10.3	2.3	9.7	1.0	265.6	11.3	11.3	3.5	1429.3	7.1		
2.	Assam	50.8	0.8	14.0	0.8	11.7	0.4	5.3	0.1	--	--	1.0	--	22.0	0.9	8.4	2.6	113.2	0.6		
3.	Bihar	225.1	3.6	21.6	1.3	126.1	3.8	--	--	2.7	0.6	36.0	3.8	80.7	3.4	4.1	1.3	496.3	2.5		
4.	Gujarat	1069.9	16.9	190.2	10.9	559.5	16.9	103.1	2.3	29.8	6.7	109.2	11.6	126.8	5.4	5.2	1.6	2193.7	11.0		
5.	Haryana	136.4	2.2	71.7	4.1	61.2	1.9	0.8	--	1.0	0.2	6.6	0.7	98.9	4.2	1.6	0.5	378.2	1.9		
6.	Karnataka	363.7	5.7	79.1	4.6	149.6	4.5	69.6	1.5	10.2	2.3	22.0	2.3	198.8	8.4	31.3	9.6	924.3	4.6		
7.	Kerala	113.5	1.8	7.5	0.4	41.6	1.3	2.0	--	0.6	0.1	3.3	0.4	103.9	4.4	8.7	2.7	281.1	1.4		
8.	Madhya Pradesh	360.6	5.7	180.0	10.4	205.0	6.1	11.4	0.3	1.2	0.3	37.8	4.0	153.3	6.5	25.9	7.9	975.2	4.9		
9.	Maharashtra	1137.7	17.9	269.1	15.5	1042.8	31.5	1569.8	34.5	293.1	65.9	279.9	29.6	272.1	11.5	60.1	18.5	4924.6	24.6		
10.	Orissa	145.2	2.3	40.1	2.3	40.8	1.2	2.3	--	8.2	1.8	21.4	2.3	61.4	2.6	5.4	1.7	324.8	1.6		
11.	Punjab	101.6	1.6	124.2	7.2	37.4	1.1	12.1	0.3	8.3	1.9	19.7	2.1	121.7	5.2	12.1	3.7	347.1	2.2		
12.	Rajasthan	508.0	8.0	168.2	9.7	174.8	5.3	12.7	0.3	6.3	1.4	20.7	2.2	128.5	5.5	40.6	12.4	1059.8	5.3		
13.	Tamil Nadu	554.0	8.7	124.8	7.2	309.3	9.3	72.8	1.6	20.0	4.5	45.7	4.8	168.8	7.2	39.9	12.3	1335.3	6.7		
14.	Uttar Pradesh	432.1	6.8	187.4	10.8	134.4	4.1	18.2	0.4	6.4	1.4	18.6	2.0	412.2	17.5	36.3	11.2	1245.6	6.7		
15.	West Bengal	225.4	3.6	39.8	2.3	132.0	3.9	20.9	0.5	34.7	7.8	61.4	6.5	105.9	4.5	8.3	2.6	628.4	3.1		
	Total	6036.0	95.3	1646.9	96.1	3184.1	96.1	2133.6	46.9	432.8	97.2	693.0	73.3	2320.6	98.4	299.2	92.0	16746.9	81.7		
	Total = All India	6338.0	100.0	1732.5	100.0	3315.2	100.0	4548.3	100.0	445.1	100.0	945.4	100.00	2359.1	100.0	325.2	100.0	10008.8	100.0		

Source : 1. IDBI - Report on development banking in India (1992-93)
 2. N.C.D.C. 3. NABARD - Annual Report 1992-93.

STATE-WISE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE DISBURSED BY ALL INDIA FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AS AT THE END OF MARCH 1993 (Cumulative)

Sl. No.	States	(Rupees in Crores)																	
		IDBI total	IFCI total	% to total	ICICI total	% to total	UTI total	% to total	LIC total	% to total	NABARD	% to total	NCDC total	% to total	Grand Total	% to Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4054.2	9.3	954.6	9.2	1143.4	6.2	555.1	4.9	498.9	9.6	2011.1	10.1	165.6	6.4	9382.9	8.5		
2.	Assam	399.3	0.9	88.8	0.9	82.7	0.5	17.8	0.2	20.7	0.4	242.3	1.3	72.5	2.8	924.1	0.8		
3.	Bihar	990.0	2.3	141.1	1.4	511.7	2.8	141.3	1.3	303.4	5.8	1004.4	5.4	63.5	2.5	3155.4	2.9		
4.	Gujarat	5645.3	13.0	1197.4	11.5	2926.6	15.8	821.4	7.3	780.2	15.0	928.0	5.0	71.5	2.8	12370.6	11.2		
5.	Haryana	1284.5	3.0	392.6	3.8	458.4	2.5	71.8	0.6	29.3	0.6	1019.7	5.4	53.2	2.1	3309.5	3.0		
6.	Karnataka	2831.6	6.5	515.1	5.0	1111.3	6.0	358.4	3.2	214.2	4.1	1447.0	7.7	189.9	7.4	6667.5	6.1		
7.	Kerala	1195.6	2.7	141.6	1.4	208.9	1.1	24.8	0.2	41.1	0.8	729.8	3.9	121.8	4.7	2463.6	2.2		
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2440.3	5.6	689.3	6.6	887.9	4.8	322.1	2.8	162.1	3.1	1340.4	7.2	273.7	10.6	6115.8	5.6		
9.	Maharashtra	6836.4	15.7	1654.3	15.9	5370.4	29.0	4380.6	38.8	1287.9	24.7	1946.9	10.4	411.0	16.0	21887.5	19.8		
10.	Orissa	1347.4	3.1	294.2	2.8	352.9	1.9	64.3	0.6	90.6	1.7	553.6	3.0	79.1	3.1	2782.1	2.5		
11.	Punjab	1315.2	3.0	660.9	6.4	357.9	1.9	100.3	0.9	67.5	1.3	1436.2	7.7	156.8	6.1	4094.8	3.7		
12.	Rajasthan	2058.0	4.7	615.9	5.9	734.6	4.0	156.4	1.4	130.0	2.5	919.7	4.9	197.0	7.7	4811.6	4.4		
13.	Tamil Nadu	4378.1	10.1	803.6	7.7	1835.8	9.9	517.5	4.6	446.2	8.5	1199.8	6.4	167.8	6.5	9348.8	8.5		
14.	UttarPradesh	4102.2	9.4	1375.5	13.2	1135.9	6.1	514.1	4.5	209.2	4.0	2960.1	15.8	352.7	13.7	10649.7	9.7		
15.	West bengal	2062.7	4.7	337.5	3.3	731.3	4.0	387.9	3.4	364.9	7.0	681.8	3.6	90.0	3.5	4656.1	4.2		
	Total	40941.0	94.0	9862.4	95.0	17849.7	96.5	8433.8	74.7	4646.2	89.1	18420.8	98.4	2466.1	96.0	102620.0	93.1		
	All India	43565.2	100.0	10382.7	100.0	18497.6	100.0	11284.2	100.0	5214.1	100.0	18723.1	100.0	2568.4	100.0	110235.3	100.0		

Source : 1. IDBI - Report on Development Banking in India 1992-93.
2. NABARD - Annual Report 1992-93 3. NCDC.

APPENDIX - 11.3

STATEWISE PERCAPITA ASSISTANCE DISBURSED BY ALL INDIA FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DURING 1991-92 AND 1992-93

(Rupees)

Sl. No.	States	IDBI		IFCI		ICICI		LIC		UTI		GIC		Total	
		1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93		
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91.2	89.3	23.7	18.8	29.1	23.0	25.5	1.4	25.7	33.9	0.5	1.5	195.7	167.9
2.	Assam	25.2	21.7	7.5	6.0	13.5	5.0	1.9	0.4	2.8	2.3	0.1	--	51.0	35.4
3.	Bihar	14.3	25.0	1.5	2.4	5.8	14.0	9.6	4.0	0.3	--	1.0	0.3	32.5	45.7
4.	Gujarat	134.9	251.7	45.4	44.8	76.3	131.6	21.4	25.7	48.2	24.3	17.3	7.0	343.5	485.1
5.	Haryana	84.6	80.0	42.6	42.1	34.4	35.9	5.3	3.9	8.9	0.5	0.9	0.6	176.7	163.0
6.	Karnataka	56.1	74.0	11.6	17.0	30.9	32.2	4.4	4.7	10.3	15.0	1.2	2.2	114.5	145.1
7.	Kerala	38.4	37.9	4.2	2.5	6.9	13.9	0.4	1.1	2.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	52.5	56.3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	47.4	52.5	15.2	26.2	19.8	29.8	3.7	5.5	3.4	1.7	0.4	0.2	89.9	115.9
9.	Maharashtra	131.8	140.0	37.1	33.1	94.0	128.4	28.3	34.5	144.5	193.2	11.4	36.1	447.1	565.3
10.	Orissa	43.4	44.4	13.4	12.3	22.0	12.5	4.0	6.5	2.0	0.7	1.2	2.5	86.0	78.9
11.	Punjab	63.9	49.0	42.1	59.9	11.9	18.0	2.4	9.5	2.5	5.8	3.2	4.0	126.0	~146.2
12.	Rajasthan	51.4	109.8	20.5	36.4	20.7	37.8	4.1	4.5	5.8	2.7	1.6	1.4	104.1	192.6
13.	Tamil Nadu	74.5	96.7	20.7	21.8	36.9	54.0	19.1	8.0	10.4	12.7	3.4	3.5	165.0	196.7
14.	Uttar Pradesh	27.1	29.8	17.2	12.9	10.3	9.3	2.6	1.3	9.0	1.3	0.1	0.4	66.3	55.0
15.	West Bengal	30.9	32.1	4.9	5.7	6.7	18.8	5.1	8.7	5.7	3.0	1.8	4.9	55.1	73.2
	All India	60.4	72.3	19.0	19.8	27.8	37.8	11.5	10.8	23.8	51.9	2.9	5.1	144.5	197.7

Source: IDBI - Report on Development Banking in India - 1992-93.

STATE WISE GROWTH OF BANK OFFICES IN INDIA (Including Private Scheduled Commercial Banks)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Banks as at the end of			% to total number of offices			No. of offices per lakh of population					
		June 1969	March 1992	March 1994	June 199	March 1992	March 1993	March 1994	June 1969	March 1992	March 1993	March 1994	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	567	4642	4678	4749	6.9	7.7	7.6	7.7	1.4	7.0	6.8	6.8
2.	Assam	74	1217	1221	1226	0.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.5	5.5	5.2	5.1
3.	Bihar	273	4872	4897	4910	3.3	8.0	8.0	7.9	0.5	5.6	5.4	5.3
4.	Gujarat	752	3394	3425	3460	9.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	3.0	8.2	8.1	8.0
5.	Haryana	172	1267	1286	1312	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	7.8	7.5	7.6
6.	Karnataka	756	4300	4334	4364	9.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	2.7	9.6	9.3	9.2
7.	Kerala	601	2853	2885	2948	7.3	4.7	4.7	4.8	2.9	9.8	9.6	9.7
8.	Madhya Pradesh	343	4365	4412	4439	4.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	0.9	6.6	6.4	6.3
9.	Maharashtra	1118	5623	5669	5724	13.5	9.3	9.3	9.3	2.3	7.1	7.0	6.9
10.	Orissa	100	2092	2124	2144	1.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.5	6.6	6.5	6.5
11.	Punjab	346	2148	2169	2206	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.6	2.6	10.6	10.5	10.5
12.	Rajasthan	364	3057	3090	3138	4.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	1.5	7.0	6.7	6.6
13.	Tamil Nadu	1060	4316	4368	4438	12.8	7.1	7.1	7.2	2.7	7.8	7.6	7.7
14.	Uttar Pradesh	747	8500	8557	8608	9.0	14.0	14.0	13.9	0.9	6.1	5.9	5.8
15.	West Bengal	504	4218	4242	4265	6.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	1.2	6.2	6.0	6.0
	Total	7777	56864	57357	57931	94.1	93.7	93.7	93.7				
	Total: All India	8262	60690	61235	61852	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.5	7.2	7.0	6.9

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

DISBURSEMENT BY NCDC AND NABARD DURING 1993-94

Sl. No.	States	NCDC			NABARD			TOTAL					
		1993-94	% to Total	Cumulative (As on 31.3.94)	1993-94	% to Total	Cumulative (As on 31.3.94)	1993-94	% to Total	Cumulative (As on 31.3.94)			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.61	3.70	176.21	6.17	335.45	12.22	2346.51	10.93	346.06	11.42	2522.72	10.37
2.	Assam	0.22	0.08	72.72	2.55	26.85	0.98	269.17	1.25	27.07	0.89	341.89	1.41
3.	Bihar	5.47	1.90	68.97	2.42	81.15	2.96	1085.51	5.06	86.62	2.86	1154.48	4.75
4.	Gujarat	3.77	1.32	75.27	2.64	168.78	6.15	1096.79	5.11	172.55	5.69	1172.06	4.82
5.	Haryana	2.18	0.76	55.38	1.94	141.60	5.16	1161.39	5.41	143.84	4.75	1216.77	5.00
6.	Karnataka	15.18	5.29	205.08	7.18	235.68	8.59	1682.70	7.84	250.86	8.28	1887.78	7.76
7.	Kerala	23.18	8.09	144.98	5.08	125.25	4.56	855.08	3.98	148.43	4.90	1000.06	4.11
8.	Madhyapradesh	20.75	7.24	294.45	10.31	138.01	5.03	1478.45	6.89	158.76	5.24	1772.90	7.29
9.	Maharashtra	59.15	20.63	470.15	16.47	326.54	11.90	2273.42	10.59	385.69	12.72	2743.57	11.28
10.	Orissa	8.55	2.98	87.65	3.07	72.58	2.64	626.21	2.92	81.13	2.68	713.86	2.94
11.	Punjab	13.78	4.81	170.58	5.98	146.66	5.34	1582.83	7.37	160.14	5.28	1753.41	7.21
12.	Rajasthan	22.75	7.93	219.75	7.70	141.92	5.17	1061.58	4.95	164.67	5.43	1281.33	5.27
13.	Tamil Nadu	63.50	22.15	231.30	8.10	214.07	7.80	1413.88	6.59	277.57	9.16	1645.18	6.76
14.	Uttar Pradesh	5.84	2.04	358.54	12.56	446.70	16.27	3406.81	15.87	452.54	14.93	3765.35	15.48
15.	West Bengal	7.67	2.67	97.67	3.42	100.18	3.65	781.97	3.64	107.85	3.56	879.64	3.62
Total		262.60	91.59	2728.70	95.57	2701.48	98.42	21122.30	98.39	2963.78	97.67	23851.00	98.06
Total:All India		286.72	100.00	2855.12	100.00	2744.90	100.00	21467.98	100.00	3031.62	100.00	24323.10	100.00

Source : 1. NABARD - Annual Report (1993-94)
2. NCDC.

APPENDIX - 11.6

BANKING STATISTICS OF KERALA (1988-1994)

(Rs. crores)

Ending March	State Bank Group					Other National banks					Gramin Banks				
	Total		of which		CD Ratio	Total		of which		CD Ratio	Total		of which		CD Ratio
	Deposits	Advances	NRE	Deposits		Advances	NRE	Deposits	Advances		NRE	Deposits	Advances	NRE		Deposits	Advances
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.			
1988	1737.73	572.72	1141.47	65.69	1956.24	585.76	1170.69	59.84	57.38	N11	124.57	217.10			
1989	2032.18	666.94	1346.26	66.25	2318.32	670.49	1482.66	63.95	71.20	N11	148.67	208.08			
1990	2406.71	800.30	1551.12	64.44	2718.06	832.34	1595.29	58.69	87.74	N11	179.83	204.98			
1991	2854.66	949.58	1797.91	63.00	3205.41	997.48	1749.20	54.61	109.78	N11	195.81	178.40			
1992	3410.27	1196.69	1850.95	54.28	3865.81	1262.86	1830.93	47.36	142.30	N11	213.37	149.90			
1993	4285.29	1779.54	2146.10	50.08	4743.08	1815.06	2064.89	43.53	171.56	N11	232.16	135.32			
1994	5312.22	2369.60	2404.91	45.27	5753.17	2418.40	2126.10	36.96	211.51	N11	262.75	124.23			
1994 (Sept.)	5685.17	2570.98	2563.65	45.09	6098.35	7707.15	2160.28	35.42	223.18	N11	283.71	127.12			

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Ending March	Total Public Sector Banks				Other Private banks				Grand Total			
	of which		of which		of which		of which		of which		of which	
	Total Deposits	NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposits	NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio	Total Deposits	NRE Deposits	Total Advance	CD Ratio
1.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
1988	3751.35	1158.48	2436.73	64.96	1059.96	210.76	679.32	64.09	4811.32	1369.24	3116.05	64.77
1989	4421.70	1337.43	2977.59	67.34	1245.05	246.32	723.56	58.11	5666.75	1583.75	3701.15	65.31
1990	5212.50	1632.64	3326.24	63.81	1407.58	286.09	791.92	56.62	6620.08	2012.21	4118.16	62.20
1991	6169.85	1947.06	3742.92	60.66	1687.81	357.29	895.27	53.00	7857.67	2304.35	4638.19	59.00
1992	7418.38	2459.55	3895.25	52.51	2252.55	579.33	1107.71	49.18	9670.93	3038.88	5002.96	51.73
1993	9199.93	3594.60	4443.15	48.30	2912.31	904.31	1374.84	47.21	12112.24	4498.91	5817.99	48.03
1994	11276.90	4788.00	4793.76	42.51	3664.17	1226.63	1647.79	44.97	14941.06	6014.63	6441.54	43.11
1994 (Sept.)	12006.70	5278.13	5007.64	41.71	3983.61	1271.56	1664.77	41.79	15990.31	6549.69	6672.41	41.73

Source: Banking statistics of Kerala - SLBC